



**KANSAS FARMER.**  
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116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

Even the stock yards people are surprised at the heavy receipts of range cattle. The effect on prices is very depressing.

The Kansas City market for corn rules about 20 cents lower than at this time last year, and about 10 cents higher than two years ago.

The American Apple Growers' Congress will hold its 1902 session at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, November 18 and 19, 1902. Premiums on apples to the amount of \$250 will be awarded.

With top prices of export beef cattle at \$5.10 and the bulk of sales below \$4.50, and top prices of hogs at \$6.45, and the bulk of sales above \$6.30, it is not difficult to see which animal lies nearest the heart of man.

According to the November statement of the United States Treasury Department, the money in circulation in the United States increased from \$2,246,300,542 on Nov. 1, 1901, to \$2,336,111,992 on Nov. 1, 1902. The rate of increase is slightly less than 4 per cent. The increase in population is estimated at about 2 per cent per annum. The rate of increase of money in circulation is, therefore, about double the rate of increase of population. The present circulation per capita is given at \$29.36.

Several attempts have been made to explain the great rush of range cattle upon the markets. It should be remembered that last year's short corn crop made it impossible for the corn belt to

take anything like its usual quota of range feeders. The ranges had, therefore, to hold over many thousands that would otherwise have been marketed a year ago. These holdovers were so much overstock for the ranges, which were stocked to their full ordinary capacity without them. That the ranges are able to furnish feed for only a reduced number of cattle after such overgrazing, had been proven by past experience. It is therefore necessary to market these range cattle in extraordinary numbers to prevent complete destruction of the ranges.

THE GAME OF LOSE.

Of the many schemes for separating the unwary from his money, none seems to succeed better than some of the old ones. The fact that A in his haste to become rich without rendering "value received" for his riches became a loser, and the further fact that it was reasonably to be expected that he would lose, has little deterrent effect upon B after B has become inoculated with the bacteria of avarice.

It does no good to inform the patient who is suffering from the disease "greed for gain," that there are costly establishments which are maintained for the sole purpose of propagating and scattering abroad the germ of this disease and reaping the harvest so freely offered by those affected.

One of the schemes, which is now brought forward for the 'steenth time, is to capitalize a hole in the ground in Colorado, or Arkansas, or Montana, possibly in Kansas, and sell the shares at fabulously low figures. It costs little to print and issue the shares, so the schemers print and issue plenty of them. It costs more to sell these shares, so that a large proportion of the proceeds go into the expense of selling. Possibly a little of the proceeds may be spent in enlarging that hole in the ground, but it is also possible that there is no hole in the ground connected with the case. The prospectuses and reports of the "company" are just as glowing in the case where the enterprise is all on paper and in the minds of the schemers as in the case where it touches the earth.

Mining is a legitimate industry. There are honest mining companies. Shares in honest mining companies, which are devoting their energies to honest search for mineral, are on the market. But the number of schemers whose principal or even whose sole object is to secure something for nothing is large, and these are hard to distinguish from the better sort.

Even in honest prospecting the chances for and against finding "pay dirt" are far from even.

Are the schemers going to be allowed to profit at your expense?

WHAT OF THE ANCIENTS' KNOWLEDGE?

Shall we moderns ever be sure as to how much the ancients knew? The magnetic telegraph is looked upon as a modern invention, and such it is. But is it a rediscovery of what was known long ago, or is it new?

Old Galileo was a knowing man in his day. He startled the world with strange and unbelievable statements. Did he learn his scientific truths by his own original investigations solely? Or had he access to some hidden records of the past? The ancients left on record some facts of astronomy which must have been observed with strangely efficient eyes or with some optical instrument. Did Galileo get some of his knowledge for maintaining which he was put to

death—from some hidden record of earlier investigations?

Humanity came out of the distant past as out of a mist and brought little information of what was beyond the mist.

But to return to Galileo, the always interesting. Did he ever meet a man who knew of an electric or magnetic telegraph? According to the *Scientific American*, in his dialogues on the Ptolemaic and Copernican cosmogonies, which first appeared in 1627, Galileo places in the mouth of one of his interlocutors, Sagrado, the words: "You remind me of a man who wanted to sell to me the secret of communicating with a person two or three miles distant, by means of the sympathy of two magnetized bars. When I told him that I would gladly buy his secret, but that I first wanted to see the thing proved, and that it would be sufficient for my purposes to communicate with him in his room while I was stationed in my own room, he answered that the operation could hardly be observed at so small a distance. Thereupon I dismissed him, saying that I had neither the desire nor the time to travel to Cairo or Moscow, but that if he would journey to either of these two places, I would gladly act as his correspondent in Venice."

What! Was there a scientist of that day who knew how to telegraph? And was the secret he tried to sell buried for these hundreds of years?

THE COUNTRY'S CORN AND SOME OTHER CROPS.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of corn, as published in the monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture is 26.8 bushels, as compared with an average yield of 16.7 bushels in 1901, 25.3 bushels in 1900 and 1899, and a ten-year average of 23.4.

The following table shows, for all States having 1,000,000 acres or upward in corn, the preliminary estimates of average yield per acre in bushels in 1902, with the final estimate for 1901 and 1900 and the mean of the averages of the last ten years:

States—	1902.	1901.	1900.	ten-year average.
Illinois .....	38.7	21.4	37.0	31.3
Iowa .....	32.0	25.0	38.0	38.0
Kansas .....	30.4	7.8	19.0	20.0
Nebraska .....	32.0	14.1	26.0	23.0
Missouri .....	39.0	10.1	28.0	25.4
Texas .....	8.1	11.6	18.0	18.7
Indiana .....	38.9	19.8	38.0	30.5
Georgia .....	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.6
Tennessee .....	21.0	14.2	20.0	20.7
Kentucky .....	27.0	15.6	26.0	24.6
Ohio .....	38.0	26.1	37.0	31.8
Alabama .....	8.6	10.9	11.0	12.9
North Carolina .....	14.2	12.0	12.0	12.6
Arkansas .....	20.9	8.1	19.0	17.3
Mississippi .....	1.5	10.9	11.0	14.4
Virginia .....	21.6	22.2	16.0	19.0
South Carolina .....	10.7	6.9	7.0	9.1
South Dakota .....	17.5	21.0	27.0	21.3
Oklahoma .....	25.8	7.3	26.0	...
Wisconsin .....	28.2	27.4	40.0	31.2
Pennsylvania .....	38.8	35.0	25.0	31.7
Minnesota .....	28.2	26.3	33.0	29.2
Louisiana .....	22.5	13.7	17.0	16.4
Michigan .....	26.1	34.5	36.0	30.8

The general average as to quality is 80.7 per cent, as compared with 73.7 per cent last year, 85.5 per cent in 1900, and 87.2 per cent in 1899.

It is estimated that about 1.9 per cent of the corn crop of 1901 was still in the hands of farmers on November 1, 1902, as compared with 4.5 per cent of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1901, and 4.6 per cent of that of 1899 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1900.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of potatoes is 95.4 bushels, against an average yield per acre of

Table of Contents

Adams, James Barton.....	1115
Alfalfa, pertinent suggestions about.....	1108
Ancients' knowledge? what of the.....	1107
Apple-rot, a new and destructive.....	1118
Apples, varieties of.....	1117
As a man eateth so is he.....	1115
Bennett, R. L.....	1108
Cattle market, classes and grades of.....	1110
College herd, notes from the.....	1121
Concern, a growing Kansas.....	1120
Converse, S. A.....	1110
Corn, the country's, and some other crops.....	1107
Cross breeding.....	1109
Dairy cow and the weather, the.....	1120
Dairy herd, to start a.....	1118
Dairy industry in Kansas, the.....	1118
Dorothy's shoe (poem).....	1116
Duff, A. H.....	1122
Event, an educational.....	1109
Game of lose.....	1107
Grange Bulletin items.....	1119
Grange report from Osage County.....	1119
Grave, no caste beyond the (poem).....	1115
Jack Frost's visit.....	1116
Jewish race today, the.....	1116
Laws, place of the lobby in the making of.....	1114
Management, fall and winter.....	1122
Philippines, as seen by a capable Kansas man.....	1118
Plant improvement, some important points in.....	1108
Poultry notes.....	1122
Poultry, profitable winter.....	1122
Poultry, winter quarters for.....	1122
Red Polls, types of.....	1110
Road inquiry.....	1107
Shepherd, N. J.....	1122
Singster, Margaret.....	1116
Thibault, F.....	1122
Trott, D.....	1109
What a "Short Grass" farmer thinks of dairying.....	1121
Willard, J. T.....	1108
Woods, in the heart of the (poem).....	1116
Writer, to a young.....	1116

65.5 bushels in 1901, 80.8 bushels in 1900 and a ten-year average of 75.9 bushels. Of the States having 100,000 acres or upwards in potatoes, all except New York and Michigan report a yield per acre considerably above their ten-year averages. The average as to quality is 90.4 per cent, as compared with 78.4 per cent in November last and 88.1 per cent in November, 1900.

Of the eleven principal sweet potato producing States, six, including Georgia and South Carolina, report average yields per acre of sweet potatoes in excess of their ten-year averages, and five, including North Carolina and Alabama, report yields below such averages.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of hay is 1.51 tons, against an average yield of 1.28 tons in 1901 and 1900, and a ten-year average of 1.29 tons. The present yield is, with the exception of 1898, the highest ever reported by the Department of Agriculture, and each of the eleven principal hay-producing States reports an average yield in excess of that of last year and also in excess of the ten-year average. The average as to quality is 85.7 per cent, against 91.3 per cent in November last, and 89.7 per cent in November, 1900.

The apple and pear crops are considerably above the ten-year average in nearly all the States in which the raising of these fruits is of any importance, and the grape crop is slightly below such average.

The estimated production of sugar cane in percentage of a full crop is as follows: North Carolina and Texas, 85; Georgia, 84; Louisiana, 82; South Carolina, 76; Florida, 75; Mississippi and Alabama, 67.

The estimated average yield per acre of rough rice in bushels is as follows: Louisiana, 25.5; North Carolina, 31.6; South Carolina, 23.3; Georgia, 31.0; Florida, 27.0; Alabama, 25.2; Mississippi, 10.4; and Texas, 45.0.



## Agricultural Matters.

### Some Important Points in Plant Improvement.

Paper Read Before the Section of Agriculture and Chemistry of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, at the Atlanta Meeting, by Prof. J. T. Willard, Director of Kansas Experiment Station.

In the following consideration of the general features that should characterize work in seed-breeding and plant improvement, I shall attempt to be as brief as possible, as I understand that the same points are to be treated by others, who in experience and technical qualifications are far more entitled to claim your attention.

I would suggest in the first place, that the work in this field should be based upon a real need of the region wherein it is to be carried on. To a certain extent all plants in any place come within this limit, since, other things being equal, all crops may be regarded as improved by increasing the yield. It would seem, however, that more valuable results would be obtained by singling out some paramount need of one's locality and trying to meet it. Thus, in the West, at and beyond the point where red clover can be successfully grown, the greatest need of agriculture has been a sufficiency of nitrogenous forage. Fortunately this need is being rapidly filled by alfalfa, but notwithstanding the increasing dominance of this plant, there is a large field that could be occupied by an annual or biennial leguminous crop to the great advantage of our soil. The breeding of a strain of red clover that would flourish with less rainfall would be a distinct gain to agriculture. It might be stated in a general way, that one of the great aims in plant improvement should be the adaptation of valuable plants to climates different from that to which they are native. Whether this is best accomplished by natural selection, artificial selection, crossing, or by some other means still, must be determined by the circumstances obtaining in each case.

Where there is a distinct need it may be more feasible to improve an existing and flourishing crop than to introduce and adapt one. Thus it is well known that corn, though the grandest of cereals in many respects, does not furnish a grain that is a properly balanced ration for most purposes, but to yield the best results it must be accompanied by a nitrogenous supplement. It is evident that any increase in the percentage of nitrogen that can be impressed upon this grain will be an advantage, other good qualities remaining unimpaired, and it may amount to a great advantage. Similar considerations may make it advisable, in securing the desired improvement, to work by means of selections of individuals from an existing variety, rather than to originate a new variety.

Another important point that has not been given due weight in all cases in the past is that of chemical composition. An intelligent farmer can do much at improvement by means of selections based on obvious properties, such as color, yield, taste, or hardness, but it would seem to be especially the field of the experiment stations to do the work

in which changes in chemical composition are the chief object. Selections controlled by chemical analysis have yielded most encouraging results whenever persisted in, so far as they have come to my knowledge. The somewhat hackneyed example of the improvement of the sugar beet is still probably our best. Starting in 1888 with Kansas Orange sorghum, which contained on the average 12.62 per cent of cane sugar, the Kansas station, by selection of seeds from stalks shown by chemical analysis of the juice to be richest in sugar, in five years produced a strain that contained over 16 per cent of sugar in the juice as the average of a large number of stalks, and in which the richest stalk contained 19.4 per cent. Fully as marked results were obtained with four other varieties. Similar results were obtained in the same line by the division of chemistry of the department of agriculture. In more recent years the Illinois and the Kansas stations have shown the possibility of controlling the direction of change in the composition of corn by seed selection based on analysis. There can be no doubt that the use of this means of selection may be extended to many other plants with great advantage. It is not unlikely that the public stands in need of education on this point, since it is accustomed to judge by external appearances for the most part. As long as people will buy any kind of an apple that is red, and will pass by Grimes' Golden and Orley because they are not, there is room for improvement in public standards.

The possibility, or impossibility, of producing an improved strain of a plant at one point and obtaining correspondingly good results with it elsewhere is a problem that must receive most earnest attention. It is my belief that improved varieties will largely have to be developed on the soil and in the climate where they are to be grown. An excellent illustration of disappointing results when an improved variety is grown at some point other than that of origin is furnished by the wheat produced at the Minnesota station and known as M 169. At the home station, as an average for five years, it produced five bushels per acre more than the parent stock from which it was selected. At the sub-stations and some other points, however, it gave on the average only one-tenth of a bushel more than the parent stock. Sugar beet seed of the finest quality will not produce high-grade beets on the average Kansas farm. It is evident that with plants, as with animals, the breed is largely in the environment. Further observations are necessary to disclose the extent of our limitations in the distribution of improved varieties with preservation at the same time of their superior qualities.

It is highly probable that the work of the experiment station will not consist so much in multiplying and distributing improved varieties of plants and seeds of its production, as in discovering the methods by which such improvements may be effected, and in acting as a center of influence and a coordinating force through which interest can be maintained and efforts directed in many, perhaps hundreds, of localities in the State. In some instances local associations might be formed to work with the station, but probably oftener an enterprising, progressive and enthusiastic individual will fully, and perhaps better, meet the requirements. He should receive every assistance the station can provide, and the encouragement of such work and workers throughout the State should be an important part of the station's activity.

In concluding, I wish to lay stress upon the importance of basing our standards upon points of economic importance with no regard to those that are purely fanciful. How many breeders of animals have propagated from inferior stock merely because it possessed the color they fancied! Chicken exhibitions furnish striking examples of attachment of undue weight to the marking of a feather or the serration of a comb. The standards advocated for perfection in an ear of corn savor of the same fault. A cylindrical ear and cob is insisted on by some, and the claim is made that that form carries a greater percentage of grain than a tapering ear. There is no mathematical basis for advocacy of a cylindrical ear if in the tapering ear the cob tapers proportionately. So, too, straight rows are insisted upon, whereas a spiral or zigzag arrangement of the kernels is equally as good as far as yield goes. The only essential point is the securing of as great a depth of kernel as possible compared with the diameter of the cob, or the ratio of the diameter of the ear to that of the cob should be as large as possible in all cross-sections of the ear, an aim with which tapering or twisted ears are not in conflict. There

## Going for the Doctor

through the storm and darkness while the suffering one at home is in danger, perhaps of death, is a terrible trip. Why not have a good, sure family remedy in the house? One that has proven a life saver in thousands of cases during the last forty years.

### Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment.

Think what a world of terror and anxiety was saved this man.

DISPENSES WITH DOCTORS.

Middle Grove, Illinois, June 4, 1901.  
We have used Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment in severe cases of flatulent colic; have employed veterinary surgeons before, but rely entirely on Watkins' Liniment now, for family use as well as for stock.

Watkins' Liniment is not only a great thing in cases of serious injury through accident, but is always helpful in cases of Cold, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Indigestion, Cuts, Burns, etc. It is equally good for man or beast. If by any chance we have no agent in your vicinity, write to us, and we will see that you are supplied.

A TREAT FOR ALL.

Our new Cook Book and Home Doctor, containing a hundred pages of valuable information in cooking, gardening, etc., is out for free. We mail it free to anyone sending his name and address on a postal card. Write at once and address

THE J. N. WATKINS MEDICAL CO.,  
28 Liberty St. Winona, Minn., U.S.A.



are, of course, products such as fruits, especially those to be eaten out of the hand, in which the appearance is an important element in the price that they will command. My contention is, that we should set ourselves like flint against the advocacy and the adoption of standards that are not based on economic considerations.

J. T. WILLARD.

### Pertinent Suggestions About Alfalfa.

The great value of alfalfa is realized in States East and South. A few years ago it was thought in eastern Kansas that while alfalfa might be well adapted to the valley lands of the western portion of the State it could never succeed in the red clover belt. But it is rapidly invading the red clover belt and is proving the most valuable crop the stock farmer can grow.

A recent bulletin from the Arkansas Experiment Station shows that its merits are soon to be appreciated in Arkansas. This bulletin states essential points in alfalfa culture so clearly that we have thought worth while to reproduce liberal excerpts as follows:

#### SOWING THE SEED.

"The time to sow in this State is August 15 to October 15. [August 15 to September 15 in Kansas.] It can be sown in spring but not as advantageously, because when fall sown it comes up and makes a good root and top growth before cold checks the growth. Then in March it begins rapid growth and attains considerable height and covers the ground before crab grass and other weeds start. Then, also, the root growth is sufficiently deep to withstand any ordinary summer drought, but at planting there should be enough water in soil to bring up the seed.

"The best preparation of soil is to sow cow-peas broadcast on soil in spring, cut off for hay in August, then with a disk harrow or shallow cultivator loosen the top two inches of soil thoroughly—not deeper than three inches—smooth with tooth harrow and sow the seed at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. Cover with tooth harrow and then roll the ground; then brush off the surface with a brush drawn by horses. This is to prevent rapid drying out of soil after rolling. Seed covered one to two inches is about right; the latter if soil is rather dry or open. If the seed are known to be all good and the soil in prime, moist condition, fifteen pounds of seed is sufficient. The germinating power of seed can be tested by placing a few between wet cloth with one end or corner resting in water to maintain saturation. If a heavy rain occurs immediately after sowing and a hard, dry crust forms, this may be broken with a light tooth harrow, or roller, even if seed are sprouting. They are too weak to break through a hard crust.

#### TREATMENT FIRST YEAR.

"The first summer is the critical time in the life of alfalfa. Mowing must be done, and done often, without waiting for blooms to appear. Cut when eight to ten inches high—or oftener, if weeds and grass are growing and alfalfa is not. Cut at this stage, the growth and vigor of the plants have not been checked by efforts to form or make seed. Seed making is very exhausting on the entire plant, and when permitted to bloom or form seed before mowing the vitality of the plants is largely subdued for the season, and crab grass and weeds then get in their good work of extermination. The sickle bar should be raised so as not to cut too close to the

ground. Under extra favorable conditions mowing every two weeks may be necessary. Frequent mowing checks the growth of weeds and grass and causes alfalfa to branch or multiply new stalks and increase its vigor, and are essential, especially if growing slowly. Whenever the plants stop growing a clipping will be beneficial.

"The second year the same precaution in mowing and clipping should be observed as during the first. But after the second year, when well established and a good root development, it is hardy, and crab grass and weeds cease to trouble.

"Hogs may be grazed on alfalfa the first year, but not cattle. After the first year if alfalfa shows less vigor and ground is packed, a disking in fall with a disk harrow will be necessary and will restore the vigor.

#### TIME TO CUT FOR HAY.

When a few blooms appear over the field is the proper stage for best hay, for all stock, except perhaps work stock. In that case a little later is better, but not better for the vigor of the alfalfa. It should be raked into windrows and then into cocks, then stored. A little salt aids in preserving the hay if yet a little uncured when stored. Air spaces under the hay and through it are advantageous if not perfectly cured when stored.

"Alfalfa hay is valuable for and is relished by all stock. It is a rich hay, and stock require less grain than when fed grass hay. For hog pasture alfalfa is superior to every other plant in this State. One acre of suitable soil will with some grain grow and fatten twenty hogs. We have that many experiment hogs on alfalfa at Newport, Jackson County. But hogs require grain. Alfalfa alone will not grow them. Some grain is necessary. Alfalfa affords winter, spring, summer and fall pasturage, while red clover is only available during spring and fall. When used as hog pasture, mowings are necessary and should be done as above indicated.

"I have seen fine fields of alfalfa in all parts of this State, on the lowlands, or bottoms. Fine fields may be seen in Washington County, Mississippi County, Hempstead County, Jackson County, and in Pulaski County. And in all cases it is highly regarded and considered essential by every grower for profitable live stock.

"Every farmer who may have branch, creek, or river bottoms, or other soil having suitable subsoil, should grow a field of alfalfa. Five acres will be enough for most farms. Hogs on alfalfa pasture are very unlikely to have cholera, whereas hogs allowed the outside range with all the hogs of the country are likely to have cholera. Rings in the nose will prevent rooting; likewise, some grain, some mineral food and shade will most generally prevent rooting, and greatly increase the income.

"If after treating alfalfa as above and the plants begin to yellow and fail to grow either the first or second year, examination might be made to ascertain whether the small nodules (nitrogen bacteria) are on the roots, and if none can be found after carefully examining many plants, then the failure of the alfalfa to grow may be attributed to the absence from the soil of the alfalfa bacteria, and the remedy would be to supply the soil with the bacteria. Leguminous plants, cow-peas, vetch, clover, alfalfa, etc., have been found to fail on some soils because of the absence of the proper bacteria, and to succeed after the application of the bacteria.

"R. L. BENNETT, Director."

## Only a Name No Money Wanted.

Write me a postal naming a friend who needs help. Tell me which book to send.

It is not a slight service to aid a sick friend—and I will do this:

I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month to learn what it can do. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

I will let the sick one decide.

No case is too difficult; I take the risk in all. My records show that 39 out of each 40 who make this test get well—and pay gladly. I cheerfully pay for the rest.

This Restorative is my discovery—the result of a lifetime's work. It is the only remedy that strengthens the inside nerves. My success comes from bringing back that nerve power which alone operates the vital organs. There is no other way to make weak organs strong. Tell me who needs that help.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 529 Racine, Wis.

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

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.  
Book No. 2 on the Heart.  
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.  
Book No. 4 for Women.  
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed)  
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This

signature  on every box, 25c

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



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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, Bunce, 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-Chinas hogs.

November 28-29, 1902—W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo., and F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo., Goddy Shorthorns.

December 4 and 5, 1902—Herefords at Chicago, Ill., under auspices of American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. (During week of International Cattle Show.)

December 8-9, 1902—J. E. Logan and Benton Gabbert & Sons, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.

December 16, 1902—Gifford Bros., Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.

December 19, 1902—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kans., Percheron horses, at Kansas City.

January 12-17, 1903—C. W. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.

January 22 and 23, 1903—Combination sale pure bred Hereford cattle at South Omaha. W. M. Rogers, McCook, Neb.

January 28-29, 1903—C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill., Shorthorns, at Chicago.

February 2, 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.

### Cross Breeding.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The time of the year has arrived when it is necessary to prepare for another season. What is written below is written from the farmer's standpoint, as so many have asked my opinion in regard to cross-breeding of hogs for feeders.

There has been a great deal said and written in regard to crossing of different breeds of hogs in order to raise stock for feeders. Some advocate it strongly, while others disapprove and speak against it.

Perhaps those who speak in favor of it, as well as those who oppose, are conscientious, and both may speak from experience as far as it has gone. People's minds are not all alike, nor do they do things alike. Some do things scientifically, others with no particular object in view, just a hit or miss style.

Some, when mating animals, will study and note the makeup of each animal to be mated, and try by comparison to see in the mind's eye what to expect from such a mating. Others draw no comparison whatever, but mate at random, and if the mating turns out a failure, will blame the breed or breeder.

It reminds one sometimes, when hearing certain expressions, of the man who owned a white sow. This man took his white sow to a man who owned a Berkshire boar, and had her bred to said Berkshire boar. The mating produced a litter of pigs, one-half of which were black and the other half white. The owner thought the black ones were pure Berkshires and the white ones pure Chester Whites, and he tried to sell them as such for breeders. It was impossible to convince him of his error. He would not think deeply enough, although it needed so little thinking, to understand it.

Another man owned a bull whose sire was three-fourths Hereford and whose dam was one-half Hereford. The owner of this bull could not be convinced but that this grade bull had more Hereford blood than a pure-bred animal. "For," said he, "three-fourths and one-half make five quarters, and a pure-bred has only four quarters and five quarters are more than four quarters." He thought it took deep study to comprehend this, and had no idea of the shallowness of his mind.

One can not expect the produce of any male to be equally good when used promiscuously on a lot of females of different types. In some, the mating would prove a success, while in others it would be a failure. In case of failure, the male would be blamed, when the blame belonged somewhere else.

Some say one cross is an improvement, and that the produce would make better feeders than pure-breds, but that a second cross would produce a poor lot of feeders and be a failure. Now if the first cross was all right, why should not the second cross be all right too? If a pure-bred male, properly selected to suit the females, is used, the produce should be as good as the first used or better. No one, I am sure, would think of using a cross-bred male of any kind. Proper selection of the animals at mating, and the care between mating and farrowing time, will tell on the health

and vigor of the offspring. Many fall here and blame the breed wrongfully. Others study on this line and also practice as well as study, and make a success of it.

One may not advise cross-breeding on the whole or in all cases. But if one fails to produce the kind he should produce for profitable feeders from thoroughbreds of the same kind he has, he may make a great improvement by getting a male of a different breed to use on his females, if he would get one suitable for them, or one that would mate properly.

I have known many a man who could raise nothing satisfactory from his old stock, but after getting a male of a different breed made quite a success. But when one is making a success of the breed he has, both as to numbers raised and their quality as feeders, it would be folly to cross-breed. When this is not the case, a cross of the right kind would be advisable.

D. TROTT.

Abilene, Dickinson County.

