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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory as follows: Four-line card one year, \$1.00; each additional line \$4.00. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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

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POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Chief I Know and Hadley Jr. strains.
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Ten bred sows for sale. Ninety pigs for fall trade.
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POLAND-CHINAS.
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RIVERDALE HERD of Chester White swine and Light Brahma poultry. **J. T. LAWTON**, BURRTON, KAS., proprietor. All stock guaranteed. I can also ship from Topeka, my former place.

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Improved Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas
Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Pekin ducks and White guineas. Stock for sale. Poland-Chinas at closing-out prices. Visitors welcome. **A. E. STALEY**, Farm one-half mile north of town. | Ottawa, Kans.

Wamego Herd Imp. Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas.
Special Prices on Chesters to close out herd by end of the year. Correspondence or inspection invited.
Mention Kansas Farmer.
C. J. HUGGINS, Proprietor, Wamego, Kans.

"SHADY BROOK STOCK FARM"
Located four miles north of Topeka. Devoted exclusively to producing high-class
POLAND-CHINAS.
Prices low. Write for them to
H. W. CHENEY, Station A, Topeka, Kansas.

R. S. COOK, Wichita, Kans.,
BREEDER OF.....
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

The Prize-Winning Herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District Fair, 1893; twelve firsts at Kansas State Fair, 1894; ten firsts and seven seconds at Kansas State Fair, 1895. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28608, World Beater and King Hadley. FOR SALE—An extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

SWINE.

SPRING GROVE POLAND-CHINAS.

Growthy, strong-boned pigs. Tecumseh, U. S., Model, and Darkness families. Herd boars, Moorish King 25513 O., Tecumseh I. Am. 21595, and Darkness U. S., by Darkness Model, a grandson of Kiever's Model. Write or call.

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

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS.

Thirty-five Serviceable Boars and 45 Gilts for ready sale at reasonable prices; quality, style, and breeding considered. Most of these hogs are by the splendid herd boar Black Chief 42887, he by Black Joe out of Betty Risk, and are out of such sows as Binner's Pride (108706), Worldbeater Beauty (9484), Black Bessie (104224), and Darkness Model (104958). Address **HIRAM SMITH**, Colwich, Kans.

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

MEADOW BROOK POLAND-CHINAS

Than in any other herd of eastern Kansas. A thoroughly good lot of young boars for sale; also gilts and bred sows. **J. R. KILLBOUGH & SONS**, Farm one mile north of Ottawa, Kans.

VERDIGRIS VALLEY HERD—Large-Boned Poland-Chinas.

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

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

THE WILKES QUALITY HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

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

SUNNYSIDE HERD POLAND-CHINAS

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

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

M. L. SOMERS, Altoona, Kans.

PRIMROSE OHIO POLAND-CHINAS

ONE PRICE. BLACK U. S.

FOR SALE—My herd boar, Sixteen to One 41627 O., sired by Welch's Black U. S. 35521 O., dam Nina One Price 81852 O., she by old One Price 18639 O. He is a good individual and sure breeder; no better bred boar anywhere. Two boars of spring farrow, sired by Priceless 30169 O. by One Price and out of Nellie One Price 81796 O. by One Price. Write for prices and description.

C. P. SHELTON, Osawatomie, Kans.

T. A. HUBBARD, Rome, Kansas, Breeder of Poland-Chinas and Large English Berkshires. Two hundred head. All ages. 25 boars and 45 sows ready for buyers.

Central Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas

Of Chief Tecumseh 2d, Guy Wilkes 2d, Lawrence Perfection, Black U. S., and King Butler blood. 100 head. A choice lot of spring boars; good bone, large and growthy. A few fall of '98 boars. A fine lot of yearling sows and spring gilts, bred or unbred. Can furnish males and females not related. Address **C. S. SNODGRASS**, Galt, Rice Co., Kans.

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

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CHESTNUT GROVE... POLAND-CHINAS.

MISSOURI'S BLACK CHIEF, the champion aged boar of Illinois State Fair, at head of herd. Inspection of Stock Solicited. Watch for announcement of my great sow sale.

JOS. R. YOUNG, RICHARDS VERNON COUNTY, MO.

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Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kansas,

Will sell two extra fine early spring boars, fit to head any herd, at \$25 each. Fancy bred.

BARGAINS POLAND-CHINAS.

I will sell pigs from weanlings up to 200 pounds at \$5 to \$15 each, either sex. These pigs are good individually and have been fed for growth. I can furnish them not skin in pairs and trios. Order now.

W. D. VAN HORN, Lawrence, Kans.

CATTLE.

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

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

MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS. FOR SALE: My herd bull, 20th Earl of Valley Grove 12381. Scotch bred and 4 years old. Only reason for selling, is that I must now change herd bulls. Address **F. C. KINGSLEY**, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans.

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.

Registered Hereford Cattle
Young Bulls For Sale.
W. L. BASS, Eldorado, Kansas.

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

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.

MAPLE GROVE HEREFORDS.

