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Agricultural Matters.

NEW WAYS OF USING THE BIG CORN CROP.

The corn carnival is the feature of the great valleys of the Central West "when the frost is on the pumpkin and the corn is in the shock," but with a crop of some 300,000,000 bushels to harvest there are tired souls and wearied bodies in the corn belt these fine autumn days. The promise of wealth and abundance of this world's goods brings consolation and joy; it is the prolonged labor without the monetary compensation that disheartens and dispirits. Never was there a more propitious corn carnival season than the present, and Kansas and the corn belt are jubilant. Crops are good, and prices are good. Corn is everywhere and everything. One can not walk the streets of a Kansas town to-day without encountering witnesses of the State's wealth. There are corn neckties in the show-windows, corn-husk parasols and hats in the possession of fair women pedestrians, corn-stalk canes jauntily swung by prosperous swains, and corn shoes and dolls for children everywhere. The manifold value of corn for household and personal adornment has been the feature of each succeeding carnival, and this year's creations have totally eclipsed anything heretofore witnessed.

But while the carnival emphasizes the ornamental side, there is an undercurrent of seriousness about this adaptation of corn and its by-products that more deeply concerns the people than an outsider might imagine. Corn was never used in so many different ways for commercial and manufacturing purposes as in the past year or two. If we can not induce the Europeans to take our corn for household uses, we can manufacture it into different articles of commercial value which they must take. This seems to be the trend of thought in the corn belt, and new inventions and discoveries annually open up new consumptive markets for corn and its products. Corn is gradually entering into industries that seem far removed in every sense from this product of the fields. The queer corn shoes, corn hats, dolls, and neckties which were made and exhibited for celebrating the corn carnival stand in sharp contrast with the corn-oil, corn cakes, and corn rubber.

The one hundred and twenty-odd recipes for using corn as an article of food, which Government experts published ten years ago for the benefit of benighted Europeans who did not appreciate this article of food, are not so important in increasing the consumptive demand as some of the recent discoveries. Corn-oil for instance, which is extracted from the grain, has an extensive demand in various trades where vegetable oils are essential. Corn-oil can be produced more cheaply than most of our vegetable oils because of the relative abundance of corn, and in the last year much of the oil has been used for table purposes. No attempt has been made to substitute for good olive-oil, but judiciously mixed it will pass muster as a low grade table oil. It is also a fair lubricating oil; but its largest use is in the trades and manufactures. Paint mixers employ it quite generally, and also manufacturers of fiber and shade cloth. It possesses qualities that recommend it particularly to these industries, and the demand for it is annually increasing.

Corn rubber is a new article which is substituted for pure rubber in certain lines of goods. This cheap substitute is mixed with equal parts of pure Para rubber. The corn part of the substitute is taken from the refuse of the glucose factory. About 5 per cent of the corn in making glucose could not formerly be utilized, and this waste seemed absolute. The new corn rubber is manufactured from this apparent waste, and when mixed with pure rubber it produces an especially valuable compound. Improvements in this rubber substitute are made each year, and it has to a certain extent supplanted Para rubber for many purposes. This imitation rubber is from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than pure rubber, but it has not been sufficiently perfected entirely to displace the Para article. The oil which is found in corn gives a pliability to the rubber compound that prevents it from cracking and breaking as most cheap grades of rubber do. Moreover, the oil of corn tends to prevent the rubber from oxidizing, a fault common to most India rubber.

There are five refineries of corn-oil in the United States which use between 10,000,000 and 20,000,000 bushels of corn and corn waste. Besides the output of oil, the refineries have made nearly thirty other different products from the

corn. But in spite of all these various products about 5 per cent was practically waste until the discovery of the rubber substitute was made. The spirits distilled from corn constitute another large industry, and recently the employment of the spirits in the manufacture of new grades of smokeless powder has greatly increased the demand for corn. The British Government has been a liberal buyer of the spirits for this purpose, and the Japanese Government has quite recently placed an order for several thousand barrels for the same purpose. An extensive European war would consequently send the price of corn "booming," because of its general need for food and because it would be in demand for the manufacture of large quantities of smokeless powder. The distilling companies are not only increasing in number, but the output of the largest is doubling. They absorb an enormous quantity of the farmer's corn and prevent a surplus that might otherwise reduce prices below the point of profit for the growers.

The comparatively new cattle foods owe their existence to the employment of corn in various manufacturing purposes. All of them have received scientific tests and the indorsement of experts in cattle feeding. The corn-oil cake, which is really the refuse of factories, contains nutriment of a high order, and when properly fed, in conjunction with other foods, it is of great value to the animals and money in the pocket of the farmer. Gluten-meal, gluten feed, and chop feed are other cattle foods that owe their origin to the different factories employed in converting corn into products of commercial and scientific use.

The manufacture of glucose has opened up a whole field of new industries, and the glucose made from corn enters quite extensively into the refining of sirups, jellies, and fruit preserves. It is also used by leather tanners and brewers. The sugar and starch made from corn form other branches of important industries. Different grades of grape sugar are made from the corn, and they are used by ale brewers and tanners, while the better grades are employed by apothecaries and confectioners. Pearl and powdered starch come from the corn, and also dextrin and flourin. The former is employed in the manufacture of mucilage and glue, and the latter is mixed with flour. The new uses to which these by-products of corn are put multiply rapidly, and every new employment of any of them makes a greater demand upon the corn crop. It is all along this line that improvements are being made which encourage the corn farmers and improve the future for them. If it were not for these several dozen different articles which are made from corn, the farmers of the corn belt would long since have been ruined. A crop of 300,000,000 bushels would simply swamp them, and make corn so cheap that it would not pay to harvest it. But with this enormous crop in view, the farmers are happy and jubilant, because there is sufficient demand for the product to keep the prices up.—Scientific American.

[The corn crop of Kansas alone will probably be 300,000,000 bushels, Nebraska and Iowa will follow closely the Kansas lead and the corn crop of the United States will probably exceed 2,000,000,000 bushels. Last year it was officially stated to be 1,924,184,000 bushels. In 1895 and again in 1896 the two billion mark was passed.—Editor Kansas Farmer.]

The Potato Crop.

A portion of the Middle West which has become noted for a specialty in agriculture is the Kaw Valley potato region, in eastern Kansas. This is comprised in those portions of the counties of Wyandotte, Johnson, Leavenworth, Douglas, Jefferson and Shawnee (more especially the first four), constituting the sandy loam "bottom" lands one to two miles wide adjacent to the Kaw, or Kansas, River, and extending westward sixty-five miles from its junction with the Missouri at Kansas City, according to Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture.

Of the State's total area planted to Irish potatoes about one-third is in the six counties named, Wyandotte largely leading in 1889 with 6,434 acres. On a somewhat diminished acreage this year the yield in these six counties is rather above 3,000,000 bushels, ranging from 100 to 250 bushels per acre, and averaging about 145 bushels. In yield and quality this year's crop is one of the best yet grown.

Early varieties for summer marketing are planted mostly, and among these the Early Ohio appears by all odds the favorite, followed to a small extent by Early Rose, Early Kansas and

Acme, in the order named. The small proportion of late sorts planted are of the Burbank and Snowflake varieties. Even for winter use the early varieties are planted early and left in the ground after ripening, without digging, until October, thereby better retaining their quality and flavor.

While some home-grown stock is planted northern grown seed is found preferable, and each fall thousands of bushels are shipped in by planters and dealers, mainly from Minnesota and eastern North Dakota, in the Red River Valley.

The Kaw Valley potatoes find their market in all parts of the country, from Colorado to New York and from Canada to the Gulf. Early in the present season Chicago and Minneapolis claimed a part of the crop, and some of it went in the direction of New York and Pittsburg, but the bulk found markets in the South and Southwest, Texas, Louisiana and Colorado, although Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Montana and Wyoming were buyers more or less. One firm at Wilder Station, Johnson County, this season shipped 320 cars, and of these the product of more than 500 acres, all Early Ohio, were raised by themselves. Some were shipped to Manitoba, paying a custom duty of 15 cents per bushel.

The average of prices received on board cars has been close to 20 cents per bushel, perhaps a little below, but at the beginning of the season as high as 35 cents was paid.

A large proportion of the crop is shipped in sacks, and the expense is increased thereby about 3 cents per bushel. Frequently a crop of millet or turnips is raised the same season on the ground from which the early potatoes have been harvested.

In the district named are numerous wealthy farmers occupying large farms and handsome modern residences acquired within the past decade by business-like attention to producing and marketing the Irish potato.

Farming in Cuba.

Progress, if any was ever made by the Spanish colonies, was of a sixteenth century sort. Americans in Cuba have found great entertainment, though but little instruction, in the methods of farming pursued in that fertile island. A Louisianian, writing home, tells as follows of the cultivation of sugar-cane in Cuba:

"I will give you a little idea of the system of cultivation that is practiced in this country. They don't believe in mules, as they consider it too expensive to feed them; what little plowing they do is done with oxen, and all of the hauling to the railroad. They all plant a good bit of woodland every year, and their way of cultivating that is about as primitive as anything I ever saw. They go in the woods and clear up as much as they can, and burn it off; after that they take stubble hoes and dig holes about two feet long, and six feet apart, all over the field, and plant their cane in them. That crop is hoed over about once or twice, and it is made. Then for the following eight or ten years, or longer if the land is good, they simply keep the weeds cut down, and the grass can't grow, as it is smothered with the cane trash, as they never burn it off. That is all the cultivation new land gets, and it produces about an average of fifteen tons per acre for at least eight years, without ever being replanted. The second time it is planted, they put a man, three boys, and six oxen to a four-mule plow, and flush up the land (as they call it) about six inches deep; they plant this time something like we do [in Louisiana], or at least they try to. They pretend to cultivate this crop by plowing, or scratching, it over once or twice with a one-mule plow, with an ox hitched to it. It always takes a man to plow, and a boy to lead the ox, and three men to push the trash aside, and three to put it back so the plow can come back down the same row; it is also hoed over about twice. The second planting produces about the same average for the same number of years, the cultivation (?) keeps it up. I am really afraid to say what this land would produce if it were properly cultivated and fertilized, but as all the cane is fully matured, and blossoms before it is cut, you can imagine how great it would be; it all grows for twelve months."

Speaking of labor in Cuba, the writer says:

"The four years of war ruined the labor in this country, and unless the planters import labor I can't see how they are to get along. With two months' work in the year, they can all have as much as they want to eat, and they simply won't work. I am having trouble to get anyone, for they claim that Americans work them too hard; you know they are naturally a tired race of people, and it suits them lots better to smoke cigarettes and ride a horse all day, than to work."

As to reputation of the people for truth

SAVE FEED.

Feed is fuel to the animal economy. It is burned up to supply internal heat. If it is heated (cooked) before it goes into the animal's stomach it saves that much fuel (feed).

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save feed, save money and produce better results. Made of best cast iron with steel linings; boiler made of extra heavy galvanized steel. Capacity 15 to 100 gallons. Circular and price free.

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and veracity, the young man expresses his opinion as follows:

"Mother told me you were going to Porto Rico; and I understand that the natives there are worse than the Cubans; if such is the case, don't believe anything they tell you, for if there is any way around it, they will not tell you the truth. A Cuban will lie when the truth would do him more good, and he would rather steal than for you to give him what he wanted. But if the Porto Ricans are anything like them, you will discover it in about twenty-four hours after you have landed."

If a Kansas farmer should ever take the Cuba fever, a little experience of this kind of farming among the kind of people described would be sure to cure him.

Protection of Wheat with Corn.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—My business has led me through eastern Washington and Oregon several times during the past two years, and I am impressed with the similarity between that region and western Kansas, in the matter of wheat-growing.

I think my long-time friends of the Farmer, and some of its readers, will bear witness that I was the first man to advertise to the world that western Kansas is a natural winter wheat country, and that its soil gave promise of fertility under ordinary treatment as long, if not longer, than any other portion of the United States.

Experience has shown this to be true, and that the only question unsettled is, how to get a stand of wheat which will endure the freezing and thawing of the soil, and consequent lifting of the roots and exposure to the winds which blow away the earth, and thus destroy the crop. This is also the trouble in eastern Washington and Oregon. But a small portion, relatively, of those States is or ever can be irrigated, and spring sown grain is liable to be cut off by hot weather before maturing.

One of the largest growers promised me that he would test a plan which I suggested for saving winter sown wheat, and now I ask the Farmer to see if the experiment can not be tried in Kansas this season.

The theory is based upon facts which we have all observed. If old corn stubble, or brush, or fences protect winter wheat it is more likely to come out of cold weather with a good stand.

Either with the wheat, or before it is seeded, sow a liberal quantity of a quick-growing corn, say a bushel to the acre. This will reach a few inches in height before it is killed by the frost, and thereafter its broad leaves, and stalks will form a protection to the tender wheat. The experiment is certainly worth a trial, for if as successful as I think it will be, it will make western Kansas what its soil and climate entitle it to be, a prosperous and beautiful country, filled with happy homes. With a good wheat crop as the sheet anchor, farmers will have heart and opportunity to experiment with other crops, especially forage plants, until they learn what to grow successfully. All who have ever lived in Kansas congratulate her brave people on the prosperity which is now crowning their heroic efforts for success.

C. C. HUTCHINSON.

Oakland, Cal.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

New Through Pullman Service Between Denver and St. Louis.

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

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

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

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 14—Gus Aaron and John Bollin, Leavenworth, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
OCTOBER 17—George Bothwell, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
OCTOBER 18—H. C. Duncan, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
OCTOBER 19—Thos. W. Ragsdale, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
OCTOBER 20—John Burrus, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
OCTOBER 23—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.
NOVEMBER 1-2—W. T. Clay and T. J. Young, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
NOVEMBER 16—W. P. Harned, Shorthorns, Vermont, Mo.
DECEMBER 6—Armour, Funkhouser, Sparks, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

TUBERCULOSIS.

One of the subjects to which stock-raisers will have to give more attention in the future than they have given in the past is tuberculosis. This disease kills more of the human family than die from any other cause. The fact that domestic animals are affected by the same malady, that it is contagious, and that people get it from animals establishes an intimate relation between the stock business and human life and health. When affecting human patients this disease is called consumption. It is generally considered incurable. Indeed those who have witnessed post mortem examinations and seen how in advanced stages it utterly destroys the tissues affected; how it frequently attacks some vital organ, and how the destructive germ tends to surround itself with a sort of protecting envelope—those who have seen and examined these characteristics of the disease are not surprised that it is difficult to affect a remedy by medicinal treatment. Doubtless preventive measures will be found the best reliance in controlling consumption in the human family and in protecting domestic animals from its ravages. On this account every investigation which throws light upon the subject is important.

During the recent session of the New York tuberculosis commission in Owego, N. Y., in answer to the question, "What evidence is there as to the adaptability of the tubercle bacillus to the genus in which it lives, man, or say cattle?" Dr. Pearson replied that the tubercle bacillus seems to be capable of a great deal of modification, depending on the condition of the life. It occurs differently in different culture media; it occurs differently in animals of a different species, and it seems to be possible to transform the germ that is grown in a certain way in one species into a germ that grows in a slightly different way in another. The doctor does not think that fowls are susceptible ordinarily to tuberculosis by inoculation with cultures from mammalian germ. But Professor Koch has shown that by growing these mammalian germs in celluloid or guncotton capsules containing bacilli, placed in the abdominal cavity of the fowl, the characteristics of the germ are altered, and it then becomes capable of producing tuberculosis in the fowl. The condition and temperament of the fowl modify it. Evidence pointed strongly to the fact that the germ is a fundamental one, and that it varied somewhat according to the medium in which it occurred.

He said there is a great deal of evidence, and many cases have come under his personal observation where the disease had been transmitted to other farm animals, calves and pigs, by milk. One case, he said, is rather interesting because it shows the point so clearly. "A herd of 13 cattle was tested for tuberculosis and found entirely free from the disease. The following year a calf, which had been born after the original test, became ill and got in bad condition. The attending veterinarian thought the calf had tuberculosis, and the owner asked for another test of the herd. His request was granted, and it was found that all the cattle, including the sire and dam and the granddam of this calf, were free from disease, while the calf was found on post mortem badly affected. The disease was found in the lymphatic glands of the throat and in the intestines especially, and the liver was slightly affected. It appeared that the calf had been fed on skim-milk from a creamery in the neighborhood that was known to have been supplied largely from infected herds. That is one illustration of a large number."

The doctor said that, in an article recently published in Germany by Rabinovich and Kempner, results are given of some experiments made with the milk of 15 cows at the veterinary school in Berlin. These cows had all reacted to the tuberculin test, and yet most of them appeared to be perfectly healthy, the only evidence of disease being the

reaction. Their milk was examined carefully and found to contain tubercle bacilli in 10 cases, that is, two-thirds of the entire number. The virulence of the tubercle bacilli was proved by inoculation experiments. Two of the 15 cows had tuberculous udders, one in such form that it could not be detected during the life of the cow, the other so slightly that it was not detected until after death by microscopic examination. The cows in the herd spoken of were examined physically three times, at intervals of about two months, by Professor Elgin, of the Berlin Veterinary School, an experienced man, who failed to find any evidence of tuberculosis in most of them. The doctor stated that there are many cases where tuberculosis is caused in sound animals by inoculating with the milk of a tuberculous udder, or the precipitate from such milk. He knew cases where tuberculosis has been caused by inoculation with milk from the apparently sound udder of a tuberculous cow. The veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania has had such experiences, but they are not numerous.

Swine Possessed of Devils.

Inasmuch as Holmes and Graves, the so-called evangelists, have traveled extensively through this section for a number of years and are well known to many of our people, readers of the Herald will find matter of interest in the following from the Worthington Herald of the 22d inst.: "Fred A. Graves, quite well known to many people of this part of the country, was brought before Judge Cory on Wednesday of this week and an examination was made as to his insanity. Messrs. Holmes and Graves, it will be remembered, have been engaged in some kind of evangelistic work around here for a number of years, but somewhere about a year ago they struck a new theology and have since been associated with one Dowie, at Chicago, said to be a divine healer of more than usual ability, and Graves is now resident there, and one of Dowie's duly ordained evangelists. And thereby hangs the cause of his appearance in the probate court Wednesday. It seems that one of the chief tenets of Dowie's theology is that every hog, pig or shote has a devil somewhere in its make-up and should not live, and that it is a sin to raise hogs; and that the only way to square yourself if you have been raising hogs is to kill all you have and bury them. Well, Graves arrived from Chicago one day last week, and of course went to holding meetings among his former neighbors in Ransom, also holding one at Bigelow Saturday evening. Sunday evening he held a meeting as usual, talking for about an hour and a half, his remarks embracing several subjects, among them being secret societies, divine healing and hog killing. After the service was over he announced that there would be hog killing at Mr. Milton's Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Of course this was a little different than usual and a goodly sized crowd was present at the appointed time. Mr. Graves was present, and after a prayer in the house and another one by the pen, the killing commenced, a revolver, shotgun and rifle being used, two boys of Mr. Milton doing the shooting, Graves handing out the cartridges. There were 8 old hogs and 24 young ones thus made away with. As the killing progressed, a number of the neighbors began complaining concerning the destruction of property, and many of them even made threats of lynching the evangelist, and for a few moments he was roughly handled by those who seriously objected to this method of 'bulling' the hog market. He was finally arrested by Constable Kreamer and brought to Worthington, and charges were preferred. The examination before Judge Cory and Drs. Curran and Dolan developed facts about as above, the witnesses generally testifying that they believed Graves sane except on religious subjects. Graves, himself, gave about the same statements as the others concerning his meeting and the swine killing, and his personal appearance and actions were in his favor. The testimony showed that he had prepared a board to be erected over the hog grave with the following inscription:

"Whosoever doth not bear his cross and come after me, can not be my disciple. This monument erected over swine flesh killed for Jesus' sake, July 18, 1899. Lev. 11, 8."