### An Educational Event.

It is plainly evident in the preparations for the third International Live Stock Exposition, to be held in Chicago, November 29 to December 6, inclusive, that the coming event is intended not only to be the largest but unquestionably the most complete and instructive exhibit of live stock ever brought together in the world. Founded for the purpose of advancing the inseparable cause of live stock and agriculture of America, endorsed and supported by all the leading live stock associations, allied agricultural interests and the foremost commercial and financial institutions representing the substantial work of upbuilding the live stock interests, the exposition this year attains the position sought in the ambition of its progenitors. Actual results of this great educational movement will be practically and conclusively shown, and the educational influence and value is readily determined in the magnificent display in every class and department, with the competitive events bringing forth the best efforts of the breeder and the modern live stock grower.

More manifest than ever is the world-wide interest in the coming event, foreign nations naming special representatives to attend the exposition and make careful study of the live stock and agricultural developments, and the student attending the foreign agricultural college will touch shoulders with the American student, in the gathering of priceless information at this great school. From the Bonn, a Rhein agricultural college of Germany, a body of students will come, accompanied by members of the faculty, and other European institutions of similar character and importance have made preparation to be liberally represented. All the leading agricultural colleges and other American institutions of learning have made extensive preparation for large representation, and this feature of the exposition has become firmly established. The stimulation of the interest of the younger element in the stock-raising communities in a better grade of live stock has become one of the most beneficial influences of the exposition, and the farm-

er's boy will be more in evidence than on former occasions, although he has been by no means in an obscure minority at the preceding expositions.

With the closing of entries, General Manager W. E. Skinner is enabled to form a fair estimate of the number of exhibits, and on that authority is based the statement that in each class, embracing every recognized kind and breed, there will be at least a one-third increase over last year. This brings the highest types and every distinctive feature in the carefully bred animal and represents the prize winners of the expositions during the year in all parts of the country and the best product of the farm and the range. Many advantages are gained by the exposition this year in the general distribution of special railroad rates, and additional exhibition facilities are provided by the Union Stock Yard & Transit Company, which is directly responsible for the existence and maintenance of the great exhibit. As an instance, the hog and sheep exhibits will be in new quarters, separate and distinct and free from possibility of contagion, and accessible direct from the cars, obviating the cumbersome requirement of a wagon haul. In addition to the regular daily program of ring judging and prize awarding and important ceremonies in the evening, there will be a special entertainment arranged for each evening, and extensive preparations are being made for the comfort and entertainment of all visitors to what promises to be the greatest live-stock exhibition ever known.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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DANIEL GRISWOLD, PRESIDENT.  
WM. TOWNSEND, VICE PRESIDENT.  
O. W. PRESTON, SECRETARY.  
ROBERT N. MARVIN, TREASURER.

Blanchard, North Dakota, Sept. 27, 1902

Security Stock Food Co.,  
Mpls., Minn.

Dear Sirs:—

Your Security Worm Powder for Hogs saved 80 head for me. I had 114 of them when I noticed they were getting off their feed. Then they began to cough and a little later to get weak in hind parts. They got worse all the time and soon began to die. I thought they had cholera but seeing your Worm Powder for Hogs in the store one day I bought some and started giving it at once. Ten of them were so far gone that I couldn't feed them any, but of the rest I only lost six. Three days afterwards the pens were alive with Worms, then I knew it was not cholera, but Worms that killed my Hogs. Hereafter I shall try it with a few Hogs every month to see if they are getting bad again. The cost is nothing compared to the loss of even one animal and is the cheapest kind of insurance.

Yours truly,

THE PRESTON FARMING COMPANY,

Clw Preston



## Makes Hogs BIG AND FAT

### PREVENTS HOG DISEASE

OSCEOLA, MISSOURI.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

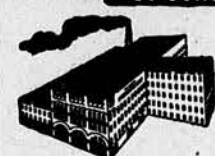
Dear Sirs:—I have just fed "International Stock Food" to a car load of hogs and they made an average gain of three pounds every day. "International Stock Food" beats all kinds that I have ever tried and I have fed several kinds. Hogs all around me were dying with Hog Cholera and I never lost a hog. After they commenced eating "International Stock Food" you could fill a bucket with worms that had passed from them. I think that my car load has made a wonderful gain by using your Food. Yours truly, J. W. SHERRILL.

We will pay you \$1,000 CASH to Prove that our Testimonials are not Genuine.

"International Stock Food" FEEDS FOR ONE CENT is prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and we paid \$40,000 in "war tax" because it was a high class medicinal preparation. Many "Stock Foods" did not pay this tax because they did not use any medicinal ingredients and did not claim any medicinal results. "International Stock Food" purifies the blood and Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a great aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it increases the appetite and aids digestion and assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual plan of growing and fattening stock. It does not take the place of corn or oats but is fed in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. "International Stock Food" can be fed in perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Goats, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. It won the Highest Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900. It is endorsed by every High Class Farm Paper. We will furnish Thousands of Testimonials on application. We employ 107 people for our office work alone, including 24 typewriters. If you desire any special information be sure and write us. We pay these people for this kind of work and your letter will be answered promptly. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Forty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. Your money will be promptly refunded in any case of failure. You can test it without any risk. Can you ask anything fairer? It will make your Pigs or Hogs grow Amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for curing or preventing Hog Disease. Beware of imitations! No Chemist can separate all the different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use. Any one claiming to do so must be an Ignoramus or a Faker.

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The cover is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture 6x9 Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. This International Stock Book contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. It describes all common Diseases, etc., and tells how to treat them. This Illustrated Stock Book also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It also contains Life Engravings of many very noted Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. The Editor of this Paper will Tell You That You Ought To Have Our Stock Book in Your Library For Reference.

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This Book Mailed Free, Postage Prepaid, If You Write Us (letter or postal) and Answer These 3 Questions:

1st—Name this paper. 2d—How much stock have you? 3d—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"?

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Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000.  
We Occupy 62,000 Feet of Floor Space.

DEALERS SELL THESE  
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GUARANTEE

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD  
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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.

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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.

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CURES Mange and Itch; KILLS Lice, Ticks and Sore-Worms; HEALS Cuts, Wounds, Galls and all Sores.

GUARANTEED to do the work without injury to eyes or other parts of animal.

At dealers or by express, prepaid, \$1.50 per gallon. 25 cent cans—dealers only. Special price in quantities. Write to-day for book and free trial Car-Sul. Address

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is sick at some time. A knowledge of Veterinary Science will save farmers many thousands of dollars in a few years. We teach Veterinary Science in all its branches by correspondence through the mails. By the aid of our system you can become a good Veterinary at home. Be your own Veterinary. Splendid profession for young men. Write for circulars, prospectus and further information. Address Correspondence School of Veterinary Science, Carroll, Iowa.



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

From Bulletin No. 73, by Herbert W. Mumford, B. S., Professor of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, and Chief in Animal Husbandry Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

(Continued from last week.)

#### VEAL CALVES.

The most important factors to be considered in determining the grade to which a veal calf belongs, are age, condition, and weight. The weight does not matter so much as age and flesh, although desirable weight in the good and choice grades of veals is important. A veal either twenty-five pounds too light or too heavy may be sold at a reduced price when the same quality, age, and flesh in a calf of desirable weight would sell as a choice veal. It is more difficult to distinguish breeding in young calves than in older cattle and it is fortunate, therefore, that the breeding of veals is of little importance and that the main thing is to get fine finish on a young calf—say a weight of about 140 to 160 pounds with faultless finish on an 8-weeks' calf.

Veal calves are classified as follows:

#### Lbs.

Choice veals, 120 to 160  
Good veals, 110 to 200  
Medium veals, 100 to 240  
Common veals, 80 to 260

#### CHOICE VEALS.

To be choice a calf must be fat, and strictly fancy. It must not lack in condition or be either too young or too old, too light or too heavy. The most desirable weight is 150 pounds and the best age about 7 weeks. Choice veals range in weight from 120 to 160 pounds, and in age from 6 to 8 weeks.

#### GOOD VEALS.

The extreme range of the age and weight in

good veals is somewhat wider than in choice ones owing to the fact that since buyers can secure good veals at a lower price they are naturally less discriminating. Good calves vary in weight from 110 to 200 pounds and in age from 6 to 10 weeks. A calf that might otherwise grade as choice but is a little advanced in age and of too strong weight would be classed as a good veal. A calf may be all right as to age and weight, but lack the fine finish or flesh necessary to be graded as choice.

Plate 46 shows a calf with plenty of flesh, but too much age and weight to be choice, but still good enough to grade as good.

#### MEDIUM VEALS.

Medium veals may have the most desirable weights, namely, from 140 to 160 pounds, but too advanced in age for their weight and finish. They usually give evidence of being grown too slowly, owing to lack of proper or sufficient supply of milk, or else are too light in weight, having been sent forward before fully ripe. Then again, calves are often

classed as medium because they have been held back too long getting both too much age and too much weight, although they may have faultless flesh and conformation. It should be said, however, that the bulk of medium calves are too light in weight and too young rather than too old and too heavy. Medium veals have the same faults as good veals to a more marked degree. Such calves vary in weight from 100 to 240 pounds and in age from 5 to 12 weeks.

#### COMMON VEALS.

All thin calves except those too old to be classed as veals are spoken of as common. When too old and heavy to be classed as veals they are sold either as stockers or as butcher stock depending upon their condition. If advanced in age and thin enough to grade as common in condition they would grade as stock calves. Whether calves of such age and weight are used for veal or stock purposes will depend upon the de-

mand for veals and stockers as well as the condition of the calves themselves.

#### Types of Red Polls.

S. A. CONVERSE, IN THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE.

There has of late been much talk and writing about the type of Red Polls. It is advised that our cattle club fix a standard type. We already have rules governing registration, which do require certain definite essentials to admit of registering. Our breeders understand these and observe them in breeding and in showing (with few exceptions) but the judges seem not to have learned the essentials, because we have seen them place ribbons on cattle that were barred from registry by our rules. It may be well, however, for our club to fix more definitely a type to govern judging at the shows.

If this is done, then what should the type be? For my part, I want it to be that kind of an animal that nine-tenths

of the purchasers and users of Red Polls prefer. I am in the business for profit and not for health, pleasure, or as a fad, and I propose to raise such cattle as the trade demands and will pay the most money for. Is it the small or medium animal that is sought for and the best prices paid for? No, indeed; it is the large animal, nine times out of ten, that is wanted provided it answers to the essentials of a good animal. I heard one man say that the maximum weight of a Red Polled cow should be fixed at 1,200 pounds, and that of the bull at 1,800 pounds. Suppose such were the limits of weight as fixed by rules for a type, would it

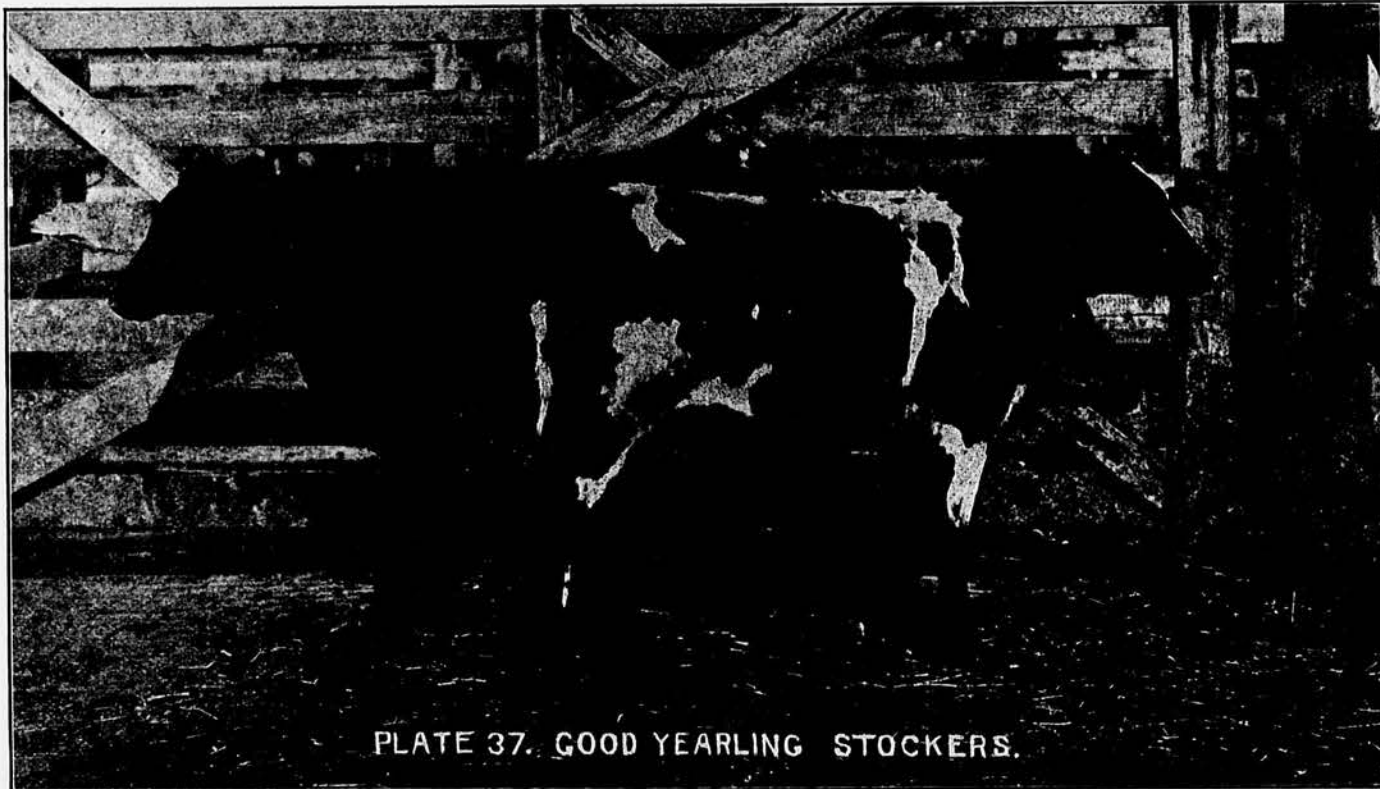


PLATE 37. GOOD YEARLING STOCKERS.

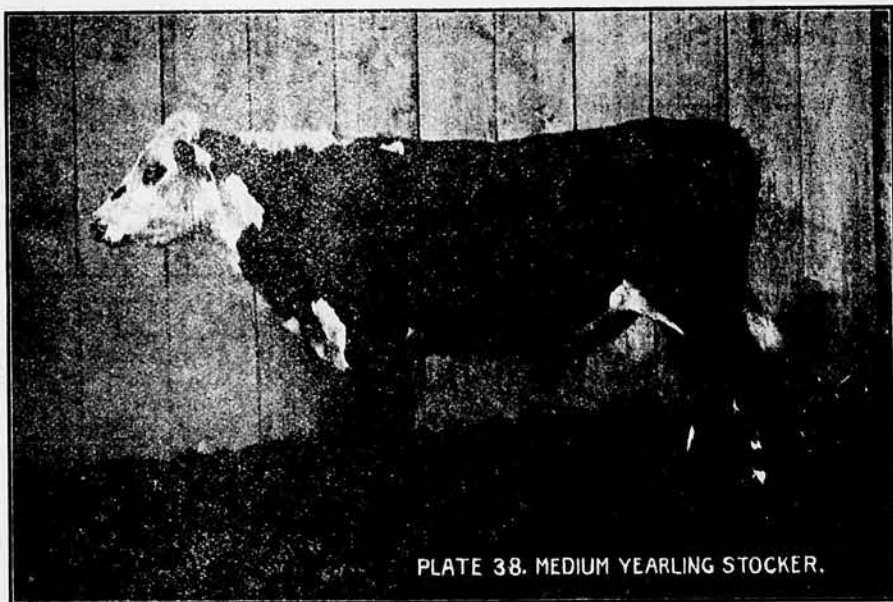


PLATE 38. MEDIUM YEARLING STOCKER.

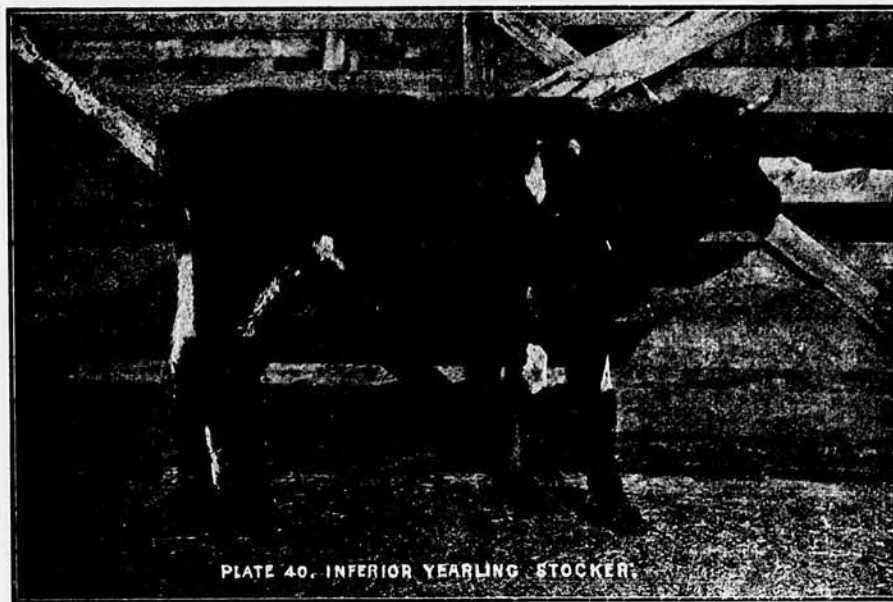


PLATE 40. INFERIOR YEARLING STOCKER.

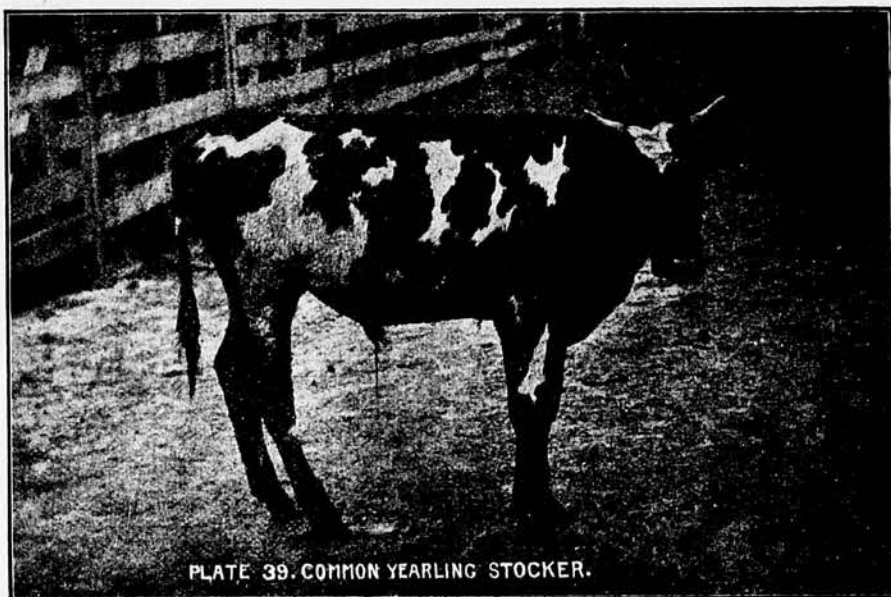


PLATE 39. COMMON YEARLING STOCKER.

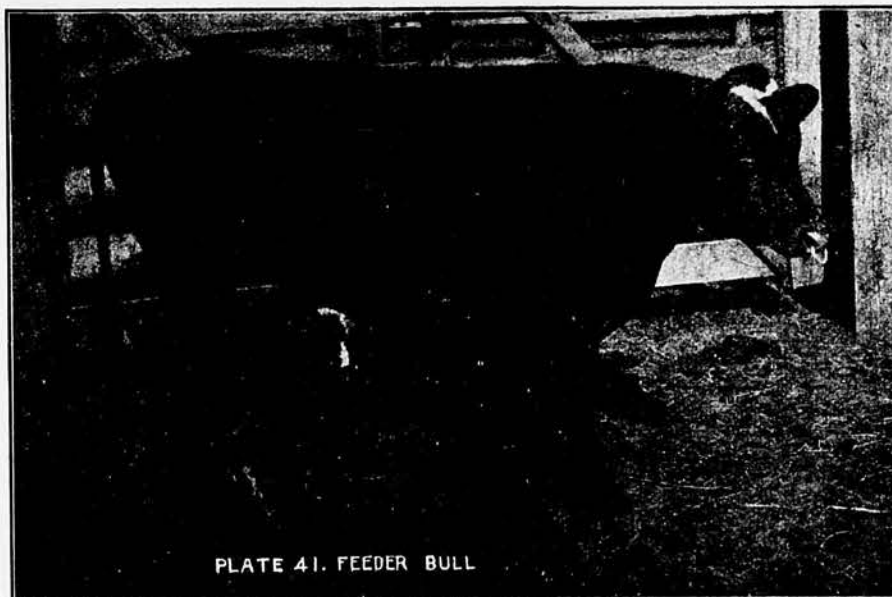


PLATE 41. FEEDER BULL.



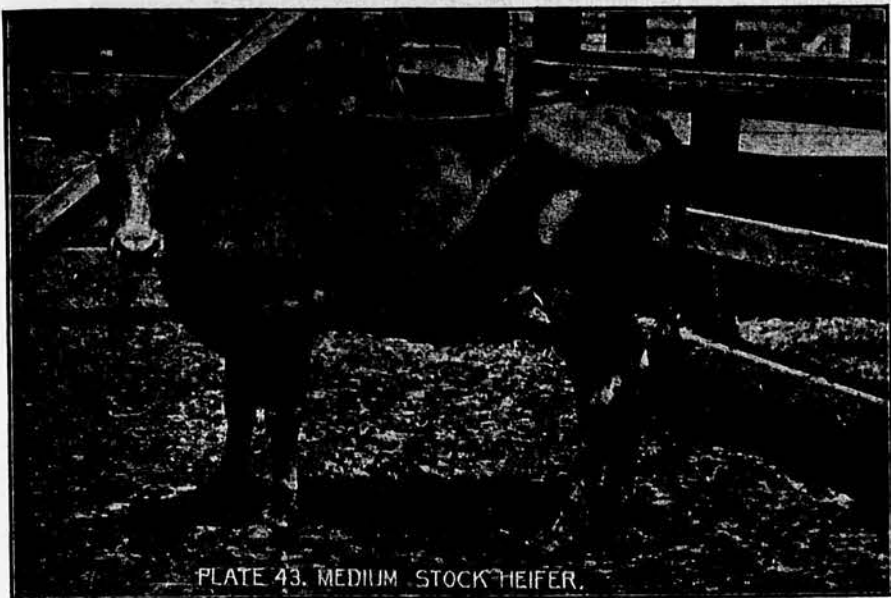


PLATE 43. MEDIUM STOCK HEIFER.

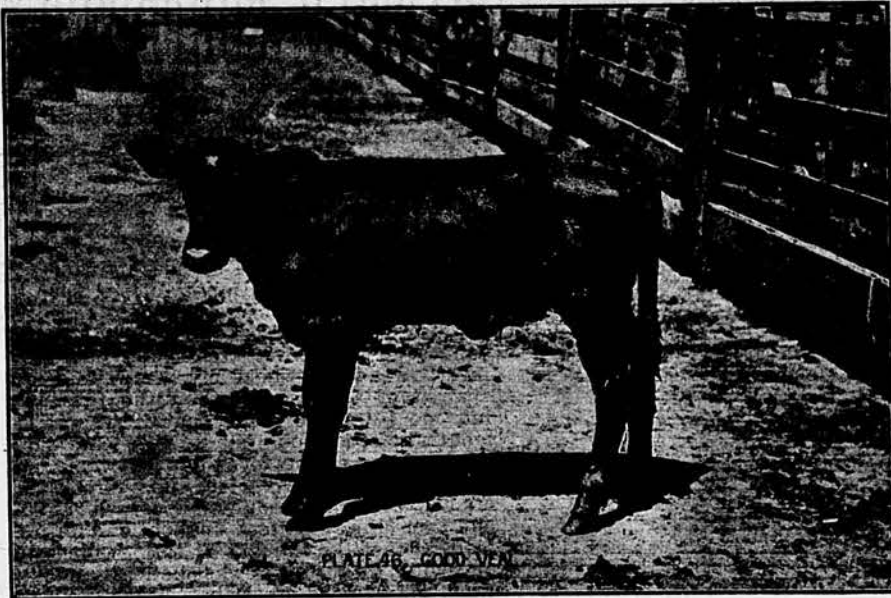


PLATE 44. GOOD VEAL.

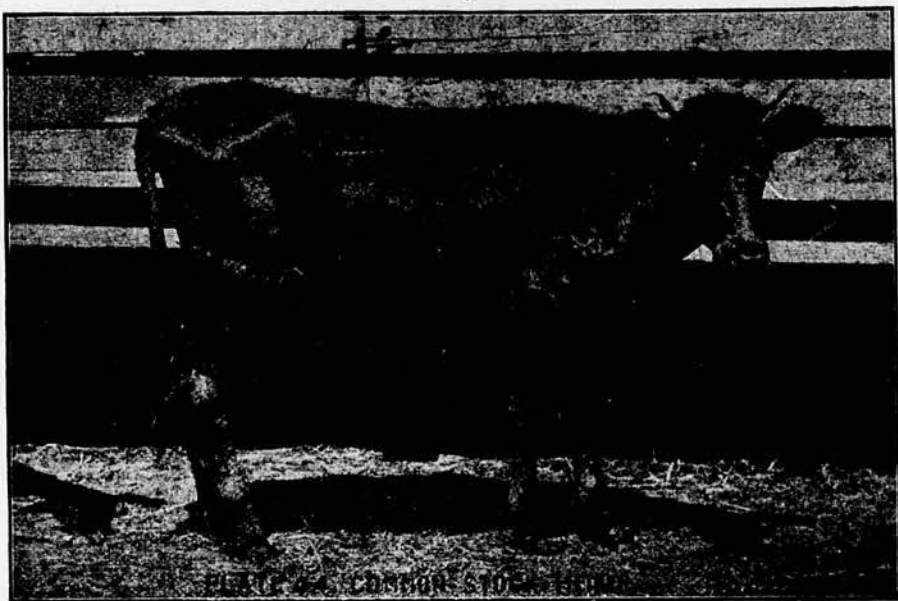


PLATE 45. COMMON STOCK HEIFER.