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

BREED THE HORNS OFF

By using a Red Polled bull.

CHAS. FOSTER & SON, EL Dorado, KANS.
Breeders of Red Polled cattle. Herd headed by Powerful 4522. Pure-bred and grades for sale. Also, prize-winning Light Brahmas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Largest Herd in America.
S. A. CONVERSE, Proprietor, Importer and Breeder.
Cresco, Howard County, Iowa.

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. Full bloods and seven-eighths Red Polled bulls for sale. Herd numbers sixty head. The first prize herd of Kansas.

CLOVER CLIFF FARM.

Registered Galloway Cattle Also German Coach, Saddle and Trotting-bred horses. World Fair prize Oldenburg Coach's Lion, Habbo, and the stallion, Rosewood, a 16-1/2 1,100-pound son of Montro's service. Visitors always welcome. Address **BLACKSHERE BROS.**, Elmdale, Chase Co.

SPRING VALLEY HEREFORDS

KLONDIKE 42001 at head of herd. Correspondence or inspection invited.

ALBERT DILLON, HOPE, KANS.

CATTLE.

SILVER CREEK HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.

REGISTERED Galloways FOR SALE!

IN LOTS TO SUIT. 12 2-year-old bulls, 20 yearling bulls, balance cows and heifers. Inspection desired. Call on or address,

J. M. LOWE, J. R. LOWE, 311 Mass. Bldg. Kansas City, Mo. Blue Springs, Mo.

ROCKY • HILL • SHORTHORNS

Waterloo Duke of Hazelhurst 11th 130723 and the Linwood Golden Drop bull, Golden Victor Jr. 137375, head of herd. Thirty-odd young bulls and a few heifers for sale. Two of the bulls cross bred Scotch and Bates are good enough to head herds.

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

Newman is on Union Pacific R. R., twelve miles east of Topeka.

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.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Archibald 1st 39254 at head of herd. Young Archibald breeding stock always for sale. Herd always "at home."

J. C. CURRY, Quenemo, Osage Co., Kans.

30-HEREFORD BULLS-30

H. A. NABER, Wallula, Kans., breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle, has for sale 30 pure-bred registered Hereford bulls, 6 to 15 months old, sired by Anxiety Grove 2d 60624. Also a lot of choice heifers bred to Grove Gentry 8th. Also some Cotswold rams. Railroad station is East Fairmount, Kans., on Santa Fe, 25 miles west of Kansas City. Change cars at Holiday.

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.

THE VINEWOOD HERD.

SHORTHORNS THAT ARE FEEDERS.

A herd of growthy, easy fattening Scotch and Scotch-topped cows headed by the Cruickshank bulls, "vender King 4th 108682, from J. H. Potts & young herd of World's Fair prize-winners, and ter Vol. 44. Visit our herd.

ELLERMAN & SON, Mound City, Linn Co., Kans. Wood Farm one and a half miles north of Missoula depot.

SUNFLOWER HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Herd bulls, Sir Knight 124403 and Violet Victor 137574. Herd boars, Black U. S. 2d 22682 S., and L's Sensation 2d 19006. Representative stock for sale.

Address **ANDREW PRINGLE**, Wabaussee Co. Harveyville, Kansas.

Agricultural Matters.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS.

BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Experiment Station of the Kansas State Agricultural College has received numerous inquiries from various localities in the State as to the value of Awnless Brome grass as a forage grass. This grass is receiving so much notice in the agricultural press that a short account of it is here given for the benefit of our readers.

Awnless Brome grass, or Hungarian Brome grass (*Bromus inermis*) is a native of the dry sandy regions of Europe and western Asia. It is a perennial about the size and somewhat the general appearance of Meadow Fescue or English blue-grass. It spreads by creeping underground stems or rootstocks. It has been tested by many of the experiment stations from Canada and North Carolina to Mississippi and California. All recommend it highly for dry, sterile, light, or sandy soil. It will not succeed well on wet land, but is one of the best grasses for resisting drought. Its chief value is for permanent pasture, though at many of the stations it has yielded a good crop of hay. In the South it is sown in the fall for winter pasture, but in the North it is sown in the spring. This experiment station now has in progress an experiment testing the relative merits of spring and fall sowing at Manhattan. At present we are unable to state positively the value of Brome grass for pasture in eastern Kansas, but from the experience in surrounding States we can recommend it for trial. The Garden City Grass Station reported very favorably upon it when tried there a few years ago. At a future time we will give the results of our trials and we should be pleased to have our correspondents inform us as to the results of their own trials.

Much of the seed upon the market at present is imported from Europe and has not proved as satisfactory as that grown in this country, as it is not so pure; but home-grown seed is not now available for general use. With good seed the amount sufficient to sow an acre is from 15 to 20 pounds. It frequently happens that an apparently poor stand allows the weeds to flourish the first year, but that nevertheless the second year's growth is favorable. For this reason judgment should not be passed upon the success of the trial until the second season. Ordinarily it is not best to pasture the grass the first season. A weedy field should be mowed in the summer.