After hearing the evidence, the court deliberated about fifteen minutes, called Graves before them, and then turned him loose, first, however, securing a promise that he would hold no more meetings and kill no more hogs in this part of the country, as most of the farmers very much dislike to have their hogs and religion mixed up together."

Most people will wonder why the man who owned the hogs that were killed was not examined for insanity also. Some light is thrown upon his mental condition by the following extract from the report of the affair given by the Worthington Advance:

"A farmer named Isaac Milton, who had been of late a reader of Dowie literature, became possessed of the idea that this form of religion was the proper one. Among the teachings it being claimed that it was a sin to keep swine, he decided to dispose of his, and last Saturday sold them to B. I. Tripp, of Bigelow, but Mr. Graves convinced him that it would be a sin to dispose of them in any other way than by death, therefore Mr. Milton decided to kill them, and at the afternoon service Sunday it was announced that the hog killing would take place Tuesday forenoon at 10 o'clock. This announcement caused considerable excitement, and people at once set to work to devise some means of preventing the slaughter."

The Advance gives the following additional particulars concerning the hog killing:

"During the killing, excitement ran high and from what can be learned, results would have been more serious, if the spectators had had a leader. As it was, there were cries of 'He ought to be tarred and feathered.' 'This has gone far enough.' 'Let's get a rope.' 'That's right, get a rope; I'll help.' A rope was procured, and Mr. Graves thrown to the ground, breaking his shirt collar, but not injuring him. Mr. Milton came to his assistance and informed the crowd they should not hurt him. During the killing, scoffs and cheers were frequent and he was ordered off the place, but he told them he had as much right there as they had. A threat was made to put him off but he informed them that they would do so at their peril. After he went into the house it was demanded that he come out, which he refused to do; then the crowd ordered Constable Kreamer to arrest him. Admittance to the house was denied but was finally given and the officer said he would take him to Bigelow; Graves refused to go but would go to Worthington, where he was taken."—Luverne, Minn., Herald.

Educating Spirited Colts.

A good many colts require no particular skill in handling. With the exception of supreme awkwardness and perhaps a little scare or two, they are old work horses from the time they are first hitched.

There are others that require the utmost care and good management in their training. These usually become the most satisfactory workers when once properly educated and it is of these we wish to speak in this article.

In order to handle wild or vicious horses successfully we must possess four qualifications in a high degree—kindness, patience, firmness, and perseverance. We must have neither fear nor anger. It is important to remember that the horse receives instruction by the use of four of his senses, seeing, hearing, smelling, and feeling. We must also remember that he is a dumb brute and has not the faculty of reasoning on the experiments that we make on him, but is governed entirely by instinct.

In a natural state he is afraid of man, and never, until we teach him that we do not intend to hurt him, will that fear cease. I mean that wild, natural fear—for we must have him fear us as well as love us before we can have his attention as we should have, to train him to our liking. It is a principle in his nature not to offer resistance to our wishes if made in a way he can understand, and agreeable to the laws of his nature.

No colt, however gentle apparently, should be hitched to anything until there has been some preliminary training. It should be bridled frequently, and be well broke to lead and stand hitched anywhere. It should be accustomed to stand in the stable or be led about with the harness on. Some colts are very much afraid of the harness at first. If the colt is allowed to examine them with his nose, rub them against his side, rattle them slightly, he will soon pay but little attention to them. Here is something peculiar about the horse: You can take an object that he is afraid of, take it only on one side, let him examine it on that side only, not allowing the other eye to see it. He will be broken, we might say, on one side; but as soon as the other eye sees it he will be afraid until he touches it with his nose, then he will be broken on both sides.

When first handling the colt we

"One Year's Seeding,

Nine Years' Weeding."

Neglected impurities in your blood will sow seeds of disease of which you may never get rid. If your blood is even the least bit impure, do not delay, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. In this course there is safety; in delay there is danger.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

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

should avoid all quick motions near him, and guard as far as possible against unusual noises, and the sight of anything that would be especially frightful. He will have enough new impressions to take in without any of these at first.—J. Al Dobie, Auglaize County, Ohio.

Will Beef Cattle Go Higher?

During the past two weeks we have had numerous inquiries from our customers with regard to prospects for fat cattle. To these we have replied, in effect, that in our opinion choice corn-fed steers are now selling about as high as they are likely to any time in the near future, and we are advising our customers to forward their matured cattle as fast as it is convenient for them to do so. Our reasons for taking this view of the situation are briefly stated below. Exporters are operating very cautiously, as recent shipments, both of dressed beef and live cattle, have lost them a good deal of money and the foreign markets are still in bad condition. Further, the eastern butchers are up in arms against the packers, claiming that the latter have formed a combine to raise the price of beef, whereas the truth of the matter is that the packers have been forced to raise the price of beef on the hoof almost \$1 per 100 pounds in the past two months, which has compelled them to advance the price of dressed beef to the retailer. As long as the butchers keep up this warfare with the packers it is bound to create an unsettled trade and operate against any further advance in values.

Another point to take into consideration is the increasing supply and better quality of western range cattle as the season advances. We are already getting a good many Montana cattle of good flesh and quality and with increased receipts buyers will be able to fill their orders for pretty good cattle from this source instead of being confined to the natives, and while high prices may still be paid for occasional lots of strictly prime corn-fed beefs the "pretty good" native cattle are bound to go lower.

For the reasons set forth above we strongly advise feeders to forward their cattle as fast as fat and heavy enough for market. We do not, however, recommend shipping half-ripe beefs. As a rule it will pay well to feed to a good finish and we advise doing so. A good plan to follow where feeders have several loads fattening is to top out a load or two of the ripest and ship them, thus giving those left behind a better chance. By repeating the process until all are marketed the risk is reduced and the cattle sent forward in better average condition than if the whole number were held and shipped out together.—Clay, Robinson & Co.'s Live Stock Report.

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

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

Kansas Farmer and Kansas City Star.

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

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

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

Samples copies of Kansas Farmer sent free on request.

Horse Owners! Try
GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
Balsam
 A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure
 The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.

Gossip About Stock.

J. N. Kirkpatrick, of Ottawa, sold a 6 months old boar pig at the fair to D. J. Hill, of Melvern.

Owners of large stalk fields, with plenty of corn for sale, can find a customer by writing to Oscar Wilkins, Alamosa, Colo. See his advertisement on page 16.

J. R. Killough & Sons, of Ottawa, made the following sales at the Ottawa fair: Six months boar pig to John Black, of Baldwin; 6 months boar pig to A. L. Chapman, of Waverly, and 6 months boar pig to P. Peterson, of Vassar.

Dietrich & Spaulding made the following sales at the Ottawa fair last week: The first premium yearling boar was sold to J. W. Wren, of Paola, for \$30; a boar pig, 10 months old, by Noxall Wilkes, to J. K. Nesbitt, of Lyndon, and also a boar pig 6 months old, by Noxall Wilkes, to Edwin Ayers, of Admire.

W. S. Hanna, of Richter, Kans., has some splendid Poland-China sows which he kept through the hard times when most of the farmers were selling out their stock. They are from some of the best strains and are extra fine individuals. John Myers & Son, of Chanute, who won the sweepstakes on herd at the Chanute fair, bought their stock of Mr. Hanna.

R. H. Kellogg, of Iola, has for sale his show boar, Prince Corwin Jr., which took first and sweepstakes at the Garnett and Iola fairs. He was farrowed September 3, 1898. Is a great-grandson of Tom Corwin 3d 8312, and Mutual (46176) by Business on sire's side; and a great-grandson of Ed-itor, by One Price, and Lightfoot 11th by Oxford's Dasher, he by King Butler.

Beckman Bros. of Des Moines, Iowa, are advertising a 5-ton wagon scale that should interest a great many readers of Kansas Farmer. See advertisement for a most liberal proposition, one worth investigating. They are ready to ship scales to any responsible party and pay freight both ways in case the scales are not found as good as represented. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Through some unintentional mistake the Kansas Farmer of September 21 erred in its report of the hog class awards at the Kaw Valley fair and as the only possible reparation for the injustice done one or two breeders thereby, gladly publishes the following corrected statement of the awards, taken from the books of Secretary Learnard: On aged boar, first and second, R. H. Wheeler, Lawrence, Kans.; boar 1 year and under 2, first, Whitzel; second, Van Horn & Son; boar 6 months, first, second, Van Horn & Son; boar pig, first, Day; second, Van Horn & Son; aged sow, first, Van Horn & Son; second, Wheeler; sow 6 months and under 1 year, first, Van Horn & Son; second, Wheeler; sow and litter, first, Whitzel; sweepstakes on sow, Whitzel.

An announcement of unusual interest to many cattlemen is that made by S. A. Smith, of Blue Springs, Neb. On October 17, Mr. Smith will sell from his fine herd of Red Polled cattle a draft of about 35 head. Not all of them are registered, but they are practically pure bred, and constitute a clean and even lot of typical general-purpose cattle. Thirteen head are registered, most of them cows and heifers, perhaps four young bulls. Mr. Smith bought and used in his herd the World's Fair champion show bull, Iowa Davyson 10th, resulting in a nice string of his get, many of which will be included in this sale. Blue Springs is reached by the Union Pacific, and Wymore over the Burlington. See the advertisement and attend the sale if possible.

Of Value to Horsemen.—Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, is absolutely a safe remedy and does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

John Bollin and Gus Aaron, of Kickapoo, Leavenworth County, Kansas, breeders of Poland-China hogs, have arranged to hold a sale of hogs at Leavenworth, Kans., on Saturday, October 14, 1899. Both of these gentlemen are well-known breeders and have made some very successful sales in the past, and if good stock counts for anything their forthcoming sale should be the most successful one they have ever held. Their offering consists of 1 yearling sow by Chief Tecumseh 2d 915, 1 2-year-old sow by Chief I Know, 1 yearling sow by Corwin I Know, 1 2-year-old Chief I Know boar, dam by What's Wanted Jr., and is good enough individually to head any herd, 2 yearlings by Corwin I Know, 1 yearling by Hadley U. S. that is an extra good all around hog, 4 yearlings by U. S. Model that are A No. 1, 2 yearlings by Chief You Want, a son of Chief I Know, 26 spring pigs sired by Chief Combination, a line bred son of Chief Tecumseh 2d that as a sire of large-boned, growthy pigs is almost without a superior. The balance of the offer-

ing is sired by Best I Know and Corwin I Know. Among the Corwin I Know pigs is one that deserves special mention; his dam is Moorish Lulu, by Moorish King. His owner thinks he is the best pig he ever raised. The catalogues are ready, write for one.

Wiley Bros., of Emporia, held a stock sale on their farm 2 miles northwest of Lyndon Tuesday, September 26. The sale was fairly well advertised, especially in the vicinity of the place, but it was understood to be a speculative sale and there was not the attendance there should have been. The stock was selling at very good prices but they did not suit the sellers, so it was called off after a very few were sold. Their registered Hereford bull was put up with a reserve bid of \$100, but no one made an offer. The sales were as follows: Five 2-year-old steers to Fred Arstall, of Lyndon, at \$44; 10 of the best grade cows, bred to the Hereford bull, to J. W. Son, of Emporia, at \$37; 1 grade Angus cow to J. E. Wood, of Lyndon, at \$33.25; 10 grade whiteface cows to J. W. Son, at \$32.50; 1 cow, bred, to J. E. Wood for \$31; one part Jersey cow to Wm. Culver, of Lyndon, for \$31.50; 30 mixed lambs to J. W. Son, at \$1.80; 10 bull calves, 3, 4, and 5 months old, to J. W. Son, at \$19.30; 10 heifer calves, 3, 4, and 5 months old, at \$14; also one cow at private sale for \$35. The sale was then called off and the crowd went home thinking that they were the parties that were sold. The sale announcement called for about 500 head of cattle and 300 sheep.

A good example of what a want advertisement in the Kansas Farmer will do is furnished in the experience of Mrs. S. A. Jewett, of Lawrence, Kans., who shows her appreciation for the first one by taking another. During three issues of the Farmer, Mrs. Jewett announced in a three-line advertisement that she had 250 Merino ewes for sale. Before the third week was past the Farmer had found her buyers for half of these and the calls are coming in

young things from which the owner may want to save a few are remarkably uniform, and those from descendants of Old Maud, as well as the fashionable strains, are faultlessly solid in color—the work of Gold Bug Pogs.

Williams Brothers, of Bonita, Kans., two of Johnson County's most energetic farmers and breeders, come before our readers this week with a card advertising their Bonita Shorthorns. The Kansas Farmer takes especial pleasure in calling attention to the herd on account of the manner in which it has been built up. Williams Brothers were, first of all, farmers, and have accumulated pure-bred cattle only as the breed and the animals they handled showed an excellence for their particular business. Farm work, however, did not prevent their giving close attention to cattle, and during the dozen years since the first thoroughbred animal came on their farm, perhaps no man of equal pretensions as a breeder has kept a better selected string of bulls. The first of these, a Booth bull, was bought with a small bunch of cows at the closing-out sale of W. G. Anderson, Ochiltree, who brought his foundation stock from the herd of C. E. Leonard, at Bellair, Mo. The second bull was the Bates-bred Earl of Bonita, who was followed by another Bates bull, Kansas Duke, bred by John Morris, Chillicothe. Ben Harrison, strongly Bates on his sire's side and tracing to Imp. Young Mary through his dam, was the fourth sire at Bonita, and was succeeded by the excellent roan Cruickshank-topped Elizabeth bull, Baron Noxubi, that now heads the herd. Baron Noxubi is a close copy of his sire, Godwin 115676, whom Colonel Harris recently bought back from V. R. Ellis, of Gardner, Kans., to head his own herd at Linwood. Baron Noxubi is the counterpart in color of old Godwin, a trifle blockier, and at his present age and breeding weight (2200 at 4½ years) is as smooth as a 2-year-old. For Mr. Ellis, who considered him one of his best results from

Cheap vs. Cheap.

There are two kinds of cheap. One means good value for the money paid. The other means nasty cheap; that is, low first cost, regardless of quality. We make cheap farm separators; that is, big value for the money.



A SHARPLES FARM SEPARATOR is a 365 days per year and a ten years without repair separator. Send for Catalogue No. 19.

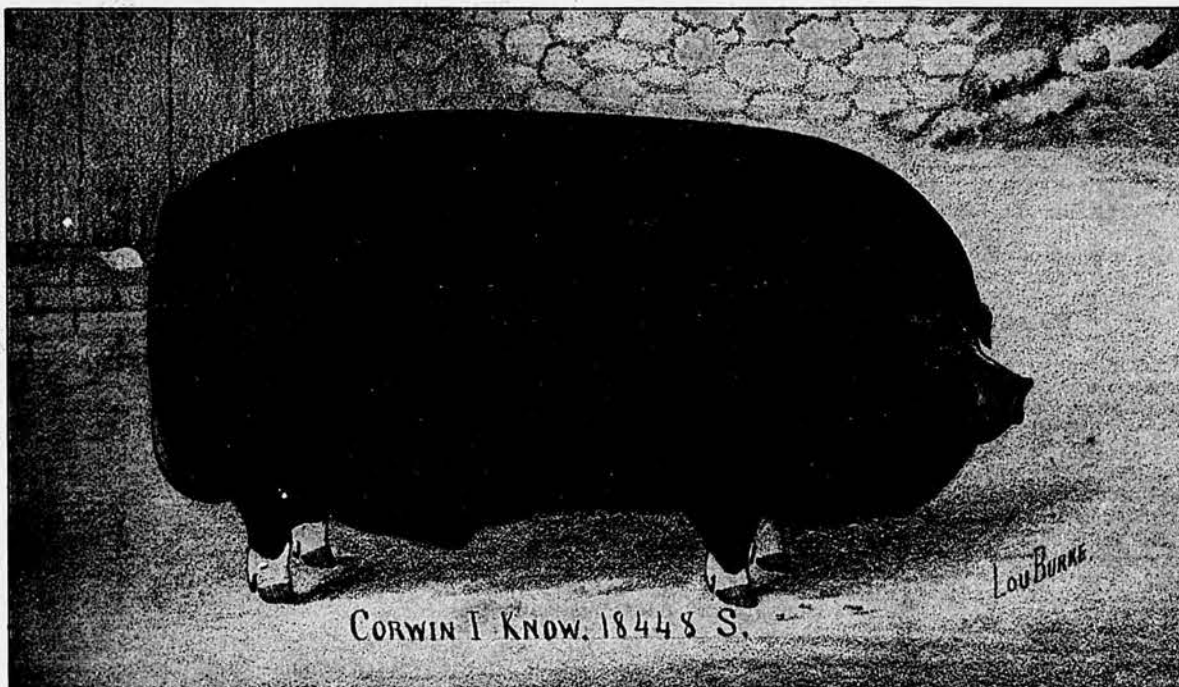
The Sharples Co.,
Canal & Washington Sts.,
CHICAGO.

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

Publishers' Paragraphs.

On Tuesday, October 10, 1899, the Interstate Express & Stage Line will begin the operation of a daily modern equipped stage line between West Plains, Mo., and Yellville, Ark. Stage will leave West Plains at 6 a. m., arrive Yellville at 8:30 p. m. Making this the quick and only comfortable route to the great zinc and lead mining district of northern Arkansas.

Dr. C. M. Coe, president of the Dr. Coe's Sanitarium, wishes to announce to the readers of the Kansas Farmer that he is now comfortably located in his new sanitarium at Twenty-sixth and Wyandotte streets, where his many friends and patients will find him better prepared to secure them relief than ever before. The Doctor's down town office is at 915 Walnut



CORWIN I KNOW 18448 S.

Was sired by Chief I Know, dam Little Beauty, by Corwin U. S., sire of J. H. Sanders. Corwin I Know won second prize in yearling class at the Iowa State fair in 1897, the award being made by Mr. Ed. Klever, of Ohio. He is the largest son of Chief I Know, weighing 600 pounds at 13 months old, and sires a class of hogs very satisfactory to the owner. Most of the offering in the Bollin & Aaron combination sale is sired by him.

every day for more. This week Mrs. Jewett announces in the same column that she will sell from her flock 50 young Merino stock bucks.

R. H. Wheeler, one of Douglas County's prominent Poland-China breeders, makes an offer this week in our want column which will attract the attention of any one looking for a finely bred herd boar that has proven his merit by actual test. Look Me Up, the Look Me Over boar which Mr. Wheeler offers, is barely past 3 years, but has been in use so extensively that he can not be continued at the head of the herd. A year ago Mr. Wheeler bought Tecumseh Short Stop to use on his Look Me Up sows, and being an opponent to inbreeding has just purchased a young Chief I Know to use on his Short Stop sows. He is therefore in a position to dispose of Look Me Up at a very reasonable figure, or will take in exchange young sows of suitable breeding.