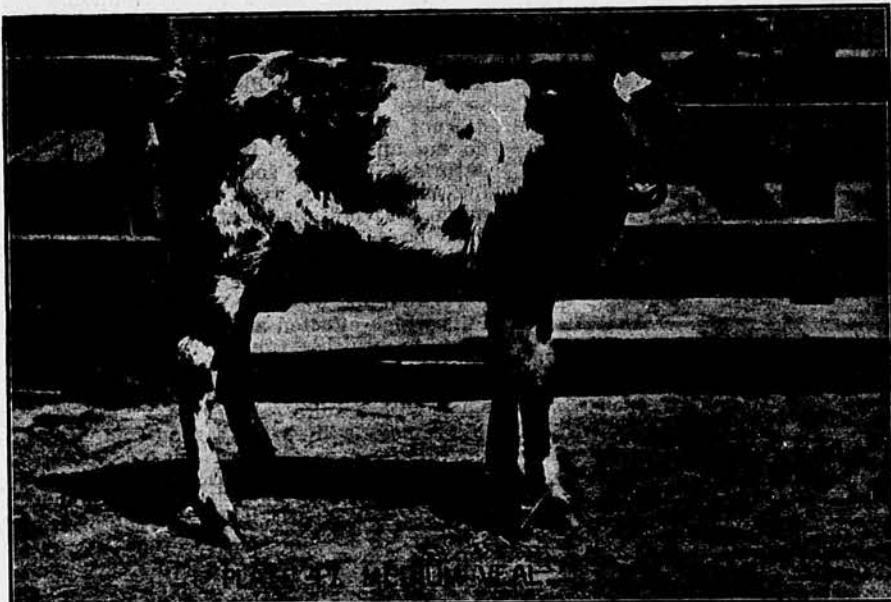


PLATE 46. CHOICE VEAL.

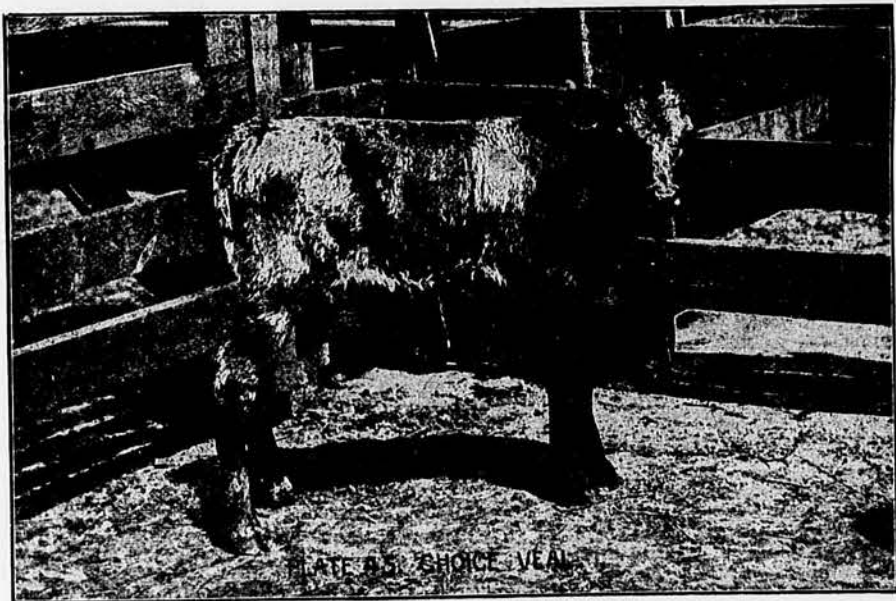


PLATE 47. CHOICE VEAL.



PLATE 48. COMMON VEAL.

change the conditions as to demands for larger ones? Not at all. Nine-tenths of the purchasers would still prefer and pay more money for the cow of 1,500 pounds and over and the bull of over 2,000 pounds.

It is partly due to the fact that the average cattle-raiser finds it difficult under his conditions to maintain size and quality in his herd, but finds it easy enough to raise medium or small ones. In fact, when he aims at raising large cattle he generally gets medium and small ones enough; therefore, when he goes out to purchase new blood for his herd he wants that which

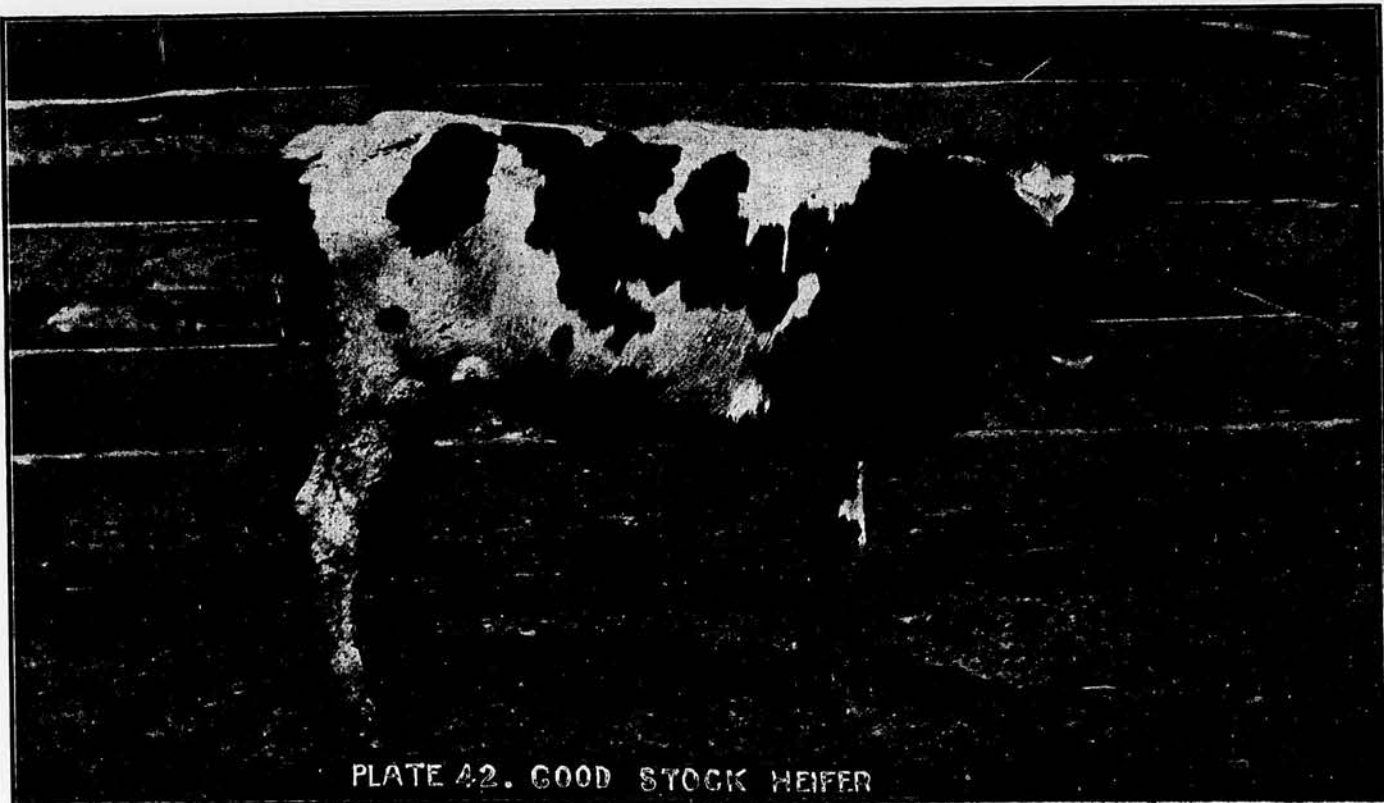


PLATE 42. GOOD STOCK HEIFER

he finds most difficulty in maintaining, and that is size when coupled with good degree of quality; and until you change the experience of breeders of cattle you will hardly change the demand. It will be for large cattle so long as they are easy feeders, and mature reasonably early, and have good form.

If it were true, (as some writers seem to imply) that all large cattle were very coarse, then there would be reasonable objection to largeness; but large cattle are not always coarse. Nor is it true that the large cows are all "beefers" and not good milkers. Some of the largest cows are



among the best milkers. So far as I have kept track of the herds, I find that all of the prominent breeders of these cattle have been striving to increase the size; and the largest ones in their herds are the ones they ask the most money for, provided they have good form and feeding quality. The animal that the great majority of the breeders prefer is the one that should be and probably will be the type.

A little study of the prominent herds of the breed as they were, and as they are now, will easily show what style or type is the general preference. I prefer large cattle—as large as I can get them—together with good feeding, early maturing and good milking qualities.

#### Open Quarantine Season.

Official notification of the term of the open quarantine season has been made public. For Texas and Oklahoma it will run Nov. 1 to December 31; while for Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee it will extend from November 1 to January 31, one month longer. During the open season noted cattle from below the quarantine line may be moved to other States and Territories for purposes other than immediate slaughter, after having been duly inspected according to the rules of the various States and Territories.

The full text of the government order follows:

"U. S. Department of Agriculture,  
"Office of the Secretary.

"Washington, D. C., Oct. 22, 1902.  
"It is hereby ordered, that section 3 of B. A. I. Order No. 93, dated January 10, 1902, providing for the movement of cattle from the quarantined district described by said order and amendments thereto, be amended as follows:

"From Nov. 1, 1902, to Jan. 31, 1903, inclusive, cattle from said area may be moved for purposes other than immediate slaughter to such points within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and from Nov. 1, to Dec. 31, 1902, inclusive, to such points within the State of Texas and Territory of Oklahoma, as may be provided for in the regulations of these States and Territories and permitted by the local authorities in charge. In the absence of such local regulations and permission, all movement of cattle from the quarantined district to points outside of said district in above-named States and Territories is prohibited, except as provided for immediate slaughter. All cattle from the quarantined district, destined to points outside of the States and Territories above named may be shipped without inspection between November 1, 1902, and January 31, 1903, inclusive, and without restrictions other than may be enforced by local regulations at point of destination. The re-shipment of any cattle which may have been moved under this order to any part or parts of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, to any other of said States and Territories except by permission of the proper authorities of the State or Territory to which destined, is hereby prohibited.

"And it is further ordered, that all stock pens which may have been reserved for the use of cattle from the quarantine district, prior to November 1 next, shall not be used for receiving or storing cattle which have been inspected and passed, nor for cattle originating outside of the quarantine district, except when such cattle are intended for immediate slaughter.

"J. H. BRIGHAM,  
"Acting Secretary."

#### The Shorthorn Sale.

(Crowded over from last week.)

The combination sale of Shorthorn cattle, held at South St. Joseph stock yards, October 29, under the management of Mr. F. P. Healy, of Bedford, Iowa, was pulled off under rather adverse circumstances, coming as it did immediately upon the heels of the American Royal stock show and sales at Kansas City, which closed October 25, and further aggravated by the holding of several sales of Shorthorns throughout Central Missouri during this week. It was not surprising that the attendance was rather slim. A few breeders were present and took the good things at fairly remunerative prices, but the poorer stuff went slow, owing to a lack of the usual local crowd. A good many of the animals were in quite poor flesh, which also militated very much against better prices. H. C. Duncan, the veteran breeder of Osborne, Mo., was present and was a liberal buyer. D. P. Rickabaugh and W. E. Gates, of Sheridan, Mo., were also good buyers of some of the best things. The top price of the sale, \$400, was paid by Fred. Woodley, Garden Grove, Iowa, for the Scotch bull, Godoy's Hero, securing what was considered a great bargain. Below are listed those selling for \$75 or over.

#### COWS.

Favorite, owned by O. P. Hendershot, sold to W. E. Gates, Sheridan, Mo., \$210.  
Red Rose 2d, owned by Albert Johnston, sold to D. P. Rickabaugh, Sheridan, Mo., \$100.  
Young Mary 3d of Prairie view, owned by D. S. Ryan, sold to H. C. Duncan, Osborne, Mo., \$85.  
Perl of Round Top 2d, owned by F. P. Healy, sold to D. P. Rickabaugh, Sheridan, Mo., \$140.  
Red Betty 2d, owned by F. P. Healy, sold to D. P. Rickabaugh, Sheridan, Mo., \$90.  
Lady Nanette of Maple Hill, owned by D. S. Ryan, sold to Lewis Kneistead, Home City, Kans., \$125.  
Princess Fashion, owned by D. S. Ryan, sold to Jno. Donovan, St. Joseph, Mo., \$95.  
Belina Rose 2d, owned by W. E. Gates, sold to D. P. Rickabaugh, Sheridan, Mo., \$125.  
Mary B. 2d, owned by D. S. Ryan, sold to W. E. Gates, Sheridan, Mo., \$75.  
Red Bess, owned by F. P. Healy, sold to D. P. Rickabaugh, Sheridan, Mo., \$85.  
Minnie of Platte, owned by D. S. Ryan, sold to T. E. Krause, Marysville, Kans., \$75.  
Lady Sale Princess 5th, owned by F. P. Healy, sold to W. E. Gates, Sheridan, Mo., \$150.

## HAPPILY SURPRISED

### A CLEVELAND GIRL'S UNEXPECTED GOOD FORTUNE.

How She Was Made Happy After Weeks During Which Her Life Was Despaired of.

"I had lost hope and so had my family," said Miss Flora Hanna, of No. 349 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Two years ago," she continued, "I suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever. For three weeks my life was despaired of and finally when the fever left me I was so weak that it was a month before I could sit up in a chair. The ravages of the fever had left me a physical wreck. My blood was impoverished and I looked like a corpse. I had not the slightest inclination for food, in fact the thought of eating filled me with disgust. I was listless and tired. The tonics prescribed by my physician did not strengthen me.

"I had often heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and concluded I would give them a trial. At first the pills did not seem to do me much good and I became discouraged but determined to persevere, thinking if they did not do me any good they would not do me any harm. But I was happily surprised, as I had scarcely finished taking the first box when I began to improve. I continued until I had taken five boxes. My strength gradually came back and my appetite returned and I was a well girl again. I am positive that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which effected my complete restoration to health. I have recommended them to my friends and those who gave them a fair trial have always been satisfied with results. A persistent use of this remedy will ensure a good complexion, bright eyes and red lips. I know this from experience."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a double action—on the blood and on the nerves. It is not claimed that these pills are a cure-all, but the very nature of the remedy makes it efficacious in a wider range of diseases than any other. It is a scientific preparation designed to cure disease through a direct action on the blood and nerves. Impoverished blood and badly fed nerves are the cause of nearly every ailment that effects mankind.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Marcia, owned by E. M. Hendershot, sold to Jno. Donovan, St. Joseph, Mo., \$110.  
Lib 2d, owned by Albert Johnston, sold to Andrew Johns, Rosendale, Mo., \$90.  
Lib, owned by Albert Johnston, sold to G. W. Townsend, Troy, Kans., \$100.  
Luellen of Hebron, owned by E. M. Hendershot, sold to Wm. Chappell, Troy, Kans., \$105.

Lady May 8th of Walnut Stream, owned by Albert Johnston, sold to W. E. Gates, Sheridan, Mo., \$215.  
Fanny of Londondale 13th, owned by Albert Johnston, sold to D. P. Rickabaugh, Sheridan, Mo., \$85.  
Fanny of Londondale 15th, owned by Albert Johnston, sold to O. J. Miller, Siam, Iowa, \$95.

Nell, owned by Albert Johnston, sold to S. W. Redman, Clarksdale, Mo., \$95.  
Daisy Dean, owned by M. S. Williams, sold to D. P. Rickabaugh, Sheridan, Mo., \$110.  
Dew Drop, owned by M. S. Williams, sold to D. P. Rickabaugh, Sheridan, Mo., \$150.

Maud Washington, owned by M. S. Williams, sold to D. P. Rickabaugh, Sheridan, Mo., \$120.  
Mary of Londondale 8th, owned by E. M. Hendershot, sold to M. S. Williams, Lone Star, Mo., \$150.

#### BULLS.

Godoy's Hero 130962, owned by Albert Johnston, sold to Fred Woody, Garden Grove, Iowa, \$400.  
Duke Phyllis 8th 185724, owned by F. P. Healy, sold to Silas Steele, DeKalb, Mo., \$115.

Advance Guard 191859, owned by D. P. Rickabaugh, sold to L. E. Dowels, Sheridan, Mo., \$95.  
Winsomes Best, owned by Alex John & Son, sold to J. I. Schwalm, Clarksburg, Mo., \$100.

Gay Sharon, owned by Alex John & Son, sold to Lewis Kneistead, Home City, Kans., \$100.  
Village Boy, owned by M. S. Williams, sold to W. F. Davis, St. Joseph, Mo., \$90.

43 females brought \$3,830; average, \$89.07.  
11 bulls brought \$1,155; average, \$105.  
54 animals brought \$4,985; average, \$92.31.

#### John Bollin's Combination Sale.

In combination with Gus Aaron, Mr. John Bollin held a sale of Poland-China swine, at the farm of the former, on Thursday, Nov. 6. A large crowd of perhaps 300 people was in attendance, and the sale proved to be a remarkably even one. No exceptionally high prices were realized, but it was considered an all-round good sale. The sale was characterized by a large attendance of farmers who are interested in securing good blood for the improvement of their herds. There were comparatively few of the regular breeders present, and we feel sure that the farmers who bought at

this sale went home with the assurance that they had done well. There were 61 animals sold, which brought \$1,352, or a general average of \$22.16. Of these, 33 were boars, which sold for \$754, average \$22.84. Twenty-eight sows brought \$598, average \$21.35. Even at these figures it seems profitable to raise good hogs. One litter of five brought \$104. One litter of six brought \$140.

The top of the sow sale was \$42 and was brought by a sow and litter of six pigs. The top of the boar sale was \$38 which was brought by a Logan Chief boar out of a Missouri Black Chief sow.

One curious feature of the sale was a litter of Bell Tecumseh 50043 consisting of six pigs, three of which were sold before the sow herself went into the ring, and brought an average of \$11.33. After the sow was sold the other three members of the litter brought an average of \$28.66.

The sale in detail was as follows:

1. Boar, C. F. Nelman, Waldron, Mo., \$27.50	21. Boar, L. B. Wade, Platt City, Mo., \$17.00
2. Boar, W. O. McEwen, Leavenworth, \$24.50	22. Boar, Peter Kern, Leavenworth, \$24.50
3. Sow, J. D. Wells, Easton, \$17.00	23. Boar, Jas. Ross, \$26.00
4. Boar, H. M. Graves, Atchison, \$24.00	24. Sow, D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, \$19.00
5. Sow, G. O. Sharp, Leavenworth, \$11.00	25. Sow, J. D. Wells, \$17.50
6. Boar, T. S. Graham, Leavenworth, \$22.00	26. Boar, Morris Dooley, Leavenworth, \$22.50
7. Sow, Jas. Ross, Valley Falls, \$20.00	27. Sow, D. E. Swartz, \$18.50
8. Sow, L. A. Motten, Leavenworth, \$19.00	28. Sow, F. J. Laing, McLouth, \$15.00
9. Sow, Leon Calhoun, Potter, \$18.50	29. Boar, Wm. H. Prather, Boling, \$19.50
10. Sow, A. A. Meyer, McLouth, \$14.00	30. Sow, Leon Calhoun, \$41.00
11. Sow, Chas. Chapin, Springdale, \$20.50	31. Boar, A. E. Banfield, Arrington, \$38.00
12. Boar, Geo. Aaron, Leavenworth, \$26.00	32. Boar, Martin Nieman, Millwood, \$22.00
13. Boar, Ed. L. Miller, Leavenworth, \$1.00	33. Sow, Jas. Murray, Leavenworth, \$9.50
14. Boar, Tom Carney, Leavenworth, \$1.00	34. Sow, Jno. Harness, Leavenworth, \$18.50
15. Boar, D. E. Swartz, Leavenworth, \$29.00	35. Boar, Jno. Carroll, Easton, \$17.50
16. Boar, Joseph McEvoy, Leavenworth, \$26.00	36. Sow, Leon Calhoun, \$16.00
17. Sow, J. D. Wells, \$18.00	37. Sow, Sam Kane, Leavenworth, \$16.00
18. Sow, W. E. Rogers, Ackerland, \$17.00	38. Sow, F. J. Laing, \$17.00
19. Sow, L. A. Motten, \$19.00	39. Sow, A. A. Meyer, \$17.00
20. Boar, L. B. Wade, Platt City, Mo., \$17.00	40. Sow, Leon Calhoun, \$27.00

#### International Shorthorn Events.

The International Show is a great event in live-stock husbandry, and is becoming greater as the years go by. The recognition of Chicago as a great market in which live stock industries center, and the most available distributing point for the entire country, makes it comparatively easy to secure consignments of superior cattle for public sale during the International Show. Such cattle will be offered at public sale Dec. 3 and 4 next, by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and the offering is of such outstanding merit in both breeding and beef form as to justify any discriminating breeder in attending the sale. Seventy-five head will be sold, 15 bulls and 60 cows and heifers. The offering of bulls includes several of sufficient merit to commend them strongly to any breeder needing new and fresh blood to fertilize his herd and enable him to grow two pounds of beef where only one has grown.

The following partial list of contributors to the sale ought to be a guaranty to the merit of the offering, viz., M. Forbes & Son, C. C. Bigler & Sons, C. S. Barclay & Son, E. S. Donahay, F. A. Edwards, N. P. Clarke, Geo. Bothwell, T. J. Wornall, W. I. Wood, J. A. Gerlaugh, Hintz & Son, W. O. Minor, Purdy Bros., Geo. Allen, Wm. M. Randel & Son, Allen Varner and J. F. Huckleberry, whose herd was founded by a draft from the noted herd of J. G. Robbins & Sons. Several cows have calves at foot and some are due to calve soon to the service of the very best bulls in the land.

The twenty-first annual stockholders' meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., at 8 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, December 3, 1902. Three directors will be elected, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting.

Occurring at the time of the Shorthorn sale made under the auspices of the association, and the week of the great International Live Stock Exposition at the Union Stock Yards, will, no doubt, insure a large attendance, and make this one of the most interesting meetings ever held.

Special passenger rates may be obtained by consulting your railroad ticket agent.

#### "Chaveller du Merite Agricole."

The Kansas Farmer is in receipt of a letter from McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, and Kansas City, Mo., which states that they have been the recipients of distinguished honors from the French Minister of Agriculture. From their letter of Nov. 6, we quote the following:

"We shipped a car load of Percheron stallions and a car load of French Coach stallions to the Kansas City Horse Show, where we won every possible prize. The car load of French Coach stallions was sent from Kansas City to Chicago, where they were on exhibition last week and where they won every possible prize.

We have just received a letter from Mr. James B. McLaughlin, written from Caen, from which we take the following extract: 'On account of the fact that we purchase the best stallions in France, thereby encouraging the breeding of the best class of horses, the "Minister of Agriculture" yesterday decorated me "Chevalier du

## Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

## Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

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

## AN INSTANT'S PAIN

and the dehorning job is smoothly done, no crushing or bruising if the

## KEYSTONE

Dehorning Knife

is used. Easy, sure and most speedy in operation. No evil results can follow. Cuts from four sides at once. Endorsed by veterinarians. Guaranteed. M. T. PHILLIPS, POMEROY, PA.

## LIGHTNING WELL MACHY

IS THE STANDARD

STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS, GASOLINE ENGINES

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS

AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.

## ICE

Made in three sizes.

In the summer is as important as fuel in the winter, and no

Dairyman, Farmer, Hotel man can afford to be without a supply.

To harvest ice quick, easy and with economy buy a DORSCH ALL STEEL DOUBLE

ROW ICE PLOW. Marks and cuts two rows at a time, cuts any size cake and any depth. Pays for itself in two days. Get our catalogue and introductory prices.

John Dorsch & Sons, 212 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Merite Agricole." This is a distinction never before granted to foreign purchasers of horses in this country. In presenting it to me he said that it was because I had purchased the largest number of the best horses, thereby encouraging the breeders and enriching the country.

"It came to me absolutely unsolicited, either by me or by the men from whom I buy horses, but was granted because the Government knows that we purchase the best horses and pay the highest prices."

"It is our theory that the best is none too good for the enterprising American farmer and breeder, therefore we do not pass by any of the best Percheron or French Coach stallions because it takes a large amount of money to procure them. The horses that Americans will raise and have for sale in the future, depend upon the quality of the stock used by them for breeding purposes."

#### The Ozark Mountains for Angoras.

During the week of the American Royal in Kansas City the Frisco Railroad extended an invitation to the Angora goat exhibitors, who were in attendance to take a trip over their road, a part of which is on the crest of the Ozark Mountains. The three coach-loads of people, numbering about eighty, left the Union depot at 11:30 p. m., Saturday, October 25, arriving in Springfield, Mo., at 7 o'clock in the morning, where they were met by a committee from the Springfield Club and escorted to their magnificent club house, where an elegant breakfast was served by the Club. Following this the president welcomed the guests to the city, after which a trolley ride over the city was in order until 10:30 a. m., when the party was escorted to the depot, where the trip was again taken up on the way toward St. Louis. The scenery along the route was beautiful, the road following the top of the mountains gave the visitors an excellent opportunity to take in a great extent of the country, which is wonderfully adapted for fruit growing and goat raising, there being thousands of acres which would be a perfect paradise for the beautiful Angora goat. At one station on the route the mayor of the town presented the party a large basket of most delicious eating apples.

At 2:30 p. m. at the town of Newberg, a bountiful dinner was served by the Frisco people, and at this point meeting the returning train, a part of the party returned, and the rest proceeded to St. Louis, where, after seeing the city, they returned at their leisure. Before the party broke up resolutions drawn up thanking the Frisco railroad for the pleasure of a most enjoyable trip through a beautiful country.