The Kansas Experiment Station.

PRESS BULLETIN NO. 48.

There is a great lack of knowledge of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Many farmers have scarcely heard of it; others who have heard of it do not know that its bulletins may be had for the asking by any farmer in Kansas. The station is a department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Its expenses are met by an annual appropriation by Congress, made in accordance with the provisions of what is known as the Hatch act. Fifteen thousand dollars per annum in quarterly payments are sent directly to the college treasurer. Only 5 per cent of this may be used for buildings, and at the Kansas station very little has been so used. The balance is used for salaries of the staff, apparatus, materials, labor, and publication of results.

The experiments undertaken at the station are in part of a kind that yield immediate returns, and in part of a kind that must be continued for a series of years before results are manifest. Much attention has been given to feeding, and the results of this work, if intelligently interpreted, can not but be of great value to the stock interests of the State. Much work has been done in the way of testing new plants and new varieties of old plants; in studying the insect enemies of crops and orchards; in investigation of fungous diseases of crops and their prevention, and in veterinary problems. Space does not permit even an enumeration of the subjects that have been treated more or less exhaustively at the station. All parts of the work are not equally interesting or valuable to all. Bulletins which to some would seem worthless, and the result of misplaced energy, are in active demand by others.

Thus far the station has issued 89 of its regular bulletins, covering a wide range of topics. Many of these can still be supplied. Last year it began the issue of press bulletins, which as a rule are long enough to make about one page of an ordinary bulletin. These

bulletins are usually sent only to periodicals, but a number of them were sent to the entire mailing list. The object in issuing these press bulletins is to furnish to the press of the State authentic statements of work in progress at the station in the hope that much of it may be reprinted in the periodicals of the State. Forty-seven have been issued previously to this one.

The station desires to be as useful as possible to the people of the State. It wants the farmers to have the benefit of its results, and invites correspondence concerning agricultural topics. It would like to know what problems are especially interesting the farmers at any time, and will do all that it can to solve them.

Farmers not now receiving the bulletins can have them free of charge. Farmers now receiving them are invited to send in the names of others who are likely to value them. Requests for publications and all general correspondence should be addressed Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans. Inquiries upon special topics may be addressed in the same way or to the department in charge of such work.

Fall Army-Worm.

Recently a firm of grain-dealers in Lyons sent to Chancellor Snow of the State university some specimens of the worms which have been doing much damage to the wheat in that portion of the State. The letter was answered by S. J. Hunter, assistant professor of entomology in the university, who thus describes the worm and its habits and the best means of guarding against its ravages:

"The worms accompanying your letter are the 'fall army-worm' (*Laphygma frugiperda*). This caterpillar is a general feeder and sometimes two or three broods come forth during the year, becoming successively more numerous until the fall brood proves the most troublesome. This is the brood which is now in your vicinity and which, after it becomes full-grown, will enter the ground and form a chrysalis, there to spend the winter, emerging in the spring to continue its work of propagation and depredation.

"In wheat-fields it can be successfully checked by running rollers over the ground infested. I am glad to state, however, that as you probably already know the fall wheat may be cut down by this worm and then not be necessarily ruined, nor even much injured, since it may be able to come up in good condition the spring following. In alfalfa land, however, where these are present the ground should be thoroughly disked early in the spring. This will break the chrysalis and destroy the insects about to emerge. It will not only do this, but as has been proven by experimenting in this department for the past three years, alfalfa disked in the early spring will yield nearly twice as much as that left uncultivated.

"I will say then that infested wheat-fields should be rolled immediately and the land just bordering the wheat-fields should be thoroughly disked a little later to destroy any which might have entered the ground there to spend the winter. I shall be glad to answer any further inquiries which you may direct."

Newly Originated Varieties of Wheat.

MINNESOTA EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETIN NO. 62.

In 1892, the breeding of eight of the best varieties of wheat which had been collected by the Minnesota experiment station was begun by W. M. Hays, then at the North Dakota experiment station. Four hundred selected kernels of each of the eight varieties, which had been grown at Glyndon, Clay County, the previous year, were planted at Fargo, N. Dak., and a like number on the farm belonging to J. B. Power & Son, Power, Richland County, North Dakota. The conditions being better at Power, and the plants more uniform in size, the selection of plants for "mothers" of varieties was made from the plots at that place. Besides choosing plants from which to originate varieties by selection, numerous crosses were made both at Fargo and at Power.

THIRTY-ONE NEW WHEATS FROM SELECTED MOTHER PLANTS.

The method of planting and selecting wheat in the field crop nursery, when first begun in 1892, was crude in many ways. The important feature of dealing with the individual plant in selection was, however, fully recognized, and not only the yield, but the quality of the grain, and other characteristics, were taken into account in selecting plants to become the mothers of varieties.