E. A. Smith, of Lawrence, well known not only as a breeder of superior trotting horses, but also as the first man to bring fine Jerseys west of the Mississippi, advertises in our columns this week with a view to disposing of all or most of his dairy herd. Mr. Smith's reputation as a Jersey breeder makes any complimentary notice unnecessary, yet no mention of his herd would be adequate without praise of the judgment shown in building it up and of the results thereof. The fact that Mr. Smith has through thirty-five years still clung to the descendants of one cow from his first importation, although they have been marked with white and ineligible to entry in the Cattle Club register, shows that he is not losing sight of the main point—the production of butter. As Mr. Smith himself expressed it, he could not afford to part with the descendants of Old Maud, and though all additions to the original herd have been of registered stuff it has all undergone the same test that gave Old Maud a lasting place. Mr. Smith now has in Gold Bug Pogs 46751 a herd bull which he considers the superior of any of the 35 which have preceded him and will part with him as well as with the cows. He offers his herd, either in a body or as separate animals, including calves which no sane seeker for Jerseys is apt to disregard. Every cow of the Norwood herd is a milker by breeding and training and at Mr. Smith's prices will be a bargain. The

crossing Cruickshank bulls on his straight Elizabeth cows, Baron Noxubi won several prizes as a yearling, but has never since been shown. The Bonita farm is one and one-half miles straight east from the station by that name, on the K. C., Ft. S. & Memphis.

One of the well selected small herds of Herefords which are being established throughout the country by level headed believers in the future of the whiteface is that of J. R. Smith, of Dunavant, Jefferson County, Kansas. Mr. Smith has been a feeder of cattle for fifteen years, and has shipped many car-loads of fancy steers over the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern, which runs along the side of his pastures. Long ago in his feeding Mr. Smith noticed points of excellence in the Herefords which he still kept in mind when he began, in 1895, buying registered animals for his herd. A medium sized, blocky type, such as he had been attracted to in his feeding, was sought for in all the best herds of this section of the country. Good prices were paid, three heifers going to Maple Grove at \$200 per head, and a fourth one from the famous Sunny Slope herd for \$310, while several more cost in the neighborhood of \$150 each. The purchases were not only good, but were uniform and represented the standard families of Lord Wilton, Anxiety, The Grove 3d and Garfield. Several of these heifers were bred to the best bulls in the herds from which they came and their produce in the course of the next few months were valuable additions to Mr. Smith's collection, one of them, Princess Sylvia, from the Cross herd, bringing a calf by Climax. That the feeding of this herd will be in no way behind the breeding is sufficiently vouched for by Mr. Smith's record at the Kansas City stock yards, where he has topped the market twice during the past few months. The home of the Maple Grove herd is 1½ miles east of Dunavant, and the Farmer takes pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of the same, beginning with this issue.

Cleanse the liver and bowels, and regulate the system by using Prickly Ash Bitters. It creates and sustains energy.

street, next to post office. Read the large ad. in this issue, it may interest you.

We wish to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Spartan Mfg. Co., of Aurora, Ill., whose adv. appears elsewhere in this paper. As will be observed from the adv. these people are manufacturing feed grinders of both sweep and power variety. They modestly request a portion of the patronage of our readers, and certainly make very straightforward claims in their advertisement. Since they are new to the advertising field we bespeak for them at least an honest investigation at your hands. If in need of a feed grinder you may find their "Corn Belt" machines just what you are looking for. Write them for circulars, prices, etc.

The advertisement of A. C. Brosius, of Cochraneville, Pa., makes its first appearance in this issue of our paper for the new season's business. Our readers will remember this gentleman as being the manufacturer of the new famous Dehorning Knife, which has been of such great value to stockmen everywhere. This is the dehorner which took highest award at the World's Fair. It differs from all other devices of its class in the fact that it cuts evenly from four sides at once. This prevents all bruising and crushing of the horn and constitutes the most humane way of removing the horns. Then, too, it is such a quick and safe way for both man and animal. Write Mr. Brosius for circulars, prices, etc.

\$3.00 MEN'S SHOES \$1.50.

We make this Shoe, and it retails for \$3.00. Buying of the manufacturer, you secure a pair for \$1.50. Made of genuine satin oil, coin toe, medium round last with tips, medium weight soles, low broad heels, smooth inner soles free from nails, threads, tacks and all imperfections. 100,000 other bargains in our General Catalogue of everything to Eat, Wear and Use, which costs us 99c, but is mailed free to you. Address this way:

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

Preserves

—fruits, jellies, pickles or catsup are more easily, more quickly, more healthfully sealed with Refined Paraffine Wax than by any other method. Dozens of other uses will be found for

Refined Paraffine Wax

In every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and acid proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

Franklin County Fair.

The thirty-third annual Franklin County fair, held September 19-22, was one of the best in the State, and financially it was the best for the fair association. The management expects that it will be able this year to pay the old debt of several years. This association has stood the hard times and is coming out on top, and as it attracts people from all over the State it justly asks: "Why should not Ottawa County not have the State fair?" Forest park is a beautiful place for a fair, with its new gateway of stone pillars and iron gates built in memory of Company K, of the Twentieth Kansas.

The several buildings make ample room for the merchants' display besides the exhibits. There was not a large display of stock but when the premium stock paraded before the amphitheater they made a long procession.

The cattle show was represented by Shorthorn, Hereford, Red Polled and Jersey breeds.

C. F. Wolf & Son, Shorthorn breeders of Ottawa, received 9 firsts and 6 seconds, as follows: First and second on yearling bull; first on bull calf; first and second on cow 3 years and over; first and second on cow 2 years and under 3; first and second on yearling heifer; first and second on heifer calf; first on sweepstakes cow; first on display of cattle. Mr. Wolf has a fine herd of cattle, and it would pay any one looking for registered Shorthorns to call on him.

In the Hereford class W. P. Latimer, of Richmond, received first on bull 2 years and under 3. Henry Ackley, of Ottawa, received first on yearling bull; first and second on bull calf; first and second on cow 3 years and over; first and second on cow 2 years and under 3; first on yearling heifer; first on heifer calf.

Geo. Groenmiller & Son, of Centropolis, breeders of Red Polled cattle, received the following awards: First on aged bull; first and second on bull calf; first and second on aged cow; first and second on cow 2 years and under 3; first and second on yearling heifer; first and second on heifer calf.

W. S. Hanna, of Richter, was judge of the swine department and gave general satisfaction, as he gave the breeders a reason for every decision, and pointed out defects and told ways of avoiding same. Mr. Hanna scaled each hog before passing on them, making the color and fancy points of minor importance.

Deitrich & Spaulding, the well-known Poland-China breeders, of Richmond, carried off 7 firsts. "Knox all Wilkes" 18179, their herd boar, received first on boar and five of his get. He is an even breeder and one of his get received first in class and was sweepstakes sow. He is not for sale at any price. They also won the following awards: First on herd (boar and 3 sows); first on aged boar; first on yearling sow; first on sow pig; first on yearling boar; second on boar pig and sweepstakes sow.

H. Davison & Son, of Waverly, made 6 entries and got 5 awards, as follows: On 2 years and over boar; 2 years and over sow; sow under 1 year and over 6 months, and on herd.

J. R. Killough & Sons, of Ottawa, showed 25 head of hogs. They were awarded first on boar 2 years and over; first on boar 6 months and under 1 year; first on boar pig; sweepstakes on boar (the boar being under 6 months); second on sow pig; second on boar and 5 of his get, and Guy & Piersol's special on herd.

J. N. Kirkpatrick, of Ottawa, received first on sow and 5 pigs, and second on yearling boar. J. A. Huff, of Princeton, received second don boar under 6 months. He raised the sweepstakes boar shown by J. R. Killough & Sons.

Perry Stoffer, of Richter, made 10 entries of Chester Whites, receiving the following awards: First on boar 2 years and over; first on boar 6 months and under 1 year; second on boar pig; first on sow 2 years and over; first and

second on sow 6 months and under 1 year; second on sow pig.

A. E. Staley, of Ottawa, got the following on Chester Whites: First on sow and pigs; first on boar pig; first on sow pig; second on aged boar; second on aged sow.

E. A. Jewett, of Lawrence, D. F. Carpenter, A. E. Carpenter, and Geo. Groenmiller & Son, of Ottawa, entered sheep, each receiving awards.

The fruit display was fine and deserves special mention. There were in the fruit hall 550 plates of apples, 48 of pears, 15 of peaches, 8 of grapes, 7 of plums, and a few others.

C. N. Lovejoy, of Baldwin, entered 60 plates in all, and received first on general display, and first on display of pears, besides several firsts on special varieties.

N. Cameron, of Lawrence, had 18 plates of apples, receiving first on seedling, and first on Grimes' Golden. GRAVES.

Winn & Son's Successful Show and Sale.

The swine event of last week was the successful show and sale of Poland-China hogs at the Illinois State fair, by W. N. Winn & Son, of Kansas City, Mo. The remarkable feature, however, about this event was the fact that the entire show herd and sale offering, with the exception of two sows, were got by their herd boar, Perfect I Know 19172 (see illustration in Kansas Farmer of September 24).

The record of the show herd was remarkable, especially in view of the strong competition of the breeders from the other States. Entries were made in every ring, except four, and first premium was won in each ring entered, except two; and second prize was won in one ring and the other was lost in the young herd class because of a bruise on a young sow; but in the next ring, young herd bred by exhibitor, the judge permitted the substitution of another animal for the one disqualified, resulting in a defeat of the winning herd in the previous ring. The following is a complete list of the premiums won by Messrs. W. N. Winn & Son:

Boar 6 and under 12 months, first; sow 1 year old and under 2, first and second; sow 6 and under 12 months old, first; sow under 6 months old, first; champion sow, any age, first. Breeders' ring: Boar and three sows over 1 year, first; boar and three sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor, first; boar and three sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor, first; four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow, first; four swine, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor, first.

THE SWINE SALE.

On Friday, September 29, Messrs. Winn & Son held a public sale of their show herd and other sale stock in the same rings where they had achieved such great success on the fair grounds. There was a large and interested crowd present, consisting of exhibitors and other visiting breeders, who watched the result with keen attention despite the prevailing wintry weather. The entire offering, with the exception of a few pigs, were readily disposed of at very satisfactory prices. The offering was mainly last fall and this spring pigs. Thirty-eight head made an average of a trifle over \$38; 14 boars averaged \$39, and 24 gilts averaged \$37.

The first 10 head catalogued, consisting mainly of the show herd, sold at an average of \$81.50. The 5 boars averaged \$75.40, and the 5 sows averaged \$87.60. The names of the purchasers and the 10 animals are as follows:

Perfect's Wonder, boar, farrowed June 15, 1898, W. R. Loveless, Beloit, Ill., \$167.
Perfect's Likeness, boar, farrowed March 15, 1898, D. W. Myers, Sugar Grove, Ill., \$40.
Lady Perfect I Know 49354, sow, farrowed April 11, 1898, G. F. Marshall, Monroe, Iowa, \$65.
Miss Perfect I Know 49353, sow, farrowed April 14, 1898, Ed. Klever, Bloomington, Ohio, \$138.
Queen I Know 49356, sow, farrowed April 11, 1898, E. H. Ware, Douglas, Ill., \$80.
Perfect We Know, boar, farrowed October 3, 1898, the winner of two first prizes, one in class and the other as head of young herd, J. W. Higgins, Jr., Hope, Kans., \$93.
Perfect Boy boar, farrowed October 4, 1898, F. D. Slater, Edinburg, Ill., \$21.
Perfect Pansy, sow, farrowed October 4, 1898, H. O. Minnis, Edinburg, Ill., \$55.
No. 8½, same litter as above, sow, T. B. Hart, Edinburg, Ill., \$100.
Boar, farrowed April 2, 1899, E. L. Hoffman, Waynesville, Ill.

The first prize litter of Poland-China pigs at the Illinois State fair sold at this sale as follows:
Sow \$80. Ed. Burroughs, El Paso, Ill.; sow, \$40. S. J. Black, Washington, Ill.; boar, \$32. E. Hurlbert, Stonington, Ill.; boar, \$17. E. G. Pace, Muscatine, Iowa; boar, \$17. P. E. Summers, Hoopole, Ill.
The litter of 5 sold for \$186, an average of \$37.20. All the other purchasers, except one from California and one from Missouri, were Illinois breeders.

The record of this show and sale by enterprising breeders shows the possibilities for intelligent young men interested in improved stock, also the magnificent value of a first-class male at the head of the herd.

Samples copies of Kansas Farmer sent free on request.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21, 1899.

Crawford County—F. Cunningham, Clerk.

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

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

Both supposed to be about 6 years old.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 28, 1899.

Harvey County—S. M. Spangler, Clerk.

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



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Made of hard Bessemer Steel Wires, rust proof, and proof against all attacks of animals, heat or cold, dry or wet, wind or weather. Although the best, the Ellwood costs but little and is practically everlasting. Your dealer ought to have it. If he hasn't write for catalogue, etc., to

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago or New York.

Special Want Column.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Percheron stud colt. Took two ribbons at Anderson county fair last week. Sire and dam will bear close inspection. J. M. Slonaker, Garnett, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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To winter one thousand (1,000) cattle from Colorado. Also eight thousand (8,000) bushels corn to feed with it. Good timber shelter and plenty open water required. State exactly what you have, with price. Address,

OSCAR WILKINS, Alamosa, Colorado.

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The Home Circle.

A NURSERY SONG.

Bright as the morning, bright as the day,
Bright as a dew-drop the sun kissed away.
Yes, brighter and sweeter than flower new-blown
Is my baby in the morning when night's
past and gone.

To her wee cradle-bed I soft love to creep,
To watch the blue eyes when they first
wake from sleep.
Earth holds not a rapture to be compared
to this,
As I fold her in arms for her morning's
first kiss.

How quaintly at first she looks up in my
eyes;
Then recognition; O, happy surprise!
Her two little hands spring up with a start,
The next moment I fold her in love to my
heart.

A beauty I see that was not there before;
A weakness departed that will come there
no more.
Thus is unfolding the wealth of this prize
That heaven has lent to be trained for the
skies.

We meet joys very many in our sojourn
on earth;
We prize them and love them for all they
are worth;
But from all earthly joys it seems easier to
part
Than the tendrils of childhood that cling
round the heart.

PENPOINT.

WAGNER'S "PARSIFAL."

(Published in Kansas City Journal, September 3, 1899.)

Munich, Bavaria, Aug. 5.—The little city of Bayreuth, which a few years ago was scarcely noticed on the map of Bavaria, is to-day, through the influence of Richard Wagner, one of the most visited places of Europe, by people of the whole musical world, and especially by Americans who are willing to go from one continent to another to hear the Wagner operas in the splendid home erected by him and which to-day is one of the grandest monuments to his memory.

Not realizing that the demand for tickets would be so great, I arrived in Bayreuth to hear the discouraging news from everyone that the house was sold out for the following two weeks. The town was overflowing with visitors, hundreds of whom had secured tickets months before, and many who were offering any price for them. I arrived on July 31 and was told that it was quite impossible to obtain any more seats. But fortunately I had "a friend at court" in a letter from Herr Dr. Engle, of Berlin, to Baron von Wolzogen, a close friend of the Wagner family, and by his courtesy I was enabled to receive the now very precious tickets for myself and mother, and at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of a very hot day we joined the procession of carriages which were slowly winding their way up the steep hill which is crowned so majestically by the Wagner theater.

The opera was announced for 4 o'clock, but as everybody wanted to see everybody else arrive, the carriages form their long line very early in the afternoon and each arrival joined the crowd upon the "promenade" to watch the newcomers, and as far as the eye could reach to see the carriages and "pilgrims of music" moving slowly up the avenue, which is so finely shaded on either side by tall trees. How very interesting it is to observe them all, from a royal carriage lined with velvet, bearing ladies of title, dressed in silks, with many jewels, to a "taximeter" filled with a jolly crowd of Americans who are "doing" Europe, and for fashion and dress, one sees everything from a real lace dress, the train of which drags over the gravel walks, to the plainest tailor-made suit, which, if it fits well, you may be sure you are looking at an American, but if it does not, one can expect to hear some other language than English from the passerby.

But of all the nationalities there represented, one certainly hears more English than any other language.

At a quarter before 4 the trumpeters appear and blow a fanfare on the Parsifal motive, going in turn to all sides of the immense building, as the walks lead out so attractively into the woods and are crowded with people. Then a scramble ensues to check wraps and find seats. Fortunately there are many maids to take the wraps, and as there are many entrances into the different parts of the house, one must find a door designated on the ticket. There are no ushers, and one must find one's own chair, and this is somewhat puzzling, for the house accommodates nearly 2,000 people.

As every seat is sold for 20 marks (\$5), I heard a practical American remark that certainly the managers had found the "Nibelungen gold." However, one is not given the privilege of hearing the Wagner opera here every year, and

then the season seldom lasts longer than two months.

The acoustic properties of the great room are so perfect, and it is so wonderfully arranged, that it is claimed one seat is as good as another in an part of the house—so all seats are sold for the same price. The interior is very plain and free from hangings, as every ornament has been given up for musical effect; the seats even have no upholstery, except the chairs in the royal box and in Frau Wagner's private "loge," which are elevated in the rear of the house.

At 4 o'clock another flourish of trumpets is heard outside and the lights are turned completely out. At first there is a hushed silence, and then the silvery notes from the strings of the orchestra, which is completely hidden underneath the stage, gives out the first theme of the beautiful "Parsifal" overture, to be joined later by the entire orchestra in grand climax. One quite forgets the outside world, and as the audience is completely hidden in the darkness, they can easily imagine they are about to enter the land of the "Holy Grail." As the draperies in front of the stage are noiselessly drawn apart one gazes enraptured on a beautiful landscape with a castle and sparkling lake in the background, and he hears the voices of the "Knights of the Holy Grail."

Later and without a sound to mar the beautiful music, the scene gradually changes and one looks in wonderment with Parsifal on the scene in the gorgeous chapel which Wagner has created on the stage and realizes in seeing the knights drink from the holy cup and break the bread, why Wagner would not allow that this sacred opera should be given upon any other stage than this which was built especially for it, away from the busy world.

At the close of this solemn and beautiful scene, the curtains close and the lights again blaze forth. As there is an hour of intermission, everybody again gathers on the promenade, but the time slips by very quickly in mingling with the crowd. One sees Siegfried Wagner talking with famous musicians and artists, and near by is Frau Wagner, surrounded by enthusiastic friends.

Again the horns call us, but this time to the magic castle of Klingsor with its scenery of brilliant flowers, where the maidens even represent roses of gorgeous hue, and again one is spellbound until Parsifal comes and wins back the holy spear, and with the sign of the cross, the castle and all of the flowers disappear with a tremendous crash which brings one back to the realities of life and the intermission announced on the programme.

During the pause the audience flock to the numerous "cafes" and restaurants on all sides of the theater, and for another hour they are given an opportunity for dinner. On the left of the promenade is the most popular restaurant, the dining room of which accommodates 500 people.

At the final call of the trumpets one enters, for the last time, again into the land of the "Holy Grail;" and Parsifal now appears with the holy spear as the savior of his people, and after baptizing Kundry—the repentant Magdalene who has bathed his feet and dried them with her hair—the scenery again changes to the gorgeous chapel.

The last scene is one never to be forgotten. Parsifal stands at the altar holding the "grail," while the knights, forming a circle, are bowed in prayer; a radiance shines down upon the holy cup, above which a lovely white dove hovers. The voices of a hidden choir, high up in the dome, sounding as though angels were singing, chant glorious praises.