L. M. N.

#### The Aberdeen-Angus Sale at Chicago.

Chicago can always be depended upon to attract choice consignments of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The best of this great market-topping breed have for years been offered publicly at Dexter Park, but it is likely that the sale to be held December 2 and 3, during the International Exposition, under the auspices of the National Association, contains the "tops" from more herds than were ever represented at an Angus auction in this country. There are consignments from twenty-nine different herds, including nearly every leading exhibitor, importer and breeder of Angus cattle on this side of the Atlantic. We give a list of them below: M. A. Judy, West Lebanon, Ind.; W. A. McHenry, Denison, Iowa; B. R. Pierce, Creston, Ill.; S. R. Pierce, Creston, Ill.; John S. Goodwin, Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa; E. Reynolds & Son, Prophetstown, Ill.; W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; D. Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, Ohio; O. G. Callahan, Helena, Ky.; Thos. Mattison, Jr., South Charleston, Ohio; Anderson & Findlay, Lake Forest, Ill.; Chas. Escher, Jr., Irwin,



Iowa; H. C. Allen & Son, Georgetown, Ky.; Cantine Bros. & Stevenson, Holstein, Iowa; Roy Hagler, Hagler, Ohio; S. Melvin, Greenfield, Ill.; Frank H. Rowley, Maryville, Mo.; W. O. Park est., Atchison, Mo.; C. D. Hooker & Son, Maryville, Mo.; James H. Hall, Port Austin, Mich.; Collins Dysart, Nachusa, Ill.; H. H. Anderson, Laredo, Mo.; William Cash, Williamsburg, Iowa; Harvey & Cleland, Bloomfield, Iowa; T. J. McCreary, Highland, Kans.; Parrish & Miller, Hudson, Kans.; Geo. W. Shaffer, Clark's Hill, Ind.; and J. Barron & Son, Fayette, Mo.

We will give particulars in future issues concerning celebrated animals in this great sale. W. C. McGavock, Manager, Mt. Pulaski, Ill., will mail catalogue upon application.

#### International Entries.

The International Live Stock Exposition for 1902 promises to outdo any of its predecessors. The official list of entries in the different classes shows great promise for an enormous aggregation of both breeding animals and fat stock. This list to date is as follows. Doubtless many additional entries will be made before the opening of the exposition:

#### CATTLE.

##### Breeding Division.

	Head.
Hereford	234
Shorthorn	228
Angus	158
Galloway	112
Red Polled	72
Polled Durham	50
Devons	27
Total	811

##### Fat Division.

	Pure-Bred	Grades and Crosses.
Hereford	23	40
Shorthorn	34	24
Angus	24	43
Galloway	6	1
Red Polled	12	..
Polled Durham	4	..
Devons	2	..
Total	105	108
Grand total	105	1094

#### SHEEP.

##### Breeding Division.

	Head.
Shropshire	128
Hampshire	59
Southdown	52
Cotswold	28
Leicester	51
Oxford	42
Cheviot	22
Lincoln	20
Dorset	22
Rambouillet	38
Total	451

##### Fat Division.

	Head.
Shropshire	48
Hampshire	27
Southdown	30
Cotswold	19
Leicester	20
Oxford	17
Cheviot	5
Lincoln	22
Dorset	5
Rambouillet	15
Total	208
Medium Wool	145
Long Wool	58
Estimate of College Sheep not in above classes	40
Total	243
Grand total	902

#### HOGS.

##### Breeding Division.

	Head.
Berkshire	80
Poland-China	140
Chester	90
Durocs	52
Tamworth	27
Large Yorkshire	22
Total	411

##### Fat Division.

	Head.
Barrows	85
Estimated College Entry	40
Total	125
Grand total	536

#### HORSES.

	Head.
Clydesdale	72
Percheron	174
Shires	100
Belgian	23
Suffolk	6
Draft horses	40
Total	415

#### J. R. Young's "Predominator" Sale.

The above caption, selected by Mr. J. R. Young, of Richards, Vernon County, Mo., to designate his 1902 sale of Poland-Chinas, seems very appropriate in that the sale offering is headed by the two times sweepstakes boar Predominator, and the sale is likely to predominate over any previous sale held by Mr. Young. Especially will this be true as to quality of the offering goes to establish values. The writer, who has long been familiar with Mr. Young's herd, and his breeding operations, recently enjoyed the pleasure of a visit at the farm, at which time the herd was carefully inspected. It is but rarely that a herd of any kind of stock contains such high quality throughout, as is seen in this herd. Scarcely an animal but that could, with a little fitting, enter the show yard a strong candidate for official preference. In fact, a person looking at the sale stuff, is apt to be impressed that the entire lot is a carefully selected show yard collection, instead of a sale ring draft. Mr. Young is putting in the best that he has, and buyers are assured that they have a chance at the very best product of Mr. Young's genius as a breeder. Nowhere else in the country can so much desirable stuff be found going into one sale. Perhaps the most attractive thing in the entire offering will be the show boar Predominator 27480. He was sired by Chief Perfection 2d, and had for dam Whiteface Tecumseh by L's Tecumseh. He closely approaches what is considered the typical Poland-China. He was good enough to be an outstanding class and sweepstakes winner at Missouri State Fair this year. He will make a great herd header and those in quest of

this kind of material will do well to look after this fellow.

In future issues we will review some of the females and young boars that make up this offering. In the meantime, write for the catalogue, which will contain full particulars concerning the most of the animals.

#### Long Distance Sales.

W. M. Ostrander, the Philadelphia "long-range" real estate broker, reports the following sales:

Farm of 120 acres in Perry Co., Ark., to E. E. Muddock, Howell, Mich.

Quarter section of Thomas Co., Kans., land, through L. T. Graves, agent.

Farm in Chester Co., Pa., to L. W. Miller, Wagontown, Pa.

Ranch of 120 acres in Hyde Co., S. D., through L. T. Graves, Western Agent.

Hotel in Plano, Ill., to George E. Caskey, Chicago.

Farm in Hocking Co., Ohio, to A. B. Moss, Cambridge, Ohio.

Residence in Denver, Colo., through C. D. Varnum, Denver Office.

Quarter section of land in Clark Co., Kans., to M. G. Stevenson, Ashland, Kans.

Fruit farm near Winter Haven, Fla., to A. B. Tilden, St. Mary's, Fla.

Kansas farm, 60 acres, located in Sheridan Co., through Lee Monroe, Hays City, Kans.

Farm, 98 acres, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., to C. A. Godard, Kenton, Del.

Ranch in Finney Co., Kans., 18 quarter section, through L. T. Graves, Western Agent.

Building lots in Cambridge, Ohio, to W. A. Johnson, Isleborough, Ohio.

Ranch 160 acres in Brown Co., S. D., through L. T. Graves, Western Agent.

Farm of 160 acres in Webster Co., Mo., to Mrs. Hanna Hansell, Lenox, Iowa.

Farm of 160 acres in Brown Co., S. D., through L. T. Graves, Western Agent.

Farm of 93 acres in Dorchester Co., Md., to Mrs. A. B. Gove, Federalburg, Md.

Farm of 160 acres in Edmunds Co., S. D., through L. T. Graves, Western Agent.

#### Gossip About Stock.

**FINE STOCK SALES NEXT WEEK.**

Nov. 18, G. H. Priest, Meriden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 18 and 19, Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association, Blue Rapids, 100 Herefords.

Any style of wind mill, any style of pump, any style of gasoline engine, can be had of the Dempster Mill Mfg. Co., Beatrice, Neb., or at Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux Falls. It will pay you to get their catalogue.

The combination Shorthorn sale, held at Sioux City, Iowa, by C. S. Barclay and others, resulted in an average price of \$126.67 per head. The cows brought \$133.68 and about one dozen bulls averaged \$101.75. Village Girl 8th brought \$250 which was the top of the sale.

The Beulah-Land Farm of Red-Polled cattle and Poland-China hogs, owned by Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kans., is doing a lively business in both classes of stock. Among the recent Poland-China sales, was a male pig, to R. H. Woodworth, Fort Arthur, Texas, and one to San Juan Evangelista, de Tstudlo, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The rapid development of the dairy industry of Kansas has led to an increased demand for first-class dairy cattle, and it is with a great deal of pleasure that we call attention to the new advertisement on page 1124 of M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, who owns one of the very best herds of the breed in America.

H. H. Hague & Son, Walton, Kans., proprietors of the Sunnyside Stock Farm, who made such a successful exhibit at the fairs in Missouri and Kansas, with Shropshire sheep and Duroc-Jersey hogs, are advertising on page 1127 a number of sheep for sale. The animals are pure-bred Shropshire bucks, but not registered, which they are offering at a bargain.

At Fayette, Mo., the sale of Shorthorns, from the herd of Chenault Todd, resulted in the disposal of forty-six animals for \$6,045. Thirty-two females brought an average of \$153.60, and fourteen bulls brought an average of \$80.70. The highest-priced animal was Pearl Duchess 41st, sold to J. C. Brown, Glasgow, Mo., for \$325. The highest-priced bull was Prince Rupert, sold to G. H. Myers, of Boonville, Mo., for \$125.

During the month of October, a fraction over five head of cattle were received at Kansas City each minute of the day and night, from the State of Kansas. This endless procession of beef from Kansas to the shambles—a living procession of food product for the world, is paralleled by a stream

**MACBETH on a lamp chimney keeps it from breaking and doubles the light.**

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

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

of gold returning to the State from Kansas City, at the rate of at least \$250 per minute.

Think of a horse pedigree that reaches back 100 years. This is what Conqueror 2d, the 8-year-old bay stallion owned by F. McHardy, Emporia, Kans., can claim. Mr. McHardy also offers the bay 2-year-old Coach stallion Admiral Dewey, together with some brood mares and foals. Dr. W. H. Richards, whom everybody knows as a veterinarian, has these horses in charge and will make the prices right. His advertising care is on page 1124.

Since H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kans., proprietor of the Shady Brook Stock Farm herd of Poland-Chinas, returned from the American Royal Show, the impressions received on that occasion and the wonderful object lessons of the show, have led him to an enhanced admiration of his own stock, and as a consequence, he has impressed the fact upon his customers, and now reports daily mail order sales which average 11-6 pig per day at satisfactory prices.

W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kans., is building up quite a herd of pure-bred swine at his farm near Hutchinson, and especially of pure-bred Duroc-Jerseys. He recently purchased of the Parker Creamery Company, of Hutchinson, eighty hogs, and will secure their surplus skimmed and butter-milk, which they receive from forty-two milking stations. Mr. Crow is still adding from other noted herds, foundation stock, and will in a short time have one of the great herds of the State.

In this year of dearth of breeding swine it has been a matter of unimpaired surprise that so few Berkshires have been shown at the fairs. We think that all the fairs that we have attended this fall have been noticeable in the swine rings on account of the small exhibit or total absence of Berkshires. When breeding hogs are so scarce and choice breeders are so badly needed, it is a satisfaction to refer would-be purchasers to Mr. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kans., whose choice type of big-boned, broad-backed Berkshires will fill the requirements of the most exacting breeders.

J. F. Staadt, Pomona, Kans., held a sale of Poland-China hogs and Shorthorns at Forest Park, Ottawa, Kans., on November 8. The forty-seven Poland-Chinas sold brought \$225, an average of \$19.67; and five Shorthorns brought \$252, average \$50.40. As this sale was not advertised, we have no means of knowing as to the quality of stock offered, but understand that Mr. Staadt has held this sale for the purpose of closing out his entire herd of Poland-Chinas in order that he may devote his entire time to his Shorthorn cattle, which he recently brought with him on his removal from Iowa.

Geo. W. Berry, Station A, Topeka, the well-known swine judge and breeder of Berkshire swine, writes us that his advertising card in the Kansas Farmer is bringing daily responses. He says that the boars that he now has for sale are extra both in breeding and individuality. He says that some of them are fully the equals or better than boars of like age shown at the American Royal. With Mr. Berry's well-known reputation as a breeder and his ability as an expert judge, a buyer can feel assured of getting something choice from this herd which is the result of Mr. Berry's long experience.

Herewith we show a handsome picture of a 15-months-old Poland-China boar, a son of Proud Perfection out of a daughter of Perfect I Know, the Trans-Mississippi win-



ner. This boar weighs 600 pounds at his present age and his girth is 6 feet and 2 inches behind the shoulders. He is one of the largest boars of the breed for his age, and belongs to J. Clarence Norton, Moran, Allen County, Kans.

At Mason City, Iowa, on November 5, A. E. Brett sold out his entire herd of Shorthorns. A good crowd of North Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota buyers, together with a large crowd of local farmers, were in attendance, but owing to the thin condition of the stock and the plain breeding of much of it, the sale had no unusual features. Imp. Blithsome 37th went to Geo. M. Woody, Clyde, Iowa, for \$950, and topped the sale. The summary is as follows: 60 females brought \$14,580; average.....\$243 9 bulls brought.....\$55; average.....95 69 head brought.....\$15,435; average.....\$223

On October 31, 1901, the Kansas Farmer published a picture showing a device by which Mr. M. G. Ridell, R. R. No. 5, McPherson, Kans., had utilized his traction engine in plowing his wheat land. By the use of common share plows in gangs of was able to plow twenty-five acres of wheat land per day. This was pretty good, but, being an old student of the Kansas Agricultural College, nothing satisfies him but the best. He has now improved his device in such a way that he plowed eighty acres in two days this fall with ease. He has thus made a great saving in both time and money by the application of a little thought to his work.

On Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1902, G. W. Priest, of Meriden, Kans., will hold his first annual sale of pure-bred Poland-China swine. The sale will be held at the farm four and one-half miles northwest of Meriden, and six

#### HAVE YOU A SICK ANIMAL?

Eminent Veterinarian Offers His Services Free During November to Every Reader of This Paper.



OME valuable animals are lost on every farm from lack of knowledge of common ailments—many more are carried off by virulent epidemics beyond the control of local veterinarians. A little forehandedness would insure the herds and flocks against these depredations of disease, and save thousands of dollars annually to stockmen.

Get a supply of that standard preventive and curative remedy, Dr. Hess Stock Food, and give small doses with each feed. It conditions an animal as nothing else will—not only acting favorably as a tonic on the vital organs, but establishing a balance of nutrition in ill-conditioned foods, producing both flesh and strength, along with a marvelous vigor.

Enclosed in every package of Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a little yellow card that entitles the purchaser to free consultation and individual advice and prescription from the eminent veterinarian, Dr. Hess.

But if you now have an animal that has any kind of disorder, write to-day to Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, enclosing a two-cent stamp, tell all about it, state what stock food you have used; also mention this paper. You will receive in return, free of all charge, a special prescription, written from a scientific diagnosis of the special disorder by the greatest American veterinarian. If you want further advice it will be freely given. This offer holds good only during November.

Dr. Hess is a graduate of famous medical and veterinary colleges, and his written works on the diseases of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry are recognized and consulted by these institutions of learning and the profession generally.

Among Dr. Hess' famous works the "Dr. Hess Stock Book" is preeminently the American veterinary work. It is written not only with a very clear, professional view of the subject, but with a mastery knowledge of the wants of the farmer and stock breeder. Any one can understand and apply its lucid precepts and directions; no one could buy a better book at any price. Yet it is mailed free to any one who will write, naming this paper and stating what stock he owns and what stock food he has used. Write for it to-day—become a master of stock diseases, their cure and prevention. Address Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.

miles east of Hoyt. The offering consists of forty choice Poland-China pigs, both sexes, of spring farrow, and fifteen pigs of summer farrow. The pigs are of very desirable breeding and sired mostly by Tecumseh I Know. The dams of the pigs are by Hadley Jr. and Greenwood Look, the famous herd boars owned by W. P. Goode and Kirkpatrick & Son. Breeders and farmers will find desirable stock at this sale and everybody is invited to be present.

The popular live-stock auctioneer, from Bunceton, Mo., Col. R. L. Harriman, has been selling pure-bred live stock at a pretty fast clip this fall. The popularity of a live-stock auctioneer is always determined by the number of sales he holds, and when

it is known that Col. Harriman had held a sale every week day for five weeks, and that his book is full of dates well into 1903, it may be guessed that he is a pretty efficient man. He still has two or three sales open dates in December and January, and anyone desiring the services of an efficient man to sell pure-bred live stock, and get its value, can probably secure Col. Harriman's services by writing him at once at Bunceton, Mo.

But seventy-nine head of cattle were sold at the initial Aberdeen-Angus sale of the season, which was held at Dexter Park, Chicago, on Nov. 6. A number of bulls were withdrawn because of lack of demand. There was lively competition, however, for females. A total of seventy-nine head were sold, the aggregate of the sale being \$30,605, of which \$28,045 was paid for females and \$2,560 for males. The average of the sale was \$387. While the female average was \$431, that of bulls was but \$180. Females to the number of sixty-five were sold, but only fourteen bulls were disposed of. The top price of the sale was \$1,050 for the cow Blackbird of Denison 33d, who was bought by C. J. Off, Peoria, Ill.

The Manwaring Bros.' Berkshire sale at Lawrence, Kans., on the 7th inst., was stopped after the disposal of thirteen head at an average of \$21. The mail orders received by the auctioneers were good but the local interest was so unsatisfactory that the sale was stopped rather than submit to the sacrifice which seemed to be demanded by local conditions. The stopping of this sale leaves forty splendid Berkshires now on hand for sale at private treaty. Berkshires seem to be remarkably scarce this year and good individual breeding animals, such as the Manwaring Bros.

(Continued on page 1124)



### Place of the Lobby in the Making of Laws.

The Little Chronicle illustrates the effect of the lobby at Washington by describing Crafts' reform bureau. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts first came to Washington about fourteen years ago to appear before a congressional committee. He was at that time pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York. He came afterwards from time to time. But he found that working from a distance without a large congressional acquaintance or printing facilities was a great disadvantage. So in 1895 he moved to Washington and established his reform bureau, the office of which occupies a large house near the Capitol. Dr. Crafts calls himself "a Christian lobbyist." He deserves the credit for having discovered, as it were, the latent power of the religious people in this country and the results show the power of organization and method, and demonstrate some of the facilities which Uncle Sam offers to any one clever enough to utilize them.

Dr. Crafts says, "I can reach 1,000 persons for a dollar, with a letter bearing in the upper left hand corner, the name, in facsimile of a Senator or Representative, and so likely to attract attention."

He gets these envelopes free of charge and by the thousand from the various congressmen whose names they bear. They are franked through the mails. The only requisite is that these unstamped letters shall contain "government matter." As the contents are usually a part of some member's speech or something that is in the official records of Congress, the requirement is easily fulfilled. Many special articles are prepared for the instruction of a committee on any topic, whenever the committee votes to print them, and these are used by the bureau. When Congress does not authorize the printing of enough copies for the bureau's needs Dr. Crafts has to pay out of his own funds the cost of having more struck off. While this plan is very economical, it carries with it the prestige of the congressional name. Dr. Crafts also prints a little quarterly, which is widely distributed under the ordinary second class rate. It contains pictures of statesmen who have helped in his work. Almost any public man is glad of such notice.

No matter how severely congressmen in private conversation criticize Dr. Crafts' activities, they are nearly always ready to lend their aid when he asks it. Although Dr. Crafts most vigorously fought Senator Hawley, chairman of the Senate committee on military affairs, about the anti-canteen question, the Connecticut statesman did not hesitate to give him 35,000 franked envelopes at the close of the last session of Congress for the distribution of Sunday closing matter, appropos of the coming exposition in St. Louis.

The bureau is supported by voluntary contributions. It is estimated at the post-offices that this bureau alone has doubled the volume of congressional mail. The members of the organization who pay annual dues toward the support of the bureau, the clergymen of nearly all of the churches in the country, and many others who may be interested, receive information from time to time during the session of the measures in which the bureau is interested. Thus informed as to the legislative outlook, these constituents write or telegraph as the occasion demands, and this is what swells the mails. The influence of letters on the congressional mind is wonderfully strong. The bureau has established an agency concerning the leading people in every town and community in the United States. One way of making these lists is by the use of telephone books. Through the aid of trusted helpers in each town the names are checked off with signs showing what each person can be depended on to do. When Dr. Crafts has a pet bill before a congressional committee, and he learns that a member of the committee is "shaky" he turns to his agency, pulls down the district represented by the doubtful statesman, and seeks out those of his constituents who can be relied upon and immediately puts them in touch with the situation, and it is only a matter of a short time before letters will begin pouring in on the congressman. The Grange possesses the same facilities, and has demonstrated, time and again, its ability to secure legislation. To secure needed legislation for the farmer is sometimes very difficult, but if the opportunities afforded by the Grange are faithfully and persistently pursued we need not fail.

### A Mild Treatment for Cancer.

There is suffering and horrible death in this country from cancer, but thanks to human skill and perseverance there is a remedy for it. After twenty-five

## FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.



This is a very important consideration in a woman's correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham. It is a great satisfaction to feel that one woman can write to another telling her the most private and confidential details about her illness, and know that her letter will be seen by a woman only, — a woman full of sympathy for her sick sisters, and with a knowledge of woman's ills greater than that possessed by any other person.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence thus entrusted to her, and although she publishes thousands of testimonials from women who have been benefited by her advice and medicine, never in all her experience has she published such a letter without the full consent, and often by special request of the writer.

The reason Mrs. Pinkham is so amply qualified to give advice in cases of female ills is for the reason that over one hundred thousand cases come before her each year, — some personally, others by mail and this has been going on for twenty years, day after day, and day after day. Twenty years of constant success, — think of the knowledge thus gained. Surely, women are wise in seeking advice from a woman of such experience, especially when it is absolutely free.

As an illustration of the good coming from such advice we herewith publish two letters and portrait of Miss Hattie DeGroat, the reading of which should give every sick woman confidence in Mrs. Pinkham's ability to help them. This is only one of thousands of the same kind of letters which Mrs. Pinkham has on file.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I have read with interest your advice to others so much that I thought I would write to you, for I have been suffering for a long time. I have such bearing-down pains, and such shooting pains go through me. I have headache, backache, and feel tired. Menstruation is very painful, sometimes have to stop work and lie down. My stomach bloats terribly, and I am troubled with whites. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,  
July 24th, 1900.

MISS HATTIE DEGROAT, Succasuma, N. J."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I can hardly find words to thank you for your advice and wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was in a terrible state, every part of my body ached, was very nervous, had hysterical spells. I think I would have become insane had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Your letter told me just what to do, and your medicine cured me, and I cannot express my thanks."  
March 8th, 1901.

MISS HATTIE DEGROAT, Succasuma, N. J."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends. Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who suggests something else has no interest in your case. He is seeking a larger profit. Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that the thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

years of patient labor and experiment, the celebrated cancer specialists, the Dr. D. M. Bye Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., have originated and perfected a combination of soothing, balmy oils, which act specifically on the diseased tissue. They have cured many hundreds and have the endorsement of highest medical authorities as well as ministers of the gospel who have been cured. The doctors are always pleased to answer inquiry about the remedy, and will send free books and papers on application in person or by letter. Address Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.



### Eight Dollars

AND 95 CENTS buys this HIGH GRADE, High Arm, GUARANTEED, Five-Drawer, Solid Finished, Antique Oak, Drop Head Cabinet SEWING MACHINE, the equal of sewing machines that cost TWICE THE MONEY elsewhere. For our 5-Drawer, DROP HEAD Cabinet Celebrated NEW QUEEN SEWING MACHINE, ED EDGERMAN SEWING MACHINE, for the standard ball bearing BURDICK Sewing Machine, for the HIGHEST GRADE OUR MINNESOTA, the equal of regular \$50.00 and \$60.00 agents' machines. These and many other high grade machines, beautifully illustrated and fully described; the parts, mechanism and special features, in our big, new, free sewing machine catalogue. You must write for it. If you mention this paper we will give you the names of a number of our own neighbors to whom we have sold machines, so you can see and examine your neighbors' machines, learn how they are pleased with them and how much money we saved them. We can surely save you \$10.00 to \$20.00 on any kind of a machine. THREE MONTHS' FREE TRIAL on any sewing machine ordered. For free wonderful price offerings ever made, our liberal terms, pay after received offer and THREE MONTHS' FREE TRIAL, cut this out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.



## The Home Circle.

### NO CASTE BEYOND THE GRAVE.

O! ye who poise a lordly head  
In haughty gold-created pride,  
Who walk the streets with kingly tread  
And brush the honest poor aside,  
Who think the toilers but the scum  
Of earth and always in the way,  
Know you the time will surely come  
When you will be as poor as they?  
That death will level king and slave?  
There'll be no caste beyond the grave.

You look with proud and cold disdain  
On those who toil for daily bread;  
The clanking of the labor chain  
You hear with careless toss of head.  
You never shake a poor man's hand  
Unless you have an axe to grind—  
Some new ambition to be fanned  
From coal to flame, but keep in mind  
Death knows no master, knows no slave—  
There'll be no caste beyond the grave.

This life is as a quick-drawn breath  
Compared unto eternity;  
'Tis but a span from birth to death,  
Then out upon the shoreless sea  
We drift, and there the man of pride  
Who was a king upon the earth  
Must float as equal side by side  
With fellow man of humble birth.  
He can not ride a private wave—  
There'll be no caste beyond the grave.

Till crack of doom wise men may preach  
Of universal brotherhood,  
With tongues inspired may strive to teach  
That principle so grand and good,  
But just so long as gold is god  
And purse-pride aways the human heart  
A battlement both high and broad  
Will keep the rich and poor apart,  
But death will equal lord and slave—  
There'll be no caste beyond the grave.

—James Barton Adams.

### As a Man Eateth So Is He.

ETTA M. BARNARD, 1102 HOUSTON STREET,  
MANHATTAN, KANS.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,  
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

Man is the dominant and superior being of this great and grand universe. We have all grades and classes, all types and stamps of this human being we call man; but what of man if his food be not considered, for does not man depend entirely upon food and the great majority upon a large amount and that of a good quality. Man could not survive long in this world, if it was not for the abundant supply of food which nature has unhesitatingly given him.

#### WHAT FOOD IS.

It might be well here to clearly explain the term food. Webster says, "Food is that which goes to support life, by being received within and assimilated by the organism of an animal or a plant." So we see all living things depend upon food for the life they possess. Thus we see by our definition that even the combination of H and O, which we call water, and that of O, H, and N, which we call air, both the very essentials of life, are foods to the living human body.

Foods are divided into two classes, nitrogenous or proteid food, that is, those which contain nitrogen, and non-nitrogenous, or those which do not contain nitrogen. The latter group embraces the fats and carbohydrates, which collectively are sometimes termed heat producers or respiratory foods, since by oxidation in the body they produce heat. The proteids are known as plastic foods or tissue formers, since no tissue can be formed without them. But both of these groups are useful in other ways than for heat and tissue.

#### DIGESTION OF FOOD.

But of what use would our food be to us if it were not for the wonderful digestive tract God has given us for the assimilation of our food. The food upon entering the mouth is met there by a set of grinders called the teeth, and in the process of this grinding the food is mixed with the first fluid of the digestive tract, the saliva, which contains the active principle known as ptyalin. From the mouth the food passes down the esophagus, a narrow passage about nine inches long, the walls of which are made up, in part, of muscles, which aid in carrying the food through it. At the lower end is a circular muscle guarding the opening into the stomach. The stomach is a dilated portion of the alimentary canal, pear-shaped in form and capable of holding from one to two quarts, the walls being like those of the entire digestive canal, largely composed of thin layers of muscles by means of which it is able to change in shape and size and produce a sort of churning motion.