Four hundred plants of each of eight

kinds were placed on very uniform soil, with the surface nicely pulverized. The seeds were carefully chosen from bulk grain—heavy, "hard" kernels of rather large size being selected. The seeds were planted in hills 12 by 18 inches apart, making the plots 12 by 50 feet in size. One kernel was placed in a hill. This distance apart of hills has since been found too great for the best results in wheat breeding—4 by 4 inches being preferred.

The plants were all cultivated until in flower, when strong plants were chosen for male and female parents of crosses between several of the varieties. When the grain was ripe the plants used in crosses were harvested, so as to obtain the yields of the parents of the various cross-bred kernels which had resulted from the cross-pollinated flowers. After the removal of the plants which had been used for parents of crosses, each plot was carefully inspected, and the best ten plants chosen and the spikes from each plant harvested separately. The seeds of each plant were shelled out, and the net weight of the clean grain was determined for each plant. From the 80 plants thus secured, the 31 having the largest yields, and of superior quality, were chosen to plant the next season. In 1893, 100 to 400 kernels from each of these 31 plants were planted at Fargo in a manner similar to the method of planting in 1892. When this wheat was ripe the best 10 plants were chosen from each plot, and from these the best plant was selected, after weighing the clean grain as in 1892. Thus the best plant was secured for the mother of a plot in 1894, each plot of which traced back through a single plant to one of the 31 plants chosen in 1892. The breeding of these 31 stocks of wheat was started, and in case of each of those proving most promising has been annually continued to this date. The best plant of one generation thus becomes the mother of all of the one or more hundred plants of the next generation. Since wheat is practically self-fertilized, the "blood" of one plant is kept pure for several generations, and the best one of the progeny of each generation is chosen to become the double parent of the succeeding generation. This more than incestuous breeding seems natural to wheat plants.

An experiment of several years' duration regarding the effect of the age of a cow on the yield and quality of milk, seems to show in general that the yield of milk and butter fat together increases up to and including the fifth calving, after which it gradually decreases, although there are, of course, exceptions in the case of individual cows. The milk is richest in butter fat after the third and fourth calving.

THE ROCK ISLAND Playing Cards are the slickest you ever handled. One pack will be sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. A money order or draft for 50 cents or same in stamps will secure 4 packs, and they will be sent by express, charges prepaid. Address, JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., C. R. I. & P., Chicago.

Cows like sunlight, especially in winter. Be sure, therefore, to provide plenty of windows; even if the first cost does exceed the wall space they occupy it is money well spent. Plenty of light promotes cleanliness by bringing all dirt into prominent sight. Darkness and dirt are congenial partners.

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

Samples copies of Kansas Farmer sent free on request.



A FREE BOOK on Feed Cooking.

We are sending out to all interested parties who ask for it, a very entertaining and instructive little book on this subject. It deals with all phases of the subject—the cost, advantages and profit of the practice. Incidentally it tells about the

ELECTRIC FEED COOKERS

which are made of best gray iron castings and lined with steel plates, with boilers of extra quality galvanized steel. So made they require less fuel and heat quicker than all others. Made in three styles and five sizes, from 25 to 100 gallons capacity. Heavy stock—can fill orders instantly. Write. Heavy stock—can fill orders instantly. Write. ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 46, Quincy, Ill.

Farmers' Institutes.

Representatives of the Kansas State Agricultural College will attend farmers' institutes as follows:

- November 16 and 17, Washington; Hitchcock and Willard.
- December 2, Bridgeport; Haney and Westgate.
- December 4, Carleton; Haney and Westgate.
- December 5, Kipp; Haney and Westgate.
- December 6, Cottonwood Falls; Haney and Westgate.
- December 7 and 8, Newton; Haney and Westgate.
- December 9, Bodarc; Haney and Westgate.
- December 11, Wichita; Haney and Westgate.
- December 12, Cunningham; Haney and Westgate.
- December 13, Perry; Popenoe and Willard.
- December 14 and 15, Indian Creek School House; Cottrell and Clothier.
- December 14, Dighton; Fischer and Boyd.
- December 14 and 15, Wellsville; Howell, Popenoe, Willard.
- December 16, McCracken; Fischer and Boyd.
- December 16, Kincaid; Popenoe and Willard.
- December 18, Hackney; Fischer and Boyd.
- December 19, Arkansas City; Fischer and Boyd.
- December 19 and 20, Oak Grange; Stoner and Otis.
- December 20, South Haven; Fischer and Boyd.
- December 22, Medicine Lodge; Fischer and Boyd.

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.

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.

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



Save Money and Feed BY USING THE Economy Feed Cooker

The best and most durable feed cooker on the market. Built of the best materials, with heavy cast iron lining in furnace. Boiler is made of heavy galvanized steel. Capacity 25 to 100 gallons. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Write for free catalogue and price list. It will make you money.

sent or money refunded. Write for free catalogue and price list. It will make you money. ECONOMY MFG. CO., 425 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

WINCHESTER

Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells.

