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KANSAS FARMER.

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Top prices for export beef cattle are about 25 per cent below the range of a few months ago. Other classes have suffered corresponding declines. If there has been any reduction in prices to the city consumer that reduction is too small to be visible to the naked eye.

A few years ago, upon the occasion of a visit to Wilson County, the writer was assured by several of the neighbors of Mr. Walter F. Burtis, a graduate of the Agricultural College, that he was showing the entire community how to farm properly. It is reported of Mr. Burtis, for this season, that he harvested seventy-two tons of alfalfa from eight acres. It is now in order for this college-bred farmer to write to the KANSAS FARMER a description of the methods by which he gets yields like those mentioned, when some irrigation enthusiast wants to astonish the natives.

The generous rains of the latter part of summer saturated the soil and subsoil of much of Kansas. Those who took care to conserve this moisture by the now well-known methods of cultivation had their fields in excellent condition for fall seeding and to promote a good growth of wheat with especially copious root development. The rain which is falling at this writing is timely. If it shall extend over the wheat belt, giving a thorough soaking, it will place the wheat in ideal condition. Indeed a good wetting at any time before winter will place the plant in good condition to resist the vicissitudes that may come later. If any portions of

Kansas have at this time a discouraging outlook for wheat those portions have not been reported. The need of winter pasture from the wheat fields is not as pressing as it was last year, but there is never a season when grazing animals, especially dairy cows, are not benefited by good wheat pasture. It is a feed to which they are able to help themselves. Moreover, the grazing benefits the wheat if judiciously done. Let not the plant be eaten down too short. Be careful about pasturing when the fields are either muddy or dusty.

Let the farmer who has for the first time a green field of August-sown alfalfa beware of the temptation to pasture it. It may not injure it to mow it, but animals will bite some of the plants too close to the crowns and make the stand uneven. Let not a grazing animal do more than look through the fence at the alfalfa until it shall have been mown two to four times. Mowing leaves short stiff stubs over the crown. These make very close cropping disagreeable to the animals. Even an old alfalfa meadow should not be grazed short. How to graze alfalfa so as to keep down the growth without injuring the stand has not yet been learned.

It is said that land is bringing fancy prices in some of the best farming regions of Kansas. In view of the prospects for increasing demand for good farming land and for decreasing rates for money, the prices now ruling are likely in the near future to be considered low. Those who expect land to be priced according to its earning power on the basis of yielding 3 per cent net income are not likely to be disappointed. When that condition prevails, a farm that pays for labor, taxes, and repairs and \$3 an acre will be valued at \$100 an acre. On this basis there is plenty of \$100 land that may be bought at \$50 or less.

SUGAR FIGURES.

No other writers equal the beet-sugar enthusiasts, in the presentation of dizzy figures. In a recent issue of the Danville, N. Y., Advertiser, our old friend, Dr. E. P. Miller, presents some figures which to our mind needs explanation. He says:

"A report made before the Ways and Means Committee at the time the reciprocity treaty was under consideration in Congress, states that the total consumption of sugar in the United States last year was 2,219,847 tons, and that the consumption this year should be 2,360,585 tons. Of this quantity 1,000,000 tons in round numbers will come from American sources. Forty-two sugar factories are now in operation in this country. About ninety new factories are in process of organization calling for an expenditure of nearly fifty million dollars. Those now in operation have about \$49,000,000 of capital. We shall soon be consuming 3,000,000 tons of sugar a year. To produce this amount requires 600 sugar factories each of which has a capacity of 500 tons of beets daily. This would require an investment of \$300,000,000 of capital in plants, \$50,000,000 of working capital, and 3,000,000 acres of land for beets. The valuation of the land growing the beets \$150,000,000. The value of the beets raised by farmers \$135,000,000 a year. The men and employees raising beets during the season 1,200,000. Men employed in factories 125,000. Annual pay roll in the factories \$42,000,000. They would consume 5,500,000 tons of coal, 1,890,000

tons of lime rock. Amount payable for wages and barrels \$6,000,000 and the freight paid to railroads \$27,000,000."

Let us summarize these figures and see what the country's sugar will cost according to these figures, when we make it ourselves.

Capital in plants \$300,000,000 at 4 per cent.....	\$12,000,000
Working capital, \$50,000,000 at 4 per cent.....	2,000,000
Depreciation and repairs, \$300,000,000 at 6 per cent.....	18,000,000
Cost of beets.....	135,000,000
Pay roll in factories.....	42,000,000
Coal, 5,500,000 tons at, say, \$1.....	5,500,000
Lime rock, 1,890,000 tons at 50c.....	945,000
Wages and barrels.....	6,000,000

Total.....\$221,445,000

For this we are to have 3,000,000 tons of sugar, New York quotations for "fair refining" sugar range around 3 cents per pound or \$60 per ton, duty paid. The account would thus stand:

3,000,000 tons of sugar, cost.....	\$221,445,000
3,000,000 tons of sugar, worth.....	180,000,000

Loss.....\$41,445,000

It will be conceded that we have allowed low rates for interest on capital, and for depreciation and repairs, and for coal and limestone. No estimates for taxes or for profits have been included. It is really difficult to see where the money is to come from to pay so much to farmers and laborers as the dizzy figures presented show.

BALANCED RATION—AN INQUIRY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to know the value of potatoes as a feed for milch cows, and for hogs, compared with alfalfa hay (fair quality) at \$5 per ton, bran \$14, shorts \$16, and corn 35 cents per bushel. Potatoes can be bought at 25 cents per bushel, possibly less. Please give me a balanced ration, or rather an economical ration, for dairy cows. C. H. CLARK.
Delphos, Ottawa County.

COMPUTATION OF VALUES OF FEEDS.

A few years ago, when market prices of feeds were comparatively steady, the writer made computations of the comparative money values of various feeds. These computations were based on the nutritive constituents of the several feeds, as ascertained by the most careful analyses, and upon the market prices then obtaining at Topeka. A preliminary computation of the value of one pound of each of the nutritive components of feeds was necessary. This preliminary computation was based upon the then market prices and the average digestible nutrients of four common feeding stuffs, as follows:

DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS AND PRICES PER 100 POUNDS.

	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fats.	Price.
Corn.....	7.8	68.7	4.3	\$0.48
Bran.....	12.3	37.1	2.6	0.55
Shorts.....	12.2	50.0	3.8	0.60
Linseed-meal.....	20.3	32.7	7.0	1.10

Prices then were lower than those which prevail now.

Reducing the prices named by our correspondent to prices per 100 pounds, we have the following comparisons:

PRICES THEN AND NOW.

	Price used in computation.	Price given by correspondent.
Corn.....	\$0.48	\$0.62½
Bran.....	0.55	0.70
Shorts.....	0.60	0.80
Linseed-meal.....	1.10	not given
Alfalfa.....	0.25

Prices may never settle back to those used in the earlier computation. They are now too unsteady to be taken as normal. When conditions again become reasonably uniform, it will be pos-

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sible to make new computations of values of the nutritive constituents corresponding to current conditions. At present some light may be thrown on our correspondent's inquiry, by referring to the results of the computations made prior to the recent disturbance of prices.

LOW VALUE OF POTATOES.

Potatoes, being composed of nearly four-fifths water, and containing little protein, are low in feeding value. The computation herein referred to gave them a value of only 8.3 cents per 100 pounds, or about 5 cents per bushel. This value corresponds with about 28 cents per bushel for corn. Present value of corn is given at 35 cents. A corresponding advance in the feeding value of potatoes would bring them to a little less than 7 cents per bushel.

If, therefore, it is contemplated to feed potatoes on account of their nutritive value, the feeder can not afford to use them at 25 cents per bushel. It is well to remember that the physiological effects of potatoes are not considered in the computation. Small quantities may sometimes be fed profitably to take the place of green feed, when the latter can not be obtained. But this is quite apart from their nutritive value and is scarcely a matter of computation.

COMPUTED VALUE OF ALFALFA.

Applied to alfalfa, the computation above mentioned showed a feeding value of \$10 per ton, almost identical with that of shelled corn. This high value resulted in part from alfalfa's large content of digestible protein. Protein was then and is now the most expensive of the digestible nutrients. It can not be left out of the ration for any kind of animals. Just how much the increased production of alfalfa and other leguminous feeds may have affected the relative supply of protein and other nutrients, can not be determined until new

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15

computations based on normal market prices shall become possible. But at the prices given by our correspondent, alfalfa is by far the cheapest feed in the list. Its peculiar adaptation to the wants of the dairy cow renders it safe to say that the cow should have all she will eat of it.

MATHEMATICS OF THE BALANCED RATION.

But the problem of balanced rations is susceptible of a mathematical solution, and it is not worth while to guess when one may be certain. To solve this problem easily requires the use of a little algebra. If the farmer feels rusty on his algebra, some of the bright young folks in the family will delight to help him out, or, if the young folks are still too young, the school teacher may be drawn upon.

According to the accepted standard, the daily rations of 1,000-pound cows giving milk should contain digestible nutrients as follows:

Milk cows when yield- ing daily—	Total dry matter, lbs.	Pro- tein, lbs.	Carbohy- drates, lbs.	Fats, lbs.	Nutritive ratio, 1 to —
11.0 lbs. milk....	25	1.6	10.0	0.3	6.7
16.6 lbs. milk....	27	2.0	11.0	0.4	6.0
22.0 lbs. milk....	29	2.5	13.0	0.5	5.7
27.5 lbs. milk....	32	3.3	15.0	0.8	4.5

SOME GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The simplest ration that can be prepared from the feeds mentioned by our correspondent will consist of alfalfa

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 529, Racine, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

hay and corn. On the average these contain digestible nutrients per 100 pounds as follows:

	Pro- tein.	Carbohy- drates.	Fats.	Nutritive ratio 1 to —
Alfalfa hay....	11.0	39.6	1.2	3.85
Corn.....	7.8	66.7	4.3	9.79

"Nutritive ratio" is an expression denoting the proportion of carbohydrates and fats compared with the protein. The numbers expressing the quantities of fats are multiplied by $2\frac{1}{4}$ then added to the carbohydrates; the sum is divided by the number designating the quantity of protein; the quotient is the nutritive ratio.

These columns of figures denoting nutritive ratios furnish a ready means of comparing feeds with animal requirements. Thus it is easily seen that alfalfa hay, the nutritive ratio of which is 1 to 3.85, is entirely too rich in protein for a cow giving 22 pounds of milk per day, such cow requiring on the average only one pound of protein to 5.7 pounds of carbohydrates and fats. As we follow down the column of nutritive ratios in the table of the standard rations it is to be observed that as the cow gives more milk she requires a larger proportion of protein. The cow giving 27.5 pounds of milk requires a nutritive ratio of 1 to 4.5.

If in like manner we compare the nutritive ratio of corn with those of the standard rations it is apparent that corn is too poor in protein for any cow. With these two feeds, the one too poor and the other too rich in protein, we should be able to mix a ration containing the right proportions.

We are not informed how much milk our correspondent's cows are giving, but the method of computation may be illustrated by making the computation for a cow giving 22 pounds of milk per day. The computations will be simplified if, in considering compositions of feeds and the desired ration, we consider the carbohydrates and fats together. They are used for almost identical purposes in the animal economy—chiefly the production of heat—but the effect of the fats is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as great as that of equal weights of carbohydrates. We may multiply the fats by $2\frac{1}{4}$ and add the product to the carbohydrates. A table of the feeds under consideration and the required ration may in this way be made as follows:

DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS IN ONE POUND AND IN THE REQUIRED RATION.

	Protein, lbs.	C.-+2 $\frac{1}{4}$ F. lbs.	Nutritive ratio 1 to —
Alfalfa hay.....	0.110	0.423	3.85
Corn.....	0.078	0.764	9.79
Bran.....	0.123	0.429	3.48
Shorts.....	0.122	0.585	4.80
Potatoes.....	0.009	0.165	18.36

Ration for 1,000-lb. cow giving 22 lbs. milk..... 2.5 14.1 5.7

Now for the algebraic solution, using alfalfa hay and corn:

ALFALFA HAY AND CORN.

Let x = the number of pounds of alfalfa hay needed in the ration, and
Let y = the number of pounds of corn needed in the ration.

To obtain the required number of pounds of protein we shall have from the last test:

$$.11x + .078y = 2.5$$

To obtain the required number of

pounds of C.-+2 $\frac{1}{4}$ F. we shall have from the last table:

$$.423x + .764y = 14.1$$

From which we have
 $x = 15.9$, and
 $y = 9.67$, or

The daily ration will consist of
15.90 pounds of alfalfa hay, and
9.67 pounds of corn.

It will be accurate enough for practical purposes to let the ration consist of
Alfalfa hay..... 16 pounds
Corn..... 10 pounds

At the prices given by our correspondent, viz: 25 cents per 100 pounds for alfalfa and 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds for corn:

Alfalfa, 16 pounds.....	Cost. \$0.04
Corn, 10 pounds.....	0.0625
Total.....	\$0.1025

This ration will lack a little in weight as compared with the standard. It is also slightly deficient in carbohydrates, but this deficiency is made good by a corresponding excess of fats. The deficiency in weight need not be considered a serious objection. If the cows seem to crave more bulky food the deficiency can easily be made up by giving them access to corn fodder or prairie hay.

No consideration has here been given to the question of grinding the corn. This is a question of practice which has been debated and experimented with for many years and on which opinions still differ. If the corn is not ground, the cows should be induced to eat it with their alfalfa, so that it will come up and be rechewed with the hay. This has been accomplished by placing shelled corn and alfalfa in the manger together. It is almost sure of success if the alfalfa is first run through a feed cutter.

OTHER RATIIONS.

The only hay or roughage mentioned by our correspondent is alfalfa. It is therefore presumed that he desires to obtain a balanced ration by using alfalfa with some of the other feeds. It may be observed that alfalfa, bran, and shorts all have nutritive ratios too small to meet the requirements of the standard. It will therefore not be possible to produce the balanced ration proposed by any combination of alfalfa, bran, and shorts. Neither will it be possible to give the cow as much as the standard of any of the required nutrients by using any other feed than alfalfa and corn except at increased cost above that of the alfalfa and corn ration. To illustrate: If the one of these feeds richest in protein, i. e., bran, be considered, it will be found that to feed the cow enough protein for one day will require over 14 cents worth of bran, and there will still be a deficiency of carbohydrates, whereas the alfalfa and corn ration cost only 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents a day. Over 17 cents worth of shorts per day would be required to meet the demand for protein, while there would still be a slight deficiency of carbohydrates.

Either or all of the three feeds, alfalfa, bran, and shorts, may be fed with potatoes in such proportion as to produce a balanced ration. The greatest value of the potato is in its carbohydrates or its carbohydrates and fats.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cts.

But a day's ration of these for the cow would require 5 pecks of potatoes, costing over 31 cents, and three-fourths of the required protein would still have to be found elsewhere.

THE CHEAPEST RATION.

It will be seen, therefore, that the cheapest possible ration, from the feeds and prices named, is the alfalfa and corn ration. If it be desired to give the cow variety this may be done by substituting bran or shorts for parts of the alfalfa and corn and this will not greatly increase the cost. If prairie hay and corn fodder are cheap, acceptable variety may be produced by using them occasionally, in which case bran or shorts may be substituted for corn.

RATIONS FOR HOGS.

The problem of mixing a ration for hogs is like that for cows, except that the hog requires a larger proportion of carbohydrates and fats than does the cow. The feeding standards for hogs were prepared for methods now but little used. Formerly the hog was fed to large size and considerable age. The fattening period was divided by the experimenters into three parts which they called first period, second period, and third period without specifying what is indicated in each period. Standard rations for these are stated as follows:

STANDARD RATIIONS FOR FATTENING SWINE PER 1,000 POUNDS LIVE WEIGHT.

Fattening swine.	Dry matter, lbs.	Pro-tein, lbs.	Carbohy- drates, lbs.	Fats, lbs.	Nutritive ratio 1 to —
First period....	36	4.5	25.0	0.7	5.9
Second period..	32	4.0	24.0	0.5	6.3
Third period... 25	2.7	18.0	0.4	7.0	

Present usage probably stops the fattening process in the second period here mentioned. To compute a ration of alfalfa and corn for swine during the second period the equations are

$$.11x + .078y = 4 \text{ and } .423x + .764y = 25.1$$

Solving which gives for the ration:

COST OF ALFALFA AND CORN RATION FOR HOGS.

	Pounds.	Cost.
Alfalfa hay.....	21.4	\$0.0535
Corn.....	21.0	0.1312
Total.....	42.4	\$0.1846

This ration will doubtless be found too bulky for the hogs. It may be modified by substituting bran or shorts for a part of the alfalfa without seriously increasing the cost.

Similar computations for rations of corn and bran and of corn and shorts result as follows:

COST OF OTHER RATIIONS FOR HOGS.

	Pounds.	Cost.
Corn.....	22.77	\$0.1443
Bran.....	18.08	0.1286
Total.....	40.85	\$0.2709
Corn.....	15.37	\$0.0961
Shorts.....	23.04	0.1843
Total.....	38.41	\$0.2804

If it were possible for hogs to eat and digest enough alfalfa and potatoes to constitute a ration the computation would result:

COST OF ALFALFA AND POTATO RATION FOR HOGS.

	Pounds.	Cost.
Alfalfa.....	31.0	\$0.0775
Potatoes.....	67.4	0.2808
Total.....	98.4	\$0.3583

ALFALFA CHEAPENS EVERY RATION.

From these considerations it is apparent.
(Continued on page 1090.)

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

November 7, 1902—E. T. Letton & Son, Valley Grove Stock Farm, Walker, Mo., Standard-bred trotting horses and Shorthorn cattle.
November 7, 1902—Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kans., Berkshires.
November 11, 1902—Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
November 12, 1902—A. E. & F. A. Heath, and Hon. A. C. Schellenberger, Alma, Neb., 45 Shorthorns.
November 13, 1902—Geo. W. Berry, North Topeka, Manager, Combination sale of Berkshires, Manhattan, Kans.
November 13, 1902—Purdy Bros., Shorthorns, Harris, Mo.
November 14, 1902—Harry E. Lunt, Poland-Chinas, Burden, Kans.
November 15, 1902—A. B. Mull, pure-bred Poland-Chinas, Iola, Kans.
November 18-19, 1902—Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association Sale, Blue Rapids, Kans.
November 19, 1902—Cooper County Shorthorn Breeders, C. P. Tutt, Secretary, Buncheon, Mo.
November 20 and 21, 1902—The North Missouri Combination Sale Association, H. J. Hughes, Secretary, Trenton, Mo., Shorthorns and Herefords.
November 22, 1902—Col. J. F. True & Son, Newman, Kans., and Preston Wyckoff, Rome, Kans., Shorthorns, at Wellington, Kans.
November 23, 1902—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-China hogs.
November 23-29, 1902—W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo., and F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo., Godoy Shorthorns.
December 4 and 5, 1902—Herefords at Chicago, Ill., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. (During week of International Cattle Show.)
December 8-9, 1902—J. E. Logan and Benton Gabbert & Sons, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.
December 16, 1902—Gifford Bros., Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.
December 19, 1902—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans., Percheron horses, at Kansas City.
January 17, 1903—C. W. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
January 22 and 23, 1903—Combination sale pure bred Hereford cattle at South Omaha. W. M. Rogers, McCook, Neb.
January 28-29, 1903—C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill., Shorthorns, at Chicago.
February 3, 4, and 5, 1903—Combination Sale, Wichita, Kans., Percherons, Shorthorns, and Poland-Chinas, J. W. & J. C. Robinson, Snyder Bros., and others.
February 10, 11 and 12, 1903—J. F. Stodder, George Bothwell and others, Shorthorns; also C. A. Stannard and others, Herefords; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
February 17, 1903—Geo. F. Kellerman, Shorthorns Kansas City, Mo.
March 3, 1903—L. M. Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo., Jacks, Jennets, saddle horses and Poland-China swine.
March 3 and 4, 1903—C. H. Garner and M. A. Judy, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Chicago.

Market Classes and Grades of Cattle with Suggestions for Interpreting Market Quotations.

From Bulletin No. 78, by Herbert W. Mumford, B. S., Professor of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, and Chief in Animal Husbandry Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

(Continued from issue of October 23.)

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

For the man who makes a business of breeding or feeding beef cattle for the market, there are two classes of cattle that should receive his most careful study; namely, beef cattle of the good, choice, and prime grades and stockers and feeders. These two classes represent the beginning and the end of the feeding process.

The class, stockers and feeders, includes calves, yearlings, 2 year olds and older cattle. Each is graded according to age and quality, the condition being indicated largely by range in weight. When it becomes necessary to refer to steers or bulls 18 months old or older that are intended for immediate use in the feed lot, they are spoken of as feeders. Calves, heifers and young steers including yearlings are referred to as stockers. Some difficulties are encountered in attempting to draw a definite line between stockers and feeders in this class. The importance and value, however, of having the grades of this class quoted in market reports in a manner which will at once convey to the reader a correct impression as to the quality of the offerings and their market values, is generally recognized. Cattle of the same grade, age, quality, and weight shipped to the country by two different feeders might not be handled at all alike; one feeder might use them as stockers while the other might place them in the feed lot for immediate use. It is obvious, therefore, that the use to which the cattle are put by the feeder is not a correct basis for classification. A safer basis would be to let the com-

bined factors of age, weight, and condition of the animals decide whether they should be quoted as stockers or as feeders.

It is seldom that a steer weighing less than 800 pounds is placed in the feed lot, and the common practice is to buy steers for feeders that weigh from 900 to 1,000 pounds and often heavier. Such steers are usually 18 months of age or older. Steers spoken of in the market as feeders are, generally speaking in better flesh than stockers. As a rule, therefore, we may classify as feed-

ers and in our judgment should be so quoted.

Since quality or breeding very largely determine the grades within the class whether the animals are stockers or feeders a description of the various grades of feeders will answer equally well for the same grades of stockers excepting the grades of stock heifers.

It is not the intention at this time to discuss the question as to whether it pays best to buy and finish good to choice strong weight stockers or inferior light and common to medium



In Olden Days

men were broken on the wheel, now they buy Electric Steel Wheels, and save money. They fit any wagon. Made with either staggered or straight spokes. Let us tell you how to make a low down wagon with any size wheel, any width tire. Catalog tells. It's free. Electric Wheel Co., Box 46, Quincy, Ill.

manded by the market, but also that the same steer when placed in the feed lot will meet the requirements of the farmer by proving a profitable feeder.

The farmer carries the steer through the fattening process that he may realize a profit by the enterprise. As a rule he is not particular whether he secures his profit by the increased value of each pound of beef by converting the relatively cheap, raw material in the form of stockers and feeders into high priced prime steers, or whether he has realized that profit by being able to produce gains in live weight without a gain in value per pound. Manifestly it is to the former source of profit that he must look with greatest confidence. It is clear, however, that by overlooking the factor of ability to convert economically grain and forage into beef we disregard a possible source of profit and run great risk of sustaining loss in our feeding operations, where with proper regard to this factor a substantial profit is possible. To put it in another way, we may say that when put into the feed lot the feeder is expected to gain in live weight; such gain may be made at a great loss, or under favorable conditions at a profit. The ability to make economical gains in flesh and fat is thus shown to be of vital importance, as is also, obviously, the first cost of the feeder. The following grades include the bulk of the offerings:

	Pounds.
Fancy selected feeders.....	900 to 1150
Choice feeders.....	900 to 1100
Good feeders.....	850 to 1100
Medium feeders.....	800 to 1050
Common feeders.....	800 to 950
Inferior feeders.....	800 to 900
Feeder bulls.....	1000 to 1200
Fancy selected yearling stockers.....	750 to 900
Choice yearling stockers.....	600 to 850
Good yearling stockers.....	550 to 800
Medium yearling stockers.....	550 to 750
Common yearling stockers.....	500 to 700
Inferior yearling stockers.....	400 to 650
Good stock heifers.....	600 to 700
Medium stock heifers.....	550 to 700
Common stock heifers.....	450 to 600

FANCY SELECTED FEEDERS.

Relatively very few of this grade of stockers and feeders find their way to market. Breeders fortunate enough to own thinnish steers of such quality usually hold them until finished as prime bullocks, or sell them at home to feeders at good strong prices, avoiding the expenses incident to shipping. Fancy selected stockers must not

only possess the characteristics of good to choice stockers and feeders as described in the following pages, but they must be uniform in color, give unmistakable evidence of being high grades of some one of the beef breeds and they are almost invariably better fleshed than feeders of the good to choice grades. Fancy selected stockers and feeders are to the stocker and feeder class what prime steers are to the beef cattle class,—the best grade within the class,—and practically above adverse criticism. They are the grade of feeders which if properly handled will finish into prime steers of the market-topping order.

CHOICE FEEDERS.

It is highly desirable to describe in detail a standard grade of stockers and feeders; otherwise we should confuse rather than define. If the animals in one grade of stockers and feeders are more uniform than in the others it is in the choice grade. Steers of this grade will, under proper management, develop into choice and prime steers. It would seem wise, therefore, to consider in detail their desirable characteristics.

It may be said then that we demand in choice stockers and feeders, first, the ability to finish as choice or prime steers; and, second, the ability to make



PLATE 31. GOOD FEEDERS.



PLATE 32. MEDIUM FEEDERS.

ers, steers weighing 900 pounds or more that are 18 months old or older and that are fleshy enough so as not to render an extended period of low feeding necessary. To be sure, some of the better grades of younger and lighter weight cattle, that would be called stockers under this system of classification, are occasionally purchased for immediate use in the feed lot. This is the exception and not the rule. In the interest of uniformity and because heifers going back to the country are more often used for breeding purposes than for feeding, all heifers in the stocker and feeder class will be considered as stock-

grades. This is a question which depends largely upon local and market conditions. In this matter it is safer to depend upon the intelligent judgment of the feeder than upon any general principle involved.

It is a comparatively easy task to name the characteristics of the prime steer, or at least one which will meet the present requirements of the market; not so the choice feeder. In the former case we have a finished product. In the latter, we are obliged not only to determine whether the steer in finishing will take on that smoothness of outline, that condition and that quality de-

economical gains in flesh and fat. As far as our present knowledge of the matter goes, we look for indications of these tendencies in the form, quality, and constitution.

1. Form.—The general form, should be low-set, deep, broad, and compact rather than high up, gaunt, narrow, and loosely made. Stockers and feeders should be low-set or on short legs because animals of this conformation are almost invariably good feeders and capable of early maturity. They should be deep, broad, and compact because this conformation indicates good constitution, capacity for growth and for producing ultimately a relatively high percentage of the most valuable cuts. Select feeders with broad, flat backs and long,

The ability to select stockers and feeders which have within them the possibility of making prime steers is one of the first and most important lessons for the stockman to learn. Profits in steer feeding come not so much from skill in feeding and management as from intelligent buying and selling. The profit resulting from an increase during the fattening period of the value per pound of the total weight of the animal is as important as that resulting from the method employed in the feeding and management. It is seldom possible to produce at a profit gains which do not increase the value per pound of the total weight of the animal. Hence the importance of intelligent buying, or the

cattle as possessing good handling quality when the skin is mellow and loose. A thick, mossy coat of hair of medium fineness and a moderately thick skin are also desirable.