In the stomach we find the gastric juice, a fluid intensely acid and known as an organic hydrochloric acid. There is also present a small amount of lactic acid. This gastric juice contains two digestive principles, pepsin and rennin. At the lower end of the stomach, we find another circular muscle, another guard, known as the pylorus. These two guards are kept tightly closed while digestion is going on.

Next in order comes the small intestine, which is about twenty feet long, the muscular wall secreting an alkaline digestive fluid known as the intestinal juice, which is a very complicated fluid. In this organ the process of absorption is carried on. All food that is not absorbed or stored in the liver, is now sent into the large intestine, which ends in the rectum, from which all waste material is carried out of the body.

The liver, the largest gland of the body, must not be forgotten. This is located a little to the right, just above the lower border of the ribs, and partly covering the stomach, on the under side of which is a sac containing a digestive fluid formed by the liver, called the bile. A short canal connects both the gall bladder and the liver with the small intestine, at a point a few inches below the stomach.

Just behind the stomach is a long, peculiarly shaped gland, known as the pancreas, secreting the pancreatic juice. During digestion, it is poured into the small intestine, through a duct joining that from the liver. This pancreatic juice contains four active principles: amyllopsin, trypsin, steapsin, and a milk-curdling ferment.

#### KINDS OF FOOD.

Next comes the foods which are supplied to these organs for digestion and assimilation. They are classified as follows:

I. Nitrogenous.—(a) Albumenates, nitrogenous substances having the same, or nearly the same, chemical composition as albumen, such as albumen, fibrin, syntonin, myosin, globulin, casine, coming from animal sources, and gluten and legumin, from the vegetable kingdom.

II. Non-nitrogenous.—(a) Fats or hydrocarbons containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, the proportion of oxygen being insufficient to convert all the hydrogen into water, alein, stearin, margarin. (b) Carbohydrates, containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, the latter two in the proportion to form water such as starch, dextrin, cane-sugar, grape-sugar, lactose or milk-sugar. The vegetable acids, oxalic, tartaric, citric, malic, acetic and lactic, are by some authors referred to this class. Cellulose is a carbohydrate, but not a food principle. It is the indigestible framework or woody portions of plant. (c) Minerals, including phosphates, sulphates, carbonates, chlorates, iron, potash. (d) Water, the great solvent agent.

The first group are acted upon by the gastric juice, changing proteids to peptones, acted upon by trypsin of the pancreatic juice and converted into albumenose and peptones, albumen formation and repair of tissue. They regulate absorption and utilization of oxygen.

The second supplies the fatty tissues, and heat and energy, by oxidation.

The third are converted into dextrose and maltose, by the saliva, supplying heat and energy by oxidation and supplying fat by reduction.

The fourth group aids in the formation of tissues, and is essential as an ingredient in foods, helping in the formation of bone, muscle, and gastric juice.

The fifth and last food principle is that great and important food and solvent, water, which makes up the greater per cent of all foods.

#### ACTION OF JUICES ON FOODS.

Next we will take up the action of the secretions and juices of the different digestive organs, upon the different foods eaten.

Starch is acted upon first by the ptyalin of the saliva, which converts it partially into a form of sugar dextrin. This sugar dextrin then passes into the stomach and the only action here is the neutralizing of the alkaline by the acid of the stomach.

From here the intestines take up their work, and the pancreatic juice completes the conversion of starch into dextrin, which if needed, is at once absorbed and if not is stored in the liver for future use as glycogen. When needed the glycogen is oxidized by the blood and taken for food.

Further is the digestion of proteids which receive no action in the mouth except being moistened. In the stomach they are acted upon by the gastric juice and changed into peptones. In the intestines they are acted upon by the trypsin of the pancreas changing them to peptones which are absorbed into the blood.

The bodily requirements, or daily income of an average American, should be:

Nitrogenous material.....	Found
Fats and oils.....	4
Starch.....	1
Ash.....	1
Total.....	1.9
Water 8 pounds, or 8 quarts,	

There  
is a Guarantee  
of 25 years  
behind every

## IAS. BOSS Stiffened GOLD Watch Case

It's the only gold filled case that has proved its wearing quality by test of time. Made, sold and worn since 1853. Remember this when buying a watch, and insist on having a Boss case with the Keystone trade-mark—stamped inside.  
Send for booklet.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE CO.  
Philadelphia.

#### His outgo should be daily for the

	Pounds.
Digestive organs.....	.6
Urea.....	.2
Lungs as CO <sub>2</sub> .....	2.25
Water.....	6.50
Mineral water.....	1
Total.....	9.65

#### CARE IN EATING.

The most important factor in life is carefulness in eating, and care in this line has a great deal to do with the health. With health comes strength, agility, and a power of endurance, cherished by all mankind.

This diet should commence in infancy, and should be wise and judicious, for this is the period of growth, and the formation of habits which will continue, usually, through life. Often have the bodies of children been stunted by under feeding, while over feeding may render growth excessive and unnatural. There should be an abundance of good bread of all sorts, and this bread should be well made and well cooked.

Milk is a splendid food for a child, but should come from healthy, well-groomed cows, cows that have clean, fresh food, and plenty of fresh air and water. After all this precaution the milk should be cared for in clean utensils, kept in a sweet, cool cellar or ice box, for there is no food so susceptible to germs as milk.

Fruit is an excellent food for the young, and should be fresh and free from any deteriorating particles. It may be cooked or uncooked. Cooking increases the digestibility of all feeds, except meat, the raw meat being more easily digested than the cooked. Uncooked fruit juice is more valuable as a germ destroyer than is the cooked, the acids acting as a sterilizer in the stomach. Professor Kiosoto, an eminent Japanese bacteriologist, Professor Koch, and others, have shown that the acids of lemons, apples and other fruits,—citric acid, and malic acid,—are capable of destroying all kinds of disease germs. Cholera germs are killed in fifteen minutes, by lemon juice or apple juice, and typhoid fever germs are killed in half an hour by these acids,—even when considerably diluted.

In cases of biliousness, foul tongue, bad breath, sick headache and nervous headache, a fruit diet is a wonderful purifier, as it cleanses the stomach and the alimentary canal, and drives off disease germs which are responsible for a large part of our ailments. All the farinaceous articles, including oat-meal, wheaten preparations, rice, sugar in suitable quantities, and eggs, may be used to a moderate extent. The drink should be pure water, or milk or cocoa may be drunk, but not too much. Tea and coffee should be entirely prohibited, as they have no nourishment, and act too strongly on the sensitive nervous system of the child, and only lay a foundation for future nervous disorder. Pies, cakes, and puddings are all allowable if plainly made, and well made, for many of the disorders of the stomach in youth arise from imperfectly prepared food.

A diet for the laboring man is quite varied, and large, and one can hardly designate exactly what he should eat. All foods are practically open to him, for his active outdoor life demands this variety, and will be the means of eliminating the over supply. He should have vegetables, fruits and farinaceous foods, oats being especially good, as they are said to be a very strengthening food. Meat from once to twice a day, may be taken. The cases of indigestion among the hard-working classes are very rare. The brain-workers' diet must needs differ from that of the laborer's in its being more easily digested, unless he

keeps up a sufficient amount of exercise to eliminate the extra amount taken, just as the working man, by his hard toil and labor, eliminates the extra supply taken. For perfect work the brain should be well nourished, and the brain-worker taking little exercise, must beware, for he can enjoy a fair degree of health and comfort only by living on a light diet, and one that does not require much force to digest and much muscular activity to assimilate. A greater expenditure of nerve-force is demanded for the heavy meals, than for those of a lighter repast, which is more suitable for the sedentary. This nerve force or power then saved is used for mental work, rather than using it for mere digestion. Fruits should be used freely, cereal foods as well as vegetable produce may be eaten plentifully, and eggs and milk come in as valuable if meat is eliminated from the diet, and very little meat should be used unless in the form of soups, fish, fowl and game being preferable and most beneficially used.

#### ELEMENTS IN THE BODY.

Each person is a living, walking chemical laboratory, the body being made up of sixteen essential elements, which are oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, silicate, chlorine, fluorine, sulphur, calcium, potassium, sodium, magnesium, iron, manganese, and copper, these elements combining and making up over one hundred distinct compounds to be found in the body, the quantity of each compound differing in different people, according as to the climate, occupation, kind of food taken, and whether affected with disease or not. As each person is a living, walking chemical laboratory, care must be taken not to hinder the action of the work in this laboratory, for if it is hindered suffering will come sooner or later, for health can only be maintained by the observation of healthful and right living. A sound mind in a sound body is the result of this care. Health, wealth, and morals, depend upon the kind of food that is taken, and plain food, well cooked, is the rule.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF MAN.

Physiology clearly teaches that the body is precedent in the development of a human being. The tiny infant is but a breathing, eating, sleeping bundle of living cells, its movements being simply automatic or governed by an intelligence higher than its own. Mind and character are products of an after development. Men long ago learned, that muscles are made from food, and that there is a very close relation between food and strength, between the taking of food and capacity for muscular and mental work. Athletes are the best example of this muscular power, and their foods are those which produce the highest degree of muscular activity and endurance. If a man overeats or live on a highly seasoned class of food, such as pastry, fats, and sweets, he will find that he can not compete with the man who lives upon a good substantial plain food, such as home-made bread, vegetables, meat, and plain pastry, well cooked, and eaten in the proper amount.

The brain receives one-fifth of the blood in the body, and without good food the blood can not be pure, and without pure blood the brain can not be healthful. A starved brain can not produce good results, and must be weak and unable to produce a high de-

#### FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

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



gree of activity. In an over-fed body the brain activity may be in a still worse condition, by being clogged with waste and refuse material which the overworked digestive organs have been unable to throw off. So in this way the whole system may be starved, or over-fed, and in the latter case an accumulation of unused decomposing food material, harboring myriads of living, swarming microbes, are found in the alimentary canal, tearing down the body tissue and impairing the health and vital action of the body and mind.

Whatever passes into the stomach is absorbed and circulated by the blood all through the body and whatever causes imitating and exciting action is thus carried all through the system.

If the brain becomes overtaxed with blood, sleeplessness, irritability, even frenzy, mania, or insanity, may ensue. Ungovernable disposition, ugly temper, nervousness, and a dissatisfied feeling in the majority of cases, is caused by nothing more or less than indigestion.

#### INTEMPERATE EATING.

If we trace the life of a drunkard back to childhood, we find that it was usually a result of an imperfect nutrient supply, or the result of highly seasoned food, the use of which instilled in him the taste for something stronger. This is also true of the cigarette fiend and the passionately avaricious person. On the contrary, if a mild food is given, and a rigid rule as to quantity be kept, we find a pure, easily controlled, mild temperament, the result of patient, loving, watchful care.

In the main, if the health is impaired by careless or ignorant treatment, diminution in strength of will and a lowering of the moral tone, is the result, the direction of which will be according to the surroundings and circumstances in which the person is placed.

Professor Alcott has remarked that "the purest poets are persons who use no animal food." This assertion finds a strong confirmation in the experience of Lord Byron. Although the lofty genius of a strong man was fully matched by the grossness of his habits. At times he led, for periods of several months, a most correct and virtuous life. He was able to do this, however, only by adhering strictly to a diet, the most abstemious in character, and from which all flesh foods were rigidly excluded, the use of which in his own words gave him the "disposition of a beast." Purity of mind never goes hand in hand with gluttonous habits in eating.

The pages of history show that the degeneracy of the people began with this luxuriousness of diet, and Danti, in his picture of the infernal regions, pictured the glutton and the sensualist in the same circle. In the scriptures we find the same principles, simplicity of life and purity of character, everywhere associated. In the simple life of the shepherd lad, David developed those elements of character which fitted him to become the greatest of all the kings of Israel. Christ taught us simplicity and the necessity of controlling the appetite, in his forty days fast in the wilderness. The appetite must be trained to be the subject, not the master, and a depraved, unnatural appetite is the result of cultivation, more often than it is due to inheritance. The bud is the stage in which to nip this habit, and in nipping this one, a great many are killed which are only the result of this great and primary one.

When we think of the lives that are shut into the dark and gloomy cities, knowing nothing of the pleasures and beauties of life, can we wonder at the crimes and vice which thousands, yes, millions, of human beings revel in, striving to keep themselves miserably wretched beings upon the earth as long as their misery and squalor will permit. Not only is vice and inhumanity associated with the poor and hungry, but it ranks high among those who have a great abundance, for an over supply of this world's goods, is often a great deal worse than an under supply, and statistics show that a larger per cent of Americans die as a result of overeating than of undereating.

A correspondent sends the following remedy for snake bite on man or beast: "Rub turpentine around the bitten place, and over it apply an egg well beaten, with salt enough to make a salve."

## The Young Folks.

Conducted by Ruth Cowgill.

### IN THE HEART OF THE WOODS.

Such beautiful things in the heart of the woods!  
Flowers and ferns and the soft green moss;  
Such love of the birds in the solitudes,  
Where the swift winds glance and the tree tops toss;  
Spaces of silence swept with song,  
Which nobody hears but the God above;  
Spaces where myriad creatures throng,  
Sunning themselves in His guarding love.  
Such safety and peace in the heart of the woods,  
Far from the city's dust and din,  
Where passion nor hate nor man intrudes,  
Nor fashion nor folly has entered in,  
Deeper than hunter's trail hath gone  
Glimmers the tarn where the wild deer drink;  
And fearless and free comes the gentle fawn,  
To peep at herself o'er the grassy brink.  
Such pledge of love in the heart of the woods!  
For the Maker of all things keeps the feast,  
And over the tiny flowered broods  
With care that for ages has never ceased.  
If He cares for this, will He not for thee—  
Thee, wherever thou art to-day?  
Child of an infinite Father, see;  
And safe in such gentlest keeping stay.  
—Margaret Singster.

#### To a Young Writer.

In general, the best advice that can be given to the young person who inclines to write verses is, "Don't." But one hesitates to give such advice because the youth or maiden who might become a poet is usually so shy and sensitive that such admonition would fall like a blighting frost on a delicate flower. Again, versification is harmless. It may lead to waste of time and to habits of dreaming, but there are worse than these.

The KANSAS FARMER, like other publications, receives a great many verses for publication. The editor has a case of this kind in hand now. Perhaps the last letter from the editor to the hopeful writer may benefit others. Here it is:

Dear Sir:—Your verses are somewhat improved over the first draft sent me. But allow me to suggest that you make a careful study of some of the great English and American poets. The strength of their writings gives strength to others; the finish of their products promotes the ability to turn out finished work. Poetry, to be received and admired by readers of the present day, must be perfect in form and must possess a vitality that comes only through strenuous concentration of effort.

I judge from your verses that you are a young man or a boy and that you will derive great advantage from close study of such poets as Longfellow, Whittier and Tennyson. You should also read carefully the works of the great prose writers. Read much. When you shall have done all that can be done to develop your powers, you will still find that good writing is no lazy man's work, but requires strenuous effort. Practice will do much in developing facility of expression, but only concentrated exertion, only the melting of the thought and sentiment in the furnace within you, can bring forth the refined gold for which the literary world is calling. You must be able to maintain a hot fire in this furnace.

These suggestions are written for your benefit. They are but a small part of what might be said with advantage. After you shall have worked along these lines for six months, send me a sample of the best you are then able to produce and I may have further to suggest.

Yours very truly,

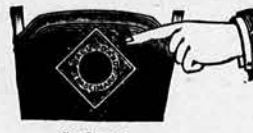
It may be observed that this young man writes a fairly good, plain hand, spells, capitalizes, and punctuates correctly, and has good thoughts in his verses. But they need improving. Doubtless readers of the KANSAS FARMER will join with the editor in hoping that the verses which shall be produced six months hence will appear in print.

#### The Jewish Race Today.

There is no race, considered as a whole, with its past and present more interesting than the Jews. No race has endured as has this one, keeping its national traditions, its language, its ceremonies, and ancient superstitions, for six thousand years.

Almost every large city, of both the old and the new world, has its Jew quarter, which is called the ghetto. Within these ghettos, the Jews live a life of their own, quite different and distinct from the life of the great world without. Many of the inhabitants of the ghettos never leave their gates, never mingle with the outside world.

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### FOR THE LITTLE ONES

#### DOROTHY'S SHOE.

Poor Dorothy D., here's such a to-do!  
In crossing the field she has lost a shoe!  
She has looked in the hedges and looked all about her,  
And the picknicking party is starting without her!

"It's just too annoying!" cries Dorothy D.,  
"I shall miss all the games and the beautiful tea."  
I've got my best hat and I've got my best frock.  
But how can I go in one shoe and a sock?"  
A cow in the meadow is saying: "Moo, moo!"  
What a bother and fuss all about an old shoe!  
It's lost, and, what's more, you'll not find it, I fear.  
For the fact is I found it and ate it, my dear!"  
—Selected.

#### Jack Frost's Visit.

Little Jack Frost lives away up north.  
His father is the North Wind and his mother is a big white Snow-cloud. Sometimes his father goes on long journeys, and takes little Jack with him. Jack likes this very much, and follows the North Wind over the fields and over the river, and sometimes even into the houses. But the flowers are not glad to see him. The trees groan when the North Wind comes near, and mournfully drop their leaves, when Jack Frost touches them. The sparkling, laughing, water shivers, and covers its head with an icy hood. But the children laugh and clap their hands, for they love the pretty picture the quiet little artist paints upon the windows, and they think of the skating and all the fun the winter brings.

One day when Jack was at home with his mother, the Snow-cloud, his father came in, roaring and blustering. "Come, son," he said, in his big hearty voice, "you must come with me today. We have work to do. It is time to put the flowers to sleep, and knock down the walnuts, and cover the water with its icy sheet." So Jack Frost climbed upon the North Wind's back, and soon, with a rush and a roar, they were in Kansas.

First thing, Jack saw a little girl starting off to school and ran slyly up and nipped her nose. Then he ran to meet all the little girls and boys and greeted them with stinging little blows on cheek and nose.

"Oh! Jack Frost has come," they cried, "and winter will soon be here," and they ran and laughed, for they thought Jack Frost was a good playfellow.

Then Jack went creeping along the ground. "Good morning, little flowers," he whispered softly, kissing each little upturned flower-face. Then they all closed their eyes and dropped their heads, and went fast asleep, to await the spring in their cool earthy beds.

Jack next visited the walnut trees. He touched each nut with his little cold fingers, and they dropped quickly to the ground. While he was in the tree-tops, he peeped into the birds' nests hanging

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there. Each one was empty. "Oh, the little birds have all gone," he said to himself. "The nests are empty and desolate, and the birds are now safe and happy in their warm Southern homes."

Father North Wind came hurrying along just then. "Come, boy," he said. "It is time to go home." Tomorrow they will bring Mother Snow-cloud with them. She will put a soft blanket over all the sleeping flowers and trees, and cover the earth with a beautiful sheet.

## Horticulture.

### Varieties of Apples.

The subject of varieties of apples to plant, is an ever-present and ever-important one. The Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station has investigated the question of varieties for that State. While conditions in Missouri and Kansas are not identical, the discussion of varieties for Missouri can not fail to interest and instruct Kansas orchardists. The Missouri inquiry was directed to a large number of commercial orchardists. Following is the experiment station's summary discussion of varieties for a commercial orchard:

#### NIXONITE (OZARK MAMMOTH).

The Nixonite is grown to a considerable extent in Southeastern Missouri. Judge L. B. Woodside, at Salem, considers it one of the most valuable varieties. The following history of the variety is furnished by M. Butterfield, of Farmington, Mo.: "The Nixonite originated on the farm of M. Nixon, near Hopewell, some fifty or seventy-five years ago. It came up from a seed alongside of an old lead mine."

Judge Woodside writes that the variety was introduced by John Beauford, of Reynolds County, and that the trees were scattered throughout the Counties of South Central Missouri. The Nixonite is a large yellow apple, coarse flesh, flavor acid, a good keeper, and is recommended as a splendid cooking apple. It comes into bearing late, and is said to produce heavy crops on old trees.

The apple known in Wright County, Missouri, as Ozark Mammoth appears to be identical with Nixonite. Apples from Southeastern Missouri were compared with apples taken from Wright County, at the State Horticultural meeting, at Farmington, in December, 1900, and pronounced identical by expert judges. In tracing up the history of the apple called Ozark Mammoth, it is learned that the trees of this variety were brought from Southeastern Missouri, some thirty to forty years ago, and were planted near Mountain Grove. Dr. I. R. Lane, of Mountain Grove, has quite a large acreage of this variety in bearing. There are a number of small orchards, scattered here and there in this neighborhood, that have been bearing several years. Judging from the crops borne here, it does not possess the qualities necessary for a reliable commercial apple, but it is valuable for a family orchard, and also, perhaps, for commercial purposes where a special market is to be reached, although the Grimes Golden would be preferable. The variety does not come into bearing early enough to make it desirable for a commercial apple.

#### PAYNE'S KEEPER.

This variety originated on the J. G. Payne farm, near Everton, Missouri, which is now owned by the Payne sisters. They have two hundred acres of it in bearing. The following history of the apple is taken from a printed circular published by the late J. G. Payne, in January, 1891:

"This apple is supposed to have originated from a North Carolina seed, from the fact that the orchard was started from seeds brought from that State fifty years ago. Samples of the fruit were taken to the Horticultural Society meeting, at Springfield, Mo., about fourteen years ago, when it was pronounced a seedling. I then employed John Warren, living five miles Northwest of Springfield, to graft and grow for me one hundred trees of this variety, to 2 years old, and I now have eighty-four of them bearing. The old tree died the next summer after Warren grafted from it.

"The appearance of the tree is very much the same as that of Ben Davis, with a somewhat rounder top, and tougher limbs, and seems to be an unusually thrifty tree.

"The apple, from the time the bloom drops until it is as large as a partridge egg, is as blue as a blue plum. The season is from January to June, though it has been kept the entire year. It is of a fine rich flavor, and is a very prolific bearer. The leaves hang on the trees longer than on any other variety. The

original tree was a very thrifty bearer for at least thirty years."

This variety is a good bearer, and is highly spoken of by growers who have fruited it. The apple is medium in size, well colored, good quality, nearly sweet. It is a good keeper, hence it is known as Payne's Late Keeper.

#### BEN DAVIS.

This is the leading commercial apple in Missouri, and is the leading sort in many sections of other States as well. It produces good crops on a greater variety of soils than other varieties, and is the most productive variety grown in the State. The fruit always sells well because of its attractive appearance in the market. It is a good keeper, and good all-round market variety. It comes into bearing young, and bears regular crops. It is too well known to need further mention here.

#### GANO.

Gano resembles Ben Davis in tree and in fruit, except that the apples are of a dark red, much more highly colored than Ben Davis, and it is claimed by some that there is some difference in quality. However, the texture of the fruit is quite similar to Ben Davis. This variety is mentioned in the list as one of the leading varieties for commercial planting, and by a large number of orchardists as one of the three leading varieties. It is claimed by some that it is equal to Ben Davis in bearing qualities, and equally as profitable for commercial planting. Others say that it does not bear as well as Ben Davis, one year taken with another, and that not so large a per cent of the fruit is perfect as with Ben Davis. It is claimed also that the Gano does not do so well on the thin lands as does the Ben Davis, but more nearly approaches it, or equals it, on heavier land. It is a beautiful apple and is always highly colored.

It is a native Missouri seedling, and was named for Mr. W. G. Gano, of Parkville.

#### JONATHAN.

This variety is grown quite extensively in some sections of South Missouri, for a commercial apple. The chief objection to it is that it ripens too early for a desirable commercial sort, in the Southern part of the State. It is necessary to put the fruit in cold storage soon after it is gathered to keep it for market, but where this is done the apples are in good condition for Christmas trade, and they usually bring fancy prices. In North Missouri, it ripens later and is highly recommended in some sections as a commercial variety. Being a descendant of Esopus Spitzenburg it is of high quality, and the fine quality and high color of the fruit makes it a desirable apple for the fancy trade, and it always commands a good price even when apples are plentiful. It is a safe variety to plant where the location is such that the fruit can be put into cold storage quickly after it is ripe.

#### GRIMES GOLDEN.

This apple also ripens somewhat early, and it is best that it be put in cold storage soon after it is harvested. Where the location is such that the fruit can be put into a local cold storage from the orchards, the best results can be obtained, otherwise, it should be grown in sufficient quantities to ship to storage in car-load lots.

It is productive, the quality of the fruit is fine, and where it can be handled properly, it is a desirable market sort. The quality insures a good price for the fruit. It should have a place in every family orchard, and many large growers are planting it extensively in commercial orchards.

#### ARKANSAS (MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.)

It is recommended by some for commercial planting, and by others discarded. It is a fine large apple, and but for the fact that it is a shy bearer, especially on young trees, it would be recommended for general planting. In addition to being a shy bearer, it is subject to apple scab. The apple is large and highly colored, and the quality is good. It is often called a big Winesap, and the name Mammoth Black Twig was given it on account of the fact that the Winesap was called Black Twig in the locality where the Mammoth Black Twig originated, and as this variety resembles a Winesap but is larger, it was called locally Mammoth Black Twig. It is not so productive as Winesap, of which it is supposed to be a seedling. The variety originated in Washington County, Ark., and the original tree, which is about 70 years old, is yet bearing bountiful crops of fruit.

#### WINESAP.

It does well in some sections of South Missouri, especially on good soil, but it has been discarded by a number of growers because on old trees the apples are too small, and it is subject to apple



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The State lines will be marked by walks, in cinders, red gravel, or some other material. In each State reservation, will be shown the economic plants produced in the State and for which the State is known. The corn of Kansas, the wheat of the Middle States, the cotton, tobacco, and sugarcane of the Southern States, and the orange and pineapple of Florida, will all be shown. Those plants which do not grow in this latitude normally, will be forced under glass, in hot beds. Mr. Spillman says that two acres will be sufficient to carry out this plan, allowing an acre 200 by 400 feet. This would make the State of Illinois about 75 feet long.

With this map spread on the southern slope, in the place allotted, it would appear from the Agricultural Building Hill like a bird's eye view of the United States, while the visitor walking on the paths would, so far as vegetation was concerned, be traveling through the country.