"LEADER" loaded with Smokeless powder and "NEW RIVAL" loaded with Black powder. Superior to all other brands for

UNIFORMITY, RELIABILITY AND STRONG SHOOTING QUALITIES.

Winchester Shells are for sale by all dealers. Insist upon having them when you buy and you will get the best.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

NOVEMBER 16—W. P. Harned, Shorthorns, Vermont, Mo.

NOVEMBER 22—Geo. Allen, Shropshire sheep, Allerton, Ill.

DECEMBER 6-7—Armour, Funkhouser, Sparks, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

MANAGEMENT OF THE COLT.

CARL S. BURR, BEFORE "THE NEW YORK FARMERS."

It is my experience that when a colt is about 10 days old he should have a web halter carefully fitted to him. Let the little fellow wear it until he gets accustomed to it. After a while, have a long shank made with a snap, and let your man commence to break the colt to lead. Great care should be exercised in not fighting the little fellow. Coax him along behind his mother, who should be led by the stable-boy. This should be done daily until turning out time comes, when the colt can be turned loose with the mother. Remove the halter, as it may become fastened in the fence and result in injury to the colt. If you want your colt to mature early, do not forget to feed him grain, as that is his beefsteak and will make him a horse quicker, and you will get better results. That is a subject that has been largely discussed at other dinners and meetings I have been at—whether it is the proper thing to feed young horses grain. It has been my experience invariably, that the greatest number of mistakes and the greatest source of failure have been made, by not feeding young stock grain. They need it when they are young. It is the only way to get practical results. When you take him up in the fall, use your halter again, so that when weaning time comes you can separate him from his mother and have him under proper control. If you are anxious for early speed a girth may be put on the colt, taking the back-strap up well, so as to keep the girth from chafing the forelegs. Put your bridle on over the halter. Be careful and check him lightly, not irritating him, and do not allow yourself to become excited. Many colts are ruined by too much temper on the part of the man. A man should always control himself, whether he is breaking a horse or driving a trotter. If he does not "keep his head," as the saying is, he is out of harmony and out of touch with the horse he is driving or breaking. Lead the colt by the halter-shank, acquainting him with all objects. Give him these lessons during the winter; and, if you desire, occasionally use him by the side of a saddle horse. I would like to say a word here at this point, in reference to leading horses by the side of a saddle horse. I know it is a great practice in the West. It is a great practice in California. Governor Stanford met with great success with it at Palo Alto, but he had in Electioneer a sire that produced colts that were trotters the day they were born. I have seen many horses' mouths ruined by their being led by the side of saddle horses, and, for this reason, I'm generally opposed to it. The man, being stationed on the saddle horse, and the colt off in this direction, is bound to be pulling him on one rein. He generally leads him on a miniature track to the left, and the horse generally has his head off in this way. I should say that you would find 50 per cent of the road horses driven to-day on the speedways have an inclination to turn their heads to the right; and the foundation for that is laid in their early training.

Limit his work at this way of going, as too much of it will be injurious. Turn your colt out until the fall, when he is a yearling, not forgetting the feed; and about the month of October you can commence biting him, gradually driving him around with reins. After he has been taught to guide, you can take him in an open field and hitch quietly to a cart. Do not drive him over two miles the first time, and when you take him out of harness, be careful he does not get frightened. I have known colts to be spoiled for life by an accident in unhitching the first time. After he has been driven he may go gently, but when you unhitch he is timid. He knows something is being done to him. He stands there timidly, and the slightest trouble will affect him.

After a little driving you will find the colt is practically broken. Winter him well and commence working him carefully to a light rig in the month of April. If his improvement warrants it, keep him right along; but be cautious and do not overwork him, as a colt injured in his youth will carry it all his life. A sore spot once made is easier

made the next time. Judicious handling is beneficial in every way, but nothing is more injurious than overwork for a young horse. Now, if your colt is entered for contests of speed, you should work him along, but if you intend making a road horse, or he has no early engagements, he is better off to be turned out until October. Then he should do a little work, after which he may be rested until April, when he will be 3 years old, and regular, systematic work may be given him to advantage.

There are many other matters of detail that I will not mention. There is one important point that I have left out. That is, the colt's feet should be closely watched after he is 6 months old, keeping them level and as near nature as possible. Many colts have a tendency to go wrong in the feet. Here is a practical point that I rarely ever saw brought up among horsemen. Take a colt that is nursing the mother. Its foot is nearly gelatine. In this soft condition, you will find the colt with the feet spread out in "this" manner, with the little head up nursing. When their legs are spread in that way, there is a tendency to push in the inside of the foot. If you look among the car horses, the park horses, and the track horses, you will find there is an inclination of the foot to go in, on the inside quarter. I attribute that tendency largely to two reasons. First, that the colt did not have proper attention when he was a colt. Secondly, that the blacksmith finds it a great deal easier to rasp the inside than the outside of the foot. Two-thirds of the blacksmiths, in rasping the foot, will always have the inside of the horse's foot the lowest. That is not good for it. We want to keep a horse level. There should be no trifling with the feet. If there is too long a toe it is at the expense of the muscle. Neither do we want too short a toe. We want a happy medium in all these things. If we want any increase in weight to balance our trotters, we had far better have a little toe-weight than to give them this great long toe, which is always at the expense of the tendon.