3. Constitution.—The points indicative of good constitution have practically been covered under Form. Good constitution is indicated by a wide, deep chest, by fullness in the heart-girth, depth and breadth of body, and good handling quality. While we want refinement of form and bone, otherwise spoken of as general quality, we do not want that refinement carried to the point of delicacy. Too much refinement means delicacy or a lack of constitution and no animal lacking in constitution should find its way into the feed lot.

days and suffer most from carrying beyond the point of ripeness; that Short-horns and Aberdeen-Angus grades while a little slower to mature are in fully as strong demand in the market as are grade Herefords; and that Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways may be carried longer on full feed than other breeds of beef cattle without indications of bunches or rolls of fat which are so strongly discriminated against in our markets.

After all that may be said, however, as to breed, the important consideration is to see that the steer should be a high grade of some one of the beef breeds and that the selection of the individual should receive more attention than the selection of the breed.

The question of age should not be overlooked. A thrifty young steer of good weight and in good flesh is to be preferred to an older stunted steer. It should be said, however, that a stunted steer of any age or weight is a profit spoiler in the feed lot. Uniformity in color of feeders is desirable, but the mistake should not be made of getting uniformity of color at the expense of more important characteristics. It is possible to secure good colors, reds and blacks, in steers of very poor quality and containing very little beef blood. If it is a question of choosing between a combination of good quality and correct conformation, and good colors,—take the quality and conformation and let some other party have the colors. The writer has sometimes thought that it is a disadvantage rather than otherwise that most registered beef bulls are so prepotent in transmitting their color markings. A one-eighth blood Hereford may have Hereford markings, or a one-eighth blood Angus the color and polled characteristic of the pure Angus and have but little beef character.

GOOD FEEDERS.

Good feeders possess only to a limited degree the beef blood, the thrift, and the conformation of a choice or selected feeder. It is not difficult to criticize them as somewhat lacking in the most desirable characteristics of an ideal feeder.

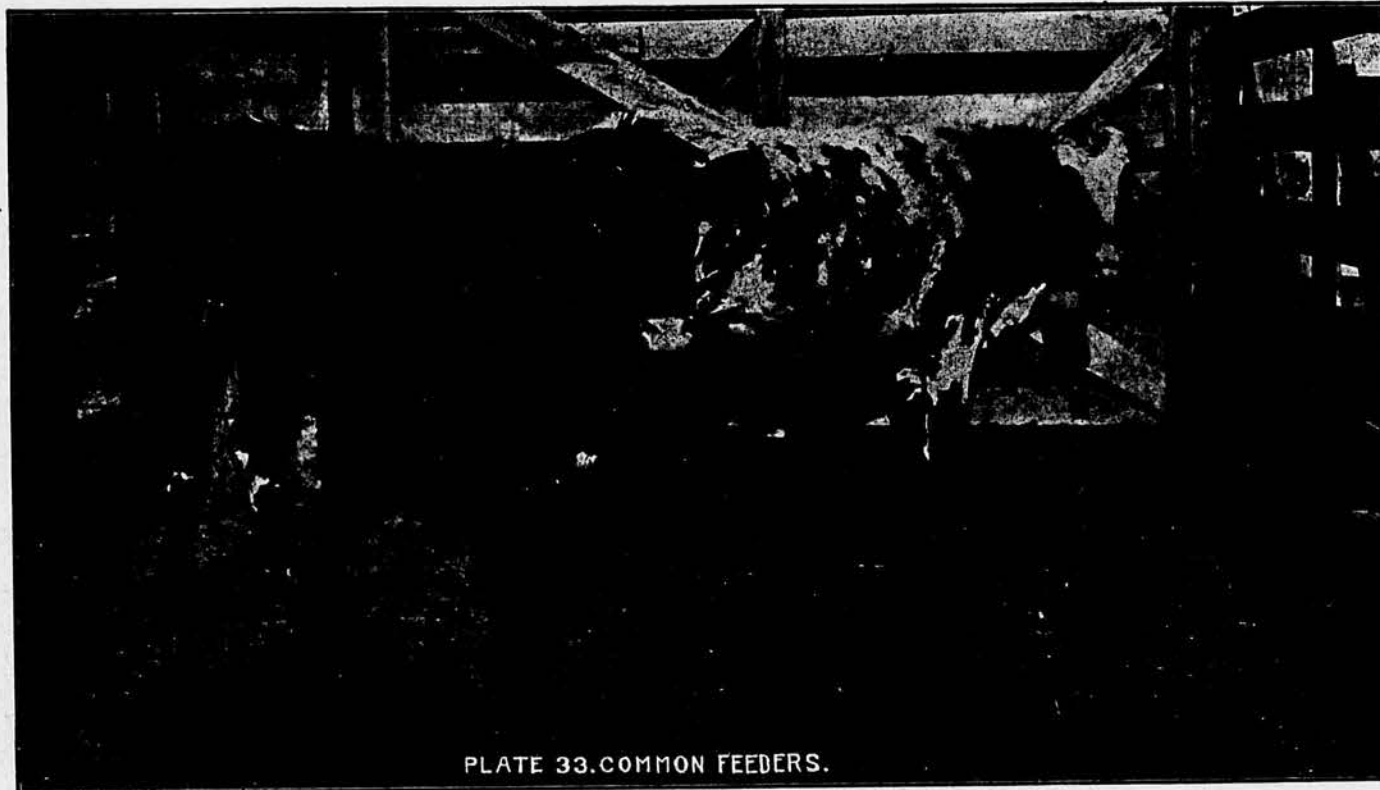


PLATE 33. COMMON FEEDERS.

level rumps. They should possess straight top and underlines which should be nearly parallel; should be low at the flanks thus forming what we have spoken of above as good depth, for the barrel of stockers and feeders as well as dairy cows should be roomy. An animal which is too paunchy, however, is objectionable to the butcher. The matter of low flanks should be emphasized as it is an almost unfailing sign of good constitution and good feeding quality. It should be borne in mind that the stocker and feeder, thin in flesh and largely destitute of external or surface fat affords the best possible opportunity of determining the covering of natural flesh characteristic of the animal.

Secure as much smoothness of outline as is consistent with low flesh, being especially careful to avoid too great prominence in hips, tailhead, and shoulders. Avoid rough, open shoulders, sway backs and large coarse heads with small eyes set in the side of the head. Short, broad heads and short thick necks indicate strong tendencies toward beef making. A large, prominent, and mild eye is to be desired. The mild eye denotes that the animal has a quiet disposition which all feeders know is so desirable in a steer intended or the feed lot. The distance between eye and horn should be short and the horn should be flat and of medium fineness rather than round and coarse. The lower jaw should be heavily coated with muscle; the muzzle, lips, and mouth should be large but not coarse.

2. Quality.—It is well to distinguish between what might be called (a) general quality and (b) handling quality.

(a) General quality. By general quality is meant general refinement of external conformation as seen in the head, horn, bone, compactness, and smoothness of outline. General quality is affected by nothing so much as by breeding; in fact the two are very closely associated. Good quality is seldom found in a plainly bred steer, but is generally characteristic of a well-bred animal. The desirability of general quality can not be too strongly emphasized. While it is a characteristic that involves many points and is difficult to describe, its presence or absence is quickly discerned by the trained eye of the intelligent buyer. It is this characteristic in the stockers and feeders more than any other that we depend upon as indicating that the animal has within it the possibility of making a prime steer.

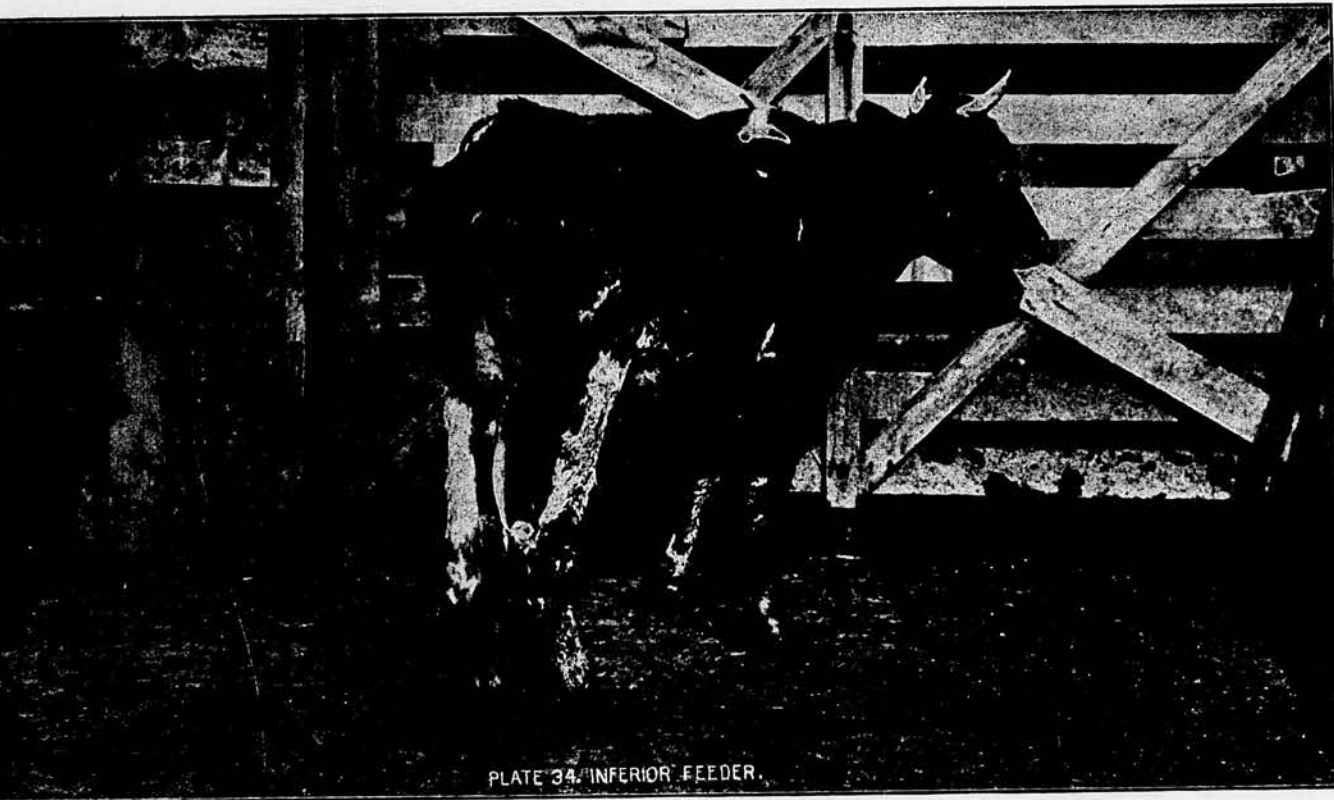


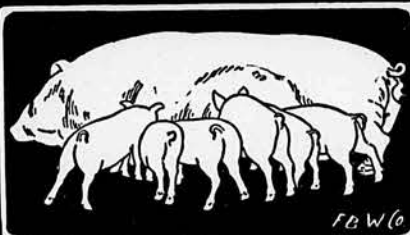
PLATE 34. INFERIOR FEEDER.

selection of feeders and stockers of good quality.

(b) Handling quality. Good handling quality indicates that the possessor is a good feeder. It shows that the animal is in good health or thrift and capable of beginning to gain as soon as an abundance of food is supplied. We speak of

The desirable characteristics of beef form, quality and constitution should be found in well-bred high grades of any of the leading beef breeds. In the interest of uniformity in the finished product is should be observed that high grade Herefords can usually be put on the market in the fewest number of

They may be too long in the leg, too narrow on the back and either too light or too heavy in the bone. Frequently feeders so graded have a tendency to be a little rough and coarse. It is generally true, however, that steers of this grade kept in the feed lot until ripe or finished, will in such condition grade at



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They Don't Get the Cholera.

By using our powerful disinfectant to kill lice and keep the skin clean and healthy, destroy disease germs and make the pens and yards sanitary, the chances are ten to one your hogs will escape contagion. Use the ounce of prevention, save the pound of cure.

If you have not read this in time and signs of cholera have appeared, divide the herd and arrest its progress. You can do it. No need to fail. What shall you use? The U. S. Government Experiment Stations use

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Great live stock expositions use it, experienced hog raisers everywhere use it. They all say it does the work. Their experience ought to count for something. Hadn't you better be guided by it? It may mean nothing less than saving your entire herd of hogs.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.,

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least as high as good beeves, while it is not at all impossible for them to become choice enough in condition to grade as choice bullocks.

MEDIUM FEEDERS.

Medium feeders are only average as to quality and thrift. They are usually of lighter weight than the good, choice, and selected grades. Plate 32 represents accurately the type of steers characteristic of this grade. They generally possess a fair amount of beef blood, enough so that their color is not objectionable. Their general appearance so far as it indicates their quality and thrift is rather against them, indicating that no matter how judiciously they may be handled it will be the exceptional steer among them that will develop into anything better than a medium or possibly a good bullock. It is seldom good practice to finish this grade of feeders.

COMMON FEEDER.

A common feeder is decidedly deficient in quality. When the word common is correctly applied to a grade of cattle the reader should at once know that that grade of cattle is noticeably deficient in quality; it usually also indicates a lack of desirable conformation and flesh. In speaking of feeders it indicates that such feeders are common in quality, common in conformation, and common in condition. Like medium feeders it seldom pays to attempt to finish them.

INFERIOR FEEDERS.

It would seem that a feeder of a lower grade than common, might more properly be relegated to the level of a canner than be permitted the dignity of the name, inferior feeder. As long, however, as there is sufficient demand for inferior feeders they can not consistently be omitted from quotations of the live stock market. Such feeders are rough and angular, largely devoid of natural flesh and possessing the conformation of a dairy rather than a beef bred animal. In the feed lot they are slow feeders and do not make a satisfactory bullock when fat.

Plates 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40 represent respectively, selected, choice, good, medium, common, and inferior stockers. A careful study of these plates together with the descriptions of the various grades of feeders will help to fix in mind the characteristic differences in the several grades of stockers.

FEEDER BULLS.

Feeder bulls include a grade of young bulls shipped to the market in low condition. Bulls to be desirable for feeding purposes should be young, possess beef breeding, conformation, natural flesh and thrift. They weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds.

GOOD STOCK HEIFERS.

Relatively very few choice stock heifers are sold on the market, hence, the best grade of stock heifers to be considered here will be good heifers. Stock heifers are bought to be shipped to the country both for the feed lot and for breeding purposes. Good heifers show considerable beef blood and possess good square frames. Such heifers are invariably in better thrift and condition than lower grades of stock heifers. Still they are hardly fleshy enough to be used as butcher stock. Whether a fleshy heifer would be used as a stock heifer or for slaughter would depend upon the demand for butcher stock and the prevailing prices for the same.

MEDIUM STOCK HEIFERS.

Medium heifers show less breeding

and in general are noticeably thinner in flesh and lighter in weight than good heifers. They do not have the neat, blocky frames and they lack the quality possessed by the better grades of stock heifers. The heifer in Plate 43 shows rather more flesh than the average of this grade.

COMMON HEIFERS.

Common heifers are invariably lacking in both quality and condition to a marked degree. They are of lighter weight than the better grades and show evidences of dairy rather than beef blood. When such heifers are put in the feed lot and finished they would seldom if ever grade better than medium to good butcher stock.

The plan of the post check currency bill is to make money of small denom-

necessity for a leading material exponent of the industry. The breeders, feeders, farmers and live stock journals, who had been bearing the heat and burden of the day, were in a receptive mood for the inauguration of some such event. A magnificent success was the result. The 1900 and 1901 expositions proved the confidence of all interests in this method of advancing the cause of improved live stock and agriculture on this continent. The demonstrated value of the exposition, as shown by its results, has been so great that all interests have joined in urging action upon the part of the executive committee looking to the formation of plans whereby the permanency of the exposition may be insured. The executive committee, composed of men from all branches of the industry, are heeding

have been pledged, based upon securing this fund.

That the work undertaken by this organization has been of thorough value to the farmer and live stock man, is further attested by the approval of several governors of leading agricultural States, who are endorsing the Third Exposition both by proclamation and public speeches from personal knowledge and observation of the two previous exhibits.

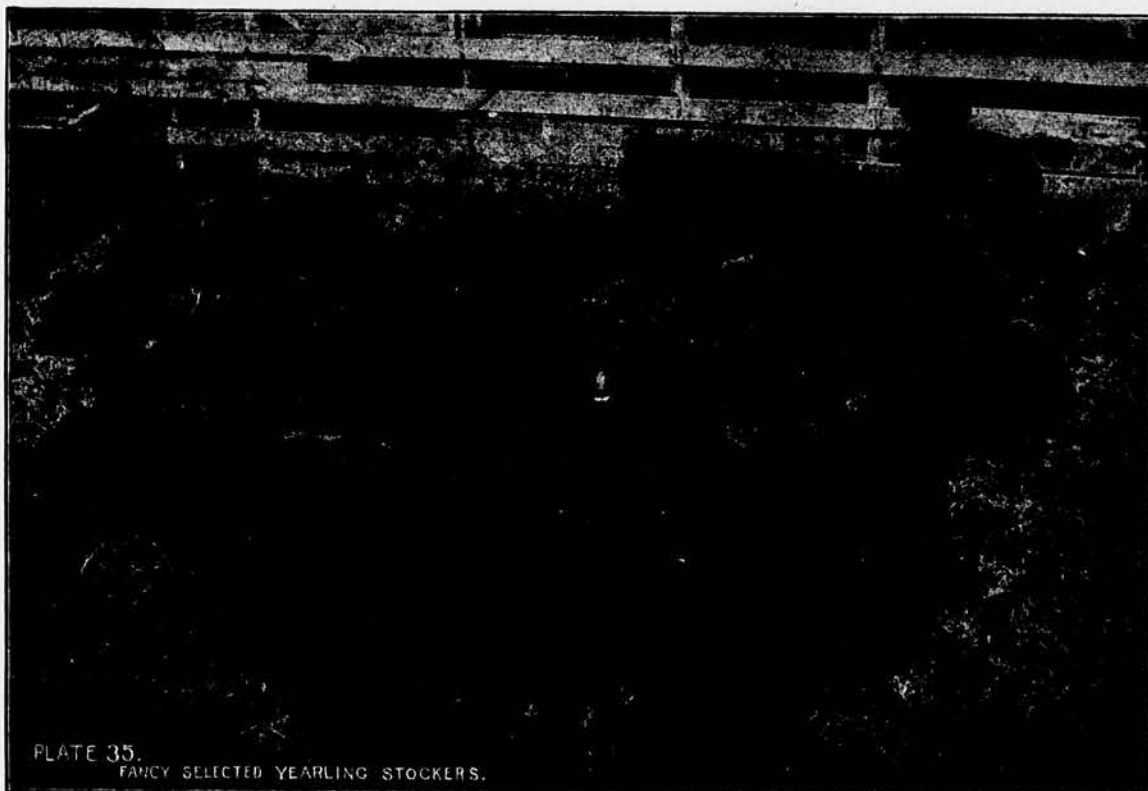
Beyond question the Third Exposition will surpass anything of the kind ever before attempted. That the unselfish assistance of the press has been largely the source of this unqualified success, is recognized by the management, and we sincerely hope that the desire to place the Exposition on a permanent and self-supporting basis, will meet with your approval and active cooperation, first, as a matter that is of the greatest import to your clientele, and secondly, that such a grand Exposition will be insured continued success without recourse to any one branch of the industry, for the advancement of the whole. There is a general wish that the dignity and calling of this, the greatest single industry of the country, should be maintained, and conducted within itself as a whole, with a view to reciprocal relations of one branch with another.

W. E. SKINNER,
General Manager.
Chicago, Ill.

Self-purification of River Waters.

The issue between Chicago and St. Louis, occasioned by the opening of the Chicago drainage canal, through which the sewage of Chicago is conducted to the Mississippi River, via Des Plaines and Illinois rivers, is based upon the condition in the minds of St. Louis people that there will arise effects detrimental to the water of the Mississippi River at that city. The whole dispute centers, therefore, about the old moot question as to how long a distance it is necessary for a river to flow in order to purify itself.

We know from chemical analysis and physical examination that a varying degree of purification takes place in a river. In early days this was thought to be due to aeration, and the tumbling of water down mountain sides became the basis for poetic typification of purity. The experiments of the Massachusetts State Board of Health have shown that aeration has little or no effect upon the condition of organic matter in water—that is, the organic matter is not assisted in its oxidation by agitation in the air. It was also found that the highest degree of activity in oxidation processes



inations, payable to order at any post-office. All classes of people sending money by mail are interested in it. It saves time, is convenient, lessens the expense and guarantees an absolutely safe way for the transmission of small sums by mail. The plan is practicable and has been endorsed by many of the best newspaper men. It is applicable to the farmer on the rural mail route, the merchant in the country and city, the publisher and manufacturer in all sections. The idea is simply an evidence of the spirit of evolution characteristic of the American people. It should become a law and be made a part of our perfect commercial system. —Tacoma (Wash.) News.

The Third International to Surpass all Predecessors.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In 1900, when the International Live Stock Exposition was presented to the live stock industry of this country, it was received in a manner to leave no doubt as to the

these appeals, and they are now maturing plans from which it is hoped that a permanent organization may be formed with a guaranteed fund at its command that will insure the future success and support of the enterprise. The facilities

aeration has little or no effect upon the condition of organic matter in water—that is, the organic matter is not assisted in its oxidation by agitation in the air. It was also found that the highest degree of activity in oxidation processes



SECURITY STOCK FOOD

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Contains 42 feeds to the pound, to only 7 feeds of some others—a pound thus going six times as far as a pound of the others. Highly concentrated and perfectly pure. Greatest fattener known. Less feed required and better results obtained. Costs only 8 cents a month to feed Hogs and Sheep, and 16 cents for Horses and Cattle. Nature's own regulator. Every domestic animal benefitted by its use. Should be on every farm and ranch in the country. Try it and you will use no other. Money refunded if not all we claim for it.

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is to be found in quiescent or stagnant waters. It then became clear that self-purification in a sluggish stream is far more effective than in a swift current, and that dams and other impediments have a beneficial effect upon the condition of water in river channels.

The promulgation of these facts led to an entire change in the ideas concerning the distance necessary for stream purification, and it is now understood that no hard and fast rules can be set for guidance in determining the purifying power of any watercourse. A royal commission, appointed to inquire into the conditions of England's rivers, reporting to the English Parliament in the early seventies, held that no stream in the United Kingdom was sufficiently long to effect its own purification. The familiar and oft-quoted principle is that a stream purifies itself in 20 miles, but how this distance was ever determined or who was responsible for its general acceptance is a matter of doubt; certain it is that the statement is entirely wrong in the majority of cases. Pettenkoffer, Hering, Stearns, and others have given formulae which are undoubtedly true for the rivers upon which these gentlemen worked, but which can in no wise be accepted for rivers in general, and it remains for the investigator to determine by actual experiment the purifying power of each stream with which he has to deal.

The work of examination of the surface waters of the United States, recently inaugurated in the Division of Hydrography of the United States Geological Survey, in cooperation with the various college laboratories throughout the country, will be useful in the determination of the self-purifying powers of many of the interstate rivers. These results will be highly beneficial to the municipalities and corporations which may be looking toward the establishment of sewerage systems and purification works.

During the coming winter it is expected that Mr. M. O. Leighton, hydrographer of the Geological Survey, will take up this work upon various rivers in Indiana and Illinois, and will so far as possible extend this research to the streams which at the present time are of great interest to the inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley.

Marshall County Hereford Sale.

Marshall County, Kansas, the "Herefordshire of Kansas," is credited with having more herds of pure-bred Hereford cattle than any other county in the United States. This fact having been generally exploited by the agricultural press, it resulted in the formation last spring of the Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association, which will hold its first public sale at Blue Rapids, Kansas, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 18 and 19, 1902, in the new sale barn erected by the Commercial Club of Blue Rapids for the special use of this association.

This first sale offering consists of 100 young registered Hereford cattle of serviceable age. There will be 63 cows and heifers mostly bred or with calves at foot, also 37 bulls from 14 to 24 months old, all of which should go to head the herds of the best stock farms in the West. All the cattle in this sale have been specially selected as among the very best representative animals produced at each of the 22 breeding establishments so well represented in the sale. It is important to buyers to know this significant fact as the quality of this offering must establish the reputation for the association regardless of the price realized at this first experimental sale. The catalogue, which is sent free on application, clearly sets forth the fact that no better breeding or a greater variety of the most popular families can be had at any other sale of the breed in America than may be had at this sale. Every one interested in this great breed of beef cattle or loyal to a worthy Western enterprise should gladly join in making this first event a great success. For further information or catalogue address the secretary, E. E. Woodman, Vermillion, Kans.

Jas. Mains' Sale of Poland-Chinas.

Good hogs, good breeding, good weather and a fair crowd were elements favoring the thirteenth annual sale from the Mains herd of Poland-Chinas, held at the home farm near Oskaloosa, October 30. On the other hand, a personal accident to Col. J. N. Harshberger, of Lawrence, which prevented his attendance, and a recent death in the family relationship of Mr. Mains, made their depressing influence felt. However, Col. Job D. Allen, of Emporia, took up the work and cried the sale in a very satisfactory manner. The sales in detail were as follows:

1. Boar, Chas. Shabin, Springdale, Kans., \$75.00.
2. Boar, H. W. Lipp, Rossville, \$30.00.
3. Sow, W. C. O'Neil, Winchester, \$16.00.
4. Boar, J. S. Sparks, McLouth, \$21.00.