One can not leave Bayreuth without a visit to Wagner's house and grave. The house is approached through an avenue shaded with tall trees on either side. At the head of the avenue, surrounded by palms, is a bust of King Ludwig I, who was known as the "mad king of Bavaria," but who did so much for Wagner and to develop the art of his country, leaving so many priceless treasures in the galleries of Munich, his capital, and handsome buildings throughout the land.

Wagner has said that he spent the happiest days of his life in this house, and a marble tablet in the center over the doorway has the name "Wahnfried." It also bears this inscription:

Heir wo mein Wahnfried Frieden fand,
Wahnfried sie dieses Haus von mir benannt.

A translation of which would be:
Here where my thoughts found peace
I name this house Wahnfried.

The plainness of the exterior gives no indication of the elegance of the interior, where, of course, the music room is of especial interest. It is hung with countless pictures of great artists and

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singers, and many trophies of Wanger's triumphs are to be seen.

A large balcony at the back overlooks the lovely lawn, trellised walks, and garden where a large gray slab marks the spot where the great master of music chose to be buried, around which every visitor stands in solemn reverence.

From Wahnfried we walked through the beautiful royal gardens and past the palace, on to the cemetery to the little domed chapel to pay another visit of homage, where Liszt was buried. He died at Bayreuth while on a visit to his daughter, Frau Wagner. The little chapel is profusely hung with wreaths, bearing ribbons and inscriptions from all parts of the world, and as this day was the anniversary of his death, many fresh wreaths of lovely flowers were hung upon the simple wooden cross at the head of his tomb.

It is with reluctance that one leaves this little city of Bayreuth, which has attracted so many artists and people from all parts of the world.

CELESTE NEILLIS.

Read Family Recipes.

Snow Pudding.—Soak one-half cup of gelatine in one-half pint of cold water. When well soaked, add half-pint of boiling water. When cool add cup of sugar, 2 teaspoonfuls essence of lemon, beat whites of 5 eggs, and when gelatine is quite cool, pour into the eggs; beat thoroughly and set in a dish of cold water or on ice.

Mother's Pudding Sauce.—One cup sugar, two-thirds cup butter, one tablespoonful flour. Beat these together until smooth, then place on stove and stir in three cups of boiling water; soda size of a pea.

Custard.—Eight yolks eggs (saving two whites for top), one quart milk, teaspoon sugar, pinch salt.

Spanish Cream.—One pint milk, yolks three eggs, three teaspoonfuls sugar. Heat milk, and pour it with yolks and sugar over whites. Flavor.

Virginia Cream.—Three teaspoonfuls sugar, three teaspoonfuls jelly, whites three eggs. Beat 15 minutes for every egg.

Custard.—One quart milk, six eggs well beaten, one-half cup sugar. Pour eggs and sugar with a little milk into the milk and set the pan over a kettle of boiling water.

Graham Gems.—One pint graham (sometimes take half flour), pinch of salt, small half teacup sugar, tablespoonful lard, full teaspoon soda. Mix with sour milk till quite soft.

Wheat Gems.—One pint flour, pinch salt, two tablespoonfuls melted lard, full teaspoon soda. Mix soft with sour milk.

Brown Bread.—One pint corn-meal, one pint graham, scant two cups molasses, two large teaspoonfuls soda, salt. Wet with sour milk until quite soft. Steam three hours, then bake half an hour. If milk is not very sour put a teaspoonful of cream of tartar into the meal.

What is Liquid Air?

Liquid air is just what its name implies. It is not a liquid distilled from some newly discovered vegetable or mineral, but is simply air, such as we breathe, made so cold that it takes the form of water. The fact that air can assume that form is a recent discovery, as is also the method of obtaining the intense cold necessary to this result. The temperature required is 312° below zero—a temperature farther below the coldest arctic winter than that is below a tropical summer. Yet persistent efforts have at last developed a method by which it is readily produced. When air is cooled down to this degree it

changes to a misty vapor and gradually forms into drops that fall like rain to the bottom of the vessel containing it. By a proper arrangement it may then be drawn off into an open receptacle, ready for use.

When seen in an open vessel it might be mistaken for boiling water, as it simmers and gives off a white vapor. When first poured out it boils violently, throwing off a cloud of vapor that rolls down the sides of the vessel. But as soon as the receptacle has cooled to the temperature of the liquid it quiets down to a simmer, which continues until all has evaporated and returned to air. This may require several hours if care is taken to keep the vessel away from every conductor of heat. But if it be placed on a plate of iron, or even a block of ice, it will boil violently and very soon mingle with its native air. If poured out on a conductor, as iron or ice, it will assume the gaseous state so rapidly as to amount to an explosion.

As a freezing agent the power of liquid air is terrific. It freezes pure alcohol very readily, and freezes mercury so hard that it may be used as a hammer to drive nails into hard wood; and so thorough is the chill given that the mercury retains the solid state for several minutes. It will sear living flesh like a red-hot iron, and may take the place of all chemical cauterizing in surgery. As a refrigerator, liquid air will be easily controlled, and it can be made to lower the temperature of a room very slightly or to produce a degree of cold that no life could endure for a minute. As an explosive it has certainly great power, and experiments already made indicate that it may be used in both gunnery and blasting; and it may thus take the place of both gunpowder and dynamite.—From Self Culture for October.

United States Civil Service Examination.

The United States Civil Service Commission has ordered that an examination be held by its local board in this city on Wednesday, November 22, 1899, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., for the grades of clerk and carrier in the postal service. Only citizens of the United States can be examined. The age limitations for this examination are as follows: Clerk 18 years and over; carrier between 21 and 40 years. No application will be accepted for this examination unless filed with the undersigned, on the proper blank, before the hour of closing business on October 23, 1899. Applications should be filed promptly in order that time may remain for correction if necessary.

The Commission takes this opportunity of stating that the examinations are open to all reputable citizens of the United States who may desire to enter the service, without regard to race or to their political or religious affiliations. All such citizens are invited to apply. They shall be examined, graded, and certified with entire impartiality, and wholly without regard to any consideration save their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in the examination.

For application blanks, full instructions, and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, apply to LeRoy Powell, Secretary Board of Examiners, Postal Service, care of P. O., Topeka, Kans.

Samples copies of Kansas Farmer sent free on request.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for 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.

The Young Folks.

WHAT YO' GWINE TO TELL DE LAWD?

When de trumpet am a tootin' an' de stahs dey am a shootin' an' de owls dey am a hootin' in de trees,
When de earf it am a quakin' and de dead dey am awakin' an' de people am a shakin' in de knees,
When yo' hea' de rollin' thundeh an' de rocks am rent asundeh an' de hosts am in deir wunde standin' awed,
An' yo' fin' youself a tremblin' while de nations am assemblin', O! sinnah, what yo' gwine to tell de Lawd?

When de planets git a knockin' at each udder an' a rockin' an' de tempest seem a mockin' at yo' woe,
When de da'kness am a fallin' an' de buz-zas am a squallin' an' de angel am a callin' yo' to go,
When de sun hab quit its shinin' an' de brack wolves am a whinin' an' de mou'nehs lay repinin' on de sod,
An' yo' asked to tell de story what yo' doin' up in glory, O! sinnah, what yo' gwine to tell de Lawd?

When yo' see de righteous swingin' up de road an' all a singin' twell de earf'll be a ringin' wif de psalm,
When dey fol' deir wings an' rally in de golden riveh valley singin' hallelujah-hally to de Lam',
When de hills dey am a crashin' an' de sulphur fla's a flashin' an' yo' feel de cuttin' lashin' ob de rod,
When de sheep am bein' chosen from de goats, what yo' supposin', wicked sinnah, you'se a gwine to tell de Lawd?

Oh! befo' de vial's broken an' de wrathful fiery token with its awful flames is chokin' up de sky,
Fo' de dragons git a barkin' an' de earf begins to darken, ask de Mahsteh fo' to hearken to yo' cry,
Stop yo' sinnin' an' transgressin', listen to de wahnin' lesson, git yo' wicked knees to pressin' on de sod;
When yo' see at de bar an' Satan am a eyeln' yo' an' waitin', tremblin' sinnah, what yo' gwine to tell de Lawd?
—Denver Evening Post.

A JOURNEY SOUTHWARD.

BY ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

NUMBER 69.

After two days of rest, and trunk packing, our Kansas party say "good-bye" to Berlin, and on July 31 our faces are turned southward for a summer vacation among the mountains. For two years we had made our home in the beautiful city, and we certainly did not leave it and our many pleasant friends there, without regret.

A ride of eighty miles south and a little to the westward, brought us to the city of Leipzig, which we visited only for a few hours and then again we were moving southward.

My good Berlin friends, Mr. and Mrs. Griscom, with their family, had left a few weeks before, and were settled for the summer at Marienbad, in Bohemia, and upon their kind invitation I was now to visit them there for a few days and enjoy that delightful health resort. At Leipzig I saw my mother and sister started for Bayreuth, while I took another train to the south and east again to explore a portion of Bohemia which lies just beyond the mountain range from Bavaria. In a few hours more I was at Marienbad, which is situated about twenty miles south of the famous Carlsbad, where Europe's royalty and nobility have been accustomed for centuries to go each summer to regain lost health by drinking undrinkable water.

Marienbad is comparatively a new place among water cures long patronized in Europe. One hundred years ago it was only an uninhabited wilderness on the eastern side of the Bohemian mountains, but now very many thousands of visitors come to it every summer. The houses and hotels have as new appearance as any handsome enterprising town west of the Mississippi River in America; but it is a little city of hotels and boarding-houses. The sole business of the place is founded on the supposed health-giving waters which gush out from the hills in clear cold streams or boil up from below as at Saratoga or Manitou.

My friends met me at the depot, and a ride of two miles, nearly, brought us to their hotel at the springs. After a rest and lunch, we all went down to the "Promenade" for the daily evening concert which is given from 6 till 8 p.m. This is the social event of the day for Marienbad, and everybody appears in the best suit of clothes, like Brother McGinty who journeyed "to the bottom of the sea."

The "Promenade" extends from Kreuzbrunnen to Ferdinandbrunnen, or to give the names in English, from the Cross Spring to the Ferdinand Spring; and during the concert, thousands of "summer boarders" simply walk to and fro between the springs slowly, and enjoy themselves to the limit.

My enjoyment was to watch the people. Every civilized nationality on the face of the globe seemed represented. The gowns of some of the ladies I saw there were the finest and richest in ap-

pearance that I had seen in Europe—silks, satins and diamonds galore. I think I saw some of the homeliest women in silks, I ever beheld; and only that their beauty was offset by homelier men, I would consider them very unhandsome. These, however, were few in number compared to the handsome ones who passed me in review.

The people who amused me most were a number of Polish Jews; the men had long, gray beards, with a gray curl about two inches in length, hanging in front of each ear. They all wore long black coats of a pattern which may have been fashionable a hundred years ago. The Jewish women fairly sparkled with diamonds, but they did not present a neat appearance. These people seemed to "flock" by themselves, and I saw none of them in conversation with people other than Jews.

At eight o'clock the concert was finished and the "Promenade" deserted, for the people had gone to dinner or to the theater. At 9 o'clock everybody seemed to have gone to bed, for they are here only for their health, and sleep is as necessary as mineral water.

At 6 o'clock in the morning our American party were at the springs again, to see the people come for their morning drink. The toilets now, of the drinkers, were of the simplest styles, and each one had a strap over the shoulder to which was fastened a cup or glass for the morning dose. The water contains Glauber's salts and other equally pleasant tasting stuff.

It was much more amusing to me to see the morning crowd than it had been the evening before to see the fashionable ones. These were the afflicted ones—mostly with a superabundance of adipose tissue, who hope here to wash away the extra flesh with nauseating water. To show the effect of the water, I will copy an item I read in the Westminster Gazette, three weeks later as I write this:

"The Prince of Wales seems to have done wonders at Marienbad as regards his weight. On his arrival he weighed 237 pounds. After three weeks of the 'cure' his weight has fallen to 207 pounds, a decrease of thirty pounds."

I did not see the Prince, as he came one day after I left, but I did see some of the biggest mountains of human flesh that ever rejoiced my eyes to behold. I tasted the water, which is cold, but like the hot water I tried at Weisbaden, one sip was enough. Health purchased at the price of drinking that stuff is a very costly commodity; yet many seem to enjoy it. There should be no dispute concerning tastes.

After watching the crowd of drinkers for an hour we adjourned to the "Schweizer Hoff" where we had a fine breakfast. Next to us, at table, sat Princess Vinkezo and on her right the Countess Nordehoff from Russia. We learned their names afterward, and we noted their appearance carefully as they were loaded with royal titles, which fact was not indicated by their dresses. An Irish washerwoman at a 4th of July celebration in America, would be dressed in better style; they actually appeared slovenly. They finished breakfast before we did, and then, in Russian style, they lighted cigarettes and smoked over their coffee.

From 9 o'clock till nearly noon, we walked in the beautiful woods and visited the various springs and points of interest. At one point we were told that the poet, Goethe, used to sit and write; at another, Richard Wagner had his favorite seat and wrote his plays and music; but according to the local guides, these men and other famous ones, wrote or sang on every stone and stump in Germany.

At 11 o'clock we enjoyed another concert at the Cross spring, where we saw the same faces again as on the evening before. At 2 o'clock is dinner hour, then the program provides for a short nap, after which comes a walk up to "Eyerlander" restaurant on the top of the hill opposite our hotel, for a view of the country. As we came out of the hotel we passed a rather insignificant appearing gentleman, who had red whiskers and mustache. We would not have noticed him particularly had we not been informed that he was the Duke of Orleans, the son of that Count of Paris who was a member of General McClellan's military staff in 1862. This Duc d'Orleans is the heir of the mighty Bourbons—not the Kentucky kind, but the French Bourbons who still claim the right to the throne of France.

Next to our hotel is the "Hotel Weimar" at which the Prince of Wales and his family visited, and where the Khedive of Egypt stopped, the second week in August, so the papers state. The ancient glory of Carlsbad is being lessened by the newer resort of Marienbad. It is surely a very restful and exceedingly beautiful spot, a place where I would dearly love to remain for weeks

during every summer. A two days visit was all I could spare, and then a fifty mile ride westward brought me to Bayreuth, to my mother and sister again.

NUREMBURG.

If one were to travel all over Europe a great many relics of ancient times would be seen; but in no city could the traveler find so great display of antiquities in the builders' art, as are grouped within the old walls of Nuremberg. Other cities of Germany have ancient structures, surrounded by modern buildings, but in Nuremberg one may see a city as it appeared 600 years ago, with very few changes of a modern nature. Everything in the outward appearance of the place is of the fashion centuries old. The tall houses with every variety of high gable, dormer window and richly decorated projection, are seen in every street—survivals of an ancient architecture with only an occasional modern building, which merely intensifies the quaintness of the old.

The city walls and towers, with the great moat or ditch, surrounding the whole, remain nearly the same as when they were needed for defense of the place. The city, too, is interesting on account of the connection between its ancient rulers and the present royal family of Germany.

More than 600 years ago the Hohenzollerns were the Burgraves of Nuremberg, and one of these Burgraves who lived at Bayreuth in summertime, was the gentleman with whom the "white lady" became infatuated, and thus laid the ground for the ghost stories told about the royal palace in Berlin. The "Burgraves" of Nuremberg became the "Margraves" of Brandenburg and, later on, the Kings of Prussia, then Emperors of Germany. I merely mention this to show that Nuremberg is not so terribly "slow," after all, though it required six centuries for the Burgrave to become an Emperor.

From Bayreuth a ride of a few miles southward through a very pleasant country, brought our Kansas party to the old town on the Pegnitz River, and our train passed through one of the old gateways of Nuremberg and we landed safely within the walls of the ancient city.

It was late in the evening when we arrived. The depot and streets beyond we saw were decorated with evergreens, flowers and flags. It was evident on all sides that a German celebration had been enjoyed and that the people had experienced a "hot time in the old town," sure enough. We were too late to participate, but being very tired from the effects of a full day of sight-seeing, we were very glad to go to rest, for we knew that a German celebration can be

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FOUL BREATH,
NO ENERGY,
CONSTIPATION.

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Quickly removes these Symptoms, Strengthens the Stomach, Cleanses the Liver and Bowels and Promotes Functional Activity in the Kidneys. A few doses will restore Health and Energy in Body and Brain.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price \$1.00 Per Bottle.

seen and enjoyed almost any day in the year if one cares to keep account of the various occasions which are duly honored.

Early next morning we started on a tour of the interesting city; and such an attempt is not a light one for three women to make in Nuremberg, for it seems as though no two streets are parallel, nor of the same width. Sometimes we found streets not more than five feet wide, and a person could walk in the center and with outstretched arms touch buildings on opposite sides. Windows were open, as it was a very warm day, and one could put one's head into rooms on either side while walking in the street, but saving the honor of Kansas we did not attempt such an unmannerly operation.

We stopped at the "Fleischbruecke" (Meat Bridge) over the Pegnitz, to assist in a very important operation. A man was actually fishing in the river, and there were more than a score of people standing near to watch the fortunate man who could really try to catch a fish in Germany. It is a privilege enjoyed only by a few who are "aristocrats" among the "common herd." We watched him and we watched the crowd that was watching him, but he caught no fish, so we passed on.

We also saw something else that amused us, and we had often seen pictures of similar affairs. It was, simply, German women standing in water up to their knees, and washing the family linen. The river had been made for their especial purpose, and why should they carry water home when the washing could be done in the river?

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Inventor—What is your candid opinion of my device?

Friend—It is practically worthless.

Inventor—Yes, I expected as much; but even a worthless opinion is sometimes better than none.—Chicago News.

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lining shears, 75c. Hollow ground razor with atrop, by mail, \$1.33; regular price, \$2. Send for 80-page free list and "How to Use a Razor."

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KANSAS FARMER

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H. A. HEATH, Advertising Manager.

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

The bulletin of the Illinois Experiment Station, describing experiments for the improvement in the chemical composition of corn, has been widely studied and has called forth much comment from leading farmers. This bulletin was reproduced almost entire in the *Kansas Farmer* and the information it contained should serve as a valuable guide in the selection of seed corn for next season's planting.

The demonstration, by these Illinois experiments, of the fact that the composition of corn can be changed by selection of seed, is not a surprise, but it reassures the practical man greatly to know that such improvement, the possibility of which is obvious from theoretical considerations, has been actually made in practice in the field.

Since, then, the composition of corn is, within limits, subject to change at will, the question as to what changes are desirable becomes an important one. Corn is universally recognized as a most efficient fattening and heating food. Horsemen have long considered it too heating for working and driving horses, especially in warm weather. Dairymen have learned that to secure the best results other feeds must be mixed with corn. Even swine, consisting largely of fat, are found to need other food than corn to give the desired growth of bone and strength of constitution. These experiences have given rise to careful study of the subject of animal rations, and such investigations have shown the requirements of the various classes of animals under the varying conditions of their lives. These investigations have resulted in the discovery that the various feeding stuffs are composed of a few essential ingredients which occur in varying proportions in the several grains and other feeds. The most important of these ingredients are protein, carbohydrates, and vegetable oils, or fats.