Another important point in the development of the young horse is always to give them plenty of grass. Grass is nature's food; and I have never yet seen a colt or horse injured in any way by it.

Feeding the Autumn Calves.

GEO. W. BROWN, OHIO.

At this time of year nearly every farm has from one to half a dozen or more fall calves, and the usual question arises as to the best way to winter them profitably. From reasons that are plainly obvious, it is much harder to grow the autumn calf into a well-matured cow or steer than that of the calf that comes in the spring or early summer, when the milk supply is full and pastures plenty. However, with the dry feed that is usually abundant on the farm in fall, the autumn calf should equal or surpass our summer feeders, as the farmer has more time to look after the feeding and care at this time of year.

At this time of year there is always a general inquiry through the farm papers relative to good remedies for scours, etc., and we dare say that this trouble kills more autumn calves than any other, or at least leaves them stunted and ill-shaped, and no amount of care and feed will bring them back to their proper point. The most of this is due wholly to the feeder's carelessness. It becomes obvious to them that a feed of skim-milk alone will not keep up the growth as rapid as it should be, and a pint or so of raw corn-meal is thrown into the bucket, or possibly scalded a little and mixed into the milk; at any rate, it finds its way to the calf, and the next thing the calf is running down with scours. The fact is, the calf suffers from indigestion. Its stomach is incapable of properly digesting the quantity of meal it has gulped down with the milk, without properly masticating it first. It is well known that proper digestion begins by the addition of saliva in chewing, and no danger will result if the meal is fed dry, allowing the animal to properly masticate it before it is carried to the stomach. The best feed for this purpose, and to induce rapid tissue growth in calves, is equal parts of corn-meal, ground oats and bran or middlings, and it is a ration that can be produced on any farm where grains are grown. This ration should be salted well, not only to make it more palatable, but salt will induce a more free flow of saliva, which leads to better digestion. If this plan is followed, instead of mixing with the liquid supply of feed, less danger will result from indigestion and scours.

However, there are cases of indigestion, or scours, caused from improper or irregular feeding, from exposure or

overfeeding, that call for a remedy that will cure, and every one should keep some remedy on hand for immediate use to head off this trouble in its infancy. The proper treatment begins by giving a physic of castor-oil or salts, one tablespoonful in the usual feed, which should be cut down gradually to about one-half the usual ration. In the evening feed the animal a small ration of ground oats and wheat bran, to which has been added a teaspoonful each of powdered ginger, gentian root and charcoal. One or two doses of this will invariably prove effective, and is a cheap remedy. We have also known tansy (which is grown in nearly every garden) to prove effective in mild cases of scours. But no calf that has been allowed to suffer from indigestion or scours for any length of time can be expected to come out looking the equal of its more fortunate mate, no matter what course of feeding is taken up.

Advertising Ethics for Breeders.

A well-known breeder writes the Kansas Farmer as follows:

"I want to call your attention to a clipping from Agricultural Advertising, and also to an advertisement in your paper, of \$5 pigs. The man who can raise full-blooded pigs and sell them at \$5 each is a fake, especially when scrubs readily bring at public sale all over this county, from \$6 to \$8 each."

Following is the clipping from Agricultural Advertising:

"I am opposed to allowing prices to be quoted in advertisements. It may be all right for city dailies to allow big dry goods firms, etc., to take big space and quote prices, yet we believe the papers are worse off for it in the end."

"The argument can not be made that these cards are accepted because they encourage new advertisers, for in fact they do not. The writer never has known a catch-penny nursery advertiser to develop so that he used a good-sized space in the farm papers. We do know that it has driven away much of the business of the men who do not like to see ruinous prices quoted. The proper place to quote prices is in catalogues, or by mail, and the sooner farm papers establish a rule forbidding the mentioning of prices in advertisements the better for them and their business."

The foregoing is published for what it is worth and may be of special interest as a topic for future discussion on advertising ethics for breeders.

The party who advertises pigs for \$5 is a publisher of a local paper and lives in the village, and in defense of his position says: "I do not have time, space, or sufficient feed, to mature my pigs, and hence sell them as soon as possible after farrowing. I sell to farmers who frequently do not care for the pedigrees, although my brood sows and males are pure bred. I think I make as much money at my prices as the breeders on the farms who sell more mature pigs at \$10 and upward, and pay for expense of recording. I know that a lot of breeders are roasting me for my methods of cutting prices, but there is money in it for me at \$5 for suckling pigs, and as long as any of my customers are pleased, I fail to see why I should be selected for a target of abuse."

Grinding Corn or Feeding It in Ear.