The outdoor exhibit will have a number of additional features, which will make it the most remarkable agricultural exhibit ever made on earth. The outdoor exhibit is a novelty. It was tried in miniature at two former American expositions, but at those expositions it was confined to grasses and forage plants. The range of the present outdoor exhibit is shown by the following points which will be covered by it:

1. A cereal exhibit, in which will be shown growing every species of wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, emmer, spelt and Einkorn. As there are over 4,000 varie-

scab, and it is claimed by many that the trees do not grow well. However, there are localities in South Missouri where Winesap is productive, and where large quantities of fine apples of this variety are grown. In the localities where it is known to do well, it is safe to plant it, as it is a valuable apple. It does best on heavy soil, and is not desirable to plant on light hill soils. It is valuable for a family orchard and no family orchard is complete without it. Its quality is very fine, and it always commands a good price.

#### HUNTSMAN (HUNTSMAN'S FAVORITE.)

This variety is subject to bitter rot, and for that reason it is not advisable to plant it in commercial orchards. It sunburns some seasons and is affected by apple scab. Bitter rot often attacks it earlier than the other varieties in the orchard and it is liable to spread from it to other varieties not so subject to the disease. If it were not subject to this disease it would find a place in the commercial orchards. The apples usually sell for fancy prices, and it is considered a standard variety by many growers.

#### YORK IMPERIAL.

York Imperial has been grown to some extent, in nearly all localities in South Missouri, and by some is recommended as one of the leading sorts, while by others it is not considered desirable. It is productive, and the fruit is of good quality and appearance. It originated in the East, and is said to do well over a large area; however, as a general thing, it is not as satisfactory as Ben Davis and Gano.

#### RAWLEY'S JANET (JENITON).

It is not adapted to South Missouri for several reasons. The apples are too small, they rot before maturity some seasons, and are liable to crack open during wet weather. Ingram is much better for this section, and takes the place of it as a market variety in all respects. In the Northern part of the State it is considered of more value.

#### ROME BEAUTY.

It is an uncertain bearer, and often a considerable amount of the fruit falls off before maturity. Owing to the high quality of the fruit, it is desirable for a family orchard, but as a general thing it is not profitable for a commercial apple, on account of its unproductiveness. However, it does better in some locations than in others, but it is not a safe variety to recommend for general planting, although some growers recommend it for planting in some locations.

#### WILLOW TWIG.

This variety is so subject to the disease known as bitter rot, that it is not desirable to plant in South Missouri. As a general thing it is almost impossible to secure a crop of Willow Twig apples, on account of this disease. And then bitter rot spreads from the Willow Twig trees to other varieties adjoining. Therefore, many of the prominent growers are contemplating cutting out all of the Willow Twig trees in their orchards, and it should not be planted under any circumstances in South Missouri; but where bitter rot does not injure the crops the variety is of value for planting.

#### LOWELL.

The Lowell is a fine summer apple, and is recommended by some for a family orchard. It is quite subject to bitter rot in some localities, and is being discarded on that account. It is not a safe variety to plant for this reason.

#### Monster Garden Map of States.

Space has been allotted in the western part of the World's Fair grounds, for a great garden map of the United States. The map will constitute a part of the exhibit of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and will have a southern exposure, well suited for the purpose. Two acres will be taken up with this map.



ties of wheat, and some hundreds of corn, the extent of this exhibit may be judged.

2. Plants will be shown afflicted with various diseases, and one-half of the plants will be treated scientifically, to show how the disease may be eliminated. Thus, potatoes will be inoculated with blight, and half the plants treated to kill the blight. Smutted oats will be shown under the same conditions.

3. Plant breeding, or crossing of varieties, will be shown by offering the parent plants and the hybrid growing between. Many varieties of hybrid wheats, and of garden vegetables hybridized to produce strange varieties, will be shown.

4. The treatment of sand dunes, with vegetation to bind the loose sand and prevent it from blowing under storm winds, will be shown. The department has prepared binding grass which grows on the sand and makes the shifty dunes a solid soil. Dunes will be shown in the exhibit covered with vegetation.

5. An ideal farm covered with crops which follow in rotation, in extensive farming, will be shown. The rotation as produced in the best farm is: First, corn; second, oats; third, clover and timothy. On an area of a few rods long, this farm can easily be shown.

6. Growing crops for seed, and the methods and machinery in use on well equipped seed farms will be shown. Plants of living varieties will be used, so that the gathering of seed may go on throughout the exposition.

7. Dr. R. H. True, the expert in charge of the division of medical plants, has prepared a large list of plants that grow normally in this latitude, which will be shown alive and growing.

8. The tropical plants of the American island possessions, will be shown outdoors, in classes, as well as the primitive agricultural implements, which the natives use in tilling the soil.

9. New economic plants which are under cultivation in other countries, will be shown in this exhibit, to demonstrate the possibility of cultivating them in this latitude.

10. The common poisonous plants, such as the loco and the poison hemlock, which create havoc among stock, will be shown, in order that the farmer may learn to identify them and thus circumscribe the damage they do. Poison-ivy, poison-oak, poison-shumac, and such plants will also be shown, each properly placarded that the visitor may know them.

11. Fibre plants, such as flax, hemp, cotton, jute, and sisal, will be shown, together with the products from them in various stages.

12. A school garden, such as is used in some of the Eastern States in instructing public school pupils in nature, will be maintained, showing not only the ordinary decorative plants, such as dahlias, asters, and hollyhocks, but garden vegetables, also, such as the radish, cabbage, turnip, and cauliflower will have a place here.

Mr. Spillman believes that ten acres will be sufficient for all these purposes. He, himself, will have charge of the grasses and forage plants. The details of the other exhibits will be worked out by the heads of departments. M. A. Carleton will have charge of the cereals, V. K. Chesnut will have charge of the poisonous plants, L. H. Dewey will have charge of the fiber plants.

Dr. B. T. Galloway, the chief of the

Bureau of Plant Industry, and his assistant, A. F. Woods, will be in charge of the exhibit.

#### A New and Destructive Apple Rot.

H. J. EUSTACE, NEW YORK EXPERIMENT STATION.

An unusual and serious trouble with harvested apples has appeared in western New York. It is confined entirely to scabby apples. A white or pinkish mildew appears upon the scab spots and transforms them into brown, sunken, bitter, rotten spots. On very scabby apples these rotten spots soon coalesce and ruin the fruit.

The damage done is enormous. In Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne counties, thousands of barrels of apples have been ruined. The varieties most affected are Greening and Fall Pippin.

Upon investigation it was found that the white mildew on the scab spots is the cause of the rot, and that it is a distinct fungus having no connection with the scab fungus. The scab itself will not rot a fruit, but it breaks the skin wherever it grows and thereby makes an opening for this other fungus to get into the apple and rot it.

Traces of the rot are sometimes found upon apples while still on the trees, but the greatest damage is done during the sweating process, either in piles on the ground or in barrels. Apples barreled immediately after picking and placed at once in cold storage seem to escape the trouble, but it is liable to appear later when the fruit is placed upon the market.

A preventive of the rot is much desired, but at present none is known. Investigations in this line are now in progress at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

The whole trouble can be traced back to a lack of thorough spraying. Had the apples been kept free from scab by spraying, the white rot fungus could do them no harm in storage. However, the past season has been exceptionally favorable for scab and spraying has been less effective than usual.

### Miscellany.

#### ROAD INQUIRY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A road is surveyed through a farm on the section line. To whom does the timber in the road belong? SUBSCRIBER.  
Argonia, Sumner County.

The editor has submitted this inquiry to T. F. Garver, of Topeka, formerly of the Court of Appeals, who states that it makes no difference whether the road is to be opened on the section line or elsewhere through the farm. In either case, the timber belongs to the owner of the land and will remain his unless the appraisers, in addition to allowing for the value of the land, allow also for the value of the timber. In the latter case the timber will belong to the county. If no allowance be made for the timber the owner may remove it, but if he fail to take it out of the way within a reasonable time but leave it to obstruct the road, the road overseer may remove it.

#### The Dairy Industry in Kansas.

While figures for the current year showing the volume of business done in the dairy industry are not available, we all know from the interest taken by farmers, by the demand for dairy breeding stock, by the large number of sales of hand separators and by the immense volume of business transacted by the creamery companies, that the dairy industry has already become one of the most potent factors in the prosperity which we now enjoy.

Kansas has already become one of the first of the breeding States for beef and pork-producing animals, and the proper utilization of her alfalfa and other rich feeds in the production of milk will soon give her a proud position among the dairy States.

Kansas has won her reputation among States largely through the excellent work of her State Board of Agriculture. Even during the seasons of drouths and poor crops the outsider has never been allowed to lose interest in Kansas. Her population is now largely made up of the brightest breeders and most intelligent farmers, who have been induced to come here and locate by the facts shown in the KANSAS FARMER and the reports of the State Board of Agriculture.

As prices for land increase in the older States, the broad prairies and alfalfa fields of Kansas will have greater attractions for the farmer and breeder. Dairy farming is an industry which can go hand in hand with beef and pork

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

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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.

production and will serve only to develop more fully the resources of the State. With our immense acreage of alfalfa and kafir-corn the dairy farmer is practically independent of weather conditions and he has a sure and regular source of income which the crop raising farmer does not possess. It is one of the tenets of our philosophy that no farmer should ever haul his grain or hay to market, but should drive it on foot. But when he becomes a manufacturer, as he must in some degree in dairy farming, we are glad to see the hand separator adopted as a means of condensing his product into a more valuable and portable form.

This great dairy industry which has helped to make Kansas famous has attained its present magnitude without the benefit of the fostering care of the State in any appreciable degree. In foreign countries as well as in several States in the union this industry has been encouraged by legislation, and a small sum invested in this manner has always brought large returns. Money appropriated for our State Board of Agriculture is not thought of as an expense but as an investment. The same ought to be true for the encouragement of the dairy industry. So firmly convinced are we of this fact that we suggest that our next legislature should see to it that this industry is properly recognized and a competent officer placed in charge who would have power to regulate the business, enforce the laws and give expert instruction at farmers' institutes and through the publications of his office. We believe that this officer should be placed at the head of a bureau in the department of agriculture and under the direction of its secretary, and that means should be provided for the prosecution of the necessary work and the publication of its reports.

#### To Start a Dairy Herd.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The undersigned tiller-of-the-soil is desirous of building up a dairy herd. Being on the shadowy side of life I do not wish to experiment, but think there are others who read the KANSAS FARMER who have the experimental knowledge and will give it freely for the benefit of their brother farmers. If we farmers will give for publication what we know, not our theories, then we will be of great benefit to each other, and will also help the Old Reliable, which is strong in the faith and standing squarely for Kansas and her farmers. I have learned many things that have been contributed by others through reading the KANSAS FARMER, and I hope to give something in return. If some of the brothers will give me their practical experience, it will help me and many others who are striving to make dairying profitable. Kansas has cheese factories, creameries, and skimming stations galore, but few of their patrons have dairy cattle, "neither fish nor flesh," so to speak. I wish to commence right now. Don't speak all at once, brother farmers.

What shall I use to top my herd, Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, or Red-Polled? I prefer the Red-Polled if they are good dairy cattle. I hope to hear from some one who has tried this strain for dairying, so as to test the quantity and length of time they will give milk. To give quantity or weight of each cow's milk, with test, for one year would be better. I wish to hear from the other breeds mentioned also. Milkers are what I want. Now, brothers, tell us of your successes. If we were to write up our failures, and the Old Reliable would print them, there would be no room for anything else soon but failures, and if we spread out too much in telling what we wish to explain, and the editor trims or reduces it to suit himself, let's not get wrathful, for we are given to spreading out too much in our farming, which is our business, and as writing is not, our liability is to spread. But with all of the ups and downs, the late and the early hours, the hot and the cold winds, the long yellow summer days in harvest time, and the lowing of the milch cows, who would not be a farmer, especially a Kansas farmer, with the Old Reliable to cheer us on our way, keeping us informed as to what is being done in our great State, of its institutions, of one KANSAS FARMER, one Kansas, and one Secretary Coburn. FARMER.  
Pomona, Franklin County.

#### The Philippines as Seen by a Capable Kansas Man.

Mr. David G. Fairchild, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has been engaged for several years in exploring the four corners of the earth in search of plants, shrubs, or trees which may be profitably propagated in the United States. His latest communication to the Secretary of Agriculture gives valuable and interesting information as to things that grow in the Philippines. He says:

"Judging from the large quantities of very excellent timber which have been used in the construction of churches and houses, the forests must have contained and still possess a wealth of extraordinary good tropical wood. Polished floors made of fourteen-inch boards, as straight as if newly laid and without a check, are a rarity elsewhere in the tropics, and such a floor as that of the Jesuit church (in Manila), which is as smooth as marble, made of large squares of hard wood, would be a novelty anywhere. In the astronomical observatory is a dark mahogany-brown table top, six feet wide and twelve feet long, of native 'harra' wood, which shows the large size to which these trees grow and corroborates the statements made in works of travel as well as by officers that large forests of giant trees exist, into the hollow stumps of some of which it is possible to ride on horseback.

"With such valuable timbers the problem of their protection and exploitation becomes an important one, notwithstanding the well-understood fact that

### Talk No. 15.

## UNEQUAL.

There are a good many eyes which do not see objects as well in one direction as in another. They may see vertical lines more distinctly than horizontal. They may be able to see the clock hands better when they point to six and twelve than when they point to nine and three, or vice versa. This condition is called astigmatism. The eye is in better focus one way than the other. There are a great many eyes in this condition. Fully two-fifths of the people are subject to it. While in many cases it is not so marked as to be noticeable the defect exists just the same. It is one of the most frequent causes for headache that we have. There is nothing that will relieve the trouble except glasses made especially for each particular case. The glass must be made stronger in one direction than in the other. No ready made glass will ever correct the defect. I make a specialty of correcting astigmatism. My exclusive attention is given to fitting glasses.

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comparatively few tropical cabinet woods pay for exportation to Europe and America. The Dutch have shown in Java what can be done in the forest management of a tropical island and their system is well worth study.

"The agricultural problems to be solved (in the Philippines) and the botanical explorations to be made are very attractive and offer an interesting life to any young man who is willing to work for the interests of a native race like the Philippines and identify himself with the development of a rich tropical archipelago."

Reviewing the agricultural prospects of the islands, Mr. Fairchild says: "The cultivation of tea is a possibility, but the profits will depend largely on the price of labor, which has been gradually rising since the American occupation of the islands. Coffee of a reputed excellent quality was once grown in the islands, but the trees were destroyed by an insect pest, of which Dr. Garel informed me, the life history has been, at least in part, studied out. Good grades of cotton have been produced, and the culture of Sea Island and Egyptian varieties has been suggested as likely to yield profitable returns and form an article of export. It is probable that some of the islands possess a climate especially suited for cotton culture. The small island of Lombok, in the Dutch East Indies, it is said, grows a good quality of cotton for export, and its culture is entirely in the hands of the natives."

"The Manila hemp industry is still a monopoly, although the plant grows well in other tropical regions and could be easily cultivated in the straits settlements, according to Dr. Ridley, of the botanical gardens of Singapore. According to information furnished by one of the largest hemp exporters in Manila, the methods of culture are those practiced with any semi-wild plant, it being grown over a large area of forest land, especially in the regions about Albay."

"The problem of increased production is not the cultivation of more hemp plants to a given area, but the invention of a machine of large capacity for extracting the fiber. With the old hand machines, which require only three men to operate them and are carried on the heads of the operators into the forests of the hemp plant, the extraction is done so slowly that for every stalk that is cut and stripped into fiber at least five are left to decay in the field. The rapidity with which the fiber deteriorates after the stalks are cut has so far prevented the work of extraction being done at one central point. Increased means of transportation might make such a central factory possible."

"The manager of one of the largest tobacco factories, for which Manila is famous, asserted that the quality of the leaf received from the native growers was inferior to what it had been twenty years ago, and, although it was well known that the original seed was imported from Havana, no late importations of good tobacco seed from Cuba had been made. The distribution by the government of a large quantity of the best Cuban and Sumatra seed is an experiment well worth making, and the careful selection of the seed from the best Manila-grown strains is a matter of prime importance, considering the very large dividends paid by the Sumatra companies out of sales made principally in America and the possibility of there being produced in the Philippines a cigar wrapper equal to the famous Sumatran."

"There is a great variety of native-made fabrics which are most diaphanous in nature. These are woven in plain but pretty patterns, and are so universally worn by the natives of even the poorer classes that they give the street and market scenes an appearance of neatness and bright color not

met with elsewhere in the East. The fabrics are made from the Manila hemp fiber and that of the native pineapple, and are often shot with threads of bright-colored silk. Though of a harsh texture and objectionable when worn next to the skin, they are easily washed and starched, and are of great durability. The Chinese of Singapore are said to pay big prices for this pineapple cloth, of which they make their loose comfortable jackets. It is possible that the improved machinery and an increasing Chinese demand may make the manufacture of these Manila fabrics a paying industry. As yet the fiber of the pine is obtained chiefly by means of primitive machines worked by hand."

"The prospects for rubber cultivation are as yet unexplored. There may be localities where the Para rubber trees can be grown and will yield paying amounts of rubber, but the occurrence of a pronounced dry season on most of the islands will probably reduce the flow, as it does in Ceylon, below the point of profitable cultivation. An early survey of the islands with this in view should be made and experimental groves set out if necessary. The employment of an expert acquainted with rubber cultivation might save the colony much time and money, as he could point out the regions in which the rubber trees would be most likely to succeed."

"For the orchid hunter the rich and little explored island of Mindanao will yield many new treasures. It is considered by a successful orchid fancier and breeder, of Manila, as the most promising island in the archipelago for this family of plants. The Manila markets have a large variety of native vegetables and fruits, but the absence of such a superior vegetable as the alligator pear and the great scarcity of the tropical yam, upon which the blacks of Jamaica live, indicate that there are many lines along which profitable plant introduction may be made."

"Although the inertia of the Oriental native will be a constant drawback to the introduction of new cultures, such successful examples as those furnished by the introduction of the cotton plant into Egypt during the civil war and the civilizing effects of the introduction of coffee among the savage headhunters of Northern Celebes in 1822 should be encouragement to induce our government to try on a larger scale the civilizing effects of the introduction and improvement of tropical plants in the islands."

#### 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.

The postoffice authorities have a plan by which in three years to complete arrangements for rural free delivery of mail throughout the United States. Unexpectedly rural free delivery is proving a paying investment for Uncle Sam.

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

Farming is like a Waterbury watch, you must keep winding to make it go. The KANSAS FARMER will help to make it go.



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#### Grange Department.

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

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

##### NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

##### KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

##### Fine Report from Osage County.

Mrs. Jennie E. Heberling, master of Hurricane Grange, sends the following account of Grange work in Osage County. We wish her example might be followed by many others. E. W. W.

Osage County Pomona Grange met at Lyndon, October 18, this being the third meeting since its organization. The weather was fine and the attendance large.

The event of the day was the conferring of the fifth degree. As Hurricane Grange contained all the fifth degree members but one in this county, it was decided at the last regular meeting of Pomona Grange to request Hurricane to organize a team for the purpose of initiating the candidates for that degree at the next meeting. The request was granted and Hurricane Grange procured the necessary paraphernalia (which has since become the property of the Pomona Grange), and proceeded to get ready for the work.

A class of twenty-three was conducted through the mysteries of this beautiful degree, the work of which was exemplified in an impressive and pleasing manner; about seventy-five Patrons partook of the fruit feast, which proved to be very refreshing. It is fortunate for Pomona Grange that the first year of its existence has been guided by as able a man as the present master, W. T. Dickson. He is well posted in Grange work, laws and rulings, and is fearless in enforcing them.

The Grange cause is thriving generally in this county. There was a new grange organized about the middle of October, so I hear.

Hurricane Grange has been improving her hall this summer. The stage has been entirely removed and the space included in the parlor, while a partition with folding doors has been run across the west end of the room, making a good-sized dining-room. Everything has been thoroughly cleaned and we are going to keep it that way. The parlor has been treated to a new carpet, and we are all ready for company. Come and see us.

The delegate convention to elect delegates to State Grange met also October 18. This resulted in the election of Joseph Allison, of Richview, and W. T. Dickson, of Hurricane; their alternates are Mr. Johnson and A. Radcliff of the same granges.

##### Items from the Grange Bulletin.

The Grange is getting itself together for a great fall and winter campaign for members and for increased usefulness.

The lecturer's hour ought not pass without a mention of the importance of the Bulletin to every member of the Grange.

Going to the grange when you have nothing else to do is poor policy and bad practice. Make your duty your habit and it will become your joy.

Agitation and organization are the strength of the farmers' cause. The Bulletin is the agitator; the Grange is the organization which is to do the

great work for the farmer. Help the cause along.

Whisper in the ear of the neighbor who is on the outside that it will be well for him to join the Grange. Now is the time to get him in. When you have him, help him to get into the habit of attending regularly.

How about the Grange library? Is it growing? Is it used by a large number of your members? If it is not, it may be that the books have all been read and that a new supply is needed. Buy books and read books. It will pay.

Five sets of cyclopedias will be given to five granges. How will the lucky ones be selected? Read the advertisement of the banners. The books will go to granges that try for the banners and fail. Of course we want the banners to be nobly won.

The politicians are teaching us lessons of cooperation and organization; they work together, and never lose sight of the fact that machinery is essential to the best work. Machinery is necessary—sometimes to counteract the effects of the "machine."

Give the younger members a chance. Of course they have equal rights on the floor of the Grange; but it is to be remembered that the young and the timid are slow to assert their rights. Draw them out and get them to do their best for you and for themselves.

Odd times on the farm give opportunity for personal improvement and for the improvement of the farm itself. Some things that ought to be done during the very busy season are put off till there is more time or less work. It is to be remembered that what needs to be done in July, and is not done then, still needs to be done in October, and the sooner the better.

A little work among your neighbors to extend the circulation of the Bulletin will bear fruit later on in increased interest in the Grange and its work. You can strengthen your grange by getting its members and neighbors who ought to be members to subscribe for the representative Grange paper.

There is a time for all things; but all the time in the Grange must not be devoted to any one thing. Business at the hour for business; the literary program during the lecturer's hour; a good time socially at recess and at other appropriate times; fun at the proper hour; real and serious work most of the time—that is the way to make your work interesting and helpful.

Does the Grange pay? The question is old. The answer depends upon circumstances. The man who will not work ought not to expect pay. In the Grange those who work find that the Grange is a good paymaster; but those who will not work hardly expect to get the same wages as the workers. Take a hint; earn your wages by diligent and faithful labor, and you may be sure of your reward.

There are only two ways of doing a thing, and only one of them is right. Get the KANSAS FARMER and do right.



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## 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.

### A Growing Kansas Concern.

One of the creditable exhibits of dairy machinery at the National Butter-Makers' Convention, at Milwaukee, was that of the Jensen Manufacturing Company, of Topeka, Kans. Although this company is of recent origin, it is pushing to the front with a line of machinery adapted to the needs of the creamery business, as it is conducted on the central churning system. The specialties of this company are the Jensen Pasteurizer, a very efficient and satisfactory machine; the Jensen milk heater, which is, without doubt, the best on the market; a new cream vat, of which many good things were said at the convention, and which promises a good thing for the large creameries at least; a cream and milk cooler, which are models of compactness and good workmanship; and a new hand tester, for either short- or long-necked bottles, something which every skimming-station ought to have if not fitted with a steam tester, which will do the same work.

The long-necked bottles sent out with this tester are of the type we are pleased to call the Continental bottle, to give it a distinguishing name. It differs from the other long-necked bottles in that the scale is divided into 30 per cent, and each per cent is divided into fifths, the same as the ordinary milk-bottle. The Continental Creamery Company were the first to adopt this bottle, at the suggestion of the writer, and it has proved a success. Other Kansas creameries have also adopted it recently. The new tester, made by the Jensen Manufacturing Company, will make its use possible in every Kansas skimming-station, and insure more perfect work in cream testing. E. H. W.

### The Dairy Cow and the Weather.

JOSEPH GOODE.

This subject does not have the attention that it should have. In regard to the value of protection in the winter, from the storms and sudden changes in the weather, I can say that there is a large per cent of profit in favor of protection. A man may say that he can not afford to build a barn that will cost several hundred dollars. This is the view that some take of the barn question.

A good and comfortable protection does not necessarily mean a several-hundred-dollar barn, although a good barn is preferred if the person building feels able to spend the required amount of money that is needed to build it.

A good barn to-day is different from what was called a good barn several years ago. The main requirements for a good dairy barn are good ventilation, plenty of sunlight, and a temperature not below 40° or above 60°.

As a great many men are not able to build a good barn, a comparatively cheap shed can be built, which will afford far more protection than a barbed-wire fence or a board fence, or perhaps a wagon box which may happen to be left in the lot.

As to the value of protection during the year, we need only to refer to a few experiments that have been made along that line, by men who are authority upon the subject. In comparison with the beef cattle, in Henry's "Feeds and Feeding," we find that the dairy cow is more in need of shelter on account of being in so much thinner flesh. And, while the steer is putting its food onto its body for meat and protection, the cow is putting her food into the milk pail, and, if necessary, although lacking in flesh, she will discontinue the use of some of her flesh to fill the milk pail. Professor Henry says that a cow should be housed in a dry and well-ventilated barn, the temperature of which should not go below 40° or above 60° during the winter, and which should also be supplied with abundant sunlight. In all of the various experiments with steers, the results are in favor of protection, and if it pays to shed the fat steer, how much more it will pay to shed the cow.

An experiment by Professor Plumb, of Indiana, shows a saving of feed of \$4.23, value of extra milk \$2.79, increase of 231 pounds of gain, valued at \$5.77, or a total amount of gain by sheltering six cows for forty days to be \$12.79 or \$4.26 for one.

In another experiment, Professor Plumb says that in the case of winter rains there seems to be no question as to their bad effect. A single example: November 17, 18, and 19, 1900, were rainy days. From the day before, to the day

# The Empire the Winner



The well advertised contest is over and the victory is the Empire's. "Empire! Empire! what is that? That's what gets the butter-fat! If you try one you will see, it's a winner from A to Z."

Before the contest had begun, the Empire men discovered that the De Laval agents were a little premature and had circulars printed for the purpose of distributing to the farmers attending the contest, reading as follows:

### "THE DE LAVAL THE WINNER."

"Proven to be the easiest to wash, the easiest to run, the simplest in construction, the most durable, and also, that it works under many hard conditions that no other Separator can handle. The Empire refused to run their Separator under hard conditions, but the De Laval was run under every hard condition that was asked for. The De Laval also proved its claim that their 450 lbs. capacity Separator is equal to 600 lbs. 'claimed' capacity in any other make of

Separator. Let us place a De Laval with you on trial to show you that it is superior to any Separator made."