Repeated experiments have shown the proportions in which these should be fed to the various kinds of animals in order to produce the best results. A feed so proportioned as to produce the best results is called a balanced ration. It is found that many of the feeds most cheaply produced, including corn and Kaffir-corn, are short on protein. The usual recommendation is to feed clover or alfalfa hay, wheat bran, oil-meal, cottonseed-meal, etc., with corn to bring up the proportion of protein, since these several feeds are rich in protein.

But the cheapest of all the concentrated feeds is corn, and if corn can be produced having a large percentage of protein a great advance will have been made in the production of a cheap balanced ration.

Without going into exact figures as to the food requirements of animals, it may be stated that a ration in the proportion of 1 pound of protein to 5½ pounds of carbohydrates and fats will produce better results than a ration in which the carbohydrates and fats are in much larger proportion. This is very nearly the average proportion in which these ingredients are found in oats. But in average corn the proportion is about 1 pound of protein to 7-7½ pounds of carbohydrates and fats. Corn in which these proportions prevail con-

tains about 10.5 per cent of protein, estimated on its entire weight.

The Illinois experimenter has found it possible to select from field corn some ears in which the percentage of protein greatly exceeded this average. He also found that from seed containing much protein he was able to produce corn containing much protein, the average proportion in the improved product being about 1 pound of protein to 6½ pounds of carbohydrates and fats. This improved corn does not constitute a properly balanced ration, but it shows a progress in the right direction. No doubt a few years of seed selection along this line will produce a strain of corn improved to such extent that it will constitute a balanced ration for either man or beast.

Fortunately, the Illinois professor, Cyril George Hopkins, has discovered differences between the appearances of corn having high protein and that having low protein and has described these so that any farmer may select his seed corn so as to make valuable improvements in the protein content of the product. Briefly, Professor Hopkins' plan is to take a few grains from an ear of corn which he is examining, and look at it in three ways.

The following illustration and description, which appeared in the *Kansas Farmer* of September 14, are here reproduced to enable farmers, who will very soon be selecting their seed corn, to secure the best.

"By making cross sections and longitudinal sections of several kernels from an ear of corn, one can judge with a very satisfactory degree of accuracy whether the corn is rich or poor in protein. The illustration here shown was made from a photograph taken of the corn kernels and sections with a magnification of three diameters. At the left are two sections and a whole kernel from corn No. 945, containing 14.92 per cent of protein. The sections and whole kernel at the right are from corn No. 1104, containing 7.76 per cent of protein. About one-fourth of the kernel was cut off from the tip end in making the cross sections. In the longitudinal sections the tip end of the kernel points upward to the right. It will be seen that in the cross sections the white, starchy layer nearly disappears in the high-protein corn but becomes very prominent in the low-protein corn. In the longitudinal sections this difference is also apparent, the white starch in the high-protein corn being confined almost entirely to the crown end of the kernel, while in the low-protein corn it extends into the tip end in considerable amount. The germ in the high-protein corn is somewhat larger. This is also indicated by the depressions in the whole kernels.

"As an experiment a number of ears of both high and low content of protein were mixed together and then separated by mechanical examination. It was found that by examining only one or two kernels from each ear the separation could be made with very few errors."

With these directions and illustrations at hand every farmer in Kansas ought to plant high-protein corn in 1900. Not all corn containing 14.92 per cent of protein will produce corn equally rich, because there is always a tendency to "breed back," and the ancestry of any ear of corn is only partly known. But gradual improvement is possible, and if an average of, say, 13 per cent of protein can be obtained, it will constitute a very nearly balanced ration.

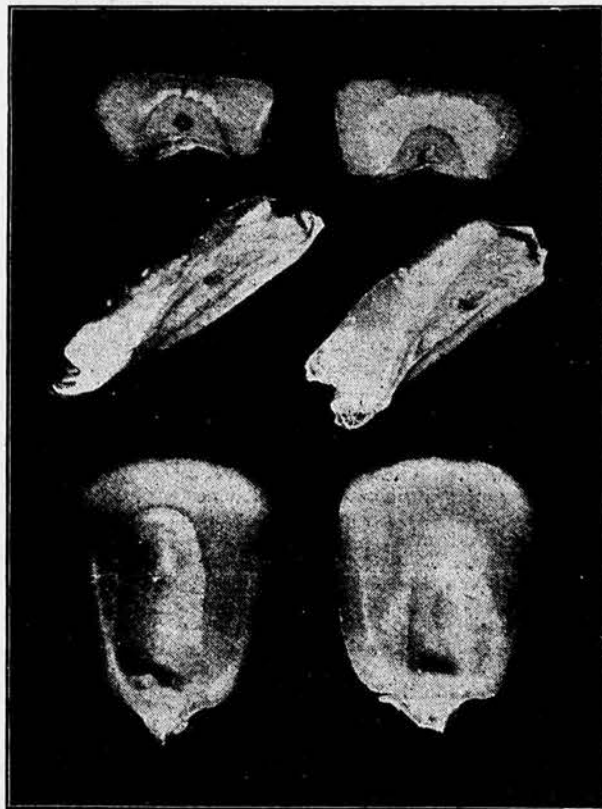
INVESTIGATIONS IN ALFALFA CULTURE.

Some interesting observations on the cultivation of alfalfa have recently been made by the department of entomology of the State University. Early in July Prof. S. J. Hunter and party went into camp with full laboratory equipment twenty-five miles southeast of Dodge City, where, for the past three years, the department has had under observation the cultivation of a large tract of alfalfa. Experiments carried

on under its direction have resulted in much practical information for the farmers.

Three years ago a request was made by the alfalfa-growers of this region for a thorough study of the causes of the prevalence of the native grasshoppers in the alfalfa. The grasshoppers lay their eggs in the alfalfa fields late in the fall. These are hatched the following spring, and the young insects devour the sprouting alfalfa. It was recommended that the alfalfa land be disked in the early spring as soon as the frost had left the ground, in order to expose the eggs to destruction by birds and climatic influences. This year over eight hundred acres were treated in this manner. It resulted not only in the destruction of the grasshoppers and the removal of the native grasses which frequently spring up among the alfalfa and threaten to reclaim the land, but also brought about a very material increase in the yield of alfalfa. In some places the yield was nearly double that on land not disked. The ground that was disked last year was not disked this year, and it is of interest to note that the beneficial effects of diskling last season were continued through both crops this year. The alfalfa seems to grow more rapidly and to mature earlier after having been disked.

The one Kansas exhibitor at the Illinois State Fair, Mr. C. F. Stone, of



PROTEIN 14.92 PER CENT.

PROTEIN 7.76 PER CENT.

Peabody, was successful in winning most of the first and champion prizes which he entered for with Holstein-Friesian cattle.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has at the first part of the fall term about one hundred more students than were enrolled at the corresponding time in any previous year.

Dairying in Kansas.

From the dairy statistics of Kansas returned by assessors and just compiled by the secretary of the Board of Agriculture it is established that the State has this year again advanced in total output and value of her cow products.

The combined value of these is \$6,643,058, being 9.30 per cent more than last year and \$1,383,306 or 26.30 per cent more than the year before, and the largest aggregate reached in the history of the State.

The dairy products of each of 21 counties have a value of \$100,000 or more, and constitute 55 per cent of the total value of the whole. The first in importance is Mitchell with \$368,952, Reno \$348,397, Dickinson \$335,131, Sedgwick \$323,701, Shawnee \$279,227, Barton \$157,330, Johnson \$148,774, McPherson \$145,380, Harvey \$144,356, Republic \$141,116, Osage \$140,233, Marion \$124,031, Jefferson \$123,683, Clay \$120,549, Washington \$119,048, Leavenworth \$112,522, Cloud \$109,821, Marshall \$108,188, Saline \$104,313, Douglas \$101,045, and Franklin \$100,212.

The total quantity of butter reported is 43,757,767 pounds, an increase over last year of 2,306,786 pounds, or 5.56 per cent. Of this output 59 per cent or 23,809,112 pounds was made in families and 41 per cent or 17,948,645 pounds in creameries. The value of the product

from families is \$2,839,003 and from creameries \$3,051,269, a total for the State of \$5,890,272, or 10.71 per cent greater than in 1898. The leading butter counties are Mitchell with 2,217,904 pounds, Reno 2,075,077, Dickinson 1,835,794, Sedgwick 1,786,720 and Shawnee 1,517,918. The remaining 100 counties range from 376,255 pounds in Republic to 4,030 in Morton.

The quantity of cheese reported is 1,163,680 pounds or 255,285 less than last year. Of the total production 17.26 per cent was made in families, and 82.74 per cent in factories. The counties producing the most cheese are Shawnee 245,909 pounds, Dickinson 128,909, Jefferson 106,409, Saline 83,032 and Neosho 75,200, or a little more than one-half of the total output of the State. The value of the cheese is \$104,731.

The value of milk sold for other purposes than making butter and cheese was \$648,034, or 6.22 per cent more than last year, and 11.16 per cent more than the year before.

While the products of the cow are regarded as of small importance by many unthinking persons, their grand total in comparison with some of the other important productions of the State, also with some of its expenditures, are interesting and may be surprising.

The \$6,643,058 would pay for all the coal, salt, clay goods, gypsum, limestone, sandstone, natural gas, oil, hydraulic cement, lime, sand, lead ore yielding metallic lead, and lead smelting products taken from the ground in Kansas during the year 1898 and leave a balance which at 6 per cent interest would make an income of more than \$300 per month.

It would also pay 90 per cent of the entire output of Kansas zinc and its products from Kansas smelters for the same years; also nearly 90 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the rolling stock of all the railroads in the State.

It would be equal to the total State, county and township taxes of Kansas for the year 1898, or within 12 per cent of the entire expenses of the public schools of the State for two years.

Col. S. A. Sawyer.

Col. S. A. Sawyer died at his home at Manhattan, Kansas, a few days ago. He was one of the best known live stock auctioneers in the Middle West. His business extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific and his acquaintance was with everybody engaged in the live stock industry. At the H. B. Watt dispersion sale of Herefords, held at Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, Col. F. M. Woods, of Lincoln, Neb., introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother and co-worker, Col. S. A. Sawyer.

Whereas, It is our sincere wish that a just and fitting recognition of his many virtues should be remembered; therefore be it

Resolved by this meeting of stockmen representing the American corn belt, that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our friend and brother who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel Sawyer the auctioneer fraternity and the American live stock interests as a whole lament the loss of one who was always ready to promote its interests and do all possible for its welfare. He was a kind, prompt, honest, able gentleman, whom we that are permitted to remain here will miss as a citizen, whose noble and upright life was a standard of emulation worthy his fellows.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of stockmen here assembled be extended to the bereaved widow and that our action be made known through the live stock press of the country.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. When writing any of our advertisers, please state that you saw their "ad." in *Kansas Farmer*.

The Fair at Frankfort, Kans.

The neat, busy town of Frankfort, and the surrounding section of Marshall County, enjoyed last week one of the most successful fairs held there for years. The live stock display, although not large, was of good quality, and other exhibits were proportionately good, while crisp, sunshiny weather brought a large and profitable attendance. The special feature in the way of a balloon ascension was a success each day, and the races attracted their full share of attention.

Four breeds and as many breeders were represented in the cattle class, of which R. H. Tilley was superintendent. Chiles Brothers, whiteface breeders, of Irving, Kans., led in point of numbers, having two excellent representatives of each sex from their fine herd of over one hundred. An animal equal in merit, perhaps, to any of these was the fine red Cruickshank-topped splendor bull, Bon Ton, from the Hickory Grove Herd of D. Tennyson, Frankfort, Kans. Two other breeders, both Frankfort men, showed, respectively, a Red Polled bull and a Holstein cow. In hogs, Andrew Shearer, the superintendent, helped out the display with a fine Hadley, Jr., Poland-China sow and her pigs and a young herd boar. Four pens of creditable Duroc-Jerseys were shown by James Williams, of Home, and Leonard Tudor, of Frankfort, filled up the class with three more pens.

The showing of grade draft and all-purpose mares and colts was proportionately better than have been most of the fairs this year and showed that Marshall County farmers are noting the growing scarcity of horses. The poultry exhibit showed the greatest variety and number of entries, of live stock classes, and the number of coops spoke well for the interest being taken in that line.

A really meritorious, though small farm product display had among its notable features a sheaf of soy-beans grown by James Shearer that in all its two feet of length was almost a solid mass of pods. A 20-pound cabbage head was another feature, as was also a 123-pound pumpkin. The "Floral Hall" exhibit was pronounced by the ladies, to whose well-directed efforts it was due, as above the average and deponent noticed with pleasure a Marshall County peculiarity in the preponderance of good things to eat.

A point in the premium list which speaks well for the public spirit of Frankfort people, was the long list of special premiums, the number of which ran above one hundred. Of these the wedding hat for the lady to be married on the fair grounds is still unclaimed, while the decision on the handsomest girl is held in abeyance by the seven young men of the committee until they can hit on some absolutely secret way of voting on the question. The genial secretary, Dr. Brandenburg, is still hesitating also, in his selection of a widow to claim the \$10 prize offered by L. W. Chesley—"he to have the widow."

Two Days of Shorthorns.

Among those who have announced to sell choicely bred registered Shorthorn cattle is W. T. Clay, of Plattsburg, Mo., and T. J. Young, of Lathrop, Mo. The Clay herd was founded by his father, Jas. M. Clay, who came to Clinton County when a boy 15 years of age in 1839. It was he that brought the first Shorthorn bull to the county of his adoption. Mr. Clay, sr., from the time that he attained his majority, bred good cattle and during 1865 founded the present herd of registered Shorthorns. He started with two cows, one of which was an Alice Maud that produced 6 calves in five years, 5 of which were heifers. Seventeen years after the founding, at time of a public sale, there were 133 females all the descendants of one cow. This number did not include the male progeny nor several females that had been sold out prior to the sale. In 1875 the son and present owner of the herd became a partner, and in 1882 they, father and son, divided their interests. Mr. Clay, sr., disposed of his division at public sale making an average of \$225 a head.

W. T. Clay continued right along through the years of depression, selling the male progeny always at a profit as compared with the money invested and the keep. In the female division all that did not come up to his ideal of what a good Shorthorn should be were weeded out. The result was that a very evenly, deep-fleshed, smooth lot of cows were aggregated, making the herd one of the best possible to have. They need only to be more extensively known to receive that full measure of appreciation that they actually merit. The herd now consists of over 100 head, all ages, of which 58, consisting of 14 bulls, 25 cows and heifers over 2 years old, 3 2-

year-olds, 5 yearlings and 4 heifer calves, all either straight Cruickshank or Cruickshank-topped, will be offered to the highest bidder at Kansas City, November 1, as per announcement elsewhere in this issue.

MR. YOUNG'S SHORTHORNS.

Mr. T. J. Young, whose 240-acre farm lies three miles southwest of Lathrop, a good little business town on the main line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway, in Clinton County, Missouri, has been identified with agriculture and stock raising in this section of the country since his boyhood time in 1853. He began with his present herd in 1884 with two heifers, laying the foundation with these Phyllis females. There are now in his herd 70 head, of which 52, consisting of 13 bulls and 39 cows and heifers, have been selected and catalogued, which he will offer at public sale on Thursday, November 2, the day following Mr. Clay's sale. Those who have doubts concerning the use of Cruickshank bulls on the standard Shorthorn families can find in the herd of Mr. Young an assurance that it is a most desirable thing to do. At the dispersion sale of Thomas J. Mastin three years ago the bull, Crown Prince of Oakwood 122300, was secured by Mr. Young, and the writer takes it on himself to state that he never saw a stronger, more lusty lot of Scotch-typed, Cruickshank-topped youngsters in any herd. Of course, the cows are above the average, and with a good breeding bull good things would be expected. The females old enough have been bred to Victor Butterfly 140127, bred by N. H. Gentry, sired by Mr. Gentry's chief herd bull, Victorious 121469, and out of Butterfly 2d of Oakwood, she a daughter of Waterloo 8th 89876. He paid Mr. Gentry \$600 for him when in his calf form. Individually he is a plumb good one and something more than just ordinary is expected of him. Mr. Young's experience at breeding Shorthorns is a very good demonstration of what may be done in breeding the better class of beef cattle, beginning in a small way and sticking to it. W. P. BRUSH.

America's Hereford Show.

The coming national exhibition and public sale of specially selected registered Hereford cattle coming from 60 American herds now promises to be the most interesting meeting of beef cattle breeders ever gathered together in this country. The cattle will be representatives of herds situated in Virginia on the east to Nevada on the west, which will afford an opportunity to judge of their merits, having been bred and developed on different soils, climate and environments. The promising outlook now for the future of beef cattle and the enterprise of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association that contributed \$5,000, together with the \$3,690 in special prizes donated by parties interested in the welfare of better beef cattle, has stimulated an effort on the part of the breeders that will bring out the cream of the best that the breed affords in this country. The occasion will give those interested in breeding cattle, whether it be the Shorthorn, the Angus, the Galloways, the Devon, the farmer's common cattle or the short-grass ranchman's kind, an opportunity to make comparisons and formulate plans for the future. It is believed by those having the exhibition in charge that no such wide and generous exhibit has ever been made, either in this country or Great Britain. The show and sale will open on Monday, October 23, and close on Saturday, October 28, at the Kansas City stock yards sale barn.

October Notes.

Finish up the seeding.
Dig and store away the potatoes.
Increase the feed of all the stock now.
Commence shucking out the fodder corn.
Fruit-trees may be set out now at any time.
Rick up the fodder convenient to the feed lots.
Have the shelter for the stock ready when needed.
Get the fattening hogs on full feed as soon as possible.
Manure may be hauled out and scattered over the meadows at any time now.
A good time to sell any marketable live stock is when a good price is offered.
Store up everything that can be utilized for feed; it may be needed before spring.
Plan to store away a sufficient supply of fruits, vegetables, and meat to supply the table.
See that the quarters are thoroughly cleaned before commencing to stable the stock.
No animal should be wintered unless

in some way the wintering can be made profitable.

If there is a good supply of roughness lay in a supply of bran and oil-meal to use with it.

See that the low places in the newly seeded meadows and wheat-fields are well drained.

When the nights get cool young and growing stock will thrive better if sheltered at night.

Save the unmarketable apples, potatoes, and turnips to feed the poultry during the winter.

Protect all young fruit-trees from rabbits by mixing asafetida with glue and rubbing on the trunks of the trees.

A good shed where at least a part of the fodder can be stored under shelter will be found a profitable investment.

Push the fattening stock. A better gain at a less cost can be secured now than later on after the weather gets colder.

Keep the young stock growing now. A check in growth now means in a majority of cases a lessened value when matured.

Stock should not be allowed to graze down the pastures and meadows too closely now. It means the killing out of too many grass plants.

A cold storm may come at any time this month and the safest plan is to be as fully ready as possible. Better be a little ahead than a little behind.

Eldon, Mo. N. J. SHEPHERD.

Paint Talks, XXI.

AMATEUR HOUSE PAINTING.

It stands to reason that the professional painter is a better workman in his own line than any inexperienced novice can be. It is therefore reasonable to insist that if the house-owner wants the best work a professional workman should be employed to furnish it.

So much for the superiority of the painter as a painter, but when it comes down to the question of painting materials, the most honest painter is not always the best authority. I have, in this series, given some information which certain painters may see cause to contradict. The fact is, however, that the best authorities support my position, and many of the most advanced painters apply in practice the principles laid down in these articles. While the painter is always to be employed for painting when that course is practicable, it sometimes happens that, on the score of economy, opportunity or for some other reason, the alternative for amateur painting is no painting. Now, paint is essential to the preservation of property, and amateur painting, while not as desirable from an aesthetic point of view, serves the purpose of preservation almost as effectively as professional painting.