C. M. BURKETT.

The question of practical importance in feeding corn to pigs is whether to feed it whole or carry it to the mill and have it ground. This is really an important question and too much attention can not be given it. Several million bushels of corn are annually fed to pigs in this country, having a value away up in the millions. The writer recently carried on an experiment to determine this, in part. The available ear corn was divided in two parts, equal quantities in each. One of the parts was carried to the mill and ground and the other part reserved for feeding in ear.

Six hogs, weighing about 50 pounds each, were divided into two lots and were fed for four weeks, the ground corn and cob, and the ear corn, respectively. The pigs were weighed each week during the period. The lot which had been fed the corn-cob meal gained, during the time, 71 pounds, and the lot fed the ear corn gained 68 pounds. The former made an average daily gain of .87 pounds and the latter .81 pounds. This was a slight margin of gain in favor of the cob-meal lot. Both lots had been fed equal amounts of milk and corn.

The ear-corn lot required 892 pounds of milk and 333 pounds of grain to produce 100 pounds gain, as against 855 pounds milk and 319 pounds of grain in cob-meal fed lot. This is a difference

"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.

of but 14 pounds of grain to produce 100 pounds of gain. Where corn is worth \$16 per ton, 14 pounds are worth 11.2 cents. Now in this experiment it cost us 8 cents per bushel to get this corn ground at the mill and the 14 pounds at same rate, therefore, cost us a little over 12 cents. But the 14 pounds have a commercial value of but 11.2 cents; that is, it cost practically all the 14 pounds were worth to grind it, so after all nothing was saved by the grinding. The hauling to and from the mill is also an item of expense.

Our results indicate that while ground corn-and-cob meal has a slightly better feeding value over ear corn, for practical purposes, it is more economical to save the miller's fee and the trouble and labor of hauling to and from the mill, and feed the corn right on the ear.

Goat culture in the United States is enjoying a boom, says the Chicago Drovers' Journal. The hardy, thrifty nature of these animals has made them well adapted to the climate and conditions of the Southwest, where great herds of them are raised. It is estimated that there are 300,000 Angora goats in this country. The average fleece weighs about three pounds, though some exceptional clips have reached 18 pounds. There is a good market for the fleece and skins, and the carcass, when fat, is not a bad substitute for mutton. The industry has grown rapidly within the past few years, and is no longer confined to the West and Southwest.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that can not be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Rock Island Wall Map of the United States

Is the best offered to the public. It is very large and especially adapted to school purposes. Every teacher of geography and every business office should have one. It will be sent post paid to any address on receipt of fifteen cents in postage stamps or coin. Address, JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

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

CARPETS—FROM THE MILL—RUGS.



Our Lithographed Catalogue of Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares, Portieres and Lace Curtains shows an endless variety of styles, and looking at these colored plates you can tell exactly how the Carpets Rugs \$20 to \$1.10 sewed free, would look on your floor, or the curtains at your window. We pay freight, sew Carpets free, and furnish wadded lining prepared without charge. Our mammoth Catalogue of everything to Eat, Wear and Use is also free, as is our Catalogue of Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines and Bicycles. Which book do you want? Address this way:

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

A Successful Swine Sale.

One of the most successful public sales of pure-bred swine held in Kansas this year was that of the Higgins's herd of Poland-Chinas, the property of J. W. Higgins, jr., Hope, Kans., who held his first public sale the day after the election, November 8, 1899. Mr. Higgins is comparatively a new man among the Poland-China breeding fraternity, having purchased some two years ago the foundation herd of Dr. A. M. Farnham, of Hope, to which he has added other stock until to-day Higgins's Hope Herd is one of the largest Poland-China breeding establishments in the State. Mr. Higgins has just completed the buildings for the accommodation of his breeding stock, and consequently the offering at this sale was not in the usual form of most sale stuff; however, it is gratifying to state that his first public sale was an unqualified success, despite the adverse conditions and numerous difficulties incident to getting located on a new place and provide the necessary equipment.

The sale was held at the farm 1½ miles south of Hope, and while advertised to begin at 10 o'clock the sale was not opened until about 1 o'clock, and within a little over two hours over 50 head of pigs were sold. Owing to the election the day previous the attendance was small, but the bidding was quite lively. The offering of males ranged in ages from a few months to that of yearlings, and sold at a general average of \$15. The sows in the sale, being of a better quality than the males, sold at an average price of \$28.75. The general average for the hogs sold, exclusive of litters, was \$22. Several litters of young pigs were disposed of in pairs at an average of \$8. The top price for boars was \$30, it being for Nelson Jr., who was sired by Chief Nelson (18039) out of Daisy Jubilee (48379), bought by Geo. Channon, of Hope. The highest priced female in the sale was Matchless C., by Duke of Weston, bought by Andrew C. Muir, of Salina, Kans., for \$46.

The auctioneers were Col. J. N. Harshberger, of Lawrence, and James Burton, of Abilene, who handled this sale in a most satisfactory manner to all concerned. Mr. Burton, a resident of Dickinson County, can well be classed among the very best auctioneers in the West. He intends following the pure-bred sales hereafter and is destined to make a great reputation as a fine stock salesman.