5. Sow, Geo. Randolph, Emporia, \$19.00.
 6. Sow, Chas. Ray, Oskaloosa, \$15.00.
 7. Boar, Geo. Randolph, \$24.00.
 8. Boar, H. A. Plough, Meriden, \$42.00.
 9. Sow, A. N. Hanna, Oskaloosa, \$21.00.
 10. Sow, S. N. Perry, Oskaloosa, \$16.50.
 11. Boar, I. B. Brown, Thompsonville, \$30.00.
 12. Boar, E. L. Carter, Oskaloosa, \$15.00.
 13. Boar, J. W. Pottorff, Oskaloosa, \$13.00.
 14. Sow, F. A. Tripp & Sons, Meriden, \$18.00.
 15. Sow, J. C. Gamble, Winchester, \$21.50.
 16. Sow, Jno. E. Ross, Oswawkie, \$20.00.
 17. Boar, W. G. Chink, Oskaloosa, \$17.50.
 18. Boar, Smith Curry, Dunavent, \$28.00.
 19. Boar, J. K. O'Neil, Winchester, \$18.00.
 20. Boar, M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, \$15.00.
 21. Boar, S. N. Perry, \$19.50.
 22. Boar, M. S. Babcock, \$28.00.
 23. Sow, Alvin Griffiths, Oswawkie, \$19.50.
 24. Sow, J. F. Laing, McLouth, \$25.50.
 25. Boar, D. L. Dawdy, \$25.00.
 26. Boar, L. B. Bell, Winchester, \$16.00.
 27. Sow, F. A. Tripp & Sons, \$16.50.
 28. Boar, M. Tompkins, Oskaloosa, \$13.00.
 29. Boar, M. S. Babcock, \$17.50.
 30. Boar, S. T. Curry, \$11.00.
 31. Sow, Chas. Ray, \$14.00.
 32. Sow, H. A. Plough, \$26.00.
 33. Sow, A. P. Reardon, McLouth, \$31.00.
 34. Boar, H. O. Tudor, Holton, \$25.00.
 35. Sow, Alvin Griffiths, \$60.00.
 36. Boar, Jno. Toms, Emporia, \$49.00.
 37. Boar, J. K. O'Neil, \$30.00.
 38. Sow, M. S. Babcock, \$44.50.
 39. Sow, A. N. Hanna, \$27.00.
 40. Sow, L. Repetian, Oskaloosa, \$50.00.
 41. Boar, W. H. Spaulding, McLouth, \$19.50.
 42. Sow, A. P. Reardon, \$40.00.
 43. Sow, Geo. Randolph, \$30.00.
 44. Sow, W. C. O'Neil, \$24.00.
 45. Sow, J. S. Williamson, Holton, \$66.00.
- The 45 registered animals sold for \$1,183.50, an average of \$26.30. Twenty-three boars brought \$562.50, average \$24.45. Twenty-two sows brought \$621.00, average \$28.23. Near the close of the sale several animals were sold whose pedigrees had been mislaid and they went the same as grades. These are not included in this report.

Kirkpatrick's Sale of Poland-Chinas.

On Saturday, November 1, Kirkpatrick & Son, Wolcott, Kans., held their thirteenth public sale at the home farm. Owing to the fact that Mr. Kirkpatrick had assumed a very heavy responsibility in carrying the American Royal show and sale of pure-bred swine forward to success, he had been unable to give his own interests the attention which they demanded, and the result was unsatisfactory. While ample preparation had been made for a large attendance of buyers, there were but few present and the sale lagged, although some fair prices were realized. Mr. Kirkpatrick, after selling a few head, stopped the sale, and is ready to dispose of the remainder of his choice Poland-Chinas at private treaty. The sales so far as made were as follows:

1. Sow, J. M. Putterbaugh, Oswawkie, \$25.00.
 2. Sow, J. F. Laing, McLouth, \$34.00.
 3. Sow, Wrechter & Sperling, Hebron, Neb., \$35.00.
 4. Sow, J. M. Putterbaugh, \$15.00.
 5. Sow, F. W. Coleman, Winchester, \$40.00.
 6. Sow, W. L. Thomas, Wolcott, \$10.00.
 7. Sow, J. M. Putterbaugh, \$12.00.
 8. Sow, F. W. Coleman, \$10.00.
 9. Sow, H. Davidson, Waverly, \$17.00.
 10. Sow, J. F. Laing, \$19.00.
 11. Sow, J. F. Laing, \$19.00.
 12. Sow, Gus Aaron, Leavenworth, \$15.00.
 13. Sow, J. Clarence Norton, Moran, \$15.00.
 14. Boar, P. J. Coughlan, Piper, \$10.00.
 15. Sow, J. W. Harrington, Bonner Springs, \$17.00.
 16. Boar, F. W. Coleman, \$19.00.
 17. Boar, J. Clarence Norton, \$10.00.
 18. Boar, D. B. Mason, Jarbelo, \$11.00.
 19. Sow, J. Clarence Norton, \$49.00.
 20. Boar, H. A. Marxen, Piper, \$20.00.
 21. Sow, Wrechter & Sperling, \$11.00.
 22. Boar, J. M. Putterbaugh, \$16.00.
 23. Sow, H. L. Stover, Bethel, \$15.00.
 24. Sow, N. R. Riggs, Lawson, Mo., \$11.00.
 25. Sow, P. J. Coughlan, \$25.00.
- The 25 registered animals sold brought \$481.00, an average of \$19.24. The 19 sows sold for \$395.00, average \$20.79. Six boars brought \$86.00, average \$14.33.

A Successful Duroc-Jersey Swine Sale.

Fourteen males averaged \$25.90. Twenty-six females averaged \$28.42. Forty Duroc-Jerseys, general average \$27.54.

The first annual sale of Duroc-Jersey swine was held on Monday, Nov. 3, by Peter Blocher, Richland, Shawnee County, Kans. It was the most successful sale of Duroc-Jerseys ever held in Kansas, as shown by the averages above. It was a mixed offering lacking uniformity but including several extra good specimens of the breed. The highest price realized at the sale was \$80 for Lassy Jennie 22944 and nine pigs, sold to R. J. Eastman, Lawrence, Kans. She was very light in color but a splendid specimen of the breed. The highest price paid for boars was \$42 for a boar pig, one of a litter of six, sold to V. H. Kirk, Garnett. This litter averaged \$29.20. Another litter of eight by Big Joe, out of Madam E. 29932, sold for \$173, an average of nearly \$22. The old herd boar, Big Joe 7363, sold for \$40 to Phillip Blocher of Overbrook. The forty animals catalogued made a general average of \$27.54; but as the demand still kept up Mr. Blocher included some pigs hardly old enough to wean and five males averaged \$8.60, and 12 gilt pigs averaged \$8.58.

He then sold a number of head of spring farrow that he did not wish to pedigree on account of not being up to his standard and this class of stuff averaged about \$15, so that the total amount realized for pig sales was \$1,527.40. Col. J. W. Sparks, the auctioneer, was elated with the success of this sale and after the hog sale was over sold a number of grade milch cows amounting to about \$1,000.

The complete list of purchasers were as follows:

- U. I. Averill, Wellsville, Kans.; B. Fogarty, Twin Mound, E. A. Robison, W. T. Coffman, E. A. Griffen, P. J. Simon, Arthur Hase, A. E. Rundle, A. T. Harlen, Washington Blocher, Phillip Blocher, Chas. Lash, Peter Simon, John Atchison, Wm. Branson, C. B. Harris, T. L. McClelland, Overbrook; Robt. Postman, Lone Star; G. E. Tatley, W. H. Morrow, E. C. Fasnacht, E. E. Welling, Richland; J. H. Walton, Baldwin; W. G. Whitscher, Quenemo; R. J. Eastman, Lawrence; G. W. Foster,

Carbondale; A. E. Drummond, Eskridge; R. B. Marshall, Willard; J. W. Israel, Tecumseh; V. H. Kirk, Garnett; J. C. Hyde, Topeka; O. N. Wilson, Silver Lake.

Guernsey Records.

The secretary of the Guernsey Record Association furnishes the following official records which will doubtless be of great interest in this, the most rapidly growing dairy State in the West. The secretary's address is Wm. H. Caldwell, Peterboro, N. H.

YEAR'S RECORDS.

	butter-	fat,
	lbs.	lbs.
Portia of Maplehurst 10071.....	11,622.65	602.37
Glenwood Girl 6th 9113.....	12,187.33	572.30
Primrose's Tricksey 7236.....	9,277.00	508.00
Procris of Paxtang 8722.....	10,542.72	506.56
Lucrilia's Daughter 11256.....	11,084.63	489.60
Imp. Belle Oceanic 10069.....	9,152.90	487.36
Dairy Maid of Elm Place 14497.....	9,045.80	473.47
Elite of Maplehurst 8452.....	9,197.35	472.06
Mary Marshall 5604.....	8,212.57	468.40
Lucrilia of Haddon 10831.....	9,710	467.60
Glenwood Girl 8th 10830.....	11,310.13	461.90
Buttercup of Maplehurst 8994.....	9,127.40	446.98
Pride of Maplehurst 10070.....	9,063.70	446.52
Gypsy of Racine 9639.....	7,879.10	432.80
Lady May of Elm Place 12649.....	7,859.30	403.34
Lady Bishop 6518.....	7,272.40	394.30
Lady Benjamin 9805.....	6,815.50	390.90
Glenwood Girl 7th 9114.....	9,178.33	387.10
Nounon 6569.....	7,069.50	382.80
Cassiopeia 4885.....	8,528.23	365.15
Queen Bee 6168.....	6,954	364.00
Vega 7214.....	7,617.94	361.31
Cattle of Elm Place 14167.....	7,710.50	352.63
Maggie Hastings 10603.....	6,590.78	313.57

SEVEN DAY RECORDS.

Queen Deette 9794.....	413.1	16.22
Mentor Maid 13261.....	299.9	16.02
Beauty of Belle Vernon 13260.....	279.2	11.80

It should be remembered that these records are for butter-fat, and to be compared with butter records as usually published, one-sixth should be added to the butter-fat. Every one of the above records have had public supervision by a representative of an agricultural school or experiment station.

The record of Portia of Maplehurst, 602.37 pounds butter-fat, which would be equivalent to 702.7 pounds butter, is the largest year's record of any cow made under regular and careful public supervision and test each month.

Purdy Bros.' Sale of Shorthorns.

At the fair grounds, Harris, Mo., on Thursday, November 13, will be afforded an opportunity not often granted to Kansas Shorthorn breeders. Purdy Bros. will offer fifty-two head of Shorthorns, most of which are useful cows and heifers, which are bred to or have calves by their great herd bulls, Lord Lovell 130157, by St. Valentine 121014, and Northern Victor 168893, by Chief Lavender. The farmer or breeder who desires a St. Valentine bull, will here have an excellent opportunity to secure one. In view of the fact that these cattle will be sold direct from the pastures, without fitting, the purchaser will be able to see them in natural condition and just ready to go to work. Everything is guaranteed as represented, and when it is remembered that Purdy Bros. are the breeders of Orange Lad, which has won at two consecutive American Royal shows and now stands at the head of Vinewood herd, belonging to D. K. Kellerman & Son, Mound City, Kans., some idea of the quality of the stock that goes out from this farm may be had. Good, useful cattle of extra breeding and in normal condition, at reasonable prices, is what we predict for the Purdy Bros. sale. Harris, Mo., is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., to the northeast of Kansas City, though one can reach it easily by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific by changing cars at Seymour, Iowa. Free conveyance will be furnished to and from all trains and free lunch will be supplied on the grounds. This is a sale that one can not afford to miss.

Red Polled Cattle Sell Well.

The world's records were broken, says the Live Stock World, at the Red Poll sale by V. T. Hills at Dexter Park, Chicago, Oct. 29 and 30. It was a phenomenal event in every respect. G. H. Smith, of Chillicothe, Ohio, paid \$1,200 for Popular 8561 bred by Lord Amherst of England and imported by Mr. Hills. This is the highest ever paid for a bull of the breed. J. W. Martin, of Richland City, Wis., paid \$1,075 for Peony, an imported cow bred by Lord Rothschild of England, and C. S. Carr, of West Virginia, paid \$1,125 for Popsey 3d, a cow bred by Lord Amherst. At the close of the sale some young stock was knocked down cheap, but otherwise good stiff prices were realized.

Total amount realized by sale of 92 head.....	\$25,705
An average of.....	270
Total amount realized on 78 cows.....	21,539
An average of.....	276
Total realized on 14 bulls.....	4,175
An average of.....	298

The purchasers were: C. S. Carr, Elm Grove, Va.; G. H. Smith, Chillicothe, Ohio; F. A. Meacham, Petaluma, Cal.; George Groenmiller, Centropolis, Kans.; S. B. McDowell, New Lenox, Ill.; Dr. A. B. Parker, Kingston, N. Y.; L. M. Wiggins, Springfield, Ill.; A. J. Euhren, Galena, Ill.; F. L. Pim, Lucas, Iowa; G. W. Sharp, Rockford, Ill.; M. C. Ring, Nelsville, Wis.; Barber & Leyback, Antwerp, Ohio; J. M. Hare, North Manchester, Ind.; Frank Wonderly, Stevenson, Wis.; J. C. Stewart, Monmouth, Ill.; H. L. Pellett, Missouri, Kan.; Andrews Bros., Cedarville, Ohio; M. Matthews, Cincinnati, Ohio; Harter & Comstock, North Manchester, Ind.; J. H. Alt-father, Austin, Minn.; R. L. Armstead, Madison, Tenn.; H. F. Garman, Adeline, Ill.; Dr. Clifton, Waco, Tex.; J. B. Miller, Huntington, Ind.; J. Chandler, Bourbon, Ill.

The result was a matter of gratification for Red Poll breeders, who were present from all parts of the country. Heretofore the West has given the milk and beef cattle little toleration, but a change of sentiment has evidently taken place and the useful dual purpose beast is entering on a period of popularity.

M. L. Ayres' Percherons.

The new importation for the M. L. Ayres stables at Shenandoah, Iowa, is now safely housed at the home farm. A member of our field staff reports these horses to be a little out of the usual order of things. Mr.



Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balm sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

A SPAVIN

Ringbone, Splint or Curb will reduce the selling price of any horse 50 per cent. You might just as well get full value for your horse. Cure him with



Bony and unnatural enlargements, also all forms of lameness yield readily to this remedy. It is certain and sure in its effects and cures without a blister as it does not blister.

BIG HEAD CURED. Gowen, I. T., Jan. 23, 1901. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Dear Sirs:—I can heartily recommend your Spavin Cure. I have a fine colt that was troubled with big head and a few applications of your Spavin Cure cured him. I have also taken splints off from other horses with it. I use it in my family and find it a great cure. I cannot praise it too highly for the good it has done me. I am, Respectfully, MRS. MAGGIE CORE. It works thousands of cures annually. Endorsements like the above are a guarantee of merit. Price \$1.50 per box. As a liniment for family use, it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

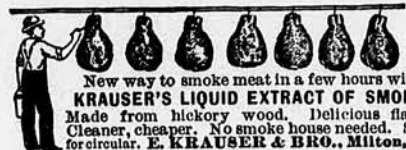
BALMOLINE The Corn-Husker's Friend

And Nature's Perfect Healing Salve **MAN OR BEAST.**

Druggists or by mail. Trial box, 4c; 2 oz., 25c; 6 oz. 50c. Balmoline Mfg Co. Sta. B, Abilene, Kas.

LUMP JAW.

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



New way to smoke meat in a few hours with

KRAUSER'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Delicious flavor. Cleaner, cheaper. No smoke house needed. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

Ayres is an old Iowa farmer and importer of horses, who has got pretty close to the general farmers' idea of what it requires to make the ideal draft horse. This idea is embodied in the type of horses he has selected for the coming season's trade more closely than in any previous importation. This type is that of a horse with bone and body to move a load. We have never seen a cleaner lot of big horses than these. Kansas horsemen will find that a visit to the Ayres establishment will show them plenty of ton horses at maturity from which to select. A whole day can be spent to advantage in looking through these Shenandoah stables. There are now more than 100 registered Percherons there. Seventy stallions to select from, gives any horseman ample material upon which to exercise his judgment in selecting a horse for use in his neighborhood. Mr. Ayres wishes it to be understood that he has plenty of fine, big, home-bred horses, too, that he will be glad to show to buyers. If you are thinking of buying a draft stallion go and see the Ayres' Percherons. You will like them, and Mr. Ayres will entertain you royally. See the advertisement, and write about the horses.

Swine Exhibitors at the American Royal Well Pleased.

The management of the swine department of The American Royal of 1902, insured the safety of exhibitors and comfort of visitors, by securing the services of the Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co., of Kansas City, in disinfecting and deodorizing the immense pavilion in which the swine and goat show was held.

Moore's Hog Remedy, which is conceded to be the most powerful antiseptic disinfectant on the market, was used freely, both on the swine and in all passage ways. The absence of disagreeable odors was a marked feature of one of the most notable swine exhibits ever held in this country.

The exhibitors were especially grateful to the management for their foresight, as the Moore Hog Remedy has a national reputation for its efficiency as a disinfectant, germ killer and disease preventive.

The Dawdy Shorthorn Sale.

On October 18, at Galesburg, Ill., Mr. D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans., combined with his father, J. W. Dawdy, of Abingdon, Ill., and A. J. Ryden, of the same place, in a Shorthorn sale which was a decided success. The 59 animals sold for \$16,875, an average of \$285.93. Of these 52 were females, which brought \$15,675, average \$301.43, and 7 bulls, which sold for \$1,200, average \$171.43.

The Kansas consignment consisted of 15 females, which brought \$4,200. The top of the sale was brought by Imp. Maud 8th, who sold for \$1,030, though E. S. Kelley, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, paid \$1,000 for the Cecelia heifer, Falth. The top of the bulls was \$435, brought by Lovely's Victor. Everything considered, it was a good sale.

Make Your Own Stock Food.

A compound for the breeder and feeder that has no superior as a conditioner and health preserver and producer.

Good blood, good food, good care, and good health are the essentials to success in stock raising. Without good health all else counts for nothing, while with it the herds and flocks thrive even under adverse circumstances. The famous Early Dawn Herd of Hereford cattle, with the great show and breeding bulls, Beau Real, Beau Monde and their get, are remembered and known throughout the live stock world. Good blood, good appetite and assimilation of food and freedom from disease were prime factors in making the herd so prolific and uniformly high conditioned.

Actual experience in breeding and feeding high-class stock for show and market taught me the value of the health and flesh producing qualities of an old English formula, changed some by one of the best Homeopathic physicians in this country. I will mail for your use only, a copy of this formula with instructions how to compound and feed. It is convenient to make and is not expensive. It will do all that is claimed for the "stock foods" now advertised. Address E. S. Shockey, 274 Stock Exchange. See Mr. Shockey's advertisement on another page.

Farmers' Institutes.

Following is a list of farmers' institutes to be held in the near future, with names of representatives of the Agricultural College.

- Nov. 11, Courtland, Miss Edith McIntyre, D. H. Otis.
- Nov. 12, Smith Center, Miss Edith McIntyre, D. H. Otis.
- Nov. 15, Glen Elder, Miss Edith McIntyre, D. H. Otis.
- Nov. 13 and 14, Indian Creek, Miss Margaret Minis, Albert Dickens.
- Nov. 14, Blue Hill, Miss Edith McIntyre, D. H. Otis.
- Nov. 15, Glen Center, Miss Edith McIntyre, D. H. Otis.
- Nov. 22, New Lancaster.
- Dec. 2 and 3, Burrton, Mrs. Henrietta Calvin, Ed. H. Webster.
- Dec. 4 and 5, Hackney, Mrs. Henrietta Calvin, Ed. H. Webster.

Gossip About Stock.

FINE STOCK SALES NEXT WEEK.

- Nov. 10, Branstetter, Robinson & Wright, Vandalla, Mo., Shorthorns.
- Nov. 11, Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
- Nov. 11, O. B. & Geo. E. Smith, Cuba, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
- Nov. 12, A. B. & F. A. Heath, Republican, Neb., Shorthorns.
- Nov. 12, David Cook, Washington, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
- Nov. 13, W. G. Sadler, Cambridge, Neb., Shorthorns.
- Nov. 14, Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
- Nov. 15, A. B. Mull, Iola, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

Pure-bred, registered Duroc-Jersey breeding stock is advertised in this issue by Burton & Burton, Topeka, Kans.

John Burruss, of Columbia, Mo., recently visited Knox City, and purchased twenty-four head of thoroughbred Polled Durhams of various breeders near that place. The Polled Durhams are much sought after by those who appreciate the polled feature of the Shorthorn blood.

Mr. C. W. Taylor, of Pearl, Dickinson County, Kansas, announces that he will now sell his pure Scotch herd bull, La-fitte 11995. He has been at the head of this herd and has been one of the great Scotch sires in Kansas. Mr. Taylor also says that he has thirty-six bull calves on hand that he would like to close out in a bunch.

Under the management of Prof. D. H. Otis, the department of animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural College, will hold a poultry show on the college grounds, near Manhattan, on December 1-5, inclusive. A large number of valuable special premiums are provided and parties desiring to exhibit should write to Prof. Otis for information.

Chas. E. Sutton, breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Berkshire swine, Russell, Kans., won first prize on carload of Polled Angus cattle at the American Royal in three classes. Feeding steers, spayed or martin heifer, 2-year-old and under 3, 1-year-old and under 2, and under 1 year. He sold the calves which won him first prize in the under 1 year class, at private treaty, to Geo. M. Wilbur, Marysville,

Ohio, for 7 cents per pound. He also sold the first-prize lot of 2-year-olds to J. Linderman, Kansas City, for \$4.75 per hundred.

Col. Lafe Burger, the live-stock auctioneer of Wellington, writes that he is now doing the best business in his line that he has ever done, and he has a long string of dates yet ahead for pure-bred sales. Being a man of abundant vitality, he is not only willing, but capable of working every day and he has yet a few desirable dates that remain open for other engagements.

N. B. Sawyer, Cherryvale, Kans., is a breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine. He writes that he now has fifty sows, bred for February and March farrow, and that his herd represents five different strains of Duroc-Jerseys. Among the sale stuff that he is offering, are twenty young boars ready for service, and one herd boar which was bred by H. D. Loudon & Son, Clay Center, Neb. A letter to him will bring further information.

Gifford Bros., Milford, Kans., call attention to their forthcoming sale of Shorthorns at Manhattan, on December 6; and in a recent letter say, that the cattle are doing finely and are a very attractive offering consisting of thirty cows and heifers and fifteen choice Red Knight bulls. Most of the twenty-three heifers included in the sale are by their famous herd bull, Red Knight 120752. Watch for further announcement in this paper.

Another record has been made by the Hereford cattle. At Col. David Wallace's sale, at Indianapolis, last week, \$5,100 was paid for Miss Dale, a daughter of Dale. This is the highest price ever paid for a 2-year-old Hereford female, though the sale at Charleston, Ill., on the preceding day resulted in the transfer of the 2-year-old heifer Miss Zenobia, a daughter of Java, for \$5,000. Miss Dale was bought by Chas. Feagan, Charleston, Ill., and Miss Zenobia went to John Brown, of the same city. It will be remembered that Java, the sire of Miss Zenobia, is the herd bull at Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kans.

Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., will hold one of his notable sales of Poland-Chinas, on November 14, at Shady Lane Stock Farm, near his home town. Remember

Mr. Schrepel writes us that he can now show as fine a lot of young stallions as can any man in the State or the West. He makes a change in his ad this week which you will see on page 1103. Note that he is selling his Poland-Chinas, as well as his Percherons, to Colorado as well as Kansas buyers.

The John Rasmuss sale of Shorthorns at Lake City, Iowa, on October 29, was well attended by both home and distant breeders as well as neighboring farmers. No sensational prices were paid, but the bidding was prompt and the sale of thirty-nine head was finished at about 3:30 p. m. A large majority of the cows that did not have calves at foot are due to calve early, so that the offering was a very desirable one from the breeding standpoint:

SUMMARY.
27 cows brought \$8,745; average.....\$323.88
12 bulls brought \$1,605; average.....133.75
39 head brought \$10,350; average.....\$265.12

In ten months of 1902 the shipments of feeding cattle from the Kansas City Stock Yards amounted to 650,124 head, or only 744 less than were shipped in the whole of the year 1901. The shipments to Kansas during the month of October were 1,326 cars, a gain over last year of 598. Missouri took 1,610 cars, which was more than three times as large as last year, when only 523 went out. Shipments by railroads to various States in October are here appended:

October—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Kansas.....	1,326	728	1,433
Missouri.....	1,610	523	1,114
Nebraska.....	94	172	142
Iowa.....	455	574	412
Illinois.....	682	282	503
Other States.....	276	495	117

As an illustration of the potent value of judicious live stock advertising, we refer to our report of the successful sale of Duroc-Jersey swine held this week by Peter Blocher, of Richland, Kans. This sale was advertised exclusively in the Kansas Farmer. About two years ago Mr. Blocher started in business and as soon as he had anything for sale he placed his card in the Kansas Farmer, never using less than one inch of space. His copy was changed frequently but his sign was always up. When he decided to hold a sale he used the space



Shorthorn, Darling Knight 170761, First Senior Yearling, owned by T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans. Sold in sale to Louis Hothan, Carbondale, Kans., for \$605.

that here is a choice offering of sixty head of richly-bred Poland-Chinas, which contain the blood of most of the big prize winners. If you like Corrector, Broadgauge Chief, Perfect I Know, Ideal Corwin, Searchlight, Sealy's Model, Look No Farther, Null's Chief, Hanna's Chief Tecumseh, Big Price Kellogg, Chief I Know, and such like, get on the train and get to Burden, Cowley County, Kans., where you will meet a good breeder and good breed.

The Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association held its first public sale at Moberly, Mo., on October 31. The cattle were mostly of plain breeding and were offered in only fair condition. The top of the bull sale was brought by Prince Royal 142756, who went for \$250. Tulip Rose, a Young Mary cow with her calf, topped the cow sale at \$240. The prices for the quality and condition of the animals were considered good. Forty-five head were sold for \$4,095, an average of \$91. Of these twenty-three were bulls which brought \$2,225, average \$96.74. Twenty-two females brought \$1,870, average \$85.

Seventy-five head of pure-bred Poland-Chinas, sired by Paymaster and Searchlight, and prize winners at the Oklahoma and Kansas State fairs, is what A. G. Lamb, of El Dorado, Kans., will offer at his farm on Thursday, November 13. Mr. Lamb asserts that every pig that he offers is a good one, and in order to make assurance doubly sure, he agrees to pay the railroad fare one way to any one who purchases to the value of \$100 or more. Free transportation will be furnished at El Dorado to the farm, and visitors may go with the assurance of being treated right and of being able to buy choice things from a large assortment.

One of the men who adds materially to the reputation of the Sunflower State as a breeding center, is F. H. Schrepel, proprietor of Cheyenne Stock Farm, Ellenwood, Kans. Mr. Schrepel took his show herd of nine head of pure-bred Percheron horses in a fair circuit which wound up at the Colorado State Fair at Pueblo, and during this circuit he took all of the first and second premiums, and surprised the visitors at these fairs with the quality of these animals. His stables were constantly thronged with interested spectators, who were anxious to secure horses from one of the best herds of Percherons in the West.

for three months in advance calling attention to the sale and used liberal display space two or three weeks before the sale. The money thus invested Mr. Blocher believes paid him better than anything he ever did.

The Shorthorn sale of W. H. Ranson, held at Wichita, on Saturday, November 1, seems to have struck the blight which fell with more or less severity upon all sales following the American Royal week. Twenty-seven head of pure-bred Shorthorns were sold, which brought an average of \$90.25. In view of the fact that this sale was not very well attended it was considered fairly satisfactory. The sale was conducted by Col. Lafe Burger, of Wellington, with his usual ability. But for the unfortunate choice of a sale date, so closely following the American Royal, there is little question that the figures reported above would have been considerably exceeded at this sale.