When amateur painting becomes necessary, the color cards issued by the various paint houses will be found very helpful in the selection of tints; and if ready mixed paints, without water or alkali, can be obtained, they will be found the most convenient for use. Scarcely less convenient, however, and generally perhaps safer to use, are the paste paints manufactured in white and a variety of tints by many of the leading paint houses. These require only the addition of linseed oil and, in some cases, turpentine, to fit them for use; and as almost the whole structure of durable painting depends on the use of pure linseed oil, it may be safer to rely on procuring pure oil than pure ready mixed paints.

The essentials of a good house paint are that it shall contain a fair proportion of zinc white, pure linseed oil and no water or alkali; and the conditions requisite to a good job of painting are that the surface shall be perfectly dry, that plenty of time shall be allowed for each coat to dry before the next is applied, and that each coat shall be laid on evenly. With these conditions in mind, even an amateur can do presentable and durable work.

STANTON DUDLEY.

Fruit Farming Along the Frisco.

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

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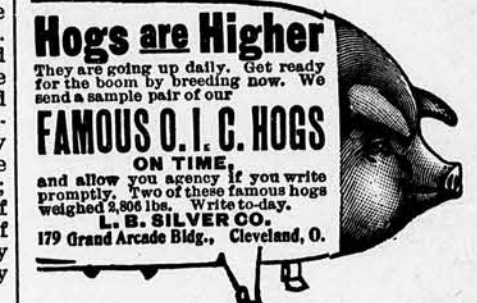
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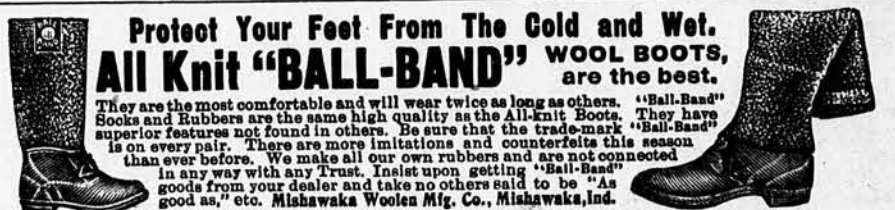
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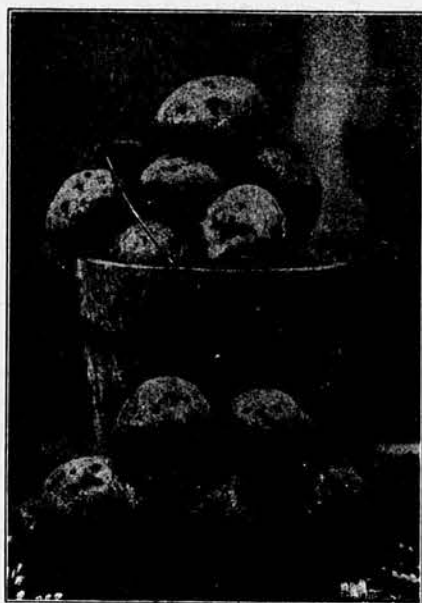


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Horticulture.

SULPHUR FUMIGATION FOR POTATOES.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—My potato crop was entirely free from scab, being unusually smooth and free from blemishes. Of course there is a reason for all this, and thereby hangs quite a discovery. I have used corrosive sublimate dip, and flower of sulphur on the fresh cut seed with success, but the scheme I tried this season simply knocks all such remedies in the shade. Just think of destroying all sprouts and killing all scab germs on a car-load of seed for one-tenth of 1 cent and in five minutes' time. Wouldn't "Teddy" call that a "corker?" Since the Spanish-



FUMIGATED POTATOES.

American war, sulphur has been so high as to almost prohibit its use in a dry form, so I put my reasoning power to work, and after reasoning out a remedy that would be good and cheap, I tried it in fear and trembling and it proved a perfect success, far beyond my expectations, and is probably of immense value to potato-growers in general. One of the large zinc smelters here does not have the regular 250-foot chimney and the sulphur fumes destroy all plant life for half a mile around. Potatoes planted near this smelter will come up but the tops are killed; also all weeds, even to the hardy ragweed and cocklebur. Now I reasoned that if sulphur fumes would destroy plant life in the open air, it would destroy sprouts on potatoes in a storage building. Workmen in the smelters say that the sulphur gas cures the worst case of catarrh, and will destroy the exposed nerve of an aching tooth, and I well know that all lice and disease germs are destroyed by sulphur gas. Now as scab on potatoes is a disease germ, why would not sulphur gas destroy this germ? I thought the matter all over and concluded there was danger of destroying the life of the sprouts, so I burned only a very small amount of sulphur in my potato storage house, probably less than one-half teaspoonful.

The early Kansas potatoes had sprouts about three inches long in February as is their habit, and the sulphur gas asphyxiated the sprouts so that they turned black even with the eye and dropped off the tubers, leaving the potato smooth and free from all sprouts, and they did not show any signs of sprouting until they were planted. My storage building is double walled and double sealed, and when the ventilators are closed is air-tight. When I fired the sulphur I watched it burn until my lantern went out, then I went out and closed the room air-tight. Not a single potato showed the slightest signs of life when I planted as late as May 1-2 and for the first time in my life I planted a crop of potatoes with all the vigor in the seed, and also without knowing whether a single hill would come up or not. To say that I was worried and anxious is drawing it mild indeed. But strange to say, the crop came up quicker than usual and the stand was good and the result shows that the scab was killed. The top layer of tubers on the different bins looked to be entirely dead, so I picked them off and along in May I took them to Iowa and sold them at the stores there. They would not buy local grown early potatoes, but I emptied a sack out on the floor at each store and challenged any man on earth to show any kind of potatoes in better condition. The potatoes were Acmes, much resembling the Ohios, and were large selected tubers, much superior to ordi-

nary stock. The merchants looked at them in surprise and wonder, as they were in better condition than the choicest northern seed at that late date (May 15-20), and they questioned me closely. It was now my inning and I was not slow to tell them that they should encourage home production as their own county could provide potatoes that would out-keep any northern seed. I sold all I had at a premium and could have had the entire trade until the new crop came in, had I the supply. I kept some of these potatoes until I had to have room for my new crop in August and I haven't a doubt but what I could keep them over a year. It seems to me that I have blundered onto a valuable fact, and I trust our experiment station will take the matter up in earnest. J. C. NORTON.
Moran, Kans.

Prospective Apple Crop Report.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Having gone over a considerable portion of the apple territory, and having received a great many reports from not only Canada, including Nova Scotia, but also from the United States, Great Britain and the Continent, we submit that the present indications regarding this season's apple crop are as follows: Great Britain—Less than last year, as from 351 reports received 137 are average; 20 over average and 194 under average. Germany—A fair crop of cooking apples. Belgium and North of France—A full crop.

Holland—About an average crop.

France—A fair crop.

United States—New York, about one-half an average crop, with quality better than last year. New England States, including Maine, about one-third an average crop. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the two Virginias, Delaware, Ohio and Indiana, a larger crop than they have had for years, and, with the exception of Ohio, quality good. Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois, somewhat scattering but nearly one-half crop, whereas last season Missouri and Kansas had a very short crop. Michigan, considerably more than last year, of good quality. California, Colorado and Oregon, about as last year.

Nova Scotia—Fully as many as last year, with quality probably better.

Ontario—In quantity about the same as last year, but quality better, with, however, a shortage of early varieties.

Reports indicate quite a crop of early varieties in the United States.

You will observe from the above that with the exception of the New England States, there is quite a large crop of apples in the Eastern States, which naturally are the large exporting sections.

While the above report would indicate generally a crop of good quality, still reports are now coming to hand of many orchards of inferior quality, which buyers should certainly avoid, as for exporting purposes apples of inferior quality are not wanted and ought not to be shipped.

Regarding price we are of opinion that buyers so far have been rather unduly anxious, and we fear in many cases local men without funds, in their eagerness to control the apples in their immediate sections with the hope of turning them over to some one having the capital, have induced growers to hold their apples, promising to pay extravagant prices later on, which has a tendency to make the more cautious man of means offer more than his best judgment dictates. We think this is a great mistake and results unprofitably to both grower and shipper, as the grower often sells to men offering a higher price, who, frequently having no capital, fail to pay for them.

It is a misfortune that, as a rule, apples are bought before there is a market established, so that a high price means great risk which often is only fully realized when it is too late, particularly when buyers purchase by the lump or orchard, taking the risk of not weather, storms, dropping, etc.

Guard against topping as it is easily detected and prejudices the brand, resulting not only in disappointing sales, but also in diminishing consumption, as, if consumers lose confidence in the honesty of the pack, lower prices and curtailed consumption necessarily follow. Confidence in the pack is essential to liberal consumption and free offering. CHESTER R. LAWRENCE.
Boston, Mass.

Celery.

Celery will now demand constant attention in cultivating, watering, and earthing up. Unless for early supply it is well not to be in too great a hurry earthing up, except a light top-dressing to cover and feed the surface roots. I consider celery develops quicker and makes larger and finer heads if the blanching process is delayed as long as possible. It is easier to water and feed the plants before a quantity of soil is heaped up to the stems than afterward, and as this is the most favorable time of the season for the growth of celery every advantage should be taken of it,

One Girl Who Was Saved

Miss Frankie Hathaway, of Sixteenth Street, Holland, Mich., says:

"I am twenty-one years old, at sixteen I was pale and weak. By the time I was nineteen years old I was so weak I could not walk across the floor. I was terribly emaciated and my skin had lost all color. The doctor pronounced the disease anæmia. Being advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I bought a box, and before I had taken all of the pills found that they were doing me good. Appetite increased and the healthy color began to show in my cheeks and lips. I continued to use the pills until I found myself permanently cured. Since then I have had no return of my old trouble. I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life and I believe that no other medicine could have done it."—From *Ottawa Times, Holland, Mich.*

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

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

If it is desired to have the largest heads for the winter supply. Before earthing up they should be prepared by gathering the leaves closely around the hearts of the plants in an upright form—to keep the soil out of their centers—and, while holding the plant with one hand, with the other pack the clay around the leaves to keep them together. Loose mold can be had for the purpose by running a horse or hand cultivator along each side of the drill. A quicker way is to get some soft string and commence at one end of the drill, and after putting the leaves in proper position tie the first plant and merely give a lap round the rest, finishing by tying the last plant. Cotton string or raffia torn into pieces and tied together will do. After this they will be ready for earthing up with the spade or the plow. They may be blanched by putting boards along each side of the drill or with the aid of paper bands, but the molding produces the best flavored stalks. When this takes place the plants should be dry and the soil fairly so.—American Gardening.

Grafts from Bearing Trees.

Early in September, Dr. H. M. Ochiltree, of Haddam, Kans., addressed an inquiry to this office as to the comparative merits of fruit-trees grafted from the nursery and from bearing trees. This was answered by the editor in the Kansas Farmer of September 14. Dr. Ochiltree is anxious to have the question fully discussed and sends the following reply to his inquiry from Secretary Barnes, of the State Horticultural Society:

Topeka, Kans., Sept. 28, 1899.
Dr. H. M. Ochiltree, Haddam, Kans.:
Dear Sir:—Yours of the 9th lies before me and noted. First I would say that I have just returned from attending a meeting of the American Pomological Society at Philadelphia; therefore could not make reply sooner. Experience both as a success and a failure have plainly demonstrated that it is at least less risky; and a greater possibility of success may be attained in budding or grafting from trees that are not only in bearing but that are found to bear well and the quality of whose fruit is fully up to the standard of the variety. We believe it would be found safest at all times to take buds and grafts from trees that are as near our ideal as possible, and many examples might be cited to prove this theory. With kind regards, I am Yours very respectfully,
WILLIAM H. BARNES,
Secretary.

The editor will be pleased to hear from nurserymen and orchardists on this question.

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Gilback—I am surprised, Colonel, at your time of life, that you should have any trouble in managing your wife. All you have to do is to let her think she is having her own way.

Colonel Qualler—Yes, but the only trouble is that everybody else thinks so, too.—Brooklyn Life.

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In the Dairy.

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

Registered Stock Without a Registration of Performance.

At the Franklin County fair there was a herd of pure-blood Red Poles and a herd of pure-blood Jerseys. The Red Poles were in excellent flesh and gave one the impression of first-class beef animals. The owner was asked whether his cattle were kept and bred for beef or for milk.

"Both" came the prompt reply. "How much milk and butter fat do your cows yield in a year?" "I can not answer that question as I keep no record."

"How much are they giving at the present time?" "They are good milkers but I can not give you figures as I let the calves run with the cows."

Passing to the Jersey herd, which are acknowledged to be practically worthless for beef, the owner was very enthusiastic over their milking qualities.

"How much butter fat do they give in a year?"

"I will put my cows against anybody's when it comes to milk. They give a good quantity which is very rich."

"But what is the annual yield of butter fat per cow?"

"I don't know. I keep no records but I do know this, that the milk I send to the creamery tests from 6 to 7 per cent."

Here are two herds of pure-blood registered cattle that are being advertised as first-class milkers and yet there is not a single record to show what the cows can do. Would an enterprising merchant advertise his goods in this way? Would a successful professional man give no more attention to important details of his work than this? Surely they would jump at such an opportunity to advertise themselves as is presented to the owner of good dairy stock, in yearly records of individual cows. It is high time that some of our improved stock breeders were waking up to the importance of knowing what they are doing. When a man buys a cow from which to make butter he cares not so much about the pedigree as he does about the amount of butter she will make. Records are now being kept of scrub cows and it has been found that some of them will yield from 300 to 450 pounds of butter annually. If improved stock are better than scrubs, and we believe they are, let us have records to show it. Breeder of fine stock, wake up, or the old scrub cow may cause you to lose your laurels.

D. H. O.

Get Out of the Old Rut.

While stopping at a Kansas farmhouse the other day the writer noticed that the milking was done by taking a half-pint tin cup, holding the cup with one hand and milking with the other, and when the cup was full pouring the contents into a large bucket that was placed about two feet from the cow. Had the cows been nervous and liable to kick there would have been some excuse for this kind of a procedure, but as the cows were gentle enough for a woman to milk, it was difficult to see how a man with numerous farm duties on his hands could spend the time to milk in a half-pint tin-cup.

While holding an institute in the eastern part of the State a farmer who milks a goodly number of cows rose to his feet and said that his cows did a

good deal better when they were deprived of salt two days out of the week. He gave as his reason that when the cows had salt before them all the time they would not eat enough and it was necessary to go salt hungry for two days in order to give them a greater appetite for salt.

At another institute in the same part of the State an oldish man got up and left the audience in about the middle of the program. After the meeting was over it was explained that this man was a firm believer in corn and corn fodder as the best feed for a dairy cow and when the speaker began to talk about a balanced ration and explained why corn and corn fodder alone did not meet the demands of the dairy cow the old man's feelings were hurt and so he left the institute.

It is surprising in this day of enterprise and push that men will continue to lose money by clinging to old ideas handed down to them from their grandfathers. The man milking his cows was not only taking twice the time necessary to do the work but as it has been found that a cow will give more and richer milk by fast milking, he was actually losing in the quantity of the milk products it was possible to secure. The man that kept salt from his cows two days out of the week probably did not lose so very much from this practice alone, but the time spent in seeing that the salt trough was empty at the proper time could have very profitably been spent in providing more and better feed for his cows.

A neighbor to the man that feeds nothing but corn and corn fodder was present at the institute with figures to show that when he fed feeds rich in protein he secured more milk than when he used feeds rich in carbohydrates. But this made no difference to the corn man; the latter was so set in his opinions and so deep in a rut that he could not see out, no matter if figures did show something better. One of the first essentials in successful dairy work is to get out of the old rut. New discoveries are being made all the while and the man that will not change his opinions and practices when he sees something better will certainly fall behind in the struggle for a successful career.

D. H. O.

Does it Pay to Patronize a Creamery?

By S. W. Washington, read at Farmers' Institute, Speed, Kans.

Does it pay to patronize a creamery? My experience is it does.

My first reason for saying so is from a labor-saving standpoint. We all know the old way of daily straining the milk into crocks, letting it stand until the cream rises (that is part of the cream, for it does not all rise), then the skimming, churning, and washing milk vessels is very laborious, saying nothing about straining out the flies, gnats, and other particles of dirt which is as a matter of fact almost impossible to get rid of any other way. And it is truly laborious when the average housewife is supposed to take care of the milk all alone.

Again, I say it pays to patronize creameries because they make trade better. Before the creameries came into this county it was something very unusual for the merchants to pay cash for any produce, especially butter and eggs. Since the creameries have made their advent the majority of the merchants in this country will, if you desire them to, pay cash for butter and eggs. And the price paid for butter is from 3 to 5½ cents more than it was before the creameries were established. In Graham County, southwest of us, they have no creameries and I find it is something unheard of for the merchants to pay the farmers cash for their produce.

Some may ask the question, why is there any butter to sell to the merchants if the creameries are such a good thing? There are several reasons why this is so. Some live where they can not get a route man and have not the time to take their own milk. Others have it in their mind that they might get milk from diseased cows, thus give diseases to their calves or pigs, and do not take the time to investigate and find out whether this is possible or not. And then, again, "A burned child dreads the fire." This class of people have had experience with the old-fashioned creameries which did not pay nearly so well as churning the cream at home and think the present system about the same, or, if anything, worse. Others are not very progressive and think the "old way" good enough.

Some say the creamery companies do not pay enough; these are simply calamity howlers. This season the creameries have not paid below 13 cents per pound for butter fat while the merchants paid as low as 8 cents per

pound. Some say the creamery companies will not do as they agree. I have patronized each of the skimming-stations doing business in our county and can say they do all they agree to do by their patrons. They are open to inspection at all times and are ready to make all necessary corrections. These people would rather churn and take their butter to town and almost beg the merchants to buy, than to patronize a creamery where they get a uniform price and are saved half their labor.

The merchants, however, are not to blame for not wanting to buy the butter, especially in the summer time, as it is almost impossible to make good butter unless one is well prepared to take care of the milk. Every farmer is not prepared to make good butter, although he may try hard. After one has worked hard to make butter he wants as much per pound for it as those who are well prepared to care for their milk, even though the butter is not so good.

Again, it pays to patronize the creameries from a financial point of view. If you patronize the creameries you get your cash at the end of every month, and this is something the average farmer does not have. The old way of selling the butter does no more than keep the table expenses paid, and sometimes less. Our merchants had to take our butter in order to do business with us, whether the butter was fit for the market or not. Some merchants kept a large barrel into which they would dump the butter and send it off as soap grease, not daring to tell the farmer about it, as that would make trouble right away.

But as time brings about great changes, so change comes in this case. I often meet men who tell me they can get more for their butter than the creameries pay. Now, then, granting (for argument's sake only) they do get more for one or two weeks, how does it come about? Is it not because the skimming stations are at work in your county? I answer yes.