This is evidence that the De Laval people had anticipated results, but when the verdict was rendered by the gentlemen acting as judges—Mr. W. C. Robinson, president First National Bank, Winfield; Mr. Markham, of Hackney, and Mr. Cranston, of Eatonville, both prominent farmers—it proved to be a complete Waterloo for the De Laval people, who were crushed completely out of sight, and the circulars printed prematurely were not brought to the light of day.

We, the J. P. Baden Produce Co., special selling agents for the Empire Cream Separator, desire to call the attention of all dairymen and farmers in general to this contest which was forced upon us by the De Laval agents. The contest was conducted under the supervision of the gentlemen above mentioned, with E. B. Buck, editor of Albright's Farm and Ranch, acting as chairman, which is a sufficient guarantee that there was no unfairness resorted to by the Empire people, and we will rest our case by the following which is the decision rendered by this very eminent committee of judges:

In making the decision between the two machines—the De Laval and the Empire, we are called upon to choose between two good machines, two machines that are regarded, as we saw them work, as almost intelligent instruments. We do not like to take the responsibility of settling between the merits of two machines of such excellent qualities. We are expected, however, to discriminate between the two machines, and shall do our duty. In capacity, there seems to be but little difference—one point—but that point is in favor of the Empire. In extracting the butter fat from the milk the test was 33 per cent to 31 per cent in favor of the Empire. In simplicity of construction and adaptability to the farmer's use and convenience we think the superiority on the side of the Empire. There seems to be in the last test,—a skim milk contest—cleaning the butter fat from the milk, there seemed to be a showing 6-100 of 1 per cent to 5-100 of 1 per cent in favor of the De Laval. But this last test is submitted to such a small fraction that this small difference could be made without reflecting on the merits of either machine.

Respectfully Submitted,

W. C. ROBINSON,  
M. H. MARKHAM,  
E. CRANSTON.

From the foregoing it must be apparent to all that the Empire has again demonstrated its superiority in every way, having skimmed a given quantity of milk in less time than the De Laval, and proved itself the most practical machine, owing to the fact of its simple construction, which means durability, and ease of operation, owing to the fact of the lesser wearing parts, it having been shown that the Empire has three as against the De Laval's five.

It was also shown that the Empire would win on the very important feature of the great difference between the two machines in the way of dismantling and putting together again the different wearing parts, the De Laval proving to be very complicated in its construction as compared with the Empire. This part of the decision was the most pronounced as rendered by the committee. We also desire to call attention to the most important point in any contest of cream separators, and that is the test as to the quantity of butter fat taken from a given quantity of milk. The test that was used was the one universally used and the one recognized as the standard. The "Babcock" test showed that the Empire produced 33 per cent butter fat against 31 per cent produced by the De Laval. This complete victory shows no point in favor of the De Laval against the Empire, "as the judges decided it was butter fat that all farmers wanted." Now to our friends and customers all we ask is to permit us to demonstrate to your entire satisfaction all facts in the above on your own farm and let you be the judge. Permit us to place an Empire with you till you are satisfied and we will abide by the results.

The J. P. Baden Produce Co. needs no introduction to you. You have done business with them for years, and you can still continue to do so, as they are here to stay, having established the largest produce business west of the Mississippi river.

## The J. P. Baden Produce Co.

WINFIELD, KANSAS.



## There are two kinds of Cream Separators

### The Sharple's Tubular Separators and the others.

The Sharple's has a plain, simple, effective, easily washed bowl that can't get out of order, because it has no complicated parts. The others, without exception, have complicated cones, discs, partitions and graters, difficult to wash and frequently out of order. The difference is vast. It's the difference between success and failure. "Talk" won't explain the difference. But thought and judgment and experience will. We have a handsomely illustrated paper that will help you, or we'll send you a Sharple's Tubular and let you try it for yourself.

Sharple's Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharple's, West Chester, Pa.

## My Name is EMPIRE No. 2.

### I am a twin brother of the Cream Separator

Queen Empire No. 1 A, but being a boy I can do more work. I am light. Only have a very few parts in my makeup and when it comes to turning and caring for me I am a "dead easy" proposition.

All Cream Separator users who have tried me are my friends, but still I am not without enemies. Some big, heavy, complicated cream separators are so jealous of my appearance and of the fact that I am built so simple and have so few parts they can't keep from talking unkindly of me.

But then I don't feel badly about it. I pity them. Just suppose you weighed two hundred pounds; had been taking anti-fat all your life without getting any lighter; couldn't dress neat on account of being so big



and clumsy and couldn't walk half a block without getting out of breath; wouldn't it make you green with envy to have some neat, well dressed, sprightly, nicely proportioned person walk right by you. I guess you would be too provoked to say "Good morning!" too, and would talk to your next door neighbor about "How awfully slim Mrs. So and So is."

### Well, I'm the Slim One.

I'm not loaded down with a ton of useless cast-iron, cog-wheels, bushings, bearings, tin plates, corrugated tin pipes and complicated tubes. If I was I'd take a physic and if it didn't do anything else it might better my disposition anyway. I'm only one of a large family. I have brothers and sister smaller and larger. Our book gives history of the whole "Empire" family. Send for it.

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

### START SOMETHING.

A Printing business, for instance. Our \$5 press prints Cards, Envelopes, etc. Other sizes and prices. Easy to set type; full instructions. Send stamp for catalogue of presses, supplies and novelties and learn how to MAKE SOME EASY MONEY. MIDLAND SPECIALTY CO., 911 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.



after the rains, the amount of milk delivered at the creamery fell off 10 per cent. In the same time the milk from

### RECORD FROM COLLEGE HERD.

Best five cows.

No. of cow.	Milk and butter-fat record				Feed record.		Financial statement.		
	Milk, lbs.	Test, per ct.	Butter-fat, lbs.	Value of butter-fat.	Value of feed.	*Value of skim-milk.	†Net value of feed.	Cost of butter-fat per lb.	Balance, cents.
130	7634	4.46	341.0	\$65.06	\$58.93	\$20.62	\$38.31	\$26.74	11.2
20	8210	4.01	329.7	\$64.09	63.18	22.20	40.98	23.04	12.4
70	8055	3.44	277.4	\$52.24	54.60	21.70	32.90	19.34	11.8
166	8768	3.37	295.6	\$57.92	62.48	23.68	38.80	19.12	13.1
131	6524	4.35	284.4	\$53.47	54.63	17.60	37.03	16.44	13.0
Av.	7838	3.87	305.6	\$58.54	\$58.76	\$21.16	\$37.60	\$20.93	12.3

Poorest five cows.

No. of cow.	Milk and butter-fat record				Feed record.		Financial statement.		
	Milk, lbs.	Test, per ct.	Butter-fat, lbs.	Value of butter-fat.	Value of feed.	*Value of skim-milk.	†Net value of feed.	Cost of butter-fat per lb.	Balance, cents.
64	5534	4.50	249.4	\$48.93	\$56.59	\$15.30	\$41.29	\$7.64	16.5
168	6037	3.72	224.5	\$43.70	55.38	16.23	39.15	4.55	17.4
53	5061	4.07	206.1	\$42.09	54.27	13.64	40.63	1.46	19.7
62	5388	3.61	194.8	\$37.04	52.54	14.54	38.00	(\$).96	19.5
61	5073	3.59	182.3	\$35.19	51.80	13.66	38.14	(\$2.95	20.9
Av.	5418	3.90	211.4	\$41.39	\$54.11	\$14.67	\$39.44	\$1.94	18.8

\*Skim-milk valued on basis of cost of other feeds, at 30 cents per 100 pounds.  
†Value of skim-milk is deducted from cost of feed. This is done because one kind of feed has simply been converted into another through the medium of the cow.  
‡Net loss.

our own herd decreased 37 per cent, and continued to decrease until it had reached 50 per cent. It then took the cows a month to get back where they were before the rain.

From these observations we may safely conclude that exposure of dairy cows to winter rains results in a serious loss to the dairyman, and also that exposure to the heavier summer rains should be guarded against.

A few words in regard to when to put the cows into their winter quarters would perhaps be in order. Up to a certain point, fall pasture is as good as any other, but after one or two hard frosts it is well to offer the cows some good hay when they come in at night, and if they eat it with relish one may be pretty certain that the season has arrived to begin to change the herd from pasture to winter quarters.

The cows should not be left out at night, after it becomes cold and chilly, but may be allowed to run in the pasture a few hours of the day until the snow flies, but not without sufficient feed and water. Before putting entirely on winter quarters and feed, they should be changed gradually.

Before putting the cows into the stable it should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. After it has been well dried out and disinfected it should be bedded with clean straw or shavings, if they can be had reasonably cheap, or peat may be used, although it is not enough better to pay for the extra cost. Land plaster is good also. The amount used should be only enough, as too much is injurious.

### Notes from the College Herd.

There are some very interesting things to be learned, by one who will carefully study the record of a few of the cows from the college herd, as shown by the table given on this page.

The table will need some explanation, before a very intelligent study of it can be made. The period covered is exactly twelve months, July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902. All of the cows recorded in the table, have been in milk from seven to twelve months of this period. All have been treated as nearly alike as possible, in general care and feeding. The table is designed to show the cost of butter-fat per pound, and the profit on each animal.

The ten cows in the record are the best five and the poorest five of sixteen cows, that have been in the scrub herd for more than a year previous to July 1, 1901.

Note first the amount of milk given. The best cows gave an average of 2,420 pounds per cow more milk in twelve months than did the poorest cows. Note, also, that the test is practically the same in each lot. The best cows averaged 305.6 pounds butter-fat, while the poorest produced only 211.4 pounds, the value of which was \$58.54 per cow for the best, and \$41.39 for the poorest, or a difference on butter-fat alone of \$17.15 per cow, in one year.

Contrast with this the value of feed eaten. The best cows consumed \$58.76 worth each, while the poorest ate \$54.11 worth, a difference of only \$4.65 in favor of the poor cows.

To restate the above: The first lot produced \$17.15 worth more butter-fat and only ate \$4.65 worth more feed than the last lot. A query to the reader: Will not your herd show the same thing, if you divide the herd in a similar way? When we consider the actual value of feed used from the farm, as represented by the net value of feed, a still larger difference will be seen. The best cows consumed \$37.60 worth, against \$39.44 consumed by the poor cows. The poor

cows did not return as much feed to the feed account, as represented by the value of skim-milk produced by \$6.49.

The net profit per cow, for the first lot, is \$20.93, as compared with \$1.94 for the last lot. No small difference here.

When we further consider that the cost of each pound of butter-fat from the five poor cows was 18.8 cents, as compared with the cost of but 12.3 cents for the better cows, it is easy to see where the profits go.

The last column shows the actual average selling price per pound of butter-fat, at creamery prices, of the whole lot. If the reader would rather compare actual cost of feed eaten, with value of butter-fat, it will be seen at a glance that the butter-fat alone paid for high-priced feed in the first lot, while it

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lacked \$12.72 of doing it in the second lot.

The value of feed given is as follows: Alfalfa hay, \$10 per ton; bran, \$20 per ton; corn chop, \$1.10 per 100 pounds. The moral is plain—Get rid of your poor cows.

E. H. W.

### What a "Short Grass" Farmer Thinks of Dairying.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It seems to me it should be easy to show farmers in this Western country that there is more money in dairying than in anything else upon the farm. Of course those that give little if any real attention to their cows, feeding them a poor quality of hay and roughage and very little or no grain, can not be convinced that milking is profitable, and they should expect no profits.

In Canada, where I "grew up" and in

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Vermont, where I learned to feed and milk and care for cows, the dairy returned larger and more certain profits than did any other department of farm work. There our cows were fed plenty of good hay and grain and they received proper care, which must have been the cause of increase of profits over ours here, where we have every advantage over those sections in milder climate, cheaper food, lower wages, better markets with higher prices. There we fed corn worth 80 cents to \$1 a bushel, bran worth \$1 per hundred, and oats worth 60 cents to 70 cents a bushel, with pastures not to be compared to ours in this part of Kansas; while our butter sold at 18 cents or 20 cents a pound. Here our corn, oats, bran, and labor cost us much less, while our butter-fat during the past year has sold for much more, the price ranging from 19 cents to 28 cents per pound, only one month during the last twelve going as low as 19 cents, with a monthly average of almost 23 cents, with a present price of 24 cents per pound, and with good prospects for an advance.

Our calves here may be counted upon as a source of profit in dairying if fed upon hand separator milk, spring calves being worth in the fall from \$12 to \$15.

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Zurich, Rooks County, Kans.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Fall and Winter Management.

A. H. DUFF, LARNED, PAWNEE COUNTY.

About the time of early frosts is the critical period of winter egg production. The pullet is just turning from childhood into the matured fowl; the yearlings are just recovering from the exhaustive efforts of providing a new set of winter clothes. The fowl's vitality is at its lowest point, and the greatest care is necessary to tide the bird over and send her into winter quarters in a vigorous laying condition. The case is then up to the poultry-raiser. Is the hen to be developed into a good winter layer, or allowed to be a winter loafer?

It is almost entirely a question of feeding. If the pullet or the yearling has a ration lacking in protein, all excess food, if not diverted to egg production, goes to fat, and you will get few eggs until cold weather has reduced the fat. By that time the time of high prices has fled and you are then producing eggs at a small profit. The thing to do is to feed those foods which do not produce excessive fat, which contain egg-forming materials, and which keep the hen's system in a laying condition.

This is not theory; it is common sense founded on experience. The hen lays in summer because conditions are right. If we produce the same conditions at other times, she will lay then, too. A warm hen-house will not do it alone. Bountiful feeding will not do it if the feeding is not of the right sort. The hen must have raw material in the way of animal food to take the place of bugs and worms she eats in summer, and cut clover and vegetable food to supply the place of the grass, and grains to balance up the ration. Fresh, green cut bone supplies the most important element, and cut clover hay and vegetables come in for the second essentials. Thousands of poultrymen have demonstrated the value of these articles in winter egg production, and if followed out carefully in all its details, it will not be a disappointment.

### Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

To secure eggs in winter, and have the fowls look well, and keep in good condition, a comfortable house, a varied diet of grains, vegetables, and meat, cleanliness, pure air, light, and plenty of exercise, are the main essentials.

Do not undertake to run an incubator unless you have a sufficient number of laying hens to supply the eggs. In a

majority of cases, purchasing eggs to hatch in an incubator will prove an unprofitable business.

One of the best things to use in the poultry quarters to dry and purify them is fresh air-slacked lime. It may be dusted over the floor, the roost, and in the nests, and will aid materially in preventing disease and in destroying lice.

Before fattening for market, select out the number of fowls it is desired to keep during the winter. Do not discard all of the old hens, keep a sufficient number to supply eggs for hatching and for mothers. Eggs from mature hens are best for hatching, while old hens make the best mothers. At the same time, select out the largest and most active of the young pullets to keep for layers.

The eggs are made out of the food eaten by the hens. The question of difference in value of eggs, for culinary purposes, depends not on the breed, but the feed. Hens that secure their food from manure heaps and their water from stagnant pools, can hardly produce eggs equal in value to those produced by hens that have good food and pure water.

When selecting male birds for breeding with a view to propagating flesh and prolific laying, they should be moderately short-legged, unless the hens are very low in stature, and even then should be preferred for compactness and growth of flesh, for the cockerels from a sire having long legs are liable to be stilted and not put on flesh. The sire should have a broad, full, and round breast, and a broad back, to secure plumpness and compactness of flesh in the offspring. Then choose hens with small, smooth, and erect heads, well-developed combs, bright eyes, nice, tapering necks, long and deep bodies, active movement and vigorous constitution. Care in the selection of the breeding stock will do much to improve the quality of the flock.

### Winter Quarters for Poultry.

A. H. DUFF, LARNED, PAWNEE COUNTY.

Success can only be attained with poultry in winter by having good, roomy, substantial quarters in which to keep them. One of the greatest mistakes that is frequently made, is to crowd too many fowls into limited quarters. Crowding is one of the greatest evils in connection with poultry-keeping. Crowding brings on all kinds of disastrous diseases, and no profits can be obtained even if they remain in good health. If you can not afford to build houses large enough for your flock, reduce the flock to the size of the house. One hundred fowls kept in limited quarters will not give you as good returns as twenty-five in the same quarters perhaps. A yard of commodious proportion is the first thing needed in preparing for wintering fowls. If you are going into winter with more than one class of fowls, select your laying hens and confine them in yards of the most convenient construction, and have them large and roomy. If the flock is to be one hundred hens, keep them in at least two lots of fifty each.

In connection with these yards build good, substantial houses out of well-matched lumber, and make them absolutely tight, or strip all the cracks from the outside, and line the inside with tarred paper. A ground floor is, we think, preferable, but the floor is better raised six inches above the level of the surface outside. Use plenty of glass on the south side of building, opposite their scratching room, and in no wise keep fowls in dark quarters. In all bad weather, during storms, etc., keep the fowls inside day and night, and in fair weather let them have the run of the yards, but keep them excluded from free range during winter. It has been demonstrated time and again that to get the best results from laying hens, they must be confined and not allowed any free range. This manner of keeping them must be accompanied with a thorough system of management in the way of attention in all the details of care.

### Profitable Winter Poultry.

A. H. DUFF, LARNED, PAWNEE COUNTY.

We should go into winter with our flocks closely culled, with a view to making each and every one prove of more or less profit. Many flocks are run through the winter at an expense, simply because we neglect to take a proper

interest in the same, and because we do not study and learn just what is required to make a winter flock profitable.

To make poultry profitable during winter, we should begin in autumn. With poultry, it is as with any kind of stock on the farm, in that good wintering depends upon the condition of the stock in autumn or at the beginning of winter. In the first place cull down your flock of laying hens, and keep none that are not liable to make good winter layers. The age of the hens must be taken into consideration. Early spring pullets hatched from March on until June, should make the best of winter layers. One-year-old hens do fairly well at egg production in winter, but it is an exception that older hens are profitable winter layers. This depends somewhat on the variety, as the smaller varieties carry egg production much longer than the larger ones. Perhaps we might here say that there will be found but little difference as to the number of eggs produced from any good standard variety of well-bred and well-kept hens, of either the large or the small breeds, until they begin reaching 2 years old, after which the small varieties lead.

Laying hens, if the eggs are for market purposes and not for hatching, are much better without cockerels running with them. No flock of hens will produce nearly the maximum number of eggs if a large number of cockerels are running with them. Fowls should be classed and be kept in separate flocks during winter, if more than one class be kept. Late hatches should be kept by themselves, and cockerels the same, and the laying flock should be given special care in the way of housing and feeding.

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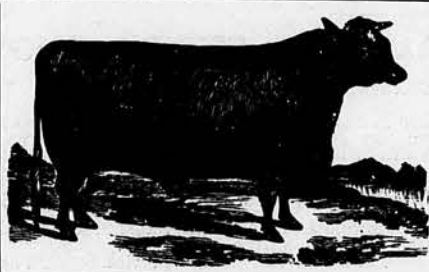
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## Gossip About Stock.

(Continued from page 1113.)

have, are hard to find. Here is an opportunity to get some great Berkshire bargains by getting in touch with the Man-waring Bros. at Lawrence, Kans.

In our report of the great Hills sale of Red-Polled cattle, held at Chicago, on October 29 and 30, an error crept in which resulted in giving the wrong postoffice address of Mr. H. L. Pellet, who was one of the purchasers at that sale. Mr. Pellet is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who lives on his farm at Eudora, Kans., and who has taken up the Red-Polls as his choice in breed. He now has a nice bunch of pure-bred animals, and is applying directly the knowledge gained in his scientific training at college to the making of this herd one of the best in the State. Like hundreds of others who have had their training in that institution in past years, he has turned to the farm and the pure-breeds as the best field for the development of his energies.

Encouraged by their success at the American Royal, where the Herefords' average sale price exceeded that of the other breeds from \$57 to \$151 per head, the Hereford breeders have listed for the week of the International Live Stock Exposition, perhaps the best 100 head of cattle of that breed that have ever been sold under the management of the association. From one cover of the catalogue to the other there is nothing but high-class cattle listed. The offering is full of the very best individuals of the breed. The cattle are all sold under an iron-clad guarantee as to their usefulness as breeders, and buyers run no risks. All the best Hereford herds in America are represented. Write C. R. Thomas, Secy., Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., for a catalogue.

President Wm. Bommer contributes a choice thing in Daisy 2d 127151, a line-bred Stone Mason. Her number is 37 in the catalogue and she is worth bidding for. Creola 2d 119734 is a Wild Tom cow out of the Anxiety cow Florence 59132. She is contributed by J. M. Winter and is No. 69, and will prove a choice snap for anyone whose pocketbook is long enough to reach her. Frank J. Falkner contributes, among other things, an extra fine heifer named Edith 76557, one of the Goodwin breeding. She is a Corrector cow out of a Stone Mason dam and ought to bring a long price.

We mention these few to call attention to the different lines of breeding, and desire to add here that as soon as this sale was decided upon, the various contributors began feeding at once and the stuff will go into the sale ring in first-class shape.

A good dog is a valuable piece of property on the farm. A poor one is a constant source of loss and even danger. Like other domestic animals, pure-bred dogs cost no more to raise than scrubs. While the pure-breeds have some value, the animal that can only be classed as "just dog" is worse than useless. Perhaps the most intelligent and useful dog that could be secured to aid the farmer, is the Scotch collie, whose wonderful intelligence and activity makes him, for some purposes, the equal of a hired hand if not, indeed, his superior. A small sum invested in a Scotch collie pup will bring good returns in service rendered as well as in the education of the farmer to use his shotgun on the curs. O. A. Rhoads, R. R. No. 2, Columbus, Kans., has some choice pedigree Scotch collie pups that he is offering very cheap. A letter to him will bring particulars and prices as well as satisfaction to the purchaser.

Mr. E. H. White, owner of White Stock Farm, Estherville, Iowa, which is the home of Imp. Muscosus 3d and other royally-bred Galloway cattle, writes that he is very much pleased with the Kansas Farmer's report of the American Royal. He says, "Your report was a very good one and well written. It will be most valuable for reference. The proof which you sent me of the picture of my cow, Gentle Annie A., is so good that I want it for my own use." It will be remembered that the White Stock Farm carried away 101 prizes during the season of 1901, and that Muscosus was the grand champion at the American Royal. This year Muscosus and his company of Galloways have been winning right and left, and he was the grand champion at the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines. Owing to the fact that Muscosus was injured in a railroad wreck, prior to his coming to the American Royal, he was not in show condition and temporarily gave place in the contest for champion to another.

The great sale of Missouri Shorthorns, to be held at Kansas City, on Nov. 28 and 29, has been very appropriately named the Godoy sale, because of the fact that at least two of the breeders contributing have made a specialty of Godoy and his get. W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo., the owner of Godoy, says there will be more Godoy blood included in this sale than was ever known in an auction of Shorthorn cattle. Idlewild herd will contribute four Cruickshank bulls and five Scotch topped bulls and four yearling heifers, all by Godoy, together with four cows in calf to him. Thirteen cows and heifers and ten bulls make up the consignment of Mr. Harned. One of these cows is a pure Booth, Lady Irwin of Idlewild, who will probably be the only pure Booth female that will be offered at any sale this fall. She is guaranteed a great breeder as well as a great Shorthorn. Write to Sam W. Roberts, Pleasant Green, Mo., for catalogue, and remember that you get the benefit of the Thanksgiving railroad rates.

In the great sale of Hereford cattle, to be held at Blue Rapids, Kans., on Nov. 18 and 19, by the Marshall County Hereford Breeders' Association, will be found some of the choicest breeding as well as animals to be found in the West. This sale will be the great event of the year, west of the Mississippi river, in Hereford circles, and its influence will be felt for years to come. Among the choice things noted in the catalogue, is the Earl of Shadeland cow Verbina 113045 by Roy Wilton 79035, out of Viola 62536. She is contributed by F. W. Preston, and is marked lot 1 in the catalogue. Another good one is Queen of the Ranch by Governor 75903, out of Blanch 47634. She is consigned by the Cottrell Bros., and is a choice thing out of their best herd bull. L. D. Yarrick contributes a number of good things with No. 5 in the catalogue as among the best, this is Pearl 85176, a line-bred Anxiety 4th cow, out of

Posey 62526. Perhaps the best thing contributed by the Vermillion Hereford Company is Ruth 109580, a Lord Wilton cow out of Winsome 61841, who is considered one of the best cows on the farm. She will have a calf by Boatman whose portrait appeared in the Kansas Farmer on page 1090.

The publishing of books describing the things advertised, has become a necessity. Some of them are confined solely to illustration and description, while others, of a more valuable class, give also comprehensive discussions and much valuable information upon general subjects to which the article advertised is suited. Some of those latter have been so impartially written and the subject matter so well digested and arranged as to constitute most valuable ready reference and text-books upon the several subjects. Frequent among such, is the book entitled "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," published by the Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburg Falls, Vermont. Though Kendall's Spavin Cure, it has greater value by being associated with so good a remedy. The book is concise, yet most comprehensive in its scope. It is profuse in illustration, and describes in plain language the symptoms, causes and best lines of treatment of about every ailment to which the horse is subject. As a ready compendium of practical information, there is probably no book published that could take its place, especially for the farmer or small horseman. Even veterinarians are wont to rely largely upon it. On these accounts, its distribution has been most wide. Any of our readers who do not possess a copy, should secure it at once, as we know of no similar work in which will be found so much reliable, unbiased and valuable information upon the horse. The publishers of the book are proprietors of Kendall's Spavin Cure, a remedy which has stood the test of many years and is known and highly regarded all over the world. Most of our readers can attest its value from their own experience, having used it from their boyhood up. It has not been the remedy of a day. It is more widely used to-day than ever before, and having grown out of a thorough study of horse diseases and their cures, bids fair to endure. We have no hesitancy in saying that keeping Kendall's Spavin Cure always ready in the stable for emergencies, is only exercising ordinary prudence. The book is sent free on application, if you mention this paper. It could be studied with great profit, and should always be kept at hand for quick reference whenever occasion may require. Write Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt., for a copy, or ask your druggist.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

Any one desiring an excellent farm in Wabunsee County, Kansas, should write to W. L. Seeling, Paxico, Kans., for terms and description of property. He also desires to obtain horses to be wintered on his farm.

An Honest Offer.—On page 1119 of this issue we print the advertisement of the Portland Mfg. Co., 141 Pearl St., Portland, Mich. They are making a special offer to our readers, and we advise every person who desires a good position with a reliable company to write them at once.