O. H. Swigart, the owner of Avondale Herd of Galloway cattle, Champaign, Ill., writes that he thinks the picture of his great herd bull, Imp. Druid of Castlemilk, which appeared in the American Royal Special edition of the Kansas Farmer, is the best one that he has ever seen taken at a fair. He also remarks that the Kansas Farmer has his hearty commendation and that he will recommend it as an advertising medium to all breeders of Galloway cattle in its territory. He winds up his interesting letter by ordering a number of copies of the American Royal edition of the Kansas Farmer to be sent to breeders of Galloways and friends of his on the other side of the Atlantic.

Some of the oldest and best herds of Shorthorns in the country are located in Missouri. It is a favorite place for buyers, for the reason that they invariably secure first-class cattle for reasonable values. Therefore, the great sale of 100 Shorthorns advertised by Messrs. W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo., F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, and S. W. Roberts, of Pleasant Green, Mo., to be held at Kansas City on Friday and Saturday, November 28 and 29, will be an event of special interest to most of our readers. The offering as a whole is a choice selection of well-bred Scotch, Scotch-topped, Bates and other best American families. F. M. Marshall has the following to say regarding his consignment of

IN WAR TIMES

The Story of a Man Who Helped Make History

From the beginning to the end of the Civil War none fought more valiantly than the famous Seventeenth Indiana volunteers. The story of their battles, their privations and their victories is a long but interesting one.

In company B, of this regiment, was Eli Fisher, now a resident of Jet, Woods Co., Okla., who has a fund of entertaining reminiscences of his experiences in bivouac and battle. To a reporter the other day he related the following:

"In 1864," he said, "while serving with my company, I began to suffer with various complaints brought on by hardship and exposure. I had hemorrhages of the kidneys, palpitation of the heart and at times I would bloat from stomach trouble. My lungs were also affected. From my suffering and misery I became nervous and my nerves finally went all to pieces.

"I became forgetful and distracted in mind and it seemed that there could be nothing which would bring me relief. I was treated in Atlanta, Ga., by the regimental doctor but did not get any better. In 1865 I was mustered out and then I tried other doctors. At various times five different physicians treated me and I took many kinds of medicine but nothing did me any good. From 1867 until 1890 I was confined to my bed most of the time and my case seemed hopeless.

"But in 1890 I read in a newspaper of how an Iowa man, suffering from the same illness in general as I had, was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I decided to see what they would do for me and began taking them. I used three boxes of the pills before experiencing relief, but after that my recovery was rapid. In two months I felt like a new man both in body and mind. I took them for four months and was perfectly cured.

"I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People many times. I do so, because I know from personal experience that they have wonderful power to relieve and cure the sick."

The pills which cured Mr. Fisher have accomplished hundreds of equally remarkable cures. They are on sale at all drug stores or will be sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents a box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

thirty-three cows and heifers and five bulls, Scotch and Bates breeding: "I believe I am offering the best lot of bulls that will be sold this year, and am selling the best 2-year-old heifer that will go through a show ring this year. I am not offering a single animal that is not a representative one." For catalogues for this sale address Sam W. Roberts, of Pleasant Green, Mo.

C. F. Wolff & Son, proprietors of Glendale Shorthorns, Ottawa, Kans., have been having some satisfactory sales lately from their splendid herd of cattle. They recently sold the imported heifer, Glendale Pavana, to Mr. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans., who will surprise his fellow breeders in the Western Shorthorn world, by appearing before them some of these days with a show herd of extra quality. This purchase is but one of the good things that he is gathering about him in his proposed contest for the blue ribbons at the big fairs next year. Glendale Farm has also sold to J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., a bunch of thirteen cows and heifers and two young bulls, which causes us to remark, that if a few more of our breeders had the discernment and the hustling ability of the gentleman from Cowley, the long string of ribbons which Kansas carried away from the American Royal in her vest pocket would have been more than doubled. Kansas is sure to be known as the very storm center of the pure-bred industry and such men as Nevius and Stodder and their kind will make it so. The Wolffs have also sold three choice heifers to W. H. Harper, Lyndon, Kans., and a herd bull to J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans.

A notable event in the Shorthorn world will be the combination sale of Scotch and Bates Shorthorns to be held at Wellington, Kans., on November 22. This sale will be notable for two reasons. First, the quality of the stock that will be offered, and second, it is the carrying of this stock to the gateway of the great range and ranch country of the Southwest. Col. J. F. True & Son, proprietors of the Rocky Hill herd, Perry, Kans., will offer sixty-five head, about one-half of which were sired by the pure Bates bull, Waterloo Duke of Hazelhurst 11th 130723. A number of others are sired by the pure Cruickshank bull Mayor 129229. While much of the female stuff is bred to Semstress Valentine 157771, who is a pure St. Valentine bull and a half brother to Ruberta. Preston Wyckoff's consignment of eleven head, consists of Scotch topped Young Marys and Rose of Sharons, and the she stuff all bred to Red Royal 129131. About half the entire consignment will be bulls and the only criticism which has been offered to us is that this stuff is too well-bred for the market where it will be sold. We think this is not correct for the reason that the agricultural press, the

(Continued on page 1100.)

BALANCED RATIONS—AN INQUIRY.

(Continued from page 1084.)

rent that the alfalfa and corn ration is the cheapest possible for hogs at the prices given. The combination of alfalfa and potatoes is too costly to be used. It will be found that the combination of any of the other feeds with potatoes will produce a yet more costly ration. Indeed, where alfalfa is valued at only \$5 per ton, the cheapest possible rations will contain alfalfa in preference to other nitrogenous feeds. For dairy cows, alfalfa is especially profitable in producing a generous flow of milk and in keeping the animals in condition resembling that produced by June grass. For hogs, alfalfa promotes growth, strength, and health, and enables them to get far more nutriment from their corn than where the alfalfa is wanting.

THEORY AND PRACTICE AGREE.

The practical experience of feeders has shown the value of the balanced ration. It is gratifying to find that the application of mathematics to the known facts as to animal requirements and composition and cost of feeds corroborates the general experience of feeders. Hereafter, more than heretofore, the feeder will be able to compute, with considerable accuracy, the values as well as the cost of various combinations of feeds, and to determine approximately the cheapest feed to use, among those available.

The KANSAS FARMER invites inquiries along these lines and will endeavor in answering to point the way so that any person familiar with the rudiments of algebra can solve all such problems for himself or can carry the solutions further than space may permit in the FARMER.

OLD GRAPEVINES—OLD ASPARAGUS BEDS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have some old grapevines that are so far from the house that we never get any of the fruit, as the small boy can keep a sharper eye on the time of ripening than we can, and, too, they are in the way of the plow. I want to move them into the garden. Can they be successfully moved, and when would they better be moved, in fall or spring? I want to make over my asparagus bed. Would it do to plow the land and replant the same roots?

L. W. TRUESDELL.

Concordia, Cloud County.

Occasionally we hear of success in removing bearing grapevines to a new location. It has been claimed by some that the strong roots of the old vines force a rapid new growth and profuse bearing. The writer has never tried to make a vineyard from old, but has several times succeeded with young vines. The time one must wait for fruit from young vines is not great. Will it not be better to adopt a program like this: First, secure good, strong yearling vines and plant them where the vineyard is wanted, next spring. Second, run a race with the boys next summer and gather the grapes for jelly while

they are too green to be eaten out of hand. It may be worth while to experiment with removing a few of the old vines, and, of course, report results to the KANSAS FARMER. General experience in Kansas favors spring rather than fall for transplanting. The usual dry winters are very trying on any tree, shrub, or vine which has not had a season in which to send its minute roots through the soil so as to provide moisture to take the place of that evaporated from the parts above ground.

It is difficult to answer, specifically, the inquiry about making over the asparagus bed without more definite information than is here given as to the present condition of the bed. As ordinarily grown on the farm asparagus is too troublesome and expensive of culture and too inferior in quality to deserve much attention. Perhaps we shall serve this correspondent, as well as other readers, best by giving a description of a comparatively easy method of producing good asparagus. This may enable our correspondent to judge whether it will be worth while to make over the old bed or to make an entirely new planting.

The soil should be a rich, loose, deep, mellow loam. If there is a liberal admixture of sand so much the better. Enrich this soil very liberally with well rotted stable manure. Plow deeply. Subsoiling for asparagus will nearly always pay.

To obtain plants, sow in a hotbed in February or early in March. Sow plenty of seed expecting to throw away most of the plants. When the seedlings are three inches high select those that have the thickest, fleshiest, and most numerous stems, and either pot them or transplant them giving more room. The best plants are those that are cylindrical, smooth, and free from ridges. They should be two inches high before leaves are put out. If necessary to transplant more than once before they are set out do not neglect it. Give them room to grow until danger of frost has passed.

Set eighteen inches apart in rows four feet apart. Let the rows run north and south to admit sunlight. Set the crowns not less than four inches deep. They may be set deeper if the soil is very light. Use the cultivator enough to keep the ground free from weeds and to break the crust after every rain.

In early winter take away the old stems and apply a heavy dressing of old, well-rotted manure.

In early spring plow between the rows, turning the furrows onto the plants, and leaving a dead-furrow between the rows.

Cutting should not begin until the plants have become very strong, say 2 or 3 years old. Cut clean as you go, for any plant left uncut will cease to send up edible sprouts. Do not cut later than June.

Now as to the old bed. If it can be treated according to the above-described method by plowing out all plants except such as may be left in rows four feet apart, the bed will be remade and should give satisfactory results. The roots plowed out will not be

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as desirable for setting as the young ones produced and selected as above described. If, however, our correspondent should try resetting any of these old roots, the KANSAS FARMER will want to lay before its readers a report of the results.

Salt is often used on the asparagus bed. Salt should not be expected to take the place of barn-yard or stable manure. It is good to kill weeds and, unless used in great excess, does not injure the asparagus.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in

doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

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From January to June visitors to Rome spent \$70,000,000. Some one must have made a tremendous effort to "make Rome howl."

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Herd bull of the Vermillion Hereford Company, owned by E. E. Woodman, Vermillion, Kans. Some of Boatman's choicest get in Marshall County Hereford Association sale November 18 and 19, at Blue Rapids, Kansas.

The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

Out from Jerusalem
The king rode with his great
War chiefs and lords of state,
And Sheba's queen with them.

Proud in the Syrian sun
In gold and purple sheen,
The dusky Ethiopian queen
Smiled on King Solomon.

Wise of men, he knew
The language of all
The creatures great or small
That trod the earth or flew.

Across an ant-hill led
The king's path, and he heard
Its small folk, and their word
He thus interpreted:

"Here comes the king men greet
As wise and good and just.
To crush us in the dust
Under his heedless feet."

The great king bowed his head,
And saw the wide surprise
Of the Queen of Sheba's eyes
As he told her what they said.

"O King!" she whispered sweet,
"Too happy fate have they
Who perish in thy way
Beneath thy grievous feet!"

"Thou of the God-lent crown,
Shall these vile creatures dare
Murmur against thee where
The knees of kings kneel down?"

"Nay," Solomon replied,
"The wise and strong shall seek
The welfare of the weak,"
And turned his horse aside.

His train with quick alarm,
Curved with their leader round
The ant-hill's purple mound,
And left it free from harm.

The jeweled head bent low,
"O King!" she said, "Henceforth
The secret of thy worth
And wisdom well I know."

"Happy must be the state
Whose ruler heeds more
The murmurs of the poor
Than flatteries of the great."
—John G. Whittier.

Genius Among Insects.

Sometimes the most wonderful things in the world are the things that to us are common and unnoticed. If we had only one sunset in a lifetime, the whole world would turn out to see it, and the papers would be full of descriptions, attempting to do justice to its marvelous beauty. If the miracle of plant germination and growth occurred only at rare intervals, instead of by the millions a minute, we would marvel at wonder-working Nature.

If people would only form the habit of looking for the wonderful and beautiful in the common things, how much more full of pleasure their lives would be, and how their minds would grow!

There is an education of infinite value, to be obtained from books which Nature writes for us. Alas, too few care even to glance at the pages which she turns with the changing seasons!

A curious similarity to our ways of life is to be observed in the activities of the common brown ants. They live in communities, which are united for mutual protection and help. Each community has an army especially set apart for warfare, whose duty is to defend the commonwealth against other armies, to lay siege upon some other community for plunder, or to conquer other ants and make slaves of them. The slaves are made to work for their victors, getting food for them and building their houses. In some species, and they vary greatly, the victorious army becomes so strong and is possessed of so many slaves that none in the community labor, leaving the work entirely to the slaves, while they devote their attention entirely to warfare. Among the military members of the community, are a few ants much larger and stronger than the rest. These are supposed by some naturalists to be the officers. They are scattered along on either side of the column of soldiers and seem to command the expeditions.

The homes of the ants are works of genius in animals so small. Some are made in the ground, (these are the homes of the so-called mason ants), and some in trees (belonging to the carpenter ants). These homes are large and elaborate, having different apartments or rooms, for different purposes. In some rooms the food is stored, in some the young are kept and reared. But the strangest of all is their stable room. Here they keep their cows! And what do you suppose are their cows? They are the plant-lice or aphids. These produce a sweet fluid of which the ants are very fond. The ants stroke them gently with their feelers and obtain tiny drops of this sweet liquid. They take

good care of their cows. When the larger insects, lady-bugs, etc., attack the plant-lice, the ants often gather in groups about them and drive off their would-be destroyers. These cattle-owners sometimes put their cattle in pasture, which means that they carry them to a fresh green leaf when the old one is dry or destroyed.

All this has been of the workers and soldiers. There are still the "ladies and gentlemen." These have wings and are seldom seen. They toll not, neither do they spin, but remain in their homes and take life easy. As in human affairs, so in ant-life, the workers are the interesting class.

All this sounds like an extravagant flight of the imagination, and when I first heard of it, I openly showed my incredulity. But these statements are all given as facts by the best scientists and naturalists, and one must believe the learned professors. At any rate, I intend to take my first opportunity to observe these insignificant little creatures, and doubtless I shall learn something interesting.

A Little Mother of the Poor.

Here is a pitiful little story, from the Youth's Companion. Such pathetic instances with their single ray of light, seem vague and unreal to us, just as our plenty, our free air, and glorious sunshine would seem like a dream to the children of poverty.

This is the story:

She was only nine years old, but her face was thin and drawn, and her eyes weary with watching.

"I had to walk with my baby all night long so's mamma could sleep," she explained, "cause he's teething. I took him out in the hall and 'twas awful dark. He'd sleep some, but when I set down on a step he'd wake up, I s'pose 'cause I'd go to sleep myself when I stopped walking. When the daylight began to come in he'd let me lie down with him, but mamma had to wake me when she went to work, so's 't I'd get the children ready for school and get papa's breakfast. Papa's out of a job, but he's looking for work an' he wants his breakfast early."

There was no complaint in the tired voice; it was all taken as a matter of course. It was the life that she and the other children all about her were used to, where the mothers were wage-earners. There was no time for school or play or rest—no time to be a child. She was one of the little mothers of the poor.

Tender hearts discovered her one day, and eager brains tried to devise a way to help. The way was The Little Mothers' Aid Association. It was only a beginning—one tiny spot of rest and gladness down in New York's teeming places, but it was a beginning.

In the first place, there was Happy Day House on Long Island Sound, where all the summer through the little mothers were taken for one long, magic day of joy—a place of flowers and fruit and games and blue skies and great green fields. But that was—once a year. Rarely could a little mother be spared from home a second time. And there were three hundred and sixty-four other days of heat and cold and toil and weariness. So on Twenty-first Street a house was opened—a house of blessing to the patient, burdened lives.

There the little mother takes "her baby" and leaves him to be cared for while she goes, care-free, to school. There she goes almost every afternoon in the week for such happy things: Mondays to receive needed clothing, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays to sew and mend, Thursdays and Fridays to learn to cook—including cooking for her baby and the sick. And besides all this, there are wonderful gift days—Christmas and Thanksgiving and Easter—and delightful entertainments, in which she often takes part.

It was at one of the entertainments that the superintendent felt a pull at her skirt, and turning, looked down into a small, strange, angry face.

"I think you're mean!" the child panted. "You're just as mean as you can be!"

The superintendent knew a cry for help when she heard it. She drew the child aside to a quiet corner. "Now, tell me about it, dear," she said.

The child gulped down her tears; her angry defiance did not change.

"I think you're mean," she repeated. "You had all this up here and never told us anything about it! Don't you s'pose I'd have legged it all the way from Cherry Street if I'd 'a' known?"

Cherry Street—two miles away! The superintendent's heart ached with pity. She could not tell this child of problems—expenses. There were loving hearts

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in New York—she would find a way, somehow.

"Dear," she promised, "you shall have a house like this down in Cherry Street."

And that is the way that the second home came to be, and that there are in New York two places where the little mothers learn the way to childhood.

Murdering the King's English.

I was introduced to a young man the other day. After the conventional greetings, I remarked that we were having a beautiful autumn, to which he perpetrated this reply: "We ain't never had such a fall since I can remember."

One's first good impression is naturally somewhat modified by such a breach of grammar. Of course he knew better—he was a college graduate—but I will venture to predict that he will never attain the social position, the influence, nor even the business success, which ought to be his, just because of his carelessness of speech. For it is true, however much we may wish it were otherwise, that we estimate each other's worth and excellence by appearances, and the person who uses careful and refined English appears to have more culture and intelligence than the ungrammatical, even though he be a simpleton or a dunce.

One does not have to be a college graduate, nor even a high school student, to have that valuable possession, the good use of his mother-tongue. There are comparatively few people who do not know the English language well enough to avoid serious blunders, if they care to take thought of how they speak. Yet there are thousands of young men and women who offend the ear by incorrect expressions, not occasionally, so they might call it a slip of the tongue, but habitually.

Here are some of the expressions that are glaringly wrong, yet are the ordinary vehicles of conversation among many people: "I ain't got none," "I never done it," "I seen you," "They was all there," "Her and him went," "He talked with her and I," etc. It is very easy to grow careless in this thing, and it is a matter of real importance to guard against such carelessness.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES

THE SWING.

How do you like to go up in a swing,
Up in the air so blue?
Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing
Ever a child can do!

Up in the air and over the wall,
Till I can see so wide,
Rivers and trees and cattle and all
Over the countryside.

Till I look down on the garden green,
Down on the roof so brown—
Up in the air I go flying again,
Up in the air and down!

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Story of the Pop-corn Children.

The Pop-corn children sat close together in rows in their school-room, a corn-cob. They were all dressed alike in plain, pale yellow dresses. They were beginning to grow tired of school. "I think it is time we were having a vacation, don't you?" said one pale little corn-girl to another who sat close beside her.

"Yes, indeed, I do," answered the other, "Here we have been on this old cob-school ever since we were born, and I don't know a thing more than I used to."

"Oh, say," said another, speaking loudly from the other side of the cob,

"the children of another cob got out the other day and had a fine time."

"I saw them," said another excitedly. "They put on white dresses and played some lovely games over on the stove."

Just then the Pop-corn children were picked up. They felt something rubbing over their heads, and they were loose from their cob-school; and very much frightened they were, too, to have nothing to cling to. They fell with a clatter and were shut up in a kind of cage of wire.

"Oh, dear," said the one who had spoken first, "I never was so frightened. What has happened, do you suppose?" "I'm sure I don't know," said another, with a little gasp of fright.

"Why, you silly girls," said a bigger one. "There is nothing to be frightened about. We're having our vacation, that's all."

"Why, how pale you are, sister," said one to another. "Do you feel ill?"

"Oh, I don't know what is the matter, but I know this is burning my feet fearfully."

"Oh, mine, too! mine, too!" screamed the others, and they all began to hop about at a great rate.

"Oh, my dress is afire, and I am burning up," shrieked one who had just put on a beautiful white dress.

They were quickly rescued and thrown into a dish. Then they began to talk again.

"What a beautiful dress you have, my dear," said a little brown old maid. "Are you going to a party?"

"No," was the answer, "this is my wedding day and this is my wedding dress. You must come to my wedding, it is going to be very fine."

"Here's a lovely dish of pop-corn," said a big voice. "Let's eat it all up." And that was the end of the corn-cob children.

What Theodore Roosevelt Says.

An article on "The Presidency," by Theodore Roosevelt, published in the November 6 issue of The Youth's Companion, will be of great public interest. When the article was written Mr. Roosevelt had not even been nominated for the Vice-Presidency. Nothing was then further from his thought than that he would so soon exercise the great powers which are entrusted to the President of the United States.

In view of the circumstances the article possesses an importance more than ordinary, and it will be eagerly looked for. The number of The Youth's Companion containing it, and all the subsequent issues of 1902, will be sent free to new subscribers from the time their subscription of \$1.75 is received for the 1903 volume. The new subscriber will also receive The Companion Calendar for 1903, lithographed in twelve colors and gold. Full illustrated Announcement of the new volume and sample copies of The Companion will be sent free. Address The Youth's Companion, 144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.



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STANBERRY, MISSOURI.

The Home Circle.

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

I am dying, Egypt, dying,
Ebb the crimson life-tide fast,
And the dark Plutonian shadows
Gather on the evening blast;
Let thine arms, O queen, enfold me;
Hush thy sobs and bow thine ear;
Listen to the great heart secrets
Thou, and thou alone, must hear.

Though my scarred and veteran legions
Bear their eagles high no more,
And my wrecked and scattered galleys
Strew dark Actium's fatal shore;
Though no glittering guards surround me,
Prompt to do their master's will,
I must perish like a Roman,
Die the great Triumvir still.

Let no Caesar's servile minions
Mock the lion thus laid low;
'Twas no foeman's arm that felled him—
'Twas his own that struck the blow—
His, who billowed on thy bosom,
Turned aside from glory's ray;
His who, drunk with thy caresses,
Madly threw a world away.

Should the base plebeian rabble
Dare assail my name in Rome,
Where my noble spouse, Octavia,
Weeps within her widowed home,
Seek her, say the gods bear witness—
Altars, augurs, circling wings—
That her blood, with mine commingled,
Yet shall mount the throne of kings.

As for thee, star-eyed Egyptian,
Glorious sorceress of the Nile,
Light the path to Stygian horrors
With the splendor of thy smile.
Give the Caesar crowns and arches,
Let his brow the laurel twine;
I can scorn the senate's triumphs
Triumphing in love like thine.

I am dying, Egypt, dying;
Hark! the insulting foeman's cry.
They are coming! Quick my falchion!
Let me front them ere I die.
Ah! no more amid the battle
Shall my heart, exulting swell—
Isis and Osiris guard thee!
Cleopatra, Rome, farewell!
—William Haines Lytle.

A Whole Life.

"We can live a whole life anywhere;
we can think anywhere; we can gain
power and experience anywhere." These
words met me as I picked up the last
"Vow," and by the thrill they gave me,
I knew them to be vital, that which can
stir or create life, has life. That which
feeds us is for us. That which gives
the soul an uplift is of God.—His direct
message to His child. By this token I
know this little paragraph to be mine—
as it is anyone's who will take and use
it. There is deep truth here which
needs but to be fully grasped and felt
to give us blessing. "We can live a
whole life anywhere." We are so quick
to complain of our lack of opportunity,
of the barrenness of our environment,
but, if we realized the truth, if we felt
the reason of our being where we are,
we would not do so.

Stop one moment and think! Would
the Heavenly Father, whose wisdom is
only measured by His love for each one
of us—His children; He who knows us
each fully; knows our strength and our
weakness, our ability and our lack of
ability; all the depths and the shallows
of our natures; all the love and the
longing—would He place one of us
where there was nothing for us to do?
Nothing to feed and nourish us? Would
He not in His love for us, His desire
that we shall do and be all that is pos-
sible for us to do and to be, see to it
that we are right where we should be
and the work he would have us do be
right at our hand? What can we do
more than to "live a whole life?" And
this is possible "anywhere." Anywhere
where our lives are cast—there is what
we need, there our work awaits us.
There we may learn love's lesson and
drink from the clear springs of life.
God is ever central to each soul or
place. His angels walk everywhere.
Everywhere there is His work to do—
and the work and the worker are equal.

Life is a succession of steps—each
one lifting us a little higher and to a
greater work. But I mistake—there is
no little and no great in God's sight.

All is His work—all parts of the mighty
whole, with none greater and none less.
No worker is above another in time or
opportunity did we truly understand our
selves and our environment. As well
might the foot say to the hand, "I am
greater than thou," the head to the
heart, "I am more necessary than thou,"
as that one person should say to an-
other, "I am more than thou, and my
work more necessary than thine." There
is but One, and that is God, the All
Good, the All Loving, the All Wise. We
are each a part of Him, each a note in
His great creative song, and think you
he does not know where to place that
note to make it sing in harmony with
the whole? Think you He would place
it where it could not sound its best,
and make the sweetest music forsooth?

We can not choose our birthplace or
our parent, neither can we in the deep-
est sense choose our duties. God choos-
es for us, and, step by step, He leads
us in the way He would have us go—
the way of life eternal—of love and
truth and joy! By differing paths, in
differing ways, to suit our different na-
tures. He leads us on but the goal is
the same. Each individual soul re-
ceives from Him according to its de-
sires and its needs; each is given room
and time to bear its own heart blossom.
Each "gains power and experience" in
the deep things of life and goes its God-
appointed way—homeward!

MRS. FLORENCE SHAW KELLOGG.
Fay, Kans.

The Mothers' Side.

Almost every newspaper one takes
up, has something in it about the great
coal strike in a prominent position.

If all the editors followed the exam-
ple of the editor of the KANSAS FARMER,
and narrated the good traits of charac-
ter, and individual acts of heroism of
some of the much-talked-about miners,
how different would be our opinion of
them, and perhaps they would be more
appreciated.

The following statistics, taken from
"Public Opinion," tell their own sad
tale:

"During the past five months, there
have been, in connection with the
strike, 49 riots, 30 buildings burned, 4
bridges destroyed, 1 train wrecked by
dynamite, 152 men seriously injured and
14 men killed."

How our hearts should go out to those
sisters of ours—the wives of the men,
both union and non-union. For, after
all, it is the mothers, wives, and sisters
who have to bear the severest strain—
the agony of watching and waiting.
Ought not their voices to be heard in
these great struggles, quite as much as
the men's?

The following lines, clipped from the
Southern Churchman, may not be inap-
propriate in this connection:

THE MOTHERS OF MEN.

The bravest battle that ever was fought—
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the map of the world you'll find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or noble pen;
Nay, not with words of eloquence fraught
From the mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in the walled-up mother's heart,
A mother that will not yield,
But patiently, quietly bears her part
To them in this battlefield.

No marshaled troops, nor bivouac song,
No banners that gleam or wave,
But, O those battles, they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave.

God bless our President for doing
what he has done. ENGLISHWOMAN.

Hobson and the Barber.