Another reason why it pays to patronize the creameries is because the feed our cows get is so very cheap when we take into consideration how

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

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Old Style "Hollow-Bowl" Baby No. 1,	150 lbs.,	\$50.00
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Improved Dairy Steam-Turbine,	850 lbs.,	225.00

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well our cows will do on the native food of our county. Among the different cheap feeds we use, look at Kaffir-corn. It has stood three weeks of incessant wind and yet it is as green as though we had had all the rain we needed. There is nothing which the Western farmer can use as roughage that will enable him to produce as much rich milk as Kaffir-corn.

Just let us give the old cow as good attention as we do our hogs, I will not say horses, and see if you will not say

(Continued on page 14.)



Throw Away Those Pans..

You are losing time, labor and DOLLARS every week that a "SHELDON" will save. Adds quantity and quality to your dairy product. None equals the "Sheldon" in simplicity, workmanship and finish. Write at once for our special offer to first buyers and agents. It will surprise you. DON'T WAIT. Address, SHELDON CREAM SEPARATOR CO., A 34 Clark St., CHICAGO.

Better Butter



and more of it—a higher price and more to sell—at least \$10 per cow per year added profit—if you use

The Kneeland Omega Cream Separator.

Has every good quality of competing machines, besides costing less, running a-half easier, being simple, strong and perfect in its work. Every claim guaranteed, or money refunded. No risk in buying one on such terms. Agents wanted. Catalogue and our book "Good Butter, and How to Make It," free. Send for them. Address, The Kneeland Crystal Creamery Co., Concord St., Lansing, Mich.

That Robber Cow

eats up the profits of two good cows every year. Just so the "setting system"; or some cream separators may leave enough cream in your milk to pay for two



Empire Cream Separators

The Empire leaves scarcely a trace of fat in skim milk, and is the lightest running separator made.

Six sizes of hand power machines, \$40 and up. Illustrated catalogue, free. Agents wanted, U. S. Butter Extractor Co., Newark, N. J.



Remember, when you are ready to buy a cream separator, that the

IMPROVED U. S. SEPARATOR EXCELS ALL OTHERS IN

Thoroughness of separation,
Little power required to operate,
Little time required to clean,
Simplicity, only three parts to the bowl,
Durability, therefore smaller repair bills,

Consequently, is the one you will wish to buy, if you desire the best. Send for our latest illustrated catalogues.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

BONITA • SHORTHORNS.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

Largest Herd in America.

S. A. CONVERSE, Proprietor, Importer and Breeder. Cresco, Howard County, Iowa.
Farm one mile from C. & M. & St. P. railway depot.

ROCKY • HILL • SHORTHORNS

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

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,

Centropolis, Franklin Co., Kans.

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

CLOVER CLIFF FARM.

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

40 Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

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

GALLOWAYS
Are the original
POLLED BEEF BREED

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

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BREEDER OF...

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

REGISTERED
Galloways
FOR SALE!

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

BELVOIR HERD
HEREFORDS
OF THE VERY
BEST BREEDING.

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

SUNFLOWER HERD

Scotch and Scotch-topped

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Herd bulls, Sir Knight 124403 and Violet Victor 187674. Herd boars, Black U. S. 2d 50606, and L's Sensation 2d 19805. Representative stock for sale.
Address **ANDREW PRINGLE,** Harveyville, Kansas.

CATTLE.

MAPLE GROVE HEREFORDS.

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

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SHORTHORNS THAT ARE FEEDERS.

A herd of growthy, easy fattening Scotch and Scotch-topped cows headed by the Cruickshank bulls, Lavender King 4th 108682, from J. H. Potts & Sons' young herd of World's Fair prize-winners, and Gloster Vol. 44. Visit our herd.
D. K. KELLERMAN & SON, Mound City, Linn Co., Kans.
Vineyard Farm one and a half miles north of Missouri Pacific depot.

500 Cattle For Sale

244 3-year-old steers raised in Kansas, and are now thick grass fat, so that a very short corn feed would put them in prime condition. Three loads of native yearling steers, two loads of good yearling heifers, and some good cows; must be sold soon.
RALPH PONTIUS, Larned, Kans.

For Sale
LIVE STOCK.

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

SILVER CREEK HERD
SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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Breeder and Live Stock Auctioneer.

Public Sales Made Anywhere.

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

200
Shropshire
Rams.

Extra Choice Registered Rams to Head Pure-bred Flocks.

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

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

Sunny Slope Herefords.

100
HEAD
FOR
SALE.Address **C. A. STANNARD,** Emporia, Kans.

CONSISTING of 32 BULLS, from 12 to 18 months old, 21 2-year-old HEIFERS, the get of Wild Tom 51292, Kodax of Rockland 40731 and Stone Mason 13th 42597, and bred to such bulls as Wild Tom, Archibald Y 54483, imported Keep On 76015 and Sentinel 76063, Java 64045.

40 1-year-old HEIFERS and 7 COWS.

These cattle are as good individuals and as well bred as can be bought in this country.

Finding that 400 head and the prospective increase of my 240 breeding cows is beyond the capacity of my farm, I have decided to sell the above-mentioned cattle at private sale, and will make prices an object to prospective buyers.

Address **C. A. STANNARD,** Emporia, Kans.1839. THE "CORRECTORS" ARE HERE. THE "IMPROVERS" ARE COMING. 1899.
WEAVERGRACE BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

Hereford literature on application; also a color-type reproduction (16x22) of an oil painting of Corrector, free to all who will frame it.

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CHOICE BREEDING COCKS AND COCKERELS.

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

Barred and White Rock
COCKERELS.

Ringlet and Empire Strains.

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

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

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

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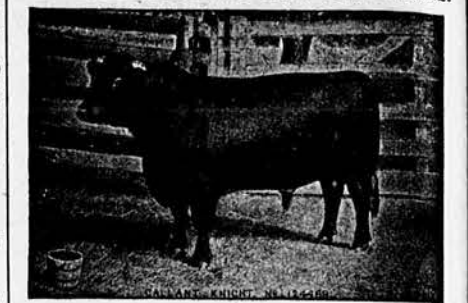
Save Hogs.

Prevent Hog Cholera by giving occasional doses of a remedy that has saved thousands. You can buy drugs and make it for 10 cents a pound. Fifteen years a success. Recipe and full directions, \$1.00. Sent to any address by **H. D. RECORD, Kiowa, Kans.**

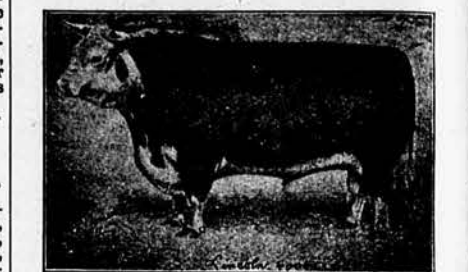
Italian Bees.

Full colonies shipped any time during summer and safe arrival guaranteed. It will pay you to try my stock of Italian bees in the Latest Improved Hives. Nothing will double in value quicker.
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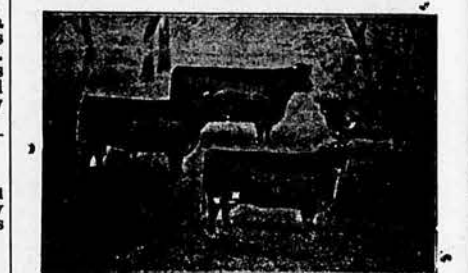
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THE HARRIS-BRED BULL, GALLANT KNIGHT 124466, a son of Gallahad, out of 8th Linwood Golden Drop, heads herd. Females by the Cruickshank bulls, Imp. Thistle Top 53876, Earl of Gloster 74523, etc. Size, color, constitution and feeding qualities the standard. A few good cows for sale now bred to Gallant Knight. A few young bulls of serviceable age for sale. Address
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SPRING VALLEY HEREFORDS.
Lincoln 47095 by Beau Real, and Klondike 42001, at the head of the herd. Young stock of fine quality and extra breeding for sale. Personal inspection invited.
ALBERT DILLON, HOPE, KANS.



HERD BULLS FOR SALE

KANSAS LAD 134085, eighteen months old, sired by Duke of Kansas 123126, and tracing to Imp Orlando and Imp. Golden Galaxy. Also **CONSTANCE DUKE 134083**, twenty months old, by Duke of Kansas out of 5th Constance of Hillsdale by 60th Duke of Oxford 55734. These two grand bulls should be herd-headers. Come and see them or address
B. W. GOWDY, Garnett, Kansas.



GLENDAL SHORTHORNS, Ottawa, Kans.
Leading Scotch and Scotch-topped American families compose the herd, headed by the Cruickshank bulls, Glendon 119670, by Ambassador, dam Gallanthus, and Scotland's Charm 127394, by Imp. Lavender Lad, dam by Imp. Baron Cruickshank. Young bulls for sale.
C. F. WOLF & SON, Proprietors.



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

CATTLE FOR SALE.

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

40 head of 2-year-old native steers at \$39.50. The Arizona and Colorado are well-bred cattle, of good colors, which we offer as follows:
Yearling steers at..... \$25 00
2-year-old steers at..... 30 00
3-year-old steers at..... 35 00
Yearling heifers at..... 22 00
2-year-old heifers at..... 23 00
3-year-old heifers at..... 26 00
These cattle are on good pasture for the season, and will be sold on easy terms to responsible buyers. Address,
J. W. HIGGINS, Jr., Hope, Kas.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.
Kansas City, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, since Saturday, 14,082; calves, 1,112; shipped Saturday, 3,142 cattle; 632 calves. The market was generally steady and fairly active. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
21.....	1,319 \$5.45	20.....	1,292 \$5.35
54 s&h.....	838 5.00	5.....	1,234 4.35

WESTERN STEERS.			
41.....	1,210 \$5.25	40.....	1,158 \$4.90
35.....	984 4.00	184.....	878 3.95
105 fdr.....	941 3.90	22 fdr.....	895 3.90
5.....	690 3.25	1.....	800 3.00
1.....	1,200 3.25	55.....	887 2.90
4.....	810 2.50	4.....	470 2.40

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.			
1.....	1,060 \$3.60	186.....	807 3.25
71.....	912 3.35	163.....	797 3.25
10.....	874 2.85	2.....	1,100 2.85

OKLAHOMA STEERS.			
77 stk.....	493 4.40	18 stk.....	466 4.40
1 stk.....	660 4.25		

WESTERN HEIFERS.			
82 h.....	891 \$4.15	21.....	750 \$3.65
3.....	610 3.25	23.....	830 3.15
3.....	1,003 2.85	6.....	830 2.75
38.....	562 2.65	29 Tex.....	717 2.60
36 Tex.....	731 2.60	4.....	472 2.50
19.....	774 2.50	56 Tex.....	743 2.40

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.			
1.....	940 \$2.75	21.....	678 \$2.75
5.....	698 2.25		

NATIVE HEIFERS.			
20.....	752 \$3.70	1.....	1,060 \$3.50

NATIVE COWS.			
6.....	1,175 \$3.65	3.....	926 \$3.50
12.....	1,011 3.30	3.....	610 3.25
14.....	814 2.90	7.....	790 2.65
2.....	905 2.65	3.....	1,028 2.60
3.....	856 2.50	7.....	794 2.50
2.....	745 2.25	2.....	875 2.00

NATIVE FEEDERS.			
3.....	1,166 \$4.50	3.....	916 \$4.25
1.....	920 4.25		

NATIVE STOCKERS.			
4.....	462 \$4.75	19.....	529 \$4.50
5.....	6 2 4.25	5.....	834 4.25
2.....	440 4.00	1.....	420 4.00
7.....	668 4.00	1.....	640 3.50
3 J.....	816 3.40	5 J.....	760 3.40

STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS.			
1.....	620 \$3.75	6.....	511 \$3.50
28.....	782 3.52 1/2	2.....	590 3.50
1.....	690 3.40	1.....	751 3.25
3.....	100 3.40	2.....	740 3.25
1.....	880 3.15	6.....	573 3.25
1.....	520 3.00	1.....	810 3.00
1.....	820 2.90	1.....	680 2.50

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 6,754; shipped Saturday, none. The market was steady to weak. The following are representative sales:

95.....	176 \$4.60	45.....	177 4.60	65.....	189 \$4.60
54.....	191 4.60	36.....	170 4.60	74.....	155 4.60
51.....	175 4.57 1/2	17.....	152 4.57 1/2	86.....	174 4.55
91.....	170 4.55	59.....	129 4.55	98.....	203 4.55
40.....	175 4.55	34.....	165 4.55	31.....	151 4.55
30.....	198 4.52 1/2	64.....	214 4.52 1/2	96.....	183 4.52 1/2
93.....	201 4.50	88.....	193 4.50	92.....	199 4.50
73.....	225 4.50	63.....	116 4.50	59.....	221 4.50
76.....	237 4.47 1/2	85.....	269 4.47 1/2	73.....	225 4.47 1/2
30.....	228 4.47 1/2	85.....	202 4.47 1/2	53.....	238 4.47 1/2
69.....	255 4.45	70.....	279 4.45	79.....	252 4.45
58.....	279 4.45	91.....	210 4.45	51.....	198 4.45
83.....	236 4.42 1/2	83.....	107 4.42 1/2	72.....	296 4.42 1/2
58.....	213 4.42 1/2	36.....	302 4.40	4.....	267 4.40
185.....	154 4.40	15.....	256 4.35	6.....	300 4.35
11.....	359 4.20	68.....	132 4.15	6.....	133 4.15
2.....	375 4.00	1.....	270 3.75	100.....	53 3.90
123.....	116 3.50	2.....	100 3.50	7.....	180 3.25

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 7,212; shipped Saturday, 2,329. The market was slow and 100 lower. The following are representative sales:

884 Col. lbs.....	70 \$4.89	3 lambs.....	86 \$4.75
9 lambs.....	66 4.25	1 lamb.....	50 4.00
1 lamb.....	50 3.50	27 sheep.....	101 3.50
33 lambs.....	58 3.25	4 culls.....	102 2.25

South Omaha Live Stock.
South Omaha, Neb., Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000; market steady; native beef steers, \$5.10@6.20; western steers, \$4.00@4.85; Texas steers, \$3.75@4.5; cows and heifers, \$3.40@4.25; canners, \$2.25@3.35; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@4.90; calves, \$1.50@6.50; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.50@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; market a shade higher; heavy, \$4.30@4.40; mixed, \$4.35@4.40; light, \$4.35@4.50; pigs, \$4.00@4.40; bulk of sales, \$4.32 1/2@4.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,000; market steady to strong; yearlings, \$3.85@4.10; western muttons, \$3.65@3.90; stock sheep, \$3.50@3.55; lambs, \$4.00@4.80.

St. Louis Live Stock.
St. Louis, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market steady and firm; beef steers, \$4.50@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.75; cows and heifers, \$2.00@5.00; canners, \$1.50@2.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.15@4.40; cows, \$2.25@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market strong to 50 higher; pigs and lights, \$4.50@4.70; packers, \$4.45@4.70; butchers, \$4.60@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 600; market strong; native muttons, \$3.40@4.10; lambs, \$4.00@5.50; stockers, \$2.25@3.25.

Chicago Live Stock.
Chicago, Oct. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; market steady; beef steers, \$4.40@6.75; cows and heifers, \$1.75@4.85; Texas steers, \$3.25@4.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 31,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, \$4.40@4.82 1/2; good heavy, \$4.35@4.75; rough heavy, \$4.15@4.30; light, \$4.50@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 21,000; market steady; sheep, \$2.75@4.35; lambs, \$4.00@5.75.

Kansas City Grain.
Kansas City, Oct. 2.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 437 cars; a week ago, 283 cars; a year ago, 693 cars. Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 2, 66 1/2@67c; No. 3 hard, 62 1/2@65 1/2c; No. 4 hard, 58 1/2@60c; rejected hard, 57@63c. Soft No. 2, nominally 60@71c; No. 3 red, 67@68 1/2c; No. 4 red, 61 1/2@65 1/2c; rejected, 58@58 1/2c.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 89 cars; a week ago, 56 cars; a year ago, 21 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, nominally 28 1/2@29 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 28 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 27c; no grade, nominally 25@26c. White, No. 2, nominally 29c; No. 3 white, nominally 28 1/2c; No. 4 white, nominally 27@28c.

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 30 cars; a week ago, 24 cars; a year ago, 28 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 21 1/2@22 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 21 1/2@21 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 20c. White, No. 2, nominally 24c; No. 3 white, nominally 22 1/2@23c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.
Oct. 2. Opened High'st Lowest Closing

Wh't—Sept.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Dec.....	74	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
May.....	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2

Corn—Sept.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Dec.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
May.....	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2

Oats—Sept.....	23	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Dec.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
May.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

Pork—Oct.....	8 12 1/2	8 25	8 12 1/2	8 20
Dec.....	8 27 1/2	8 40	8 27 1/2	8 40
Jan.....	9 8 1/2	9 85	9 80	9 85

Lard—Oct.....	5 45	5 52 1/2	5 42 1/2	5 50
Dec.....	5 52 1/2	5 55	5 52 1/2	5 55
Jan.....	5 62 1/2	5 67 1/2	5 62 1/2	5 67 1/2

Ribs—Oct.....	5 05	5 12 1/2	5 05	5 10
Dec.....	5 10	5 10	5 07 1/2	5 07 1/2
Jan.....	5 10	5 15	5 10	5 15

Hay—Receipts here to-day were 181 cars; a week ago, 85 cars; a year ago, 76 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$4.75@7.00; No. 1, \$6.00@6.50. Timothy, choice, \$8.00. Clover, pure, \$5.50@6.50. Alfalfa, \$4.50@7.50.

Chicago Cash Grain.
Chicago, Oct. 2.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, 73 1/2@74c; No. 3 red, 70 1/2@73c; No. 2 hard winter, 70c; No. 3 hard winter, 66@70c; No. 1 northern spring, 74c; No. 2 northern spring, 72 1/2@74c; No. 3 northern spring, 64@73c.
Corn—Cash, No. 2, 31 1/2c; No. 3, 31 1/2@31 1/2c.
Oats—Cash, No. 2, 22 1/2@23c; No. 3, 22 1/2@22 1/2c.

St. Louis Cash Grain.
St. Louis, Oct. 2.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, elevator, 73c; track, 73 1/2@74c; No. 2 hard, 71 1/2@72 1/2c.
Corn—Cash, No. 2, 31c; track, 32c.
Oats—Cash, No. 2, 24c; track, 24 1/2@24 1/2c; No. 2 white, 27c.

Kansas City Produce.
Kansas City, Oct. 2.—Eggs—Strictly fresh, 15c per doz.

Butter—Extra fancy separator, 21c; firsts, 19c; seconds, 15c; dairy, fancy, 16c; store packed, 13 1/2c; packing stock, 12 1/2c.

Poultry—Hens, 7 1/2c; broilers, 9c; roosters, 15c each; ducks, 6 1/2c; geese, 6c; turkeys, hens, 8c; toms, 7c; pigeons, 75c per doz.

Vegetables—Radishes, 5c per doz bunches. Green beans, 75c@81.00 per bu. Sweet corn, 7@8c per doz. Tomatoes, home grown, 65c@81.00 per bu. Cucumbers, \$1.00@1.25 per bu. Cabbage, home grown, 50@85c per doz.