Every lady reader of the Kansas Farmer has doubtless observed the advertisement of the Elwell Kitchen Cabinet on page 1125 of this paper. It is manufactured by the Minneapolis Furniture Company and is one of the greatest labor-saving conveniences on the market. It is well described in the advertisement and is all that it is represented to be. It is handled by the best dealers throughout the country. Those of our Kansas readers convenient to Topeka can have their orders filled or examine the cabinet at the big store of Crosby Bros., Topeka, Kans.

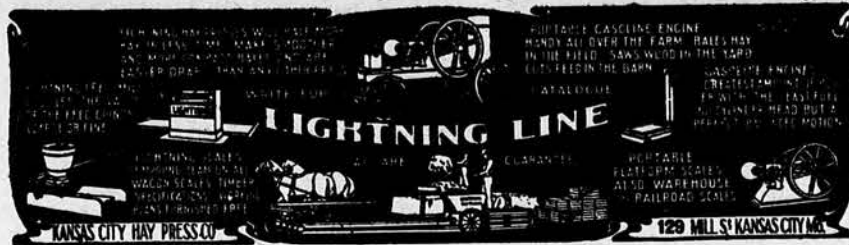
The McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn., have placed their circular of November 1 on file at our office for reference. This house was established a quarter of a century ago, and on account of their extensive business, they are in a position to pay high prices. Shippers find their dealings with them very satisfactory. This is the leading firm of the country for handling furs, hides, sheep pelts, and wool, and any of our readers having anything in their line should send for their latest circular of quotations.

Perhaps all of the readers of this paper have had personal experience in losses from the effects of cornstalk disease, as it is now known. During the present season, extreme caution should be used in this direction, as the wet season has caused an unusual amount of smut in the corn food. The advertisement of E. E. Bruce & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Omaha, Neb., appearing in this paper, offering an antidote and preventive of this disease under the name of "Kine." This is a very reliable firm. We would advise our readers to write them for further information.

A Magazine Thirty Years Old.—The Christmas (December) Number of the Delineator is also the Thirtieth Anniversary Number. To do justice to this number, which for beauty and utility touches the highest mark, it would be necessary to print the entire list of contents. It is sufficient to state that in it the best modern writers and artists are generously represented. The book contains over 230 pages, with 34 full-page illustrations, of which 20 are in two or more colors. The magnitude of this December number, for which 728 tons of paper and 6 tons of ink have been used, may be understood from the fact that 91 presses running 14 hours a day, have been required to print it; the binding alone of the edition of 915,000 copies representing over 20,000,000 sections which had to be gathered individually by human hands.

## A Great Kansas Institution.

While the American Royal and other great shows have stirred the beef producing farmers to renewed energy, the great International at Chicago and the great State fairs all over the West have done as much for the milk producing farmers. Kansas is rapidly assuming a front place among the dairy States, and the prediction was lately made by an expert that she would be well toward the top, as a dairy State, inside of five years. These results have been brought about by our alfalfa and pasture grasses, the improvement of dairy stock and more than all else the improvement in dairy methods. One of the



## For Sale—Two Stallions

One Thoroughbred and one Coachbred.

CONQUEROR 2d (recorded)—Bay, 8 years old, stands 15 1/4 hands high; sired by Spinning; his dam Lady Shields. You can trace his pedigree one hundred years, and he has descended from the best horses the nation has produced.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Bay; stands 16 1/4 hands high, 2 years old and weighs 1,245 pounds. He is a perfect model of a coach horse, and has no equal in the State. He was sired by Conqueror 2d, and his dam, Lady Black, by the great show horse, Dr. Phenix. I have these two stallions and two good brood mares in foal, and four of their colts. One is the dam of Admiral Dewey, and these have all descended from horses that had a national reputation. I will sell any or all of them on time, or exchange them for real estate, unincumbered. These stallions can be bought so they can pay for themselves next season. I do not ask more for them than geldings of their quality are worth in the market. But remember that gilt-edged goods are in demand at good prices. I intend to dispose of these horses soon, and there is some man who is going to get a good bargain. I have been a breeder of horses and thoroughbred cattle for more than sixty years, so old age and infirmity require their immediate disposal. For further particulars apply to my agent. Tell him what you want and how you are going to pay for them.

W. H. RICHARDS, V. S., Agent, Emporia, Kas.

...GREAT...  
BERKSHIRE SALE

At the Great Live Stock Headquarters,  
Dexter Park, Union Stock Yards, Chicago,  
Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 3 and 4,

During the International Live Stock Show.

## 70-HEAD OF HIGH-CLASS BERKSHIRES--70

Will be sold at the time and place above named.

The consignments from the best herds in America will consist of boars ready for service; young open sows of breeding age, and sows bred to the most popular sires of the country.

## THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW

At the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, 1902.

Will be the largest live stock show ever held in any country. Parties attending this great show will have an opportunity to see and buy some of the BEST BERKSHIRES ever offered to the public at auction. The sale will be held in the steam-heated Sale Pavilion. For catalogue and particulars address

CHARLES F. MILLS, Springfield, Ill., Secretary American Berkshire Association.

Send all mail bids to either A. J. Lovejoy, Manager, Roscoe, Ill.; Chas. F. Mills, Clerk, Springfield, Ill.; or Col. R. R. Bailey, Auctioneer, Gibson City, Ill.  
Send all bids after Dec. 1, 1902, to the above in care W. E. Skinner, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

most potent factors which have contributed to this result has been the general adoption of farm cream separators, and the consequent upbuilding of institutions capable of handling their products. One of the strongest and best equipped of these institutions is the J. P. Baden Produce Co., Winfield, Kans., whose large display advertisement appears on page 1120. These people are handling the Empire Cream Separator which seems to have won commendation from the local committee, one member of which, Mr. M. H. Markham, is a former student of the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan. The Baden Company are equipped with large buildings, a large ice plant, and exceptional conveniences in railroad facilities, and a letter addressed to them will bring any needed information.

## Low Sleeping Car Rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Chicago Great Western Railway has three tourist Sleeping Cars per week to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Rate for double berth only \$1.50. For particulars inquire of any Chicago Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

## Homeseekers' Excursions

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

## 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.

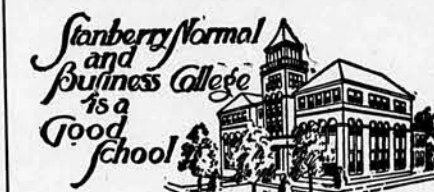
Ninety per cent of the people we treat come to us from one telling the other. You can have a trial sample mailed free by writing us full particulars of your case. Address, HERMIT REMEDY COMPANY, Suite 736, Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.



M. E. MOORE, CAMERON, MO., is offering some fine Pure-bred HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS for sale from official tested dams and sires. A few choice females to offer.

It Comes Home to You.  
Commercial Education  
In Three Months.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Business Forms, Commercial Law, English Branches, Etc.  
CHOOSE WHAT YOU WANT.  
Best, Cheapest, Special Reduced Rates Just Now. Write for them This Minute. (Telephone Machine Free. Write.) Address THE PROMOTION SCHOOL, (Educates You At Home), QUINCY, ILLINOIS.



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

## 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.



THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, November 11, 1902.  
Two causes conspired against a continuation of the liberal runs of cattle here last week; one was the fact of its being election time, and the other was the approach of the end of the grass cattle movement. Total receipts aggregated 50,300 head, compared with 69,200 the preceding week. The proportion of corn-fed cattle among the arrivals was the heaviest of the season and indicated that the new crop of corn-fed beefs is about ready to move marketward. Buyers hammered prices all week and values ranged 20¢ to 75¢ lower, the heaviest loss falling on best grades and the lightest decline on medium kinds. The top price of the whole week was \$6.35, and traders hold that another decline will soon see tops selling with \$6 as a minimum limit.

One of the features of the trade was the arrival of a fair supply of corn-fed cows and heifers. They met with a brisk inquiry from the buyers and sold strongly to higher. Best cows brought \$3.75 to \$4.50. William Dewese, of Grandview, Mo., marketed a straight load of cows at the remarkable price of \$4.80. Stock cattle exhibited but little change in prices during the week, but heavy feeders sold lower, and are now at the low point of the season. Western feeders can be bought for \$3.25 to \$3.75 and natives from \$3.50 to \$4.25.

The hog market showed reduced supplies and during the early part of the week prices advanced. This could not be sustained, however, and a series of breaks at the close placed values in the same notch as at the close of the previous week. The local supply was around 60,000 head, and the supply at five markets 341,000 head. Best packing hogs sold at \$6.47 1/2 to \$6.52 1/2 at the close of the week. Traders were surprised at the market holding steady during the past seven days, as everybody had looked for continued breaks. The future of the hog market rests wholly upon receipts. Should they drop off, showing the country supply is below expectations, values will remain steady or go towards the \$7 mark, but should receipts be even normal, packers will continue to hammer values until they leave the \$6 range.

The sheep trade received lighter supplies last week, but the runs are still in excess of a year ago. Total receipts amounted to 32,400 head. Mutton offerings were more liberal than lambs and prices began to sag a trifle towards the middle of the week. At the close, however, values strengthened somewhat and prices quit in about the same notch as a week ago. Several bands of choice Colorado grass lambs came in during the first half of the week and prices were the best of the season, the lambs bringing \$5.10 to \$5.15. The supply later in the week, however, consisted of stock that was not of extra quality and buyers were disposed to bear down on prices. The loss for the week approximates 10¢ to 15¢. Country buyers were after feeding lambs with a vengeance, and prices advanced 10¢ to 15¢, reaching the highest point for over a month. New Mexican feeding lambs are now selling at \$3.65 that three weeks ago were bringing \$3.35 to \$3.50. Feeding muttons were in request and sold strong.

The horse trade opened mean with a small attendance of buyers, but the demand from the South showed a big improvement towards the latter part of the week and everything but plain chunks and drafts sold steady. The demand for loggers slackened and prices declined 35¢ to 10¢. Contractors announce that their order for cavalry horses is now filled and they desire no more U. S. mounts. The movement in mules is far more satisfactory than it was three weeks ago, but prices are no higher.

Poultry and eggs held steady to firm all week. Some traders are looking for 40¢ eggs in the dead of winter. Best Missouri and Kansas eggs are now selling at 13¢; spring chickens 9¢; broilers 12¢; hens 8¢; ducks 6¢; turkey hens 9¢; wild ducks \$1.50 to \$4 per dozen; rabbits \$1.25 per dozen. Grain markets exhibit but little change during the week just passed, the general tendency of prices being steady to strong. No. 2 hard wheat is worth 66 1/2¢ to 66¢; No. 2 red 65¢ to 66¢; No. 2 mixed corn 43¢; No. 2 white 42 1/2¢ to 44¢; No. 2 mixed oats 28 1/2¢ to 29¢; No. 2 white 30¢ to 31¢; rye 42¢ to 44¢; bran 70¢ to 72¢; chops 34¢; flaxseed is stronger at \$1.11 for cash and futures. Tame hay, best \$8 to 10.50; alfalfa \$7 to 10. H. A. POWELL.

South St. Joseph Stock Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., November 11, 1902.  
The cattle market suffered a severe slump in prices last week, the decline amounting to 25¢ to 50¢ on the class of steers that sold from \$4.50 and better, but those under that and grass Westerns sold fully steady, while Texas gained mostly 10¢. Cows and heifers were in excellent request and prices advanced 15¢ to 25¢. Stock cattle market ruled dull and draggy most of the week and the yards were well filled with cattle at the close, although prices broke 20¢ to 40¢ on all kinds except the fleshy feeders, which sold steady because of the killer being good competitors for these kinds.

The hog market braced up and prices made good advances under light receipts, but supplies increased materially later on and all of the advance noted above was wiped out. The quality of the offerings was of good average and medium and heavies predominated the offerings. Prices to-day ranged from \$6.30 to \$6.40 with the bulk of sales at \$6.32 1/2 to \$6.35.

Supplies in the sheep department were the smallest for several weeks owing to the decreased movement from the Western range, although there was a fairly goodly good run from the Southwest. The market was active and prices ruled firm for the good fat grades of sheep and lambs on each day, with the demand far in excess of the supplies. Medium kinds sold slowly but no lower. Feeders with quality sold quickly, but common and medium grades were a drag on the market at the lowest range of prices of the season.

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)

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

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

FOR SALE—Ten young Hereford bulls from the Evergreen Farm herd, headed by Lee 121232. Address Pearl L. 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 124946, 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 \$8 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, Hlawathia, 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. M. 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—Nine (9) choice Shropshire rams, all registered, 6 to 8 months old. Anderson & Findlay, R. R. 2, Iola, Allen Co., Kans.

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

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—St. Bernard pups and White Holland turkeys, cheap. F. H. Foster, R. F. D. 8, Lyons, Kans.

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

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.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

FREE 200 printed farm and ranch descriptions in 5 counties, 55 m. from K. C. Prices, maps, statistical book. Write G. Winders, Ottawa, Kans.

FOR SALE—\$1,050 takes my ranch, cattle, horses, wagon, buggy, harness, etc. A snap. Write at once to owner. O. J. Blakesley, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

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

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

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, Wabausee 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 Wabausee County, 2 miles from Halifax, good grass and never-failing water. H. B. 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.

THE L. A. ALLEN Cattle Commission Co. L. A. ALLEN  
JAMES R. HAWPE } Salesmen.  
25 YEARS IN THE CATTLE TRADE  
**SELL CATTLE ON COMMISSION**  
And Fill Orders for Stockers and Feeders. Market Price Guaranteed.  
Office, 267-268-269 Second Floor Exchange Bldg. OVER INERSTATE NATIONAL BANK.  
**STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.**  
References—Inter-State National Bank and Cattlemen Generally.

Secretary Coburn's Great Books.

SWINE HUSBANDRY.

A practical manual for the breeding, rearing, and management of swine with a chapter on swine diseases and their remedies.

A Book Without a Rival.

The Standard Authority.

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The Stray List

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.

Week Ending November 13.

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

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**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.**M. H. ALBERTY**, - - Cherokee, Kansas**DUROC-JERSEYS.**  
100 head for this year's trade; all eligible to record.**ROCKDALE HERD OF REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.**  
**J. F. CHANDLER**, Frankfort, Kansas.**MAPLE AVENUE HERD** **J. U. HOWE**,  
**DUROC-JERSEYS.** Wichita, Kansas.  
Farm 2 miles west of city on Maple Avenue**FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS**  
Watch for our Brood Sow Sale in February.  
**J. B. DAVIS**, FAIRVIEW, BROWN CO., KANS.**WALNUT HILL HERD**  
**DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.**  
**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.**STANDARD HERD OF**  
**Registered Duroc-Jerseys**  
**PETER BLOCHER**, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kans.  
Herd headed by Big Joe 7383. Over 100 head reserved for sale on the farm, November 8.**ROSE HILL HERD OF**  
**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS**  
A choice lot of boars ready for service, and gilts ready to breed. Also August pigs now ready to wean. All from large, prolific old sows.  
**S. Y. THORNTON**, Blackwater, Missouri.**Golden Rod Herd of Prize-winning**  
**Duroc - Jerseys**  
Van's Perfection 11571, sweepstakes boar at all State Fairs of '02, at head. Both fall and spring pigs of both sexes and of his get for sale.**GILBERT VAN PATTEN**, Sutton, Neb.**POLAND-CHINA SWINE.****V. B. HOWEY**, R. F. D. 5, Topeka, Kas  
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**S. L. WYANDOTTE CHICKENS.** Eggs in season**Dietrich & Spaulding**, Richmond, Kans.  
FOR SALE: 20 boars ready for service; sows bred or open. 100 spring pigs.  
Our **POLAND-CHINAS** are at the Top.**High-Class Poland-China Hogs****Jno J. Marshall**, Watton, Harvey Co., Kans  
Breeds large-sized and growthy hogs with good bone and fine finish and style.**VERDIGRIS VALLEY HERD OF**  
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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

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**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 165297; good enough to head any herd.**HARRY EVANS**, Pleasanton, Kansas.**POLAND-CHINA SWINE.****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 Sen. I Know, he by Perfect I Know.  
Address—  
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**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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**BOARS AND GILTS**Have a very fine lot to select from. Sired by Model Tecumseh, J. L. Best, and U. S. Wilkes.  
**J. N. WOODS & SONS**, OTTAWA, KAS.**WAMEGO HERD**—of—  
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IQ BONED  
ROAD BACKED  
ERKSHIRES . .A few fancy young boars ready for service  
Orders booked for spring pigs.  
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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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**PIGS.**

Sired by Black Missouri Chief 25785 [the magnificent son of the \$1,000 Missouri's Black Chief, the sweepstakes State Fair winner in 1899, also brother to the International winner at Chicago in 1901], a boar of enormous size, six feet from ears to root of tail, 700 pounds, in his twenty-five month old breeding form, perfect in proportions, unexcelled show coat and finish, stamping his likeness on all his pigs, and for which I have refused \$500. Pigs \$10 each. Show pigs, \$25 each. All from sows of the very best of breeding, costing large sums of money. His fall gilts, safely pig to Proud Perfection 2d, the proud and stylish \$500 son of the great sweepstakes winner, \$30 each. The pigs from the mating will have pedigrees as rich as brains and money can get; all the sweepstakes State Fair winning boars from 1892 to 1901 represented. Such a combination of nine of the great sweepstakes boars, selling as high as \$5,100, and eight of the most sensational sows the world has ever seen, selling as high as \$4,000, is no accident, but the result of years of great study and enormous expense. The very acme of fancy breeding, as the analyzed pedigrees will show. Pacific and American Express.

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INHERITED LAND

Located in the Indian Territory, for which titles can pass. Consisting of 80, 160, and 200-acre tracts convenient to railroads. Good farming land—some in cultivation. Prices from \$11 to \$20 per acre. Address

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BREEDER OF  
**IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES**  
Stock For Sale.  
Farm is two miles northwest of Reform School.**MAPLE CITY BREEDING FARM,**

Breeders of Choice Strains of Registered

**O. I. C. Swine,****Galloway Cattle.**

The prize winning boar, Ell 4049, at head of herd. The best in Chester Whites for sale in select young boars and gilts.

**J. S. GILKEY**,  
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Best Swine.

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

**JOHN W. ROAT & CO.**,  
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**PUBLIC SALE, NOV. 7, 1902.**

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**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES****MANWARING BROS.**, Lawrence, Kansas**Berkshire Boars.**

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Herd numbers 150 head. All classes of stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shipping station, Poio, on C. M. &amp; St. P. R. R. Write for prices and full particulars.

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

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Scotch-topped Young Mary females with 9th Knight of Elmwood 161507 at head. Call on, or write,

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Scotch and Scotch-topped

**SHORTHORN****CATTLE****and POLAND-CHINA****SWINE**

Two Scotch bulls in service. Representative stock for sale. Address

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Young Stock For Sale. Your orders solicited.  
Address L. K. HASELTINE, DORCHESTER, GREEN  
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Laird of Linwood, at head of herd.**F. C. KINGSLEY**,  
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Also German Coach, Saddle, and trotting-bred horses. World's Fair prize Oldenburg Coach stallion Habbu, and the saddle stallion Rosewood, a 16-hand 1,100-pound son of Montrose in service. Visitors always welcome.

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Consisting of nine 1 and 2 year old bulls, fifty cows from 2 to 10 years old, and twenty-five calves by the side. The get of Royal Bates 123675. Biggest Shorthorn Bull in Kansas. Cows bred to Captain of Mayflower, Red Rover, or Royal Bates. Everything in good shape. Call or address, Louis Hothan, Carbondale, Kans.

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Printer 66684, a son of Beau Brummel 51817; March On 14th 106676, a son of March On 76035; Good Sign 140387, a son of Printer 66684, are the bulls in service. Some excellent young things—both sexes—for sale. Keep your eye on South Omaha, January 22 and 23

**W. W. GRAY**, Fayette, Mo.**E. H. WHITE**,  
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF  
**GALLOWAY CATTLE**Herd Foundation Stock  
A Specialty.A few choice Females and  
14 Bulls for sale.  
Inspection or Correspondence invited.**...CHOICE...****POLLED DURHAMS****FOR SALE.**

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

Inspection invited. **C. M. ALBRIGHT**,  
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Pure-Bred**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

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

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



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FOR SALE: Registered and high-grade Shorthorns of Cruickshank breeding. No better bulls anywhere. Bargains for quick buyers. Address  
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JAMES FRATER, Fredonia, Wilson Co., Kas

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

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Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped SHORTHORNS.

The prize-winning bull, Scott Junior 124222 at head of herd. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale.

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Angus Cattle

Herd headed by Hale Lad 30645. Herd numbers 250 head, the largest herd bred by owner in America. Stock for sale. Address  
PARRISH & MILLER, Hudson, Stafford Co., Kans

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Up-to-date Galloway Oattle, All Ages, For Sale.

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HESIOD HEREFORDS.

Highest class females with Hesiod 16th 56466, and Copyright 90079 at head of herd.

CHOICE YOUNG BULLS

Including two show animals for sale.

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The Oldest and Largest in the United States

Splendid recently imported bulls at head of herd. Registered animals on hand for sale at reasonable prices at all times. Inspect herd at Allendale, near Iola and Le Harpe; address, Thos. J. Anderson, Manager, Iola, Allen Co., Kans., R. R. 2, or—

ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Prop's, Lake Forest, Ill

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Armor Bearer and Lavender King cows with American Royal prize-winner Orange Lad 171599 and Lavender Gloster 188058 in service. Advance Guard and Lavender King yearling bulls for sale.

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RED POLLED OATTLE

A herd bull and a few young ones for sale.

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From the Valley Grove Herd.

An extra good lot, reds and roans, sired by Lord Mayor 112727 and Knight's Valentine 187068.

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RED POLLED CATTLE.

CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Fester, Butler Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—A few calves, also Prize-winning Light Brahmas Chickens. Call, write or telephone.

Beulah-land Red Polled Cattle

The Dual Purpose breed. For Sale—Four bulls from 3 months to 3 years old, females all ages; rare individuals backed by England's choicest strains. Poland Chinas, choice and cheap. WILKIE BLAIR, R. F. D. No. 1, GIRARD, KANSAS.

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BREEDERS OF PRIZE-WINNING

SHORTHORN CATTLE, BERKSHIRE

SWINE, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Great constitution and lung capacity gained in high altitudes. A few select young swine and sheep for sale.

ED. GREEN, MORRISON, COLO.

Gallant Knight Bulls.

...Ready For Service...

We are letting these go at low prices to make room for our new crop, which is large. Calves by our Imp. Tillycairn, assistant herd bull, are now old enough to sell. We have long distant phone connections with 150 towns in Kansas. Nearest railroad point, Valencia, on the Rock Island. Visitors always welcome. See our show herd at Western State Fair.

T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover Shawnee County, Kans.

A Herd of Red Polled Cattle

For Sale.

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

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Shorthorn Oattle and

Angora Goats.

Herd bull Iowa Scotchman 2nd 138687. Write for what you want. Address,

H. O. TUDOR, Holton, Kansas.

Rocky Hill Shorthorns

and Saddle Horses

Sempstress Valentine 157771 and Mayor 129229 at head of herd. Young animals reserved for annual sale at Wellington, Kans., November 22. Larkin's Duluth and Kansas King at head of Saddle Horse Herd.

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70 Registered Herefords

For Sale—70 Young Cows and Heifers, bred to the

great herd-bull, Beau Gondolus 133227—sire, Beau Brummel 51817; dam, Gwendoline 10th 71732. For particulars address,

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JOHNSON'S Hereford Ranch.

Herd headed by Dick Turpin 81521. Choice young breeding animals of both sexes for sale. Parties met at train if notified.

L. F. JOHNSON & SON, Route 4, Gauda Springs, Kansas.

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Herd headed by the young show bull, Protocol 2d 91715, assisted by Major Beau Real 71621 a nephew of Wild Tom. Females largely the get of Bernadotte 2d 71634. A few choice young bulls for sale.

Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kans

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE.

Sable, sable and white and sable black and white. All out of high pedigreed stock.

The sire of some of these pups is a great grandson of Southport Perfection, the finest dog in the world, for which J. Pierpont Morgan, paid \$8,500. Another sire is a grandson of Seton Hero also owned by J. Pierpont Morgan. Prices \$5, \$10 and \$15. Write your wants quick.

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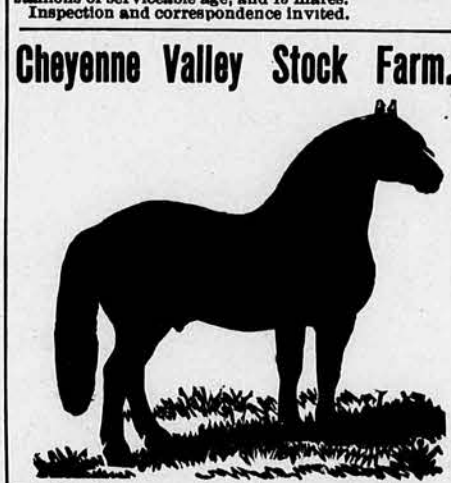
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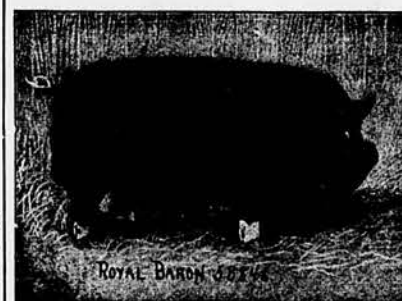
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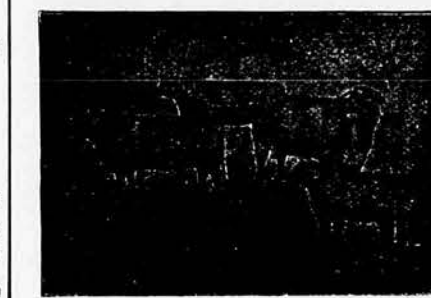
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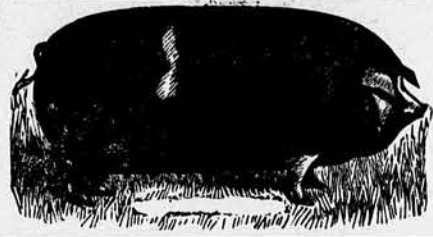
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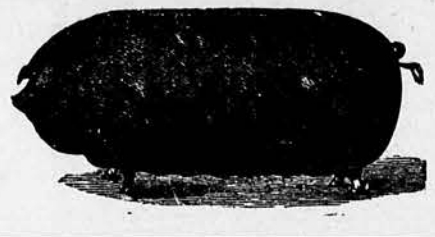
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