When Captain Hobson was at the
Chautauqua assembly he entered a bar-
ber shop where he was not known. He
got into a chair and the barber com-
menced to discourse, as in hereinafter
recounted by the Ottawa Herald:

"Of course it was a nerry thing to do,
and Hobson did it well enough, but that
little trick at Santiago bay turned out
to be boy's play. And then that kissing
business—say, if that wouldn't make a
man sick. Any time I pay good money
to see a man it'll have to be somebody
'at ain't made such a ring-streaked and
striped fool of!"

Just then a man came in and asked,
"Is Hobson here?"

"Not so you can notice it," said the
barber.

"Over at the Marsh house they told
me he had come over here to get
shaved," persisted the man.

Then a great light broke into the
mind of the barber. His knees felt
wobbly and he looked a trifle pale but
screwing up his courage he grasped the
hair of the man in the chair and turn-
ing his head looked into his perfectly
demure countenance.

"Are you Hobson?" he asked.

"Yes," came the reply in that deep,

full voice that belongs to the hero of
the Merrimac, "I'm Hobson."

The shave was finished in a silence so
intense that the waving of the mid-day
heat made a strange, whistling roar out-
side.

Origin of "Watered Stock."

The expression "watered stock,"
which describes so well the expansion
of the stock of a company beyond the
value of the property, originated, it is
said, in connection with Daniel Drew,
who was once the wealthiest and most
unique manipulator in Wall street.
Drew had been a drover in his younger
days, and it was said of him that before
selling his cattle in the market he
would first give them large quantities
of salt to make them thirsty and then
provide them with all the water they
could drink. In this way their weight
was greatly increased and the purchas-
er was buying "watered stock."—Les-
lie's Weekly.

The Production of Coal.

On the authority of the statistical di-
vision of the United States Treasury
Department, the following facts as to
the production of coal are given out:

In 1901 the total coal production of
the world was 866,165,000 short tons.
Until as late a period as 1883 the
world's production had never been half
so great, being only 450,990,000 metric
tons in that year; and not until 1872
had the world's production been as
much as a third as large as it is at pres-
ent. By 1864 the world's production
was only 174,000,000 metric tons, or less
than 23 per cent of the production of
1901. The statistics of the world's pro-
duction for still earlier periods can not
be determined with any pretense of ac-
curacy; but on the basis of the British
statistics from 1854, and of estimates
for earlier periods, and from such sta-
tistics as are obtainable from France,
Germany, Belgium, and Austria-Hun-
gary, an approximation may be made
of the actual production. In 1860 the
world's production of coal was about
144,000,000 metric tons, or less than one-
fifth of the production of 1901, and con-
siderably less than the production of
either the United States or the United
Kingdom at present. Ten years earlier
the world's production amounted to only
about 83 million metric tons, about one-
tenth of the present world's production
and considerably less than the present
output of the single State of Pennsyl-
vania. In 1840 the production was
much smaller still, amounting to little
over 45 million metric tons, or about
one-seventeenth of the present output;
while during the three-quarters of a
century since 1820, when the output
was about 17 million tons, the produc-
tion has increased about 4,500 per cent.

The production of coal is chiefly in
the hands of three nations, the British,
the American, and the German. During
the last 30 years and even earlier, the
combined coal output of the United
States, the United Kingdom and Ger-
many has averaged, year for year,
about five-sixths of the coal output of

the world. Possessing but a tenth of
the world's population, they have pro-
duced about 83 per cent of the mineral
fuel, while the remaining 90 per cent of
the world's inhabitants have produced
only about 17 per cent of the coal, and
even if the savage and semi-barbarous
nations be disregarded, the immense
preponderance of coal production in
these countries must be conceded. To
this group might be added Belgium,
which produces and consumes more
coal per capita than any other Euro-
pean country except the United King-
dom, but for the fact of its small popu-
lation placing it in the second rank of
coal-producing countries.

While the continued output of these
three countries has kept pace with the
production of the rest of the world,
their relative position has been materi-
ally altered. In 1868 the United King-
dom produced over three times as much
as either the United States or Germany,
the output of these countries being ap-
proximately 52, 14½, and 16½ per cent
of the world's production, respectively.
In 1870 the proportion was about the
same, although the United States had
gained upon Germany as a coal produc-
er. By 1875 the output of the United
Kingdom was still considerably greater
than the combined production of the
United States and Germany, the output
of these three countries being 45, 20,
and 18 per cent of the world's produc-
tion, respectively. The next half-decen-
nial period witnessed a remarkable
increase in the American produc-
tion and a corresponding relative de-
crease in that of Great Britain, the pro-
portion of these countries being 36, 28,
and 17 per cent, respectively. This in-
crease was maintained during the latter
part of the past century, and in 1896
the output of Great Britain and Ireland
was only 34 per cent, that of the United
States already 30 per cent, and that of
Germany 19.2 per cent of the coal pro-
duction of the world.

In 1899, for the first time, the coal
production of the United States exceed-
ed in quantity that of Great Britain.
This superiority has been maintained
for two successive years. During 1901
the United States production was great-
er than the amount of coal produced in
Great Britain and all her colonies. Dur-
ing that year the share of the leading
coal-producing countries were as fol-
lows: United States, 34 per cent; Unit-
ed Kingdom, 28 per cent; and Germany,
19.2 per cent. Nor is there any pros-
pect that the leading position of the
United States may be lost in favor of
another country within any calculable
future time.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. Mrs. Winslow's
Soothing Syrup has been used for over Sixty Years by
Millions of Mothers for their Children while Teething,
with Perfect Success. It soothes the Child, softens
the Gums, allays all Pain; cures Wind Colic, and is the
best remedy for Diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every
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Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

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Send for free booklet on the Laws and Nature of Lightning and how to control it. A good man
wanted in every county to handle our goods. References—100,000 farmers in Iowa and adjoining
States, and the Kansas Farmer.

Agricultural Matters.

Corn Exhibits at Farmers' Institutes.

The season for farmers' institutes is at hand. Of the many features which make these meetings interesting and profitable, the corn exhibit has been found in many communities one of the most valuable. In Iowa the corn exhibit promises to take a leading place on the institute program. To enable managers to make the most of this feature the Iowa Agricultural College has printed a leaflet from which the following is taken:

CLASSIFICATION.

The majority of samples in corn exhibits are usually entered under some general classification as white corn, yellow corn or mixed corn. Doubtless in the near future classes can be provided for the recognized varieties of corn grown in Iowa. These varieties are not now listed, but soon standards of perfection and variety score cards will be published for each.

OUTLINE FOR PREMIUM LIST.

CLASS A.
Premiums for best bushel of Corn—any variety:
1st Premium...2d Premium...3d Premium...
CLASS B.
Premiums for best samples of 10 ears of White Corn:
1st Premium...2d Premium...3d Premium...
CLASS C.
Premiums for best samples of 10 ears of Yellow Corn:
1st Premium...2d Premium...3d Premium...
CLASS D.
Premiums for best samples of 10 ears other than White or Yellow:
1st Premium...2d Premium...3d Premium...
CLASS E.
Sweepstakes for the best 10 ears of any variety:
CLASS F.
Premiums for the best ear of Corn—any variety:
1st Premium...2d Premium...3d Premium...

RULES GOVERNING EXHIBITS.

1. No exhibitor can make more than one entry in any one class.
 2. The corn must have been grown by the exhibitor during the season immediately preceding the exhibition.
 3. Unless otherwise specially stated the exhibits shall remain the property of the exhibitor.
 4. Entries must be made and the exhibits installed not later than the date specified by the committee in charge, and care must be taken to label each sample with the name of the exhibitor and the class in which it is entered.
 5. All exhibits shall be judged according to the following score card.
 6. Competition open to township, county or State as the exhibit committee may provide.
- It is recommended that corn exhibits at farmers' institutes, county and State fairs and exhibitions should be held far more generally than they are at the present time. This is true because, when properly conducted, they prove great educational factors for all interested in corn production. When an expert corn judge places his scores upon each sample, it is possible for every corn grower to study the exhibit and learn just where it is weak. A study of corn in this manner makes it possible to determine the best seed corn, for the Iowa score card is so arranged that a sample which most nearly fills its requirements will prove to be the best yielding, the most vigorous, and the most profitable corn to grow.

In corn exhibits ten ears should constitute a sample except when premiums are offered for the best bushel or best ear. This number will afford an idea of the truthness to type or breed characteristics, and offers a convenient basis for computing the markings.

The premium list and score card should be published in the local papers at least three weeks before the date of the institute. Much of the success of the meeting will depend upon thus early calling the attention of the corn-growers to the exhibit.

The farm crop department of the Iowa Agricultural College will aid in every way possible to make these exhibits a success.

RULES TO BE USED IN JUDGING.

1. Length of Ear—The deficiency and excess in length of all ears not conforming to the standard, shall be added together, and for every inch thus obtained a cut of one point shall be made.
2. Circumference of Ear—The de-

ficiency and excess in circumference of all ears not conforming to the standard, shall be added together and for every two inches thus obtained, a cut of one point shall be made. Measure the circumference at one-third the distance from the butt to the tip of the ear.

3. Proportion of Corn to Cob—Per cent of corn should be from 86 to 87. In determining the proportion of corn to cob, weigh and shell every alternate ear in the exhibit. Weigh the cobs and subtract from weight of ears, giving the weight of corn. Divide the weight of corn by total weight of ears, which will give the per cent of corn. For each per cent short of standard, a one and one-half point cut shall be made.

4. In judging corn, a red cob in white corn, or a white cob in yellow corn shall be cut 5 points. For one or two mixed kernels a cut of one-fourth point; for four or more mixed kernels, a cut of one-half point shall be made. Kernels missing from the ear shall be counted as mixed. Difference in shade of color, as light or dark red, white or cream color must be scored according to variety characteristics.

5. Scoring Tips—Where the full diameter of the cob is exposed a cut of one point shall be made and a proportionate cut as the cob is less exposed. Regularity of the rows near the tip and the shape and size of the kernels must also be considered in scoring tips.

6. Scoring Butts—If the kernels are uniform in size and extend over the butt in regular order, give full marking. Small and compressed or enlarged and open butts are objectionable as are also those with flat, smooth, short kernels and must be cut according to the judgment of the scorer.

7. Each exhibit should consist of ten ears of corn.

TAG WITH PRINTED SCORE CARD FOR USE OF JUDGE.

Score Card	
1. Truthness to type or breed characteristics.....	10
2. Shape of ear.....	5
3. Color— <i>a. Grain</i>	5
<i>b. Cob</i>	5
4. Market condition.....	5
5. Tips.....	10
6. Butts.....	10
7. Kernels— <i>a. Uniformity</i>	5
<i>b. Shape</i>	5
8. Length of ear.....	10
9. Circumference of ear.....	5
10. Space— <i>a. Furrow between rows</i>	5
<i>b. Space between kernels at cob</i>	5
11. Proportion.....	15
Total	100

The above cut represents both sides of a tag with the score card printed, as shown. It is recommended that the exhibit committee furnish the judge one of these cards for each sample, that he may place his score upon each exhibit of corn.

Best Corn Wanted.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We read with interest the different articles in your paper about seed-corn, as we are after good fields of straight yellow and straight white corn, corn that will do for seed, straight varieties. The article from Farmer of Pomona, Franklin County, in your issue of October 23, is sensible talk. He says he has no seed for sale, but his neighbor has 100 acres he thinks will yield 100 bushels to the acre. We would like to buy that neighbor's field and will give him a premium for it if it will do for seed. We wish that neighbor would send us two dozen of good ears by express at our expense, addressing Kansas City Grain & Seed Company, 515 Board of Trade. We have some very fine samples of corn in our office from Kansas and Missouri, which we would like to see beaten if possible. We have 30 rowed corn, 50 grains to the row. We have corn weighing two pounds to the ear. We have ears measuring 16½ inches long. We will give \$3 for the first dozen ears sent us, having over thirty rows and over 1,650 grains on the ear. Will give \$3 for the first dozen ears sent us weighing over two pounds to the ear. Will give \$3 for the first dozen ears sent in measuring over 16½ inches long (don't care if it is only 16½ inches long, just so

IT IS SOLVED The question that has most agitated the ginner and compressors for years is that of a proper tie for cotton baling.

THE WIRE COTTON TIE

Has solved the problem. It combines strength and durability, ease and rapidity of application, and is adapted to any kind of press. These ties are made from very tough and expensive steel, manufactured especially for the purpose by the Illinois Wire Co., Chicago. There is absolutely no breakage and the wire never slips, hence more density. The wire is round, therefore does not cut the bagging or fiber of cotton. Write for circular and prices.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Agent, 203½ Main Street, Houston, Texas.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.

For a Beautiful as well as a Most Profitable Pasture sow BLUE GRASS. The genuine Kentucky seed is what you want, and from September until June is the proper time to sow. For pure seed of our own raising, and full particulars, write MT. AIRY SEED FARM, Paris, Kentucky.

J. G. PEPPARD MILLET OATS
1101 to 1117 West 6th St. CLOVERS
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KANSAS CITY, MO. GRASS SEEDS.

TREES Ours have stood the test of 50 years. Send for price list. 600 Acres. 13 Greenhouses. Established 1882. PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY, 1200 Park St., Bloomington, Illinois.

it beats what we have); must be sound corn. It can be sent to us by express at our expense from the States of Kansas, Nebraska, or Missouri. If any one comes in with shipments after the first is received we will pay them well for their trouble. Some one writes that he has corn with thirty-two rows, 1,650 grains. We wrote him for it but have not received it, so we want to beat thirty rows and 1,650 grains if we can. We think this section will beat any other part of the United States this year on fine corn, and yet we want to

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN. STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Danville, N. Y.; Etc.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL NURSERY STOCK. 40 per cent commission paid to good, competent men. Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kansas.

Veneered Tree Protectors
Cheapest and Best Ever Made.
Millions in use everywhere. Send for testimonials and full description—10 each; 1,000 for \$6. Will last for years.
Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kansas.

pounds per acre on five acres of spring plowing where corn was grown the year before. The first crop this year went about 4 tons, the second cutting 8 tons, the third, 3 tons to the five acres.

Now I intend next spring to sow fifteen acres more, for I consider it a good feed and a profitable crop.
GEO. B. BUNNELL.
Smith Center, Smith County.

Possibilities of Plant-Breeding.
No man in the United States has earned by practical results a better right than Luther Burbank to be heard on the possibilities of plant-breeding. Here is a little of what he says:
The vast possibilities of plant-breeding can hardly be estimated. It would not be difficult for one man to breed a new rye, wheat, barley, oats or rice which would produce one grain more to each head, or a corn which would produce an extra kernel to each ear, another potato to each plant, or an apple, plum, orange, or nut to each tree. What would be the result? In five staples only in the United States alone the inexhaustible forces of nature would produce annually without effort and without cost:

5,200,000 extra bushels of corn.
15,000,000 extra bushels of wheat.
20,000,000 extra bushels of oats.
1,500,000 extra bushels of barley.
21,000,000 extra bushels of potatoes.

But these vast possibilities are not alone for one year, or for our own time or race, but are beneficent legacies for every man, woman, or child who shall ever inhabit the earth. And who can estimate the elevating and refining influences and moral value of flowers with all their graceful forms and bewitching shades and combinations for color and exquisitely varied perfumes? These silent influences are unconsciously felt even by those who do not appreciate them consciously, and thus with better and still better fruits, nuts, grains, and flowers will the earth be transformed and man's thoughts turned from the base destructive forces into the nobler productive ones, which will lift him to higher planes of action towards that happy day when man shall offer his brother man not bullets and bayonets, but richer grains, better fruits and fairer flowers.

Cultivation and care may help plants to do better work temporarily, but by breeding plants may be brought into existence which will do better work always, in all places and for all time. Plants are to be produced which will perform their appointed work better, quicker, and with the utmost precision.

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Health for 10 Cents.

A lively liver, pure blood, clean skin, bright eyes, perfect health—Cascarets Candy Cathartic will obtain and secure them for you. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, roc.

see what we can bring out. We can use large quantities of fine corn ourselves for seed and are willing to pay those farmers who have taken pains with their corn a good premium for straight varieties that will do for seed. We might add that the thirty rowed corn came from Johnson County, Kansas, the two pound and 16½ inch corn came from Lafayette County, Missouri. We believe Kansas can go them one better.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN & SEED CO.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Succeeded with Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Being a reader of the FARMER, I have been very much interested in the different experiences with alfalfa. I first tried two pounds of seed which cost me 25 cents per pound, in the spring of 1890. I plowed the ground the last of April, harrowed good, then sowed and harrowed again. The ground was creek bottom, and in good condition. The seed came up in good shape and I kept the weeds cut off and the next year I had two cuttings. I think it went one ton to the acre each cutting. There was just one-eighth of an acre. That little piece of ground afforded me a great deal of feed for the next ten years.

The next time, I plowed oats stubble in August. The first of May I sowed broadcast, after a thorough harrowing, twenty pounds of seed. Again I got a splendid stand, but late that summer the grasshoppers destroyed some on the edge.

The spring of 1901 I sowed twenty

Horticulture.

Tough on the Ben Davis Apple.

Over nine-tenths of the receipts of apples at Western markets, are Ben Davis. On October 11, four boats unloaded on our levee 10,000 barrels of apples—three-fourths from Illinois, the remainder from Missouri. Of these 9,500 barrels were Ben Davis, and railroad receipts show a similar record. For years the Ben Davis has been a profitable apple from a commercial standpoint, and this has led to a heavy run on the nurserymen for the trees. This demand rapidly increased, to the exclusion of better sorts, and a large number of best varieties grown had to give way to one of the poorest cultivated—an apple hardly fit to eat or cook, and yet every market in the entire Southwest is now flooded with it. The inevitable result is that Ben Davis is now selling at figures that average only a trifle over half what the better sorts are bringing. On the day mentioned, while really choice Ben Davis could be had on the levee or railroad depots at \$1.50 a barrel, we saw a lot of fancy Huntsman's Favorite that sold at \$3.50 a barrel, and another lot, same variety from same shipper, at \$3.25 a barrel. The average sales of this variety were \$2.50 to \$2.75; Grimes' Golden and Jonathan, \$2 to \$2.75; Rome Beauty and Willow Twig, \$2 to \$2.50; Winesap, Northern Spy, Missouri Pippin, Gano, and similar sorts about \$2.

A more discouraging future is still in store for the Ben Davis, for most of the orders coming in now for apples request "no more Ben Davis." Even the country merchant who orders only five to ten barrels almost invariably adds: "Don't send me any Ben Davis." Thus much lower prices for it seem assured, while the other sorts, so much more desirable, will not suffer by the general decline because the are wanted by the trade everywhere. Three-fourths of the receipts are now purchased by the speculators for future markets. The cost of cold storage (50 cents a barrel for the season) is unfortunately as much on this common apple as on the finest varieties grown, and when we add the two drayages involved (going and coming) we have 60 cents to add to the low prices prevailing now for the best grades of the Ben Davis, \$1.50 a barrel, and withdrawn from storage we have at first cost \$2.10 a barrel, a sum many of the speculators declare they will not bring. Most of the Southern cities, hoodwinked for years by the size and color of the Ben Davis, are realizing at last that there are much better apples; the consumers are willing to pay more for them, and thus this apple is gradually but surely finding its proper level or value. Nurserymen everywhere should prepare for the future through smaller supplies of the much-lauded Ben Davis, and far more of the better sorts. Ben Davis is doomed, and even for commercial purposes is fast losing caste. The only hope in the future for the Ben Davis is in short crops or great scarcity of apples, when nothing better can be had.—P. M. Kiely, St. Louis, in Rural New Yorker.

Nevertheless, when returns and cost of gathering, are compared by the commercial orchardist, he still loves the old Ben Davis. And when spring time comes and the grocer must meet the housekeeper's demand for good big apples, that won't all waste in the preparation for cooking, he turns to the old Ben Davis and thinks it is a pretty good apple after all. Still, the writer prefers a Grimes or a Jonathan for all purposes, and will welcome the day when more of the truly good apples are produced.

The Free Use of Roses.

DANSKE DANDRIDGE, IN PARK, CEMETERY, AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

The many new kinds and classes of roses that have been lately introduced have made it possible to use these beautiful flowers in a great variety of ways. People who delight in roses have often been content with beds of Teas and Hybrids, grown largely for the sake of cut flowers, rather than for the beauty of the bushes themselves, or with a view to making artistic garden-pictures of their grounds. But now, with the introduction of so many climbing, rambling, scrambling, and trailing sorts of roses, there is no plant that is more important for its many possibilities in the decoration of our gardens, and none that can be used in so many beautiful ways.

Take, for instance, the Rugosa rose and its hybrids. These are all of them especially well adapted for introduction into our shrubberies. Most of them spread rapidly, and soon form fine clumps. They give an abundance of bloom throughout the season, the foliage is handsome, healthy, and takes

on fine coloring in the fall; and the fruits are almost as ornamental as the flowers. One of the finest of the new Rugosa hybrids is called Conrad T. Meyer, and is said to be a cross between R. rugosa and Gloire de Dijon. The flowers are large and of a clear silvery rose. It is of vigorous growth and is said to be remarkably hardy. In that case it ought to be a very valuable rose. Other good varieties are Blanc Double de Coubert and Mme. G. Bruant, both with white flowers. None of these roses are suitable for beds of Teas and Hybrid teas, or for mixing with the so-called Hybrid Remontants, as they are of too vigorous growth for the rose garden proper. In clumps by themselves, or in shrubberies they are in their proper place.

For the margins of streams, for use in half-shaded places, and along walks in the wilder parts of the grounds, or the wild garden, no plants are more charming than the Sweetbrier and its lovely hybrids, lately introduced by that skillful amateur rosarian, Lord Penzance. These can also be introduced into shrubberies, and some of them are of vigorous growth and can be trained to arch over a foot-path by the simple process of planting one on each side of a narrow walk, and tying the tops together at the height of six or seven feet. We have made several arches here in this manner, and find these hybrids healthy and beautiful. While they bloom but once, the foliage with its aromatic fragrance makes them attractive at all times. They are also pretty in fruit. Green Mantle, Lord and Lady Penzance, Brenda, Minna, and Anne of Gierstein are among the most attractive of these that we have tried, but all of them that we have seen are beautiful and desirable where room can be afforded them.

The Prairie Rose, Rose setigera, is exceedingly useful for parks and wild gardens. It forms a charming fountain of green, as its habit is to grow erect for three or four feet, and then to arch over until its branches touch the ground. It is perhaps seen to better advantage, however, if given the support of a group of evergreens, or a pile of brush, or a fallen log or stump to scramble over. Here we plant it in a copse of young cedar bushes, and carpet the ground under the bushes with some of the Wichuraiana hybrids, most of which bloom at the same time. A rough bank can be made a beautiful object by covering it with these Wichuraiana hybrids, planting them at the top so that they can trail down the sides of the bank. In this way we have lately converted an ugly clay bank that skirts the side of a carriage drive into a very pretty picture. In planting the roses large holes were dug near the top of the bank, but not on the summit, as that is used as a foot-path. These holes were made two feet deep and eighteen inches in diameter, and filled with a rich compost of good garden loam and cow manure. In this compost the roses have grown well, sending long shoots down the sides of the bank. The Pink Roamer, the Gardenia, Jersey Beauty, Manda's Triumph, the type Wichuraiana, and Mrs. Lovett are the kinds that we have used to cover this bank, but there are many other fine hybrids of recent introduction well adapted for such purposes, as well as for rock work, arches, pergolas and trellises.

For such uses, and for walls and verandas there is an increasing number of rambling and climbing roses; but only to enumerate and describe the half of them would make this article far too long. At some future time we will be glad to give our experience with some of the best of these.

National Convention of Apple Shippers.

The eighth annual convention of this association was held this year in Rochester, N. Y. The size of the apple crop was reported by a special committee to be large and of medium quality in the Eastern States, with an extra large crop of very fancy quality in the Western States.

The secretary, Mr. A. Warren Pitch, reported a membership now in the association of 236. The apple crop of last year, 1901, was given at 23,075,000 bushels. Some of the papers were as follows:

"Transportation," by R. J. Graham; "Observations upon European Methods of Securing Enormous Prices of First-class Fruit," by Prof. J. C. Whitten, of Germany; "Selection and Packing of Apples," by O. R. Pierce, of Hudson, Mich.; "Grades of Apples," by Wm. Dixon, of Hamilton, Ont.; "A Comparison of Varieties of Apples as to Their Keeping Qualities," by Prof. S. A. Beach, of Geneva, N. Y.; "Spraying in Bloom; Has It Stood the Test?" by C. H. Shafer of Gasport, N. Y.; "Modern Apple Orchard," by Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University College of Agri-



culture of Ithaca, N. Y.; "Bitter Rot," by Prof. J. T. Stinson, of Missouri.

The following were elected for the ensuing year: President, Walter Snyder, Baltimore; vice-president, C. H. Weaver, Chicago; secretary, A. Warren Pitch, Boston; treasurer, William L. Wagner, Chicago; statistician, B. W. Snow, Chicago, and chairman of executive committee, D. Viley, Detroit.

Oklahoma's Resources.

In his report to the Secretary of the Interior, Gov. T. B. Ferguson gives the following facts of general interest about Oklahoma:

In 1890 the population was 61,000, in 1902 it is 450,000; the annual products amount to \$100,000,000; the annual school and rental fund is \$300,000; the territorial school property is valued at \$1,000,000; the territory produces annually 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, 60,000,000 bushels of corn and 200,000 bales of cotton. The surface soil is mostly of a rich red clay or sandstone decomposition, mixed with alluvial deposits, highly productive of cotton, wheat, corn, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, fruits of all kinds, melons, onions, tobacco, millet, alfalfa, Kafir corn, barley and grasses of every kind. The climate is unsurpassed and very favorable for the cure of asthma, consumption and bronchial troubles. It lies in line with North Carolina. The nights are always cool and refreshing. Sunstrokes are unknown, no humidity in the air and the winter mild.

There are 100,000 children in the public schools and 2,000 young men and women in the higher institutions of learning, which are open and free to students of Oklahoma. The population of Oklahoma is 95 per cent American born, with only five per cent of illiterates. There are 1,000 churches, 200 newspapers, 200 state banks and 2,000 miles of railways in the territory. The total territorial tax is only 7.05 mills, mostly for educational purposes. The total indebtedness of the territory is less than \$1 per capita. The average assessed value of farm lands is \$3.48 per acre. The altitude ranges from 800 to 4,000 feet above sea level and there are 5,430,385 acres of vacant government land in the territory subject to homestead entry.

Keep the Pullets.

Prices of eggs hold up well and there is no reason why they should be lower till next spring, even if they are then—in fact, there is every indication that they will be higher right along, says "Farmer's Voice." Every keeper of hens, whether a small flock or a large number, ought to plan to reap a harvest from this fact.

The first thing to do is to help the molting hens to get their new dress on just as soon as possible; give them good, dry quarters at night and a chance to get to such during the day should it rain; feed liberally with a variety of food, including some linseed meal, sunflower seed or green cut bone. The next thing to do is to keep all the likely pullets.