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

Chicago Grain and Provisions.
Oct. 2. Opened High'st Lowest Closing

Wh't—Sept.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Dec.....	74	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
May.....	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2

Corn—Sept.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Dec.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
May.....	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2

Oats—Sept.....	23	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Dec.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
May.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

Pork—Oct.....	8 12 1/2	8 25	8 12 1/2	8 20
Dec.....	8 27 1/2	8 40	8 27 1/2	8 40
Jan.....	9 8 1/2	9 85	9 80	9 85

Lard—Oct.....	5 45	5 52 1/2	5 42 1/2	5 50
Dec.....	5 52 1/2	5 55	5 52 1/2	5 55
Jan.....	5 62 1/2	5 67 1/2	5 62 1/2	5 67 1/2

Ribs—Oct.....	5 05	5 12 1/2	5 05	5 10
Dec.....	5 10	5 10	5 07 1/2	5 07 1/2
Jan.....	5 10	5 15	5 10	5 15

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TREES Large and fine stock of best varieties. Fall catalogue mailed free. Established 1869. Over 150 acres.

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Sold in Kansas City 1898 1,757,163

Cattle and Calves. 1,846,233
Hogs. 3,672,909
Sheep. 980,303

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TO PREVENT HOG CHOLERA.

JAMES RILEY, of Indiana, the oldest and most successful breeder of Berkshires in the United States, has used Chloro-Naphtholeum for years as a disinfectant for his hogs, and preventive for hog cholera. In a recent article he advises every breeder to use Chloro-Naphtholeum freely the year around if they wish to prevent cholera and make money.

Last year swine breeders all over the United States saved thousands of dollars worth of stock by using Chloro-Naphtholeum. Can you afford to be without it? We will send you free, our short, simple, practical

The Poultry Yard

Coming Poultry Shows.

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

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

Kay County Poultry Association—Geo. M. Carson, secretary; H. B. Savage, Judge, Blackwell, Okla., January 17-20, 1906.

Egg Testers.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I have been buying all kinds of egg testers for several years. Have paid as high as \$4 for one. I have one that cost me about 4½ cents that is worth more than all the different kinds I have had. My 4½ cent tester is made of a piece of building paper, 30 by 30 inches, bent in hoop shape and fastened. I set this hoop down over a good lamp and make a hole through the paper exactly opposite the lamp blaze. This hole should be just a little larger than a nickel, and it needs to be perfectly round and smooth on its edges. By making the room dark and holding the large end of egg to the hole everything in the egg will be visible—the small blood veins running here and there and even the color of the yolk can be made out. The manufacturer or dealer in egg testers will not appreciate this article on cheap egg testers, but the party who uses it will.

I am often asked if the eggs can be tested before they are set. In answer will say they can, but it merely draws a line between fresh and stale eggs. If the germ has started to develop it can be plainly seen, but there is no certain plan up to this date of telling the difference between a fertile and infertile egg, if they are both fresh. There is positively nothing in the old hobby about the shape of the egg to determine the sex of the egg. The season of the year, the mating, etc., have something to do with the sex, but the shape of the egg never. I will here mention that a round egg is seldom fertile. I did not start out to write about the fertility of eggs, but this question is first to consider in testing them, hence I stray away from my subject. There is an old superstition that knarled shells indicate infertile eggs, but there is not much in this. I would not advise selling ill-shaped eggs for the reason that it indicates a freak or deformity, an out of condition of the hen, etc. Neither do I advise setting extra large or extra small eggs; the medium-sized well-shaped eggs indicate natural conditions and are the safest to set.

The air cell in a perfectly healthy egg is clear cut, the edges are true and the cell itself is clear and spotless. A clouded air cell with irregular edges indicates something not just right. Quite often the air cell is in the wrong end of the egg and occasionally it will be found in the side of the egg. While these variations do not always mean a freak or deformity in the chick, it does hint that the egg is not natural, and we can not expect a record-breaking hatch.

After the fifth day of incubation the form of the embryo chick can be easily made out. The eye will be the first distinct object. Blood veins, running here and there can be seen and the air cell is defined. As the incubation progresses the cell gets clearer and the body of egg is darker. With this simple and cheap tester, every movement of the chick can be easily seen, and with practice and experience grows a deeper interest in the work.

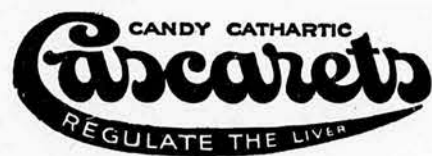
M. M. JOHNSON.

Clay Center, Neb.

Feed Early.

There is always at this time of year a good demand for fresh eggs at a high price, but the cry is with many poultry-keepers they get no eggs when they are high priced. The reason for that is, they don't feed properly early in the fall, trusting too much for the hens to scratch for themselves until prices go up; then they begin to give them more attention. If hens are 1 year old or over they have to molt, or if pullets they must develop in size before they will lay. Perhaps they will not begin until spring. Feed your hens or know that they are getting plenty in summer if you want winter eggs.—National Stockman and Farmer.

When a man of mature years acquires the cigarette habit it is easy to see his finish.



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(FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS IN FULL.)

(40)

Does It Pay to Patronize a Creamery?

(Continued from page 11.)

with me there is no surer way to obtain money than through the cow. When you start to build up your horse after he has been overworked and worn out you do not get him built up in a day or two; the fact is you do not look for it. Neither can you get your hogs ready for market in a very short time. But just give the cow one, two, three or four good feeds and I give you my word she will pay you back with interest.

Does it pay to patronize the creameries? Taking into consideration the labor saved, the help to trade, its help financially, and the cheapness of feed, I say, most assuredly, yes, it pays.

Good Prospects for the Dairy Industry.

The Rhinehart Cheese Company writes: The cheese business in Kansas is in good shape for this fall and winter. On account of a three months' drought in England, and one in New York of shorter duration, the supply for the winter has been cut down greatly. The outlook for good price for milk, to the patrons of the dairy plants over the State, is very good. It looks as though higher prices for milk will be paid this winter than in any past season for a number of years.

The "Oriole" brand of cheese is in good demand, far beyond the capacity of factories, at this season of the year. However, we are drawing on our summer surplus of about four car-loads, now in storage at the Salina plant, to fill out the shortage.

In view of the above facts, and the abundance of feed, every farmer ought to milk double the cows this winter that he has milked any previous season.

A One-Seam Milk-Can.

Mr. N. C. Nielson, of Copenhagen, has patented in Denmark a milk-can made in only two pieces and so put together that the seam forms a circle around the can midway of its height. Each half is pressed or shaped out of a single piece of metal and the edges of the two parts are pressed together with a double fold, forming a substantial supporting ring around the center of

the can, the folds being on the outside. The small groove remaining on inside of can at this fold is filled with solder, thus leaving a perfectly smooth surface throughout inside of can which facilitates cleaning.—Chicago Dairy Produce.

A bill is before the English Parliament, with good prospect of its becoming a law, which effectually prohibits the coloring of oleomargarine in the yellow color of butter, or mixing it, in any quantity whatever, with butter that is offered for sale. Gradually the eyes of the civilized world are becoming opened to a true conception of what an unmitigated fraud oleomargarine is, and how much fraud and deceit its makers and sellers use in forcing it on the consumer.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. Druggists sell the 50 cent size. Trial size by mail, 10 cents. Test it and you are sure to continue the treatment.

Announcement.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation.

Kansas Fairs in 1899.

Ft. Scott Street Fair; October 10-14.
Newton Street Fair; October 3-7.
Wichita Street Fair; October 16-21.

Leading Exhibitions for 1899.

St. Louis Fair—St. Louis, Oct. 2-7.
Utah State Fair—Salt Lake, Oct. 3-7.
Hereford Show—Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 23-28.

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All the stranded actor wants is a show.

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Warner "Common Sense" Fence. Patented November, 1896. **OTHERS GOOD—NONE BETTER.** More sold in Kansas than any other fence. It is made of heavy endless wire, with or without barbs top and bottom. Hog and pig tight. If your dealer does not sell it, write direct to us for prices and circular.
COMBINATION FENCE CO., Melvern, Kans.

DO YOU WANT A FARM OR A RANCH? 7,000,000 acres Ranch land—1,000,000 acres Farm land, located in NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO, WYOMING and UTAH. For sale by the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY at greatly reduced prices on ten years' time and only 6 per cent interest. **LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.** Please refer to this paper when answering advt.
B. A. McALLISTER, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. CO., Omaha, Neb.

FREE SILK DRESS
Full 10 to 15 yards of beautiful silk. Black, brown, blue, green or pink, in light or dark shades. Here is an honest advertisement. No beating around the bush. We make our offer of a silk dress free in plain English & we guarantee to send it, with a solid gold laid carbon diamond breast pin which we give absolutely free to every person answering this advertisement who will send only 6 boxes of our Positive Corn Cure at 25 cts. a box. If you agree to do this, order sent to-day & we will send it by mail, when sold you send us the \$1.50 & we send you this handsome present exactly as we agree same day money is received. We make this extraordinary inducement to convince you we have the best Corn Cure on earth. There is no chance about it, if you comply with the offer we send you the silk dress will be given absolutely free full 10 to 15 yds. any color you desire. Don't pay out your good money for a handsome dress while you can get one free for selling our wonderful Remedies. Address at once **MFR'S SUPPLY DEPT., E., No. 65—5th Ave., New York City.**

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

Before Buying a New Harness
Send 5 cts. in stamps to pay postage on descriptive catalogue 100 styles of single and double oak-tanned Leather Harness to select from. Sold direct to the consumer at wholesale price. **We can save you money.**
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BALE YOUR HAY
It will keep better, sell better and save room. Rats and mice can't eat and destroy baled hay. The best and most rapid machine for baling purposes is
"ELI" BALING PRESS. Made in 35 styles and sizes to suit every case. All steel, light, strong, lasting. Write for free illustrated catalogue.
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GOODHUE ROTARY GRINDER
Operated by pumping Windmills. New principle, steady motion, speed 160 to 200 revolutions per minute; needs no attention after starting. B. A. Shafer, Sanborn, Ia. writes: "I feed 15 bushels of ground feed a day and could grind double this amount." Works well on 8 ft. or 10 ft. mills. It will double the value of your wind mill.
AGENTS WANTED. If not sold by your dealer write us for inside price on a sample. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.
GOODHUE ROTARY GRINDER CO., 153 Lake Street, **Chicago.**

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

Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES. Foos Gasoline Engines. Write for Catalogue.
Borden & Selleck Co., 1103 Union Ave., **Kansas City, Mo.**

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

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GUARANTEED STANDARD
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Direct Line to all Points West. **UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND ROUTE** Solid Vestibuled Trains Daily. **WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE**

You will find Fishing in Rocky Mountain Streams, Hunting in Wyoming, Curative Waters in Hot Springs, of Idaho.
For Time Tables, Folders, Illustrated Books, Pamphlets, descriptive of the territory traversed, call on F. A. LEWIS, City Ticket Agent, or J. C. FULTON, Depot Agent, Topeka, Kans.

THE SHAWNEE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Insures Against Fire, Lightning, Windstorms, Cyclones and Tornadoes.
The only company in Kansas with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. It writes more business in Kansas than any other company. It has paid losses amounting to \$498,266.63. Call on your home agent or write the company.

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM. KANSAS CITY, MO.
We use the X Rays in the Examination of Diseases. Consultation Free, In Person or by Mail. Write for Catalogue.

THIS SANITARIUM
Is a private hospital—a quiet home for those afflicted with medical and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science and the latest instruments required in modern surgery.
50 ROOMS
For the accommodation of patients, together with our complete Brace-Making Department, make this the largest, oldest and the only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west. We treat Spinal Curvature by means of a suspension carriage giving ease and comfort to the patient while this dreadful deformity is being successfully overcome. Club Feet, Bow Legs, Knock Knees, etc. are successfully treated.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION. Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Tapeworm and kindred affections are among these chronic diseases in the treatment of which we have attained great success.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. Space will not permit us to enumerate the diseases peculiar to women. We pay special attention to all the diseases, and have every advantage and facility for their treatment and cure. We have comfortable and well furnished rooms and offer a quiet home during confinement. We have a neatly prepared treatise describing Diseases of Women which will be mailed free to any address.

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED with any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid, and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium. Address all communications to **DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.**

PILES AND FISTULA.
There is nothing that so completely unfits a man for business as Piles. Many men and women suffer for life with this annoying disease. There is no cure so safe and permanent as a surgical operation. We have permanently cured hundreds of patients who have suffered for years, having tried all kinds of remedies without relief. We have published an illustrated book containing many testimonials from patients treated with entire satisfaction; will be mailed to you free.

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Varicocele is radically and permanently cured by our surgical operation in from five to fifteen days. No medicine or local application will ever cure this trouble. We annually cure hundreds of this class of patients, leaving them in a vigorous, healthy condition.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS
As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispensable. In such cases as Varicocele, Piles, Stricture, Fistula, Ruptures, Hernia, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.

J. G. Peppard
1400-2 Union Avenue,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**MILLET CANE
CLOVERS
TIMOTHY
GRASS SEEDS.**

SEEDS

COMBINATION PUBLIC SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS

At Leavenworth, Kans., Saturday, October 14, 1899.

Seventy head, consisting of 4 bred sows, 1 2-year-old Chief I Know boar, 9 fall yearling boars, and 56 boars and gilts of early 1899 farrow. The offering is sired by Chief I Know 11992, Corwin I Know 18448 the largest son of Chief I Know, Hadley U. S. 20186 the peer of his sire, Hadley Jr., Chief Combination 21967 a worthy successor to the throne of his lamented sire, Chief Tecumseh 2d. Chief You Want, and U. S. Model 20078, and out of dams sired by such boars as What's Wanted Jr., Doyle's Tecumseh, Moorish King, McWilkes, Chief Perfection, and other noted boars. This is an extra good offering worthy the attention of breeders and farmers. Write for Catalogue.

COL. JAS. W. SPARKS,
Auctioneer.

**JOHN BOLLIN,
GUS AARON,**
Kickapoo, Kans.

You Are Invited

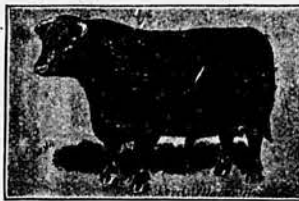
To be present at the fifth annual sale of representative Poland-China swine, to be held at Richmond, Mo., November 4, 1899.

GEORGE W. FALK, Richmond, Mo.

VALLEY GROVE SHORT-HORNS.

THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS

**Lord Mayor 112727 and
Laird of Linwood 127149**
HEAD OF THE HERD.



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

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

Public Sale of Shorthorns

Of Scotch and Bates Breeding.

On Saturday, promptly at 1.30 p. m., November 18th, at the stables of M. R. Diver, corner of Douglas Avenue and Waco Streets, in Wichita, Kans., I will sell to the highest bidder, registered Shorthorns as follows:

Eleven bull calves, from 5 to 11 months old; one bull, yearling past, and my herd bull, Iowa Lord, 2 years old last March. Also, 12 head of cows and heifers. **TERMS:** Six months at 6 per cent interest; 5 per cent discount for cash.

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

NORWOOD STOCK FARM

BARGAINS

For Dairyemen or Breeders.

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

E. A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

RAMS FOR SALE.

500 from the Champion Merino flock of the West. American, Delaine, and Rambouillet. Also forty Shropshire bucks. Address

E. D. KING,
BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

450 High Class Shropshires 450

200 registered rams, 150 registered ewes, also ram and ewe lambs. Sheep are true type, and square built beauties. Prices reasonable. Foundation flocks a specialty. Come or write. Address

W. J. BOYNTON, Breeder and Importer,
Rochester, Minn.

NATIONAL HEREFORD EXHIBITION

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE AMERICAN HEREFORD
CATTLE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

KANSAS CITY, OCT. 23-28, 1899.

300 HEAD,

REPRESENTING ALL THE
PROMINENT STRAINS OF
THE BREED, WILL COM-
PETE FOR

\$8,000.00

IN PRIZES.



300 HEAD,

REPRESENTATIVES OF 60
DIFFERENT HERDS FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE : : :
COUNTRY, WILL BE

SOLD

BY AUCTION.

Sale Catalogues, Premium Lists, Entry Blanks, etc., now ready.

Address, **C. R. THOMAS, Secretary,**

INDEPENDENCE, MO.

Kansas City Horse Show will be held same week.

PUBLIC SALE OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE!

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

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

Thirty-five High-class Recorded Poland-China Hogs, consisting of 20 boars, from 6 months to 1 year old and 15 sows, sired by Success I Know 167170 and Kens U. S. 16719 and out of Wilkes, Tecumseh, and Black U. S. sows. For further particulars, address,

J. F. GIVENS, Auctioneer.

H. DAVISON & SON, Waverly, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

At Public Auction.

Sale at Blue Springs, Nebr., October 17, 1899.

On above date, and at farm one mile from town, I will sell 13 head of registered cattle, 12 head of high-grade milk cows, all giving milk at this time; also yearling heifers. There are 4 registered bulls in this offering, and 5 that are unregistered. The herd is strong in the blood of Iowa Dayson 10th, the great World's Fair winner. I am selling as good cattle as I am keeping. The larger part of this year's crop of calves I am reserving as being too young to bring their value in the sale ring. I invite general attention to the peculiar and particular value of this offering of cattle of the only general-purpose breed. Come and see them on sale day. No boom prices anticipated. Send for breeding circular. Lunch at noon sharp.

Col. M. W. HARDING, Auctioneer.

S. A. SMITH, Blue Springs, Nebraska.

FOR SALE.

Ten Shropshire Ram Lambs,

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

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

PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN WRITING ANY OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

110== Head of Shorthorn Cattle ==110

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

—CONSISTING OF—

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

For Catalogues both sales, apply to

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

AUCTIONEERS:

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

Great Four Days' Auction Sale===Shorthorn Cattle.

AT THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS SALE PAVILION.

October 17, 18, 19, 20, 1899.

**H. C. & Joseph Duncan, Osborn, Mo.,
George Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo.,
October 17 and 18,**

Will sell 100 Shorthorns, consisting of Cruickshank and Cruickshank-topped.

Among them 5 Cruickshank bulls and 15 other bulls Cruickshank-topped; 15 Cruickshank cows and heifers. The remainder Cruickshank-topped from old reliable American and English families, by such bulls as Imp. Grand Elector, Galahad Grand Victor and Baron Dudding.

All cows of suitable age either bred or have calves at foot.

These are choice offerings.

The best we ever sold at auction.

**Col. J. W. Judy,
Col. J. W. Sparks,
Col. R. E. Edmonson.** } Auctioneers.

**T. Ragsdale & Son,
Paris, Mo., Oct. 19,**

Will sell 50 head of selected cattle from our herd, consisting of Cruickshank and Cruickshank-topped bulls and heifers, including

Our Entire Show Herd.

John Burruss, Miami, Mo., Oct. 20,

Will sell my entire Riverside Herd of Shorthorns, consisting of about 60 head, 50 females and 10 bulls, including the 5-year-old Duke Bull Sangamon, Duke of Aldrie 125174, one of the best Bates bulls of the day; one yearling bull, descended from the Attrill herd. The females consist of Ronnick, Rose of Sharon, Duchess, Craigs Van Meter and Hamilton Young Marys. Several of the cows have calves at foot; others of suitable age will be bred. The young things have been inoculated against Texas fever.

SALE BEGINS EACH DAY AT 1 O'CLOCK. Catalogues ready Sept. 25.

For the Duncan-Bothwell catalogues address either H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., or George Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo. For the other catalogues T. W. Ragsdale & Son, Paris, Mo., and John Burruss, Miami, Mo.