Do not be led into selling a single pullet just because the prices for spring chickens are good. A pullet well fed from now on will gain in flesh or weight till she begins to lay, then for a while her keeping is a daily profit.

When she is through laying if you are disposed to sell her she will bring you nearly as much, if not just as much on the market as a hen as she will now as a spring chicken. That's one advantage the pullet has over the cockerel. As he grows from a spring chicken to a rooster he loses in price as he increases in weight, and in the vast majority of cases is a useless boarder all the while. Get rid of as many of them as you can spare at once and make room for the pullets.

Having decided what pullets are worthy of being wintered, feed them from now on to produce growth and eggs. Be liberal with your feed and if

the fowls are running at large a feed of corn just before going to roost will not make them overly fat. A poor scrawny hen is not likely to produce many eggs.

When we advise saving every likely pullet we mean the late hatched ones as well as the early ones. They will all keep growing till they lay if fed and cared for as suggested above. The early hatched ones should begin to lay in a few weeks now, and the others should follow right along as they reach the proper age. Keep the pullets.—Coleman's Rural World.

KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

The KANSAS FARMER has arranged with the leading publisher of maps and atlases to prepare especially for us a new Wall Atlas, showing colored reference maps of Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, the United States, and the World with the 1900 census.

The size of our new Wall Atlas is 22 by 28 inches. The outside map shows the flags of the United States as well as the flags of all the nations. In addition thereto is given a list of tables, and exhibit of the products and their values of the United States and the World. One of the maps shows all States, Territories and possessions of the greater United States and facts as to their capitals and the first settlements and in relation to their general government, areas, population, and legislature.

The atlas also gives the growth of our country, showing the population of all towns by States, of 3,000 and over for the census years of 1880, 1890, and 1900.

This grand new census edition atlas also shows for every country on earth, the government, chief executive, area in square miles, population, capital and its population. This excellent educational work should be in every home. It sells for one dollar.

Every one of our old subscribers who will send us two new subscribers at 50 cents each for the remainder of the year, will receive a copy of this splendid new Wall Atlas postage prepaid.

No Doctor.

A country doctor was once riding over a wild stretch of down and asked the lonely shepherd how he managed to get medical assistance for his wife in the isolated cottage where they lived.

"Well, sir," replied the shepherd in all good faith, "we dwun't ha' no doctor; we just dies a nat'ral death."

"I used to sell papers, my son, and look what I am now." "Gee! Den I'm goin' ter quit sellin' papers."

PROSPICE.

Fear death?—to feel the fog in my throat,
The mist in my face,
When the snows begin, and the blasts denote
I am nearing the place,
The power of the night, the press of the storm,
The post of the foe;
Where he stands, the arch fear in a visible form,
Yet the strong man must go;
For the journey is done and the summit attained
And the barriers fall,
Though a battle's to fight ere the guerdon be gained,
The reward of it all.
I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more,
The best and the last!
I would hate that death bandaged my eyes, and forbore,
And bade me creep past.
No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers,
The heroes of old.
Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears
Of pain, darkness and cold,
For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave,
The black minute's at end,
And the elements' rage, and the fiend-voices that rave,
Shall dwindle, shall blend,
Shall change, shall become first a peace out of pain.
Then a light, then thy breast,
O thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again,
And with God be the rest!

—Robert Browning.

PILES

NO MONEY TILL CURED. 26 YEARS ESTABLISHED.
We send FREE and postpaid a 200 page treatise on Piles, Fistula and Diseases of the Rectum; also 100 page illus. treatise on Diseases of Women. Of the thousands cured by our mild method, none paid a cent till cured—we furnish their names on application.
DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 1007 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

E and F.

In the great public schools of Kansas, there exists a system of marking the proficiency of pupils by means of significant letters. E stands for excellent, F for fair.

In the great Knock-about university called the world, the same system of marking obtains and he who wins an E wins wealth, social standing and honor, while he who gains only an F is merely tolerated.

E is the reward for having done your best. F for merely having "got along." E means energy, efficiency, Empire. F means fair, fizzle, failure. E is always the direct result of preliminary training. F is the lack of it. With proper training E is within the reach of every boy and girl in this broad land and it is the duty of every parent to see that his children are properly equipped for the battle of life with a possible E, as its object. How often is this duty neglected by the parent to the handicapping of the child's success. This is not done through any lack of affection or pride. You parents want them to succeed; you even want them to become great. You want each of them to hoe his own row and should failure occur, the fault lies with you in not furnishing the hoe. This hoe is a good practical education, by the aid of which the boy may hope to keep up his row in life. This kind of education is one that involves a training for usefulness as a human being in every capacity of life. Any training that warps or distorts the humanity in mankind is not education, however practical it may be in the mere matter of dollars and cents.

The man whose education enables him to get more good out of the same dollar is he whose dollar is worth more. It is said that the word education means to draw out, in the sense of a development of that which already exists within us. It follows that the ideally practical education is one which leads, step by step, to a better knowledge of one's own powers and capabilities and of his relations to all about him. Our present educational system is not yet wholly divorced from the old one which gave the same training to all alike regardless of individual capacity; which tried to make a round boy fit in a square hole; which gave but a one-sided education to a part of the boy's faculties and left him like the window-plant which receives the sun always from one side and grows deficient, deformed and one-sided.

The great men of the earth in any walk of life are those who have trained all of their faculties to strict obedience to the will power, and he who lives in these strenuous days has need of all the preparation he can get. Statistics show that this preparation, when received under proper training, lengthens the active life of the individual at least ten years over what it would have been, had he depended upon the hard knocks of experience.

The boy who lives in this active, nervous, intense life of today and becomes a part of it, must be trained as his father never was. He need not be a genius, nor even brilliant, but if he would place himself among the pushing, intelligent, wide awake men and women who, coming from all of the nations of the earth and embodying the energy of them all, have made this the grandest nation in history, he must be thoroughly trained.

Work wins, but it must be intelligent work and he must keep constantly pegging away. He can not afford to make a failure, however small. Even a little failure places one on the side-track for the moment and time is necessary to get up new steam for onward progress. Hard work in preparation makes easy work in after life and insures a greater success. No man can claim to have attained success who has not done his best, and no man can do his best who is not prepared. The training of the home and the school is vastly more important to the boy's future than is any other epoch in his life. Work wins, but it must be the work of both brain and hands to attain the proud distinction of a possible E.

Colorado Feeding Short.

Western men generally agree that the feeding of lambs in the alfalfa regions this winter will show a big falling off from that of last year, says the Drovers' Journal, some good judges predicting that less than 50 per cent of last year's business in that line will be done—which falling off, if realized, should work good results to the feeders of the East and middle West who have stocked up so liberally with lambs. Another feature of the Colorado business this year that is of importance is the inferior size and quality of Mexican lambs in the breeding grounds of the Southwest. Colorado men who have looked over the

supplies there have seldom seen the quality and size of the offering so unattractive as this year. Drouth and overstocked pastures resulted seriously to the ewes and lambs, and some Western men consider the average weight of Mexican lambs in general about seven pounds lighter than usual. These lambs are nearly all bought by the head, and the average weight is a matter of considerable consequence, as they pass from the feeders to market by weight. The matter of inferior quality in the supply of feeding lambs is only a minor one with the Colorado men this year, however, the main discouraging matter being the shortage of feed. Lack of snow in the mountains last winter resulted in a shortage of water for irrigation purposes. This in turn resulted in a partial failure of the alfalfa crop. Where it did not fail entirely the yield was greatly reduced, and this has resulted in an advance in the price of this hay to a level that many feeders regard as unsafe at a time when very high prices for fat lambs do not seem certain. That there will be a very big shortage in the crop of Colorado lambs, as compared with other years, is conceded by all well-posted Western men, and that shortage will go a long way toward counterbalancing the big increase in feeding in the territory east of Colorado, and will surely serve as a tonic for the market on good lambs here next spring.

Swine Breeders' Associations.

We frequently have requests for the addresses of the various live stock breeders' record associations. We give below a list of the swine breeders' associations of the United States, together with the secretary of each association as given in the American Swineherd:

American Poland-China Record, W. M. McFadden, West Liberty, Iowa, secretary.

American Berkshire association, Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., secretary.

American Chester-White Record company, Carl Freigau, Dayton, Ohio, secretary.

American Duroc-Jersey association, T. B. Pearson, Thorntown, Ind., secretary.

American Tamworth association, C. N. Ball, Hamburg, Mich., secretary.

American Essex association, F. M. Srout, McLean, Ill., secretary.

American Thin-Rind association, J. E. Rouse, Limaburg, Ky., secretary.

American Yorkshire club, Mrs. E. W. Wilcox, Benson, Mich., secretary.

Central Poland-China Record association, W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary.

Cheshire Swine Breeders' association, H. J. Brown, Hartford, N. Y., secretary.

International Ohio Improved Chester association, H. A. Jones, Elmrod, N. Y., secretary.

National Berkshire Record association, E. K. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary.

National Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' association, Robert J. Evans, El Paso, Ill., secretary.

National Chester-White Record, S. Sharpless, Westchester, Pa., secretary.

Ohio Poland-China Record company, Carl Freigau, Dayton, Ohio, secretary.

O. I. C. Swine Breeders' association, C. M. Hillis, Cleveland, Ohio, secretary.

Standard Poland-China Record company, George F. Woodworth, Maryville, Mo., secretary.

Standard Chester-White Record association, W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary.

Southwestern Poland-China Record association, J. C. Sawyer, Halls, Tenn., secretary.

U. S. Small Yorkshire Record, D. S. Bascom, California, Mich., secretary.

Victoria Swine Breeders' association, H. Davis, Dyer, Ind., secretary.

Attention Breeders.

Every members of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, which meets in annual session in January, should have a special interest in the program for that occasion.

During the American Royal show at Kansas City there was a meeting of the officers and directors of the association who had under consideration the annual program, and it was suggested that the members might want to have certain matters or questions considered at this meeting. It was suggested that the membership be notified to express their views and opinions, together with such matters as, in their opinion, should have consideration at the next meeting, and write the secretary, Mr. H. A. Heath, Topeka, Kans., at once.

In view of the fact that the legislature convenes the same week it is important that we have a full attendance of the members of this association, and that

PERSONAL to SUBSCRIBERS

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader of Kansas Farmer a full-sized ONE DOLLAR package of VITE-ORE, by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. VITE-ORE is a natural, hard, adamantite rock-like substance—mineral ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water, drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Diphtheria, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney, and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Give age, sex, and address.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. You must not write on a postal card. In answer to this, Address THEO. NOEL COMPANY, Dept. N. B., 527, 529, 531 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY'S WASHING

No Longer a Drudgery.

FREE
30 DAYS' TRIAL

The "1900" Automatic Ball-Bearing Family Washer is the Greatest Time, Labor, and Expense Saver ever invented.

No More Rubbing, Stopping, Boiling, or Wearing Out of Clothes. Only Practical Washer Made.

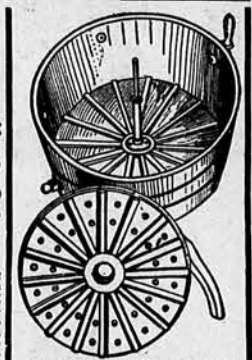


As it appears looking under the bottom of Tub.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE

without advance payment or deposit of any kind. freight paid, on 30 days' trial. May be returned free of expense if not satisfactory.

The "1900" Washer will wash collars and cuffs, laces, cambrics, and the most delicate materials perfectly clean and positively without tearing them or wearing out a single thread. It will wash blankets, bed spreads, and the heaviest clothes just as easily and thoroughly.



Inside view of Tub and bottom of Agitator or Washboard.

The "1900" Ball-Bearing Automatic Washing Machine is the simplest, easiest running machine for washing clothes ever invented. It is constructed on scientific principles. It revolves on ball-bearings which render the rotary movement as easy as the wheels of a high-grade bicycle. The "1900" Washer will wash any garment without boiling, scrubbing, and without wear and tear. There is absolutely no need of using any chemicals. Soap and water are the only necessary things to do perfect work. The washing is done while the operator sits by the side of the tub revolving it by the handle. There is no further need for stooping, rubbing by hand, or boiling of clothes. The "1900" Washer will wash large quantities of clothes (no matter how much they are soiled) in from 6 to 10 minutes. It is not a cumbersome affair, for, unlike so many so-called washing machines, it has no complicated machinery, no wheels, paddles, rockers, cranks, etc. In fact, it is so simple that a child can operate it. Other machines move the clothes through the water, but this machine forces the water through the clothes, and rubs them at the same time. The principle upon which the machine operates is entirely opposite to that of any other.

ABSOLUTE PROOF FROM USERS OF THE "1900" WASHER.

\$1,000 will be Paid to Any One Who Can Prove That Any of the Following Letters Are Not Genuine:

EAST PLYMOUTH, OHIO, Feb. 2, 1902.

P. O. Ashtabula, Ohio.

We have been using the "1900" Washer since May 15, 1900. Have done over 1,200 washings and I think it is good for as many more. We do family work from Ashtabula. We have used 8 different machines, and the "1900" beats them all for good and fast work and durability. GEO. N. BURNETT.

HART, MICH., August 25, 1902.

Please find enclosed money order to pay for my washer in full. We are all well pleased with the washer. A great many people have looked at it. My mother, 83 years old, and I who am a cripple in a wheeled chair, have done our washing in it for the last three weeks. MRS. ALICE ROUSE.

PEORIA, ILL., Sept. 2, 1902.

I have given the "Washer" a good trial, both with my washing and bedding. It is the best machine I have ever used for blankets; in fact I think it is the best all around washer I ever heard of. I would not do without mine. MRS. LILLIAN SELLERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sep. 8, 1902.

You will find enclosed payment for the "1900" Washer. It fully comes up to our expectations and is all that you have claimed for it. We will take great pleasure in recommending it to all who wish to avail themselves of one of the greatest labor-saving devices of modern times for domestic purposes. WM. F. SALTER.

For catalogue and full particulars of this liberal and absolutely genuine offer, address

"1900" Washer Co.
256 D, STATE ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

we have a program that will compare with that of former meetings.

Secretary Heath will be glad to have the views and opinions or suggestions of any members at the earliest date possible.

Ten Health Rules.

1. Be temperate in labor, calm in thought and in spirit. Go to extreme in nothing, but hold to moderation in all things.
2. Live as much as possible in the air and sunshine, and avoid unwholesome houses and regions.
3. Eat moderately of simple food suited to the needs of the body, whether given to sedentary or physical labor, and to the season and climate. Eat slowly and be agreeable at the table. Let the daily meeting with friends and family be a joyous one.
4. Take sufficient exercise of body and mind for all needs, but avoid excess and physical strain, draughts, etc.
5. Keep the body clean by baths and the skin well exercised and tough by friction, with now and then a sun bath.
6. Dress so that the body will be well protected, but also so that there will be perfect freedom of motion.
7. Sleep in a well ventilated room, and sleep long enough to allow the body waste of yesterday to be prepared. Do not, however, spend more time in bed than is necessary for this purpose.
8. Drink pure water—that which is

free from germs of disease—or some equally wholesome drink.

9. Attend to all the functions of nature, so that waste and poisonous matter will not accumulate in the system. Here is a source of untold harm. Take the distractions of life philosophically, and do not be too elated over its success or depressed over its failure. Do your best and be satisfied.

10. Avoid all pursuits which enslave the mind or keep it in a fever of unwholesome excitement or discouragement and depression. Do not live alone, or become pessimistic, nor sour, but cultivate joyousness and seek that perfection of nature which is within your reach.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

No Joke.

Johnson—Do you mean to say you make a living out of writing jokes?

Smithson—Do you think I write them for the fun of it?

Musical.

Berty—What would you think, dear, if I should say you were a harp of a thousand strings?

Gerty—I should think that you were a lyre.

Visit the Old Home

In the East and take advantage of low rates applying by the Nickel Plate Road, November 11th, 12th and 13, 1902. John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, will have pleasure in answering all inquiries in reference to this excursion. (63)

The SHARPLES
Tubular Separator
is different from other separators—half
the labor to turn—one-tenth the parts to
clean. You may have a free trial of it.
Catalogue No. 165 free.
Sharpley Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharpley,
West Chester, Pa.

The EMPIRE



It's the same machine as before—the leader of all hand power cream separators—easy running, close-skimming and simple in construction.

The bowl is light in weight and free from all complicated parts, easy to turn and easy to clean, but a hummer for work.

It's the same machine in every respect—only more of them; every day the demand and the output increase simultaneously.

It's the same Empire in every way but the manufacturers have made a slight change in name in order to identify themselves more closely with their machine.

We're now the **Empire**, too. Please address us accordingly.

Our cream separator book is said by many expert dairymen to be the best guide to money making on the farm ever written.
May we send you a copy?

Empire Cream Separator Company,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
Formerly U. S. Butter Extractor Co.

BUTTER MAKERS
make better butter and more butter
by using the
**KNEELAND OMEGA
CREAM SEPARATOR**
simple, cheap, efficient. Easily cleaned.
Free from repairs. Guaranteed
to suit or money back. Send for Free
book, "Good Butter and How to
Make It." The Kneeland Omega
Creamery Co., 28 Concord St., Lansing, Mich.

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Lands, Grazing Lands, Soil, and
Climate in Virginia, North and
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ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD,
Write to
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Agricultural and Immigration Agt., Jacksonville, Fla.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

In the Dairy.

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

Kansas Butter at the National.

But fifteen Kansas butter makers entered the National Butter Makers Association contest at Milwaukee, October 21-24.

The scores were as follows, in order of their rank in scoring:

W. C. Walcott, Tonganoxie.....	95
C. L. Dillee, Ottawa.....	94
D. Morning, Parsons.....	93 1/2
A. Jensen, Topeka.....	93 1/2
F. T. Stewart, Overbrook.....	93
R. P. Challender, Ottawa.....	91
D. S. Tweed, Chanute.....	90
C. Mansfield, Beloit.....	90
L. Larson, Denmark.....	90
C. C. Carroll, Blue Mound.....	89 1/2
D. S. Brandt, Dwight.....	89
M. O. Awe, Cedarvale.....	87
A. J. Keaton, Eskridge.....	87
C. E. McDowell, Hillsboro.....	86
Ed. Fisher, Lincolnville.....	84

Six of the above entered the six months' contest conducted by the association in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The following table shows the average score for the six months:

A. Jensen, Topeka.....	91.70
C. Mansfield, Beloit.....	91.17
D. Morning, Parsons.....	90.41
W. C. Walcott, Tonganoxie.....	89.83
C. C. Carroll, Blue Mound.....	88.12
M. O. Awe, Cedarvale.....	84.43

The average of scores by States, having ten or more entries, is shown in the following table:

States	Entries	Average Score
Minnesota.....	229	91.53
New York.....	10	90.90
Wisconsin.....	165	90.49
Illinois.....	53	90.39
Kansas.....	15	90.16
South Dakota.....	31	90.12
North Dakota.....	12	90.08
Michigan.....	25	89.94
Ohio.....	19	89.71
Iowa.....	156	89.69

From this table it can be seen that Kansas secured the fifth place in the rank of the States.

When we come to consider that Kansas, with practically complete skimming stations and hand separator systems, ranks right along with the great dairy States of the North where they have the individual creamery and whole milk system to a large extent, we have cause to feel gratified with our showing.

Let us not be satisfied, not until every butter maker in the State can make his score of 90 and better. Conditions are not so very different. There is no good reason why butter scoring 90 or better could not be made at all of the creameries in the State. If poor butter is made it is through the lack of appreciation of, and control of, the conditions surrounding the work. That many difficulties are to be worked out and overcome is evident. If we fail to take hold of these difficulties with a firm determination to overcome them we are doing the dairy interests of the State an injustice.

One of the difficulties in the way of good butter is the lack of exact knowledge in the question of making and handling starters. Here there are two parties at fault. Too many of the creamery owners fail to appreciate the value of a good starter, and many of our butter makers utterly fail in handling them. This is a case within the direct control of the creamery owners, managers and butter makers. There is no excuse for failure in this line.

Another difficulty met with is the incompetent handling of cream at many of the skimming stations. This again is within the control of the creamery managers. None but good men should be employed, and good men should be paid sufficient wages to attract that class and hold them in the work.

Another difficulty and a serious one is the lack of ability of many butter makers to tell good butter from poor.

Another difficulty, and a growing one, is the hand separator. This is not so easily within the control of the creamery as the other difficulties mentioned. This question opens up a vast field of thought, investigation and education.

Every creamery owner, manager, butter maker, skimming-station operator and patron should be interested in overcoming these diverse forces working against the production of good butter in the State.

We have a State dairy school, and the State dairy association working for better products. Either of these institutions can be used for the good of all who will place themselves in the way to receive benefit. There are always a lot of individuals and associations of individuals who will not ask or receive benefit from such sources.

There should be added to the forces working for the attainment of better dairy products, a State dairy commis-

CHAMPION BUTTERMAKERS. EVERY ONE A DE LAVAL USER.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the National Buttermakers' Association was held at Milwaukee, October 20-24. There were 757 entries in the great Butter Contest, representing the best buttermakers in practically every state.

The Championship Trophy for the Six Months' Contest concluded at the Convention went to John Solle, New Sweden, Minn., with an average score of 98.12.

The Gold Medal for Highest Convention Score went to E. L. Duxbury, Green Bay, Wis., with a score of 98 1/2.

The Silver Medal for the Second Highest Convention Score went to M. Sondergaard, Hutchinson, Minn., with a score of 98 1/4.

The five Silver Cups for Highest Scores in states qualified to so contest went to:

Iowa.	P. H. KIEFFER, Strawberry Point,	Score 97 1/2
N. Y.	B. J. YOUNG, Hobart.....	" 95 1/2
S. D.	J. J. BECHT, Roslyn.....	" 95
Ill.	H. R. DUELL, Franks.....	" 95
Kans.	W. C. WOLCOTT, Tonganoxie.....	" 95

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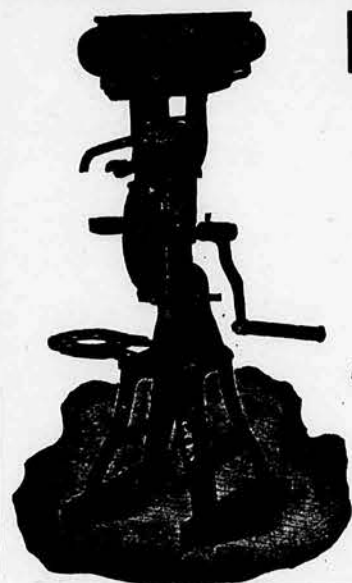
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sion endowed with authority to compel a better state of things where those in charge are not willing to look after their own best interests, whether it be a farmer sending dirty milk to his creamery, a skimming station operator running a dirty, filthy station, or a creamery manager who will not require sanitary conditions about his premises. Many of these difficulties occur through the lack of knowledge. The State dairy commission should have power to put traveling instructors in the field to instruct all who need it in better methods. We stand for more dairy products, better dairy products and better remuneration for those producing them.
E. H. W.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Selecting a Hand Separator.

Oct. 28, 1902.
KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION, Manhattan, Kansas—Dear Sirs: I am thinking of buying a cream separator of sufficient capacity for 20 cows. I want it so that I can run it by either hand or power if I want to. Of the many kinds on the market I know very little of their respective merits. I do not want to make any mistake in the selection and supposing that you have knowledge of the best and are willing to impart your ideas, I write you for information and judgment, hoping to get the same as to the one that will give the best satisfaction and where it may be obtained and at what price.
Yours truly,

We receive many inquiries similar to

the above, and can appreciate the writer's desire for some definite information on the question. Most men have bought plows, mowing machines, wagons and other ordinary farm machinery and have become so familiar with the different makes that they almost instinctively decide which they want. If asked to give the reason why they preferred one company's goods over another, most men would be at a loss to explain just why. They have become accustomed to using machines embodying certain ideas and features, and they come to think that that is the only kind of an implement they would have. At the same time they have to admit that others will do just the same work and do it just as well.

With the hand separator, the acquaintance which comes from long use is not so well made. Separator agents take advantage of this and too often strive to impress on the would-be purchaser that theirs is the only machine that will actually do the work. We have no fault to find with this if it not carried too far. Every man selling goods has a right to show his line up to best advantage and to impress the purchaser with the good points.

There are a number of hand separators on the market that do good work. The following machines have been tried at the Kansas Experiment Station: United States, Alpha Baby, Sharpless Tubular, Empire, National. The purchaser of any one of these machines will be well pleased with its work if they follow the instructions for operation as given by the manufacturer.

The essential points of a machine are the skimming qualities, durability, ease and convenience of operation.

The difference in the skimming qualities of the above machines is so little that there is no margin for talking points on that score. As to their durability all seem to be well built and finished, and with judicious, intelligent care will last for years. Any of them will wear out if they are allowed to run full of dirt, grit, without oil, etc. These things are not the fault of the machines.

As to ease and convenience of operation, it must be decided by the purchaser as to which he considers the easiest running, and the most convenient to handle. The ease of running largely depends upon the care that is used in keeping the machine in proper repair and that still more upon the kind of oil that is used. Any heavy or thick oil will make the lightest running machine run hard.

With the above hand separators the test of all these questions, or rather the solution of them, lies in intelligent care by the owner of the machine. With that care the machine will give satisfaction. Without it none of them will.

E. H. W.

Care of Milk.

One important question that confronts the creamery patron is how to take hold of the milk and deliver it to the creamery in the best condition. This should be carefully considered, not only by the farmer but all who use the products from the dairy as well, and all should work together to keep the standard as high as possible and deliver the milk in such condition that first-class butter or cheese may be made from it. It is impossible to make an article that will command the highest price from inferior milk. It means money to the farmer and good butter to the consumer who is willing to pay an extra price for that which is extra.

Some people think that since the milk is going to the creamery, it is immaterial how it gets there, just so it will be received at the weigh-can. This is a wrong idea. A single patron may deliver a can of sour or otherwise damaged milk and injure the remainder of the day's run.

There are various kinds of bad milk, but the one most common is that damaged by ordinary souring, which is caused by the development of certain kinds of bacteria. These are not in the milk before it is drawn, but there are many ways by which it may become contaminated from the time it is drawn until it reaches its destination. Dirt from any source will carry many of these minute germs; so if there is any place where "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" it is in connection with the dairy products. Dust from the feed and bedding should not be stirred during or immediately before the milking period. Great care should be taken with the milk utensils to keep them clean and sweet. The pails and cans should be of a good quality of tin with the seams well soldered so as to leave no crevice for the collection of filth. They should be thoroughly washed with hot water and scalded with boiling water or steam and

set in the sun if they can be, as the direct rays of the sun are effective destroyers of bacteria. Before using again all dust should be rinsed out. The same precautions will apply to the strainers, which should be made with small meshes to prevent foreign material from entering the milk.

The bacteria develop rapidly in warm temperatures, from 70° to 100° being the most favorable. At lower temperatures the development decreases until at about 40° they lie practically dormant; hence the importance of cooling as quickly and to as low a temperature as possible. Fresh milk should not be mixed with the previous milking until it has been thoroughly cooled. Pouring the milk from one can to another two or three times so as it may come in contact with the air will help it, especially if it is tainted with some kind of feed. If a can of milk that is set in cold water is stirred occasionally it will cool much quicker than if it remains still. The cover must be left off so the animal heat may escape and a cloth tied over the top to prevent dirt from getting in.

With proper attention paid to cleanliness all along the line, and sufficient cooling and aerating, milk will be de-the summer and every other day during the summer and every other day during the winter in good condition. Bulletins Nos. 29, 42 and 63, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, are excellent works along this line.

H. P. GOODALL,
Skimming Station Operator.
Mount Hope, Kans.

Grange Department.

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

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

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master..... E. W. Westgate, Manhattan.
Lecturer..... A. P. Beardon, McLeouth.
Secretary..... Geo. Black, Olathe.

November Topic.

QUESTION.—To what extent is the Grange fitting its members to hold public office, and why?

The Grange is exerting an influence in fitting members to hold public office to an extent far beyond the knowledge even of the close student of Grange work. In every State having a grange we find evidence of this in the general appearance and in the general intelligence of the members upon public questions. These qualifications are not yet appreciated by the public in general, and we do not find as many of the members of the grange in public office as their ability warrants, yet the conditions in this respect are improving each year. From the assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington, shaping and directing the great agricultural department of the government, to the humblest official in the most remote country town, we find persons holding public positions who owe their advancement solely to the training received in the grange. We find in the State legislatures hundreds of level-headed, successful farmers taking an interest and exerting an influence in State legislation that would never have been there were it not for the grange. It is not difficult to find scores of men in every State holding high official positions and exerting an influence in the interest of agriculture who would never have been known outside of their own township had it not been for the grange training and education. As moderators in town meetings, presiding officers in county and State conventions, speakers of the house of representatives, and presiding officers in the State senate, they are bringing to the public service that sense of honor and integrity that was inherited from their ancestors and developed by country associations, until the entire fabric of public service is purified and strengthened by the advent of those fitted in the grange to occupy these positions.

Why grange experience prepares members to occupy these positions with honor and credit is answered by reference to the Declaration of Purposes, which says, "The principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country." The Declaration of Purposes further says, "We must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up the inalienable right and duty

which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country." Action along these lines, which is encouraged by membership in the grange, as well as attended by discussion of public questions of non-partisan nature, has great influence in fitting men and women for participation in public affairs. The person who can direct the affairs of a subordinate grange well has learned things that will enable him to direct the affairs of a town well, and the person who can direct the affairs of a State or National grange well has demonstrated ability to direct affairs of State or of the nation. These are some of the reasons why the grange is fitting people to occupy public positions, and is a work that will be more effectual in the future than in the past. It is one of the grandest results of the grange.

Meeting of the State Grange.

The thirty-first annual session of the Kansas State Grange will be held at Lyndon, December 9-11, 1902.

The patrons of each county are allowed one delegate—with wife or husband—also one extra for every 300 members in the county or fraction of 150. The delegates have probably been chosen and every one should have his work planned and ready for presentation to the State grange the first day of the session. Osage County has the second largest number of patrons of husbandry in the State and will furnish a large number for the inspiration of the session.

All fourth degree members are entitled to admission and by courtesy to take part in the discussion. The fifth and sixth degrees will be conferred in full form upon all fourth degree members who desire to receive them. Officers will be elected for the ensuing term of two years.

Patrons, every meeting of the State grange is of importance, but this one will be especially so. The attention of the public has been turned to our order to a degree not equalled for many years, and, if every delegate will come with some suggestion for the advancement of our interests and heart intent only upon the growth of the order and extension of its influence, if we have wisdom to seize our opportunity, more will be accomplished of lasting good to the order and to the State than has been done for a long time.

E. W. WESTGATE,
Master Kansas State Grange.

National Grange Officials.

HON. AARON JONES.

The worthy master of the National grange has proven himself a wise master builder, of whose work the members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry have abundant reason to feel proud. A forceful, entertaining and instructive speaker, he never fails to win the respect and admiration of his auditors, even when they do not fully agree with him on all points. He has sacrificed much for the "Good of the order," and is always ready and willing to go where he can be of service to the cause he loves most dearly. Of him it may be said as it was said of celebrated military commanders during the civil war, "he never counter-marches." By that expression we mean that he never takes

THE WEAR OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES DEPENDS UPON THE RUBBER IN THEM.

There is absolutely no wear in any of the other ingredients of which they are composed. Every time the quality of Rubber Boots and Shoes is reduced 10 per cent., the durability is reduced over 20 per cent. because there is only one way to cheapen them, and that is to leave out Rubber and put in its place other things that have no wearing quality whatever. This cheapening process has been steadily going on for the past 40 years.

THE BUCKSKIN BRAND

OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES are made of real rubber—and one pair of them will outwear two pairs of the standard first grades now on the market. Try a pair and be convinced. Made in Duck Boots, Duck rolled edge Overs for Socks, and Felt Boots and in Arctics and light rubber shoes. Insist on getting the BUCKSKIN BRAND. None genuine without the word BUCKSKIN on the top front of the legs of the boots and the bottoms of the shoes. If your dealer does not keep them write us and we will see that you get them either through some dealer in your town or from us direct. We will also send you a very interesting pamphlet profusely illustrated, which describes the making of Rubber Boots and Shoes from the gathering of the rubber to the finished goods.

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An actual test of a 2-inch strip cut from the sole of the Buckskin Boot. Note the elasticity and strength. Only the best Rubber will stand a test like this. Weight of boy and swing 110 lbs.

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Century Steel Range, No. 80-A-18

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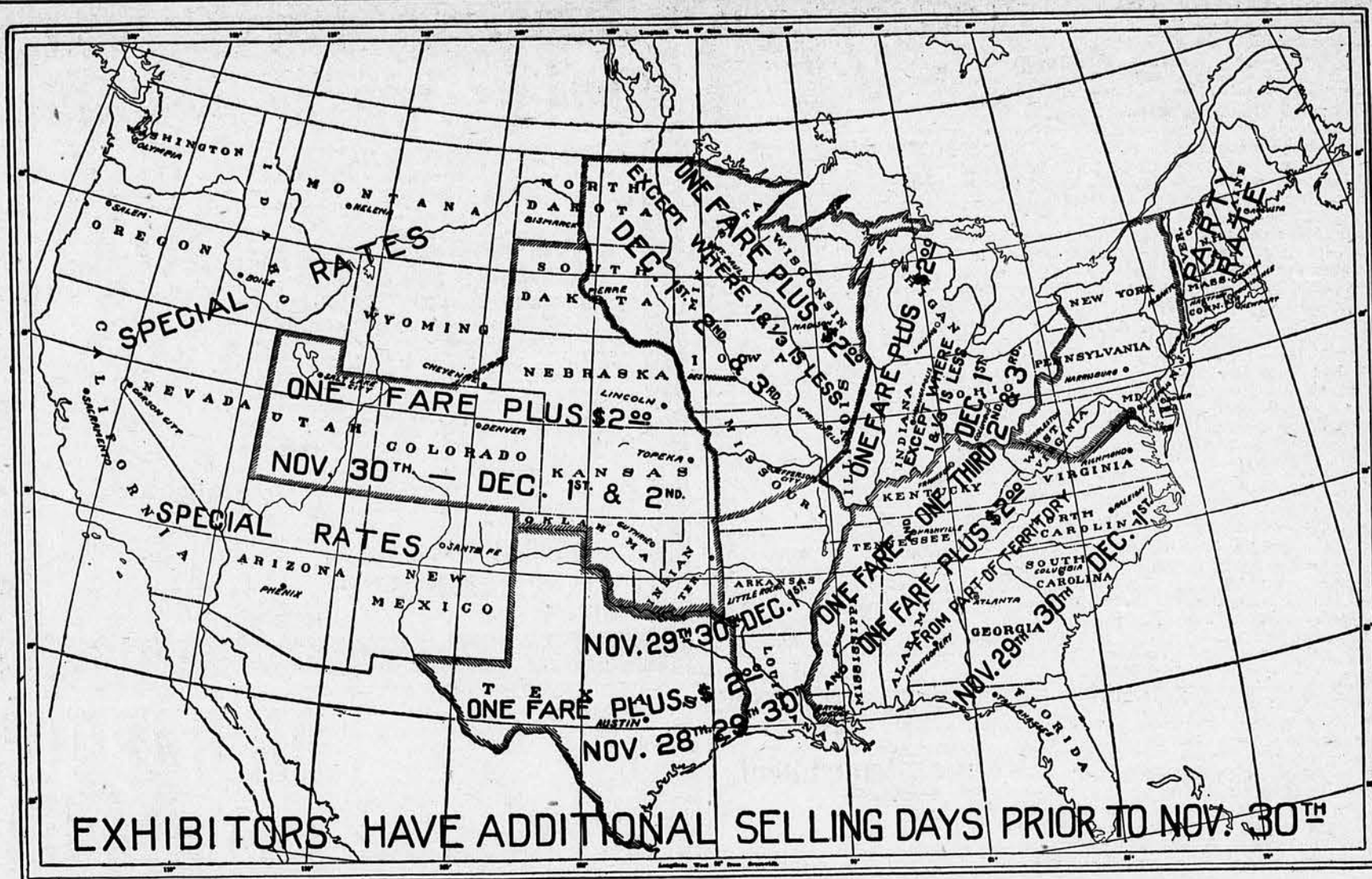
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\$45 WKLY. selling ACME PUMP make all pumps work easy and fit all kinds. (Iron or wood.) Mills run with less wind. Agents Exclusive territory. Its Merits sell it. PUMP GOVERNOR MFG. CO., (C) 40 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



REDUCED RATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION, NOV. 30 TO DEC. 6, 1902.

You Can Go to Chicago to Attend the Great Event of the Season, Nov. 30 to Dec. 6, From Any Point in the United States at the Reduced Rates, in Effect as Shown on the Above Map.

a position on questions of grave public interest, from which he has to recede. He acts on Davy Crockett's maxim, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." He looks at every side of a question before attempting a solution, and is always found on the side of equity and justice. His earnestness in defense of the interests of American farmers inspires other workers to greater efforts. A practical farmer, a close student and a profound thinker, he differs from other leaders of men in that he labors for no selfish ends but for the good of all. One thing is certain, if farmers wish to accomplish anything they must organize. Organized, under so able, competent and enthusiastic a leader as Worthy Master Jones they are sure to win in the conflict for right and justice. Patrons! farmers! rally to the support of your leader, follow where he leads, and you will come off victors.

REV. JOHN TRIMBLE, D. D. SECRETARY.

If no other organization of workers can boast of so able and safe a leader as the Order of Patrons of Husbandry it is equally true that none can boast of so safe, urbane and faithful a secretary. As none has the temerity to question the ability of Doctor Trimble, neither will anyone doubt his faithfulness. He loves the order, the doctrines of the grange are dear to him, next to his affection to the church, of which he is an honored minister. He has given the best years of his life to the work of helping the farmers gain their just rights, receiving for his able services a bare living, when the same talents, earnestness and faithfulness would have secured him a competency in other fields which offered him a glad welcome. That he will die in the harness, is an assured fact, for surely the noble men and women of the order, who are familiar with his self-sacrificing labors, would not, for a moment, indulge the thought of giving the office he so worthily fills to another as long as he abides with us and is willing to stay in his place. Nothing rejoices the heart of Dr. Trimble more than to see the order gaining ground and increasing in numbers, power and usefulness. We feel safe in saying that it is the ardent wish of every member of the grange that his days on earth may be prolonged for the good of the order.

MESSER AND BACHELDER, LECTURERS.

The lecturers of the National grange have all been men of marked ability and faithfulness. Brother Alpha Messer was progressive. While he filled the office of lecturer he laid the founda-

tions for the future success of the cause sure and strong. He kept the educational and social features prominently before the people and for his noble work the members of the order will ever hold his name in fond remembrance.

Brother Bachelder, his able successor in that highly important office, is, perhaps, the best equipped member we have for the position. Like his predecessor, he labors with voice and pen for the advancement of the order. It is safe to say that the excellent articles that come from his facile pen are read by more people of discriminating intelligence than the writing of any other individual. The subjects upon which he writes intimately concern one-half the American people and are prized for the sentiments expressed.

OTHER OFFICERS.

The other officers of the National grange are equally faithful and competent and are laboring with might and main to develop a better manhood and womanhood among us. Officered by men and women of marked ability and faithfulness the order can not fail to grow stronger and stronger as the years go by, and farmers secure their just rights.—Ex.

No. 15 Only \$6.70



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

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BEST PREVENTIVE OF BLACKLEG.

Blacklegoids afford the latest and best method of vaccination against blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. They are always ready for use; no filtering, measuring or mixing is necessary. Accuracy of dosage is always assured, because each Blacklegoid (or pill) is exactly sufficient for one inoculation.

Administration with our Blacklegoid Injector is easy. The operation need not consume one minute. Blacklegoids are sold by druggists; ask for them.

Our newly printed eight-page folder on the "Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is of interest to stockmen. Write for it; it is free.

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Wabash Ticket Office, 9th and Delaware Sts., Kansas City.

The Poultry Yard.

Cleanliness for Health and for Immunity from Parasites.

A. H. DUFF, TEXAS STOCKMAN AND FARMER.

To make your poultry profitable you must keep them in the best of health. Now, many think this very hard to do, and such a remark seems simple to them, and an impossibility. They think they have a well kept flock of fowls, but disease frequently breaks out among them. The trouble is, in most of these cases, that the remedy is not applied until the disease shows itself. The time to apply the remedy is before the disease shows itself. The fact is, that preventives must take place of remedies, and if the necessary preventives are used, we will have no use for remedies. Cleanliness covers the entire case. How to be clean is what we want to know. The best constructed poultry house we will find anywhere, will become foul and filthy in a very short time, hence we must constantly be cleaning or disease will get the best of us. Some clean their poultry house but once or twice a year. Some clean once a month and some once a week, but the poultryman that cleans once a day is the one that avoids disease. It is not all in just cleaning the poultry house, but in addition to this we must use disinfectants, and thus destroy any germs of disease that may have accumulated. Carbolic acid is our best friend, and a pint of the crude acid well stirred into a gallon of kerosene oil is the seek-no-further, and costs but 25 cents a gallon. This may be used with a spray effectively, and the drinking vessels of the fowls should be washed out with it every day. This will kill lice from the bodies of the fowls by its fumes when well applied to the roosts just before the fowls go to the roosts at night. It also keeps the mites and all other insects from the poultry quarters. The floors of scratching pens must also be cleaned out frequently and disinfected. This is the way to keep clean, and this must be connected with proper feeding to be successful in keeping away diseases.

Poultry Yards and Shrubbery.

The best poultry yards for fowls that have not free range is the one with plenty of shrubbery in it and one in which grass may be sown to allow the birds plenty of green stuff to eat. It is advisable to have two yards and while the birds are living in one sow some seed in the other. It is also a good plan to turn the soil in the yards and the birds will get many worms and insects. If there are no trees or shrubs in the yards it is very little trouble to plant a few there. The hens, and little chicks, especially, will appreciate them on hot days. It is not a pleasant thing for a hen to be compelled to remain out in the broiling sun, with a flock of little ones, trying to keep cool. And then so many persons forget to give plenty of fresh water to their fowls in hot weather. There is nothing that is more of a drawback to the health and comfort of the birds than to be forgotten when the days are so warm. They get run down and their systems are in a condition to get all the diseases that are going around.—Mirror and Farmer.

Poultry Notes.

Before cold weather sets in, the fowls should be culled over and the hens that are over 2 years old, the poorest layers, and any of the fowls that for any reason are unprofitable, should be selected, fattened, and marketed. The surplus cockerels also should be sold as only those needed for breeding should be wintered over.

It is often a good plan to purchase what breeding cockerels are needed in the fall rather than in the spring. When making a selection, secure fowls that possess a superior form, stamina, vigor, and color in whatever variety may be selected, and these qualities should come from a reliable source, possessing these indicated qualities.

One of the essentials for eggs in winter is warm quarters, and now is the best time to arrange for it. Batten up the cracks, and if necessary to secure proper warmth, line the inside with paper. In many cases, a very little extra expense will make the house sufficiently warm so that, with good feeding, the hens will lay the best part of the winter.

Sunflower seed is a good egg-producing food, and is also good for the plumage, making it smooth and glossy. It is also a good food to maintain heat, as

NEBRASKA SHORTHORN SALE.

FIRST DAY,

TUESDAY, NOV. 11TH, 1902.

At Cambridge, Neb.,

THOS. ANDREWS & SONS'

Sixth Annual Sale of PRIZE-WINNING

Shorthorn Cattle--Clydesdale Horses.

We Set Individual Merit by Inheritance and Retain It Through Care.

In this our sixth annual offering of pure bred stock we are presenting only choice representative specimens of our herds and of the respective breeds. The nine young bulls and fourteen heifers catalogued, with one exception, were got by our great Scotch bull Bar None 141310, whose get are becoming so favorably known to the Shorthorn world. It will be an occasion for securing herd-heading material and first-class foundation stock. Several of the older heifers are safely bred to our thick young Scotch bull, Volunteer 152928.

In the Clydesdale contingent are 12 HEAD OF YOUNG STALLIONS and mares that are good enough to attract attention anywhere. These were mostly got by our imported stallion Fashion A (8622), and the mares of sufficient age are bred to our great young imported stallion Earl of Aberdeen 9665.

See catalogue for prizes won at Nebraska State Fair, 1902.

Sale held under cover at farm, 3 1/2 miles east of town, beginning at 12 o'clock. Write for catalogue.

THOS. ANDREWS & SONS,

Cambridge, Neb.

COL. T. C. CALLAHAN,

Auctioneer.

COLS. F. M. WOODS, T. C. CALLAHAN, Z. S. BRANSON, and Others, Auctioneers.

SECOND DAY,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1902,

At Alma, Neb.

A. B. & F. A. HEATH,

Republican, Neb.,

WILL SELL

25 Shorthorns and 25 Poland-Chinas.

In the cattle are 10 YOUNG BULLS and 15 COWS AND HEIFERS, bred or with calves at foot. They represent good families, and are sired by such bulls as TENTH EARL OF SPRUCE HILL 12651, PHILIP 6th 143550, GUARDIAN 131360, ABERDEEN LAD 154974, etc.

The Poland-China hogs in this sale consist of 15 BOARS AND 10 GILTS (unbred) of May farrow, and are sired by Revenue Chief 17638, out of Wilkes, Look Me Over, Corwin and Black U. S. sows. Revenue Chief is a son of old Chief Tecumseh 2d, out of Moorish Lady (30411).

HON. A. C. SHALLENBERGER, Alma, Neb.,

will contribute 10 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS 4 BULLS AND 6 COWS, richly bred and good individuals, sired by MINNA'S CAMBRIDGE DUKE 120231, LORD SHARON 2d 60323, CAL-LUM MORE 140549, MARGRAVE 125162, and MAJOR COWSLIP 108982.

J. E. GRIFFIN, Nance, Kans.,

will contribute 5 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS, sired by PERFECTION 138871, CAPTAIN BLUEBELL 181290, CARRIE'S PRINCE 111220, RED PERFECTION 122215, etc.

The sale takes place in town, and if interested, you are invited to attend, whether you want to buy or not. Send for catalogue to

A. B. & F. A. HEATH, Republican, Neb.

COL. T. C. CALLAHAN and Others, Auctioneers.

COLS. F. M. WOODS, T. C. CALLAHAN, Z. S. BRANSON, and Others, Auctioneers.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13, '02,

At Cambridge, Neb.

Nebraska Combination Sale of SHORTHORNS.

W. G. SADDLER, Juniata, Neb., contributes 32 head.

P. C. BOASEN & SONS, Norman, Neb., contributes 15 head.

R. FIRME, Juniata, Neb., contributes 15 head.

For the convenience of all concerned this sale is held at

Ed. Tanner's Livery Barn

In the city of Hastings, main line B. & M. R. R. It will embrace first-class offerings of young and useful cattle from the above-named herds. In the Saddle offering alone are 16 calves at foot. Scotch bulls are in service in all three herds, and all cows and heifers of suitable age are safely bred. With but one or two exceptions, the entire offering is made up of Scotch-topped stuff. For No. 4 in catalogue Mr. Saddle substitutes the fine pure Scotch cow, Village Girl, by Sittytown Chief, with bull calf by Goldie at foot. It is a clean offering from first to last. The Saddle Scotch herd bull Goldie contributes 20 of his get to this sale and 15 cows bred to his service. All are invited to attend the sale. All from a distance entertained free at Lindell Hotel. For catalogue, address

W. G. SADDLER,

Juniata, Neb.

COLS. F. M. WOODS, Z. S. BRANSON, and G. R. DOTY, Auctioneers.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

PURE Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, 75 cents each, or 7 for \$4. f. o. b. here. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.

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

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

W. B. WILLIAMS, Stella, Neb.

VICTOR INCUBATORS
Hatch every fertile egg. Simplest, most durable, cheapest first-class hatchers. Money back if not positively as represented. We pay freight. Circular free; catalogue 6c. Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.

LIFE PRODUCERS
SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS.
LIFE PRESERVERS
SUCCESSFUL BROODERS.
All about them in our 156 page catalogue. Mailed free. Des Moines Incubator Co., Dept. 88, Des Moines, Iowa, or Dept. 88, Buffalo, N. Y.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

DUFF'S POULTRY
Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, and Belgian Hares. First-class Standard Stock of Superior Quality. Stock For Sale. Eggs in Season. Write Your Wants. Circular Free.
A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

the seeds contain a large quantity of vegetable oil. But as it is a rich food, care must be taken not to feed too much or the fowls will lose their feathers. A handful to ten hens two or three times a week is sufficient.

With all kinds of fowls it will pay to feed sufficiently to put into first-class condition before sending to mar-

Harry E. Lunt's Third Annual Sale

...OF...

Poland-Chinas!

AT SHADY LANE STOCK FARM,

Near Burden, Cowley County, Kansas, on

Friday, November 14, 1902.

Consisting of over 60 head of richly bred things, sired by such noted boars as Search Light, Sealy's Model, Look No Farther, Ideal Corwin, Perfect I Know, Corrector, Broadguage Chief, Null's Chief, Hanna's Chief Tecumseh, Miles 'Look Me ver, Big Price, Kellogue, Chief I Know, and others. Write for free catalogue. Send bids to auctioneers in my care.

HARRY E. LUNT,

JAS. W. SPARKS, LAFE BERGER, Auctioneers. BURDEN, KANS.

Lamb's Great Public Sale

....OF....

Poland-Chinas

At my farm, 5 miles southwest of Eldorado, Kans.

Thursday, November 13, 1902.

75 Head

Consisting of 38 Males and 37 Gils. Some are fit to head the best herds 4 of the yearling sows are strictly show pigs, sired by Paymaster and Searchlight. Oklahoma and Kansas State Fair winners.



Some of my breeding were State Fair winners. Every pig is a good one. Come one and all and be convinced. Car-fare paid one way for all breeders purchasing \$100 or more. Free conveyance to and from farm. Drop a card for Catalog.

Send bids to Auctioneer, John Neff. Don't forget the date—NOVEMBER 13.

A. G. Lamb, R. F. D. No. 1, Eldorado, Kans

ket. Where fowls have the run of the farm, they are usually in good condition; so a few days of liberal feeding, with a good fattening ration, will be all

that is necessary to have fat and size, and this is the kind of fowls that brings the big prices. N. J. SHEPHERD, Elden, Mo.

Gossip About Stock.

(Continued from page 1089.)

American Royal Cattle Show, and the innate shrewdness of the cattlemen of the Southwest have demonstrated to them that it is poor policy to use poor blood. Another remarkable thing about this sale is the fact that the Santa Fe and the Rock Island have granted one and one-third rates on the certificate plan, for all points within 100 miles of Wellington. Buy your ticket and take a receipt from the agent and you will be returned at one-third rates. Catalogues and information may be had from J. F. True & Son, Perry, Kans., or Preston Wyckoff, Corbin, Kans.

American Royal Notes.

Mr. Louis Hothan, Carbondale, Kans., who has long been known as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, was the lucky purchaser of Daring Knight, who has been heading T. K. Tompkins & Sons' prize-winning herd in the circuit of the fairs this fall, and who won first in class in the American Royal for senior yearling bull. As shown by our report of the Shorthorn sale the price paid for Daring Knight was \$605, and we congratulate Mr. Hothan not only on the fact that he secured so good a bull at so small a price, but upon the fact that he will have him to use in his herd of Shorthorns at home.

Secretary Thomas, of the Hereford Breeders' Association, is a man who does things. Not only this, but he does them a little better than other people. One of his latest ideas was that of having the catalogue number on large placards hung on both back and breast of each attendant when in charge of an animal in the show ring. This was no inconvenience to the attendants and afforded an immense satisfaction to the audience who were enabled to identify the animal from any portion of the great show tent. We sincerely hope that other associations will adopt the same plan.

The American Royal was so high in quality, and of such vast importance to the breeding interests of the Southwest, that it is difficult to estimate its real value. Mr. Thomas Mortimer, who manages the live stock interest of Marshall Field, the Chicago millionaire merchant, is credited with saying that Kansas City had more animals on exhibition in the American Royal than will be shown at the International at Chicago. That the American Royal is a wonder but that Chicago will probably have larger crowds. No better authority need be quoted on this subject.

Col. G. M. Casey, owner of Tebo Lawn Herd, of Shorthorns, Clinton, Mo., the popular proprietor of the champion herd of Shorthorns for 1902, celebrated the event by giving a famous dinner at the Midland Hotel on Thursday night, during the American Royal Show. About 100 guests were present, including prominent Shorthorn breeders, representatives of the cattle breeders' association and representatives of the Stock Yards Company and newspaper men. Of course, the men who were in attendance were interested primarily in Shorthorn cattle, and the toasts which followed the dinner naturally followed the same line. They were as follows: "The Probable Policy of the Shorthorn Association in Reference to Future Shows," C. E. Leonard. "Brotherly Love Among Cattle Men," F. V. Loos. "What Is the Outlook for a Live Stock Exhibit at the World's Fair in 1904?" N. H. Gentry. "The Financial Interest of the Kansas

City Stock Yards in the American Royal Show," Eugene Rust. "American Meats in Relation to the Food Supply of the World," Alvin H. Saunders. "Some Difficulties in Judging Cattle," W. S. Van Natta. "Some Trials of an Exhibitor," T. J. Wornall. "The Live Stock Commission Man's Interest in the Improvement of Cattle," Charles Waldron. "Our Thanks to the Shorthorn Breeders for the Success of the American Royal," B. O. Cowan. "The Improvement of Cattle in Texas," Colonel Simpson. "The Advantages of Offering Better Prizes in Steer Classes," Colonel Wallace, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Mr. J. B. Armstrong, the veteran seed-corn grower of Shenandoah, Iowa, has been extended an invitation to talk before the classes at the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, during the January short course in agriculture. Mr. Armstrong can get about as close to the boys on the question of corn culture, as any man on earth. He has been against every side and phase of the question, from practical standpoints, for a period of forty years, in the very garden spot of America's corn belt country. Mr. Armstrong is past three-score-and-ten, but he looks a score of years younger, and he talks corn as naturally as a duck paddles in the water. The boys will be glad to meet him.

Dr. Chas. Bennett, the well-known Topeka optician, whose well-known "talks" on the treatment and care of the eyes have been appearing in the Kansas Farmer for sometime past, is now a subject for special congratulation. He has just been granted a certificate by the Kansas State Board of Registration, which gives him special privileges and a recognized standing as a doctor, in addition to his enviable reputation as a practitioner of twelve years standing in Topeka. Dr. Bennett is a graduate of the Chicago Ophthalmic College in the class of 1890, though he has just lately received his doctor's degree. He stands very high in his profession, not only with his regular patients, but with the medical profession generally in the city and throughout the State. It is a common custom for physicians in other parts of Kansas to send him patients which are beyond their skill, for expert treatment, and we are glad to know that these physicians are using their influence in favor of such experienced and thoroughly trained opticians as Dr. Bennett, and against the meretricious influence which is often exerted by the transient optician who has no habitation and little if any experience. We congratulate Dr. Bennett upon this new honor which is but a just recognition of his well-earned skill and ability as an expert optician, and recommend to our subscribers who may have any difficulty with their eyes to consult at once with Dr. Bennett, with the assurance that his skill will meet their needs if they can be met.

Every farmer as well as every resident of a town or city knows the value of pure water. He also knows that the diseases which are directly traceable to impure water are many. Yet few farmers seem to realize that pure water is just as essential for their live stock as it is for the household use. Success in farming in these days is largely dependent upon live stock, and success in live stock is accomplished only when the conditions of food and pure water make feeding easy and profitable. Many farmers are content to water their stock from a creek which becomes foul and stagnant, a spring which is more or

Great Shorthorn Sale

At Wellington, Kans.,

Saturday, November 22, 1902.

Sixty-five head from the famous Rocky Hill herd of J. F. True & Son, Perry, Kans., sired by the pure Cruickshank bull, Mayor 129229 and the pure Bates bull, Waterloo Duke of Hazelhurst 11th 130723. Many of the cows in calf to the St. Valentine bull, Sempstress



Valentine 157771 who is a half brother to Ruberta.

Eleven head from Preston Wyckoff's herd of Scotch-topped Young Marys and Rose of Sharons and in calf to or with calf by Red Royal 129131.

Sale begins at 9.30 a. m.

Reduced Railroad Rates—One and one-third fare has been secured from all points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas or within 100 miles of Wellington, on certificate plan. For catalogue address

Col. J. F. True & Son, Perry, Kans.
Preston Wyckoff, Corbin, Kans.

Col. J. W. SPARKS and Col. LAKE BERGER, Auctioneers.

St. Valentine Shorthorns

A Great Sale of Fairview Shorthorns, at the Fair Grounds, Harris, Sullivan Co., Mo.,

Thursday, November 13, 1902.

Fifty-two head from this famous herd, mostly cows and heifers, bred to or with calf by Lord Lovell 130157 or Northern Victor 168893. Sale under cover. Free lunch at noon. Free transportation to and from all trains. Sale at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp.

For catalogue address

Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.

Col. J. W. SPARKS, } Auctioneers.
Col. H. W. GRAHAM, }



M. L. AYRES' PERCHERONS

My October importation now in my Shenandoah Barns. 100 REGISTERED PERCHERONS on the farm; 75 STALLIONS. Most of them ton horses. Come and see them.

M. L. AYRES, - - SHENANDOAH, IOWA



Percherons, English Shires and German Coachers.

The Lincoln Importing Horse Co., Lincoln, Neb., received their latest importation of Percherons and German Coachers on October 14. Capt. J. H. Westcott, who is the buyer for this Lincoln concern, reports a most successful and satisfactory tour of both the Percheron and German Coach horse breeding districts of the old world. The fine strings of black Drafters and high stepping Coachers, that are now being seasoned for future service at the company's palatial barns in the city of Lincoln, constitute the tangible evidence of Captain Westcott's skill and tact as a buyer of top quality horses. The German Coach horse is a new factor in the Lincoln Importing Horse Company's business, under its present management. But if there is an all-around horseman (barring the turf) still on earth that man is A. L. Sullivan, manager for this Lincoln establishment. Always optimistic, Sullivan can see a little further into the bright side of things across the back of a right-down, first-class, topky, high-stepping German Coach horse, than most men can see through a telescope. The writer saw these Coachers out on parade at the company's barns in Lincoln one day of last week, and is free to say that it was the finest display of equine values in this particular line to be seen in the Western country to-day. These young horses are splendidly developed. They possess great size, they are elegantly formed, and they have a flashy action that is truly entrancing to all lovers of

good horses. When one of these 1,400- or 1,500-pound high-headed fellows "hits the pike," he goes like a whirlwind, and, with this fine piece of horse machinery in his eye, any sane man's preconceived notions of bicycles, automobiles and air-ships are pretty apt to suffer a puncture and speedily find a place in the scrap pile of his mind. Captain Westcott bought the best class of German Coachers on the market—that is the long and short of it. You are invited to come to the company's barns where this statement will be verified to the letter. But the draft horse feature is the big proposition here as of yore. The Lincoln Importing Horse Company can trot out a great big circus of young black Percherons that are in finest of thrift, and no horses are better seasoned than those that are acclimated under the shadow of the big barns in the city of Lincoln. You are invited to come and see these horses under the experienced tutelage of grooms who never sleep. This company can also show to buyers some of the best seasoned high-class English Shire horses held over from last year that have ever been seen in America. It is a great horse proposition, that held out by the Lincoln Importing Horse Company, in their present announcement. It may be added incidentally that the company has a dozen beautiful Shetland ponies that will be priced at any time. They are worth going to see. Please note the announcement and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

less disturbed by the tramping of the animals, and which falls in its supply in hot weather, or from a well into which seeps the refuse from the barn yard and from which is pumped impure water into a tank which is but little less filthy. The whole question of pure water for farm animals depends upon the tank, without which no farm-yard is properly equipped. With a tank a supply of good water may be always on hand; without one the animals suffer until the pump is started. But there is a difference in tanks. A wooden tank will leak, it will rot and it affords a pabulum for growth of various kinds of fungus. On the other hand a steel tank never leaks, is always clean and sweet and has no fungus and consequent bad odors and bad water. The importance of using a steel tank, which is properly galvanized, is very great, and can not be made too prominent in the proper equipment of the feed lot. Not only does it insure good water and remove a very fruitful source of disease to the stock, but it will save its cost in labor many times over during its life time. Of all the steel tanks that have come under our inspection, the one that has proved most satisfactory and that we can most highly recommend is that made by the Perfection Steel Tank Company, Station A, Kansas City, whose advertisement appears on page 1105. Write them for prices and you will not only be surprised and pleased, but will see to it that you are never without one or more on the farm.

A Great Household Invention.

Four times within the short space of two years it has been necessary for the 1900 Washer Co., of Binghamton, N. Y., to enlarge their factory in order to supply the ever increasing demand for this popular family labor-saving machine. Surely this indicates not only a successful and progressive business, but one based upon honest principles. This company advertises in a great many papers, and is sending washers by the thousands into every State in the Union, always with the greatest satisfaction to the purchasers. We have carried their advertisement in these columns for some time and have never yet heard a single word of complaint against them. A great many of our readers have bought the machines and they are not only thoroughly satisfied, but speak in the most enthusiastic terms about them. This certainly speaks well for their business methods; but in further evidence of the confidence they have in their goods

they offer to send a washing machine to any reader of this paper, free of all cost, both going and coming, for a 30-days trial. If you try the machine for 30 days and it is not exactly what it is represented to be, you have the privilege of sending it back to them without its costing you one penny. If you like it you can then forward them a deposit and pay the balance in accordance with their easy installment plan. Surely nothing could be fairer to the purchaser than a proposition of this sort, and knowing the "1900" Washer people as well as we do it strikes us as an offer which every reader should take advantage of, if they have not already done so. Be careful to address the 1900 Washer Co., 256 D State Street, Binghamton, N. Y., and say that you saw their advertisement in Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans. You will find them honest and straightforward in every way, and will never regret dealing with them.

Another Low-rate Excursion

to Eastern points reached by the Nickle Plate Road, will leave Chicago November 11th, 12th and 13th, 1902, at rate of one fare for the round trip, plus \$3.00. By depositing return portion of ticket with agent of terminal line at destination, a liberal return limit will be granted. John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, will be pleased to furnish any additional information. (61)



DISEASES OF MEN ONLY.

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

Chicago Medical Institute,

513 Francis St.,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Best in the World.

Statesboro, Ga., Aug. 1, 1902.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Gentlemen:—Your Kendall's Spavin Cure has cured my horse from being lame. At times I could not drive her. I got one bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and used it according to directions and she is now sound and well—never has been lame since. It is the best liniment in the world, and I have recommended it to my friends. It has done all you claim it to do. Please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," for which I enclose a stamp. Very truly yours,
MRS. A. A. MITCHELL.

Homeseekers' Excursions

to Eastern points for 1902, will leave Chicago over the Nickle Plate Road, November 11th, 12th and 13th. For particulars and sleeping-car accommodations, address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago. (62)

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 3, 1902.
Despite a slump in the fat cattle market at Chicago, the past week, Kansas City prices held firm under the stimulus of light receipts of beef steers. Total arrivals for the week approximated 62,300 head, compared with 68,800 the preceding seven days, and 43,900 head the corresponding period in 1901. There was no large supply of Western grass steers to eke out the reduction in corn cattle receipts, and this accounted largely for the strength manifested by the dressed beef trade all week. Colorado steers were in better request than for some time and closed 15¢ to 25¢ higher for the week. Range cows held firm to higher, as did native shee.

The stocker market showed signs of grogginess all week, with the worst decline falling on calves. Good heavy feeders and choice stock steers remained practically unchanged, but all other kinds sold lower. Feeding bulls were sought after at steady prices. Stock calves showed a loss of 25¢ to 50¢ for the week.

Hog receipts for the week were the largest of the season, and have not been equalled since last February. Arrivals showed a total of 73,000 head. Practically a continuous decline in prices was experienced all week, the loss amounting to 20¢ to 25¢. Compared with a year ago, however, hogs are from 50¢ to 75¢ per hundredweight higher. The bulk of the packing hogs sold at \$6.45 to \$6.50 at the close of the week. Traders are wagering that the bulk of prices will reach \$6 before the middle of November. The quality of offerings for the past few weeks has been excellent, and shows the farmers are prodigal in the use of corn. Sheep receipts were somewhat lighter last week, but nevertheless exhibited an increase of 50 per cent from figures of the corresponding week in 1901. Lambs and muttons parted company during the week, owing to restricted supplies of the former and a plethora of the latter. Lambs advanced 20¢ to 25¢, and muttons declined nearly as much. Several lots of Kansas-fed Westerns arrived last week, about a half-month ahead of time. They did not meet with much encouragement from buyers, and feeders all claimed money was lost on the stock. Fed Texans sold for \$3.17 1/2 to \$3.75 and fed Wyomings from \$3.50 to \$3.60. These sheep cost from \$3.50 as feeders. Native lambs are selling readily at \$5 to \$5.25 for the best. Native ewes sold up to \$3.90, and wethers to \$4.10 last week.

Horses held steady to firm. The best demand at present is for heavy drafts, for the logger trade. As such they bring \$130 to \$200 per head. Strong, well-knit drivers are also good sellers, and cavalry horses are still wanted by the United States Government. The mule trade showed the most activity that it has exhibited in over a month. While prices did not advance, the tone of the market was vastly better, and shippers need have no fear about sending in supplies the coming week.

An advance was had in eggs last week, and poultry strengthened considerably. Eggs are now bringing 18¢ per dozen. Traders look for still better prices as the weather becomes colder. Spring chickens are quoted at 9¢; broilers 11¢; hens 8 1/2¢ to 9¢; turkey hens and gobblers, young 9¢; roosters 20¢ to 25¢ each; geese 6¢; wild ducks \$2.50 to \$4 per dozen.

Slow and lower markets characterized the grain trade last week. No. 2 hard wheat is quoted at 67¢ to 68¢; No. 2 red 67 1/2¢ to 68¢; No. 2 mixed corn 44 1/2¢ to 45 1/2¢; No. 2 white 47 1/2¢ to 48 1/2¢; No. 2 mixed oats 29¢ to 29 1/2¢; No. 2 white 32¢ to 32 1/2¢; No. 2 rye 45¢; bran 72¢ to 74¢ per hundredweight; chops 80¢ to 85¢ per hundredweight. Flaxseed held steady at \$1.07; best timothy hay \$10 to \$10.50; clover mixed \$8 to \$9; prairie \$9.50 to \$10; alfalfa \$7 to \$10; straw \$4 to \$4.50.
H. A. POWELL.

South St. Joseph Stock Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., November 3, 1902.
There was little change in the general cattle trade of last week, the demand being good and prices holding fully steady from day to day, in spite of the 25¢ to 75¢ break in prices in the East. Cows and heifers sold readily and values advanced 20¢ to 30¢. Stockers and feeders with quality sold readily on a good firm basis, but common kings were slow to change hands at the lowest range of values of the season.

Quarantine offerings were in larger numbers than for some time of late, with steers in the majority and in strong demand at 5 to 10¢ lower range of prices. Cows and heifers were also wanted at 10 to 15¢ higher prices. Bulls and calves sold quickly on a firm basis.

The trend of hog prices was downward the greater part of last week, which was due to the increased receipts and lower provision market. The demand, however, was good at the declining prices. Offerings ran largely to medium and heavy weights, the quality of which averaged good. Prices to-day ranged from 36 1/2¢ to 36 5/8¢ and the bulk sold at 36 1/2¢ to 36 5/8¢.

Offerings in the sheep department were fairly liberal and there was the usual heavy percentage of Western range sheep and lambs, and the light quota of natives. The demand was excellent on the part of all the buyers, and prices held fully steady. The heaviest volume of business ever transacted in the sheep department was done last week, when 10,486 head went to the country. Good native lambs sold at \$5.25 and fair-fleshed Westerns went at \$4.60. Native ewes sold at \$3.75, and Western wethers brought \$3.55.

PILES

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

We have hundreds of similar testimonials of cures in desperate cases from grateful patients who have tried many cure-alls, doctors' treatments, and different methods of operation without relief.
Ninety per cent of the people we treat come to us from one telling the other. You can have a trial sample mailed free by writing us full particulars of your case. Address, HERMIT REMEDY COMPANY, Suite 736, Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

Special Want Column.

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

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a Shorthorn heifer, one fine, red Shorthorn bull calf, also Poland-Chinas any age, either sex. S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels. All stock recorded. W. H. Dowling, Norcat, Kans.

FOR SALE—Ten young Hereford bulls from the Evergreen Farm herd, headed by Lee 121232. Address Pearl I. Gill, Great Bend, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two Pedigreed Shorthorn bulls, one year old; well bred. Six miles south of Topeka. Rural route 5. J. C. Hyde.

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

FOR SALE—My herd bull, Baron Knight 134948, got by Gallant Knight 124468, four years old, dark red, weight 2,300 pounds; also four Scotch-topped bulls from eight to twelve months old; all red. I also have a few cows and heifers for sale, and a fine lot of Light Brahma cockerels. J. P. Engle, Alden, Rice Co., Kans.

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

FOR SALE—One extra yearling Poland-China boar, registered, prize-winner. Eleven spring boars, 8 gilts. Farmers' prices. John D. Ziller, Hlawatha, Kans.

TEN HEAD Duroc-Jersey males, old enough for use, and we believe good enough to head any herd in the United States. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kans.

CHOICE BERKSHIRE BOARS for sale—4, 6, and 11 months old, all eligible for registry. Write for prices and breeding. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kans.

PUBLIC SALE at Topeka, Dec. 11, 1902. V. E. Howey of Topeka, will sell 50 head of pure-bred Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine. A number of Jersey cattle and Shire-bred mares and horses.

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

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—1,200 good Rambouillet ewes and wethers, 1 to 5 years old, cheap. Write or come and see us. Butts Brothers, Cleveland, Kingman Co., Kans.

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

SHEEP FOR SALE—Ten extra choice Shropshire rams and 15 ewes, all eligible for registry. Inspection and correspondence invited. C. S. Harrington, Valley Center, Kans.

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

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TO TRADE—For White Plymouth Rock pullets, a pure-bred English Fox Terrier female puppy (price \$3) or Poland-China pigs at low price. Wilkie Blair, R. R. No. 1, Girard, Kans.

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

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FOR SALE—480 acres of wheat and cattle farm land, 160 acres of it in wheat, 10 acres in alfalfa. No buildings. Sure to water. Good neighborhood. Price \$2,400. Write me at Jetmore, Kans., for particulars. A. T. Eakin.

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

FARM FOR SALE—350 acres adjoining town of Bushong, Lyon County, Kansas. 110 acres in cultivation, 150 in pasture, balance hay land; can be cultivated, new 4-room house, large stone barn, small orchard, stone corral, an abundance of water, good school, and railroad depot within quarter of a mile. Inquire of owner. J. C. Hume, R. R. No. 3, Council Grove, Kas.

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

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

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

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PURE BRED Shetland stallion for sale; fine pony; price right. A. Docking, Manhattan, Kans.

FIRE HORSES WANTED—Horses to fill following description: Geldings—Color, chestnuts, bays, or browns, between 15 1/2 and 16 1/2 hands high; weight, 1,250 to 1,350 pounds; age, 6 or 7 years; to be absolutely sound and true in harness. Address G. O. Wilmarth, Fire Marshal, Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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

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LADIES—Leucorrhea, Ulceration, Displacement, Painful Periods, Delayed Menstruation, positively cured by ORANGE BLOOM. Never fails. Inclose stamp for testimonials and sample. Home Remedy Co., Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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

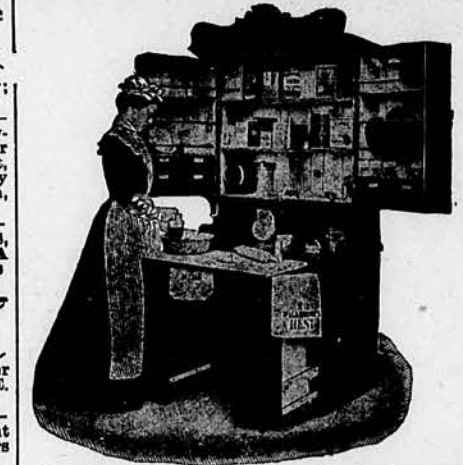
For Week Ending October 23.

Finney County—M. A. Schneider, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. M. Dunn, (P. O. Garden City), September 21, 1902, one red cow, 3 years old, branded on right shoulder.

Week Ending October 30.

Chase County—W. A. Waddell, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. F. Foreman, (P. O. Cottonwood Falls), October 12, 1902, one grey mare, about 5 feet 2 inches high, branded with a boot on left hip; valued at \$25 to \$35.

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Contains three tin-lined Flour Chests; Kneading Board; Bread and Meat Cutting Boards; fine tin Spice Boxes; six Small Drawers; two Large Drawers; one Cupboard and seven shelves; 3 feet 2 inches wide, 25 inches deep, and 6 feet 6 inches high, a little less floor space than a kitchen table. Ask your Furniture Dealer for a descriptive circular or write for one to the
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We wish our correspondents to send us list of all questions they desire information upon, so as to enable us to give them such answers as cover their individual requirements.

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Registered Stock, DUROC-JERSEYS, contains breeders of the leading strains.
N. B. SAWYER, - - Cherryvale, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEYS
DUROC-JERSEYS FOR SALE—20 fall and winter gilts, 125 spring pigs that are up to date. Prices reasonable. Newton Bros., Whiting, Kans.

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

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J. F. C-ANDLER, Frankfort, Kansas.

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Farm 2 miles west of city on Maple Avenue

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS
One hundred and twenty Duroc-Jersey pigs, all to be reserved for sale, October 23, 1902.
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H. A. J. COPPINS, County Clerk, Eldorado, Kans
Stock of both sexes for sale.

MAY'S DUROC-JERSEYS.
Higgin's Hero 11889 at head of herd. Choice spring pigs of both sexes for sale.
Wm. A. MAY, Blue Hill, Nebraska.

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PETER BLOCHER, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kans.
Herd headed by Big Joe 7363. Over 100 head reserved for sale on the farm, November 3.

ROSE HILL HERD OF DUROC-JERSEY HOGS
A choice lot of boars ready for service, and gilts ready to breed. Also August pigs now ready to wean. All from large, prolific old sows.
S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Missouri.

Golden Rod Herd of Prize-winning Duroc - Jerseys
Van's Perfection 11571, sweepstakes boar at all State Fairs of '02, at head. Both fall and spring pigs of both sexes and of his get for sale.
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FOR SALE: 20 boars ready for service; sows bred or open. 100 spring pigs.
Our **POLAND-CHINAS** are at the Top.

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Jno J. Marshall, Walton, Harvey Co., Kans
Breeds large-sized and growthy hogs with good bone and fine finish and style.

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FOR SALE: Six 8 and 10 months old boars, every one a show boar and as good as I ever bought to use in my herd. Also 150 spring pigs that are immense.
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A few choice bred Poland-China Boars for sale, some choice open gilts and bred sows.
A Public Sale of Poland-China Hogs will be held November 14, 1902.

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

Closing Out Everything.
SENSATION HERD
Big-boned Poland-Chinas
Nine splendid sows with litters, 17 splendid sows unbred, 8 spring boars, 16 spring gilts.
The blood of Corwin, Sensation, Chief Tecumseh, Chief Perfection 2d, Wilkes, Black U. S., and Missouri's Black Chief, all represented by perfect individuals. Bargains going here. Will also sell my Shorthorn bull, Aberdeen Knight 185297; good enough to head any herd.
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FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Holstein-Friesian Cattle; either sex. Best strains represented. H. N. Holderman, Rural Route 2, Girard, Kans.

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas
Has some extra fine gilts bred; also some fall boars. Will sell Gen. I know, he by Perfect I know.
Address—
F. P. MAGUIRE, Hutchinson, Kansas.

THOROUGHbred Poland-China Hogs.
Special price for next 20 days on 10 bred gilts, to farrow in April and May; they weigh from 200 to 275 pounds, and most of them are bred to Black Perfection 27132, the best breeder I ever owned. Also 20 fall pigs, and 4 boars large enough for service. 100 head in herd. Write for anything you want in Poland-China hogs.
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PECAN HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS
Having sold our farm here, we will make close prices on our
Poland-China BOARS AND GILTS
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With Black Tecumseh 25116 at head, he by Big Tecumseh 24429, a grand individual, and sire of large, strong, growthy fellows, nearly perfect in color, coat, and markings. Large M. B. turkeys and B. P. chickens for sale. Correspond with me at Wamego, Kansas, Pottawatomie County. C. J. HUGGINS.

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A few fancy young boars ready for service
Orders booked for spring pigs.
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150 choice spring pigs, sired by five first-class boars, for sale; a son of Chief Tecumseh 3d at head of herd. Parties wishing to visit herd will be met at Abilene, if notice be given. Farm 2½ miles northeast of Abilene.
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Poland-China Hogs.
400 head in herd. Fashionably bred sows and gilts bred to Broad Guage Chief 25733, first prize winner International Show 1900, and Simply O. K. 24290, first prize winner Missouri State Fair 1901. 200 winter and spring pigs in special offer. Bargains in Registered Stallions and Mammoth Jacks. Also SHORTHORN AND POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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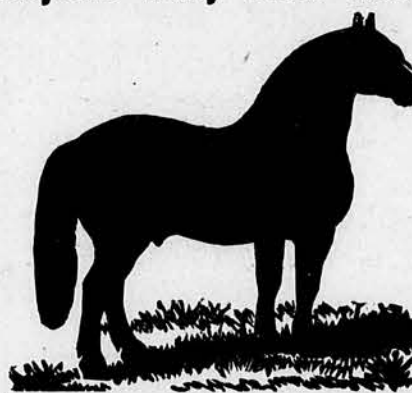
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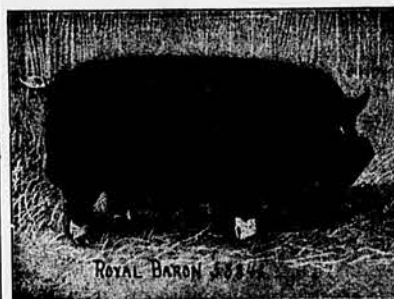
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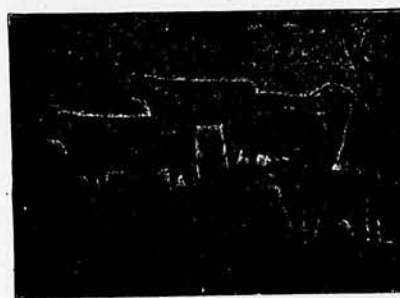
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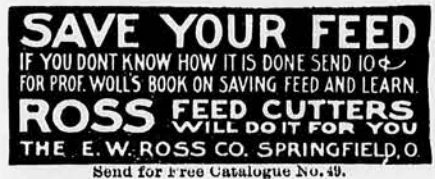


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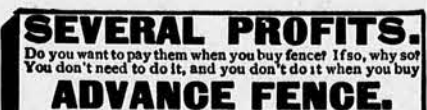
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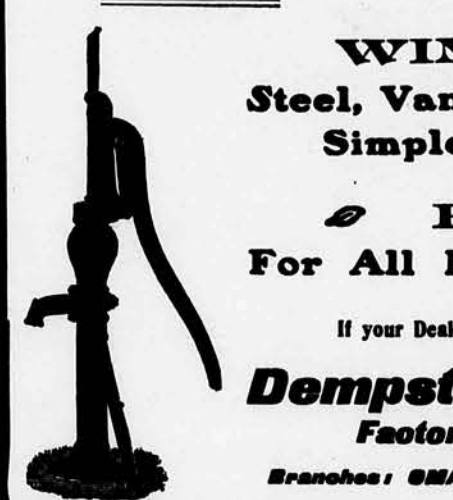
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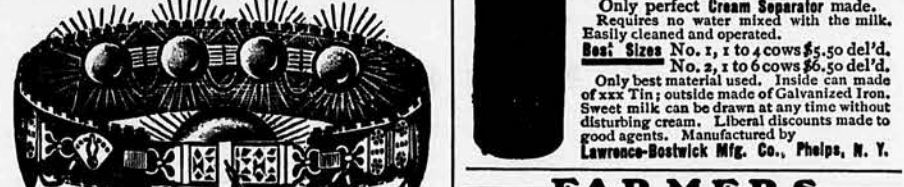
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