The following comprise the most representative and notable sales made, together with a complete list of the buyers: Boar, sired by Duke of Weston, M. Shump, Herington, \$15; boar, sired by Eberley's Model 20854, J. J. Berry, Tampa, \$13.50; boar, by Wren 17172, W. S. Bruson, Woodbine, \$18.50; boar, by Eberley's Model, D. Swartzman, Tampa, \$18; boar, Nelson Jr., by Chief Nelson 18039, Geo. Channon, Hope, \$30; boar, by Wren, Curlin Bros., Mentor, \$21; boar, by Wren, Jas. Muir, Mentor, \$18; sow, Matchless C., by Duke of Weston, Andrew C. Muir, Mentor, \$46; I. X. L. Maiden, by Eberley's Model, Levi Stagg, Hope, \$26; Sensation Girl (51886), C. M. Garver, Abilene, \$35; sow, by Duke of Weston, Levi Stagg, \$40; sow, April Romany (47010), Geo. Rock, Hope, \$35; Matchless B. (51182), Levi Stagg, \$31.50; Matchless A., D. Swartzman, \$38; Black Face Hadley (48318), Robt. Mowat, Herington, \$36; Bell, by Chief Nelson, Alex. McRae, \$30.

The other purchasers at this sale were: W. C. Stagaman, Elmo; August Sinclair, Hope; F. H. Tracy, Tampa; Jno. Gribben, Hope; W. H. Kiser, Tampa; Hiram Springer, Dillon; Jas. Haley, Hope; E. Wingate, Tampa; R. Costlove, Tampa; J. Richardson, Hope; C. B. Griffith, Canton; Ernest Farnham, Hope; A. Dillon, Hope.

What I Know About Moulting.

What I know about moulting may be told in a few words. I know, for one thing, that every fowl sheds its plumage annually; that this process of discarding the old coat of feathers and putting on the new is a perfectly natural operation, and that it ought not to kill one-half as many valuable hens as it does each season throughout the United States. While moulting is so natural, it is also debilitating, and the most robust of fowls feel rather subdued and weak during the process. It need be dangerous only, though, to the weaker ones, and to those that for some reason postpone it till late in the fall, when cold or rainy weather sets in. This question, then, becomes an interesting one: "Can moulting be hastened so as to get all the fowls through with it in good season?" Not only is early moulting desirable, on the score of the bird

coming through it in good condition then, but the hen, young or old, will begin to lay at just the right time if it has a fine new covering of feathers in October, instead of being half naked and in the dumps of moulting when eggs bring a good price.

I know of but one way to hasten the process of feather shedding and feather forming. This is, first, to keep the moulting birds in a quiet yard, secluded as much as possible. Allow no male birds to disturb them, and in their food give double or treble the usual allowance of meat and crushed green bones. At this time, it will be noticed, they are simply ravenous after animal food, greedily devouring every bit of meat they can get, and even pulling out and eating the soft pin feathers from their companions' bodies. Depend upon it, then, meat and bone is what they want most of all for food during moulting. No need of the chemist to tell us that if the fowls are to grow new feathers rapidly they must be fed with feather making food, flesh and bone. The fowls tell us that themselves when they ask so plainly for meat when moulting. Give it to them, cooked on bones to peck at, or chopped fine in soft food; not merely a pinch of it, but all they want to eat, after a day or two of scantier feeding of it so as to avoid the danger of diarrhea sometimes brought on by a too lavish feeding of meat where the fowls have not been accustomed to it. If you don't agree with me, why try it fully and fairly now, with your birds. That is the way to settle such questions to your own satisfaction. After you've tried it once I've no doubt you will make the memorandum I made long ago, viz: "for moulting fowls—meat."—Fanciers' Monthly.

Judge Hilton and A. T. Stewart's Millions.

"Mystery surrounded the birth of ex-Judge Hilton, who is now lying unconscious at Saratoga, N. Y.

"Ex-Judge Hilton was born in New York city, according to the best information, about seventy-five years ago, twenty-one years after his benefactor, A. T. Stewart was born in Ireland. Where and how the first dozen years of Hilton's life were passed it is not known. When he was about fifteen he was employed in the law office of Campbell & Cleveland, and it was there that he became identified with A. T. Stewart.

"The law firm for which the young man worked was an important one. The senior partner, Campbell, sought public honors and became a master in chancery and register of bankruptcy.

"Meanwhile young Hilton, it is said, had advanced from the humblest position to that of managing clerk and by the withdrawal of Campbell from active affairs of the office, was entrusted with much of the important business of the firm.

"One of the clients of the lawyers at that time was A. T. Stewart, who was just beginning to be talked about as a very successful shopkeeper. It was a critical period with the merchant.

"Frequently he consulted with his lawyers about his plans, and he found that they were turning his affairs over to the young managing clerk. Soon the shrewd merchant consulted direct with the clerk when in need of legal advice.

"The big white structure, the Stewart building of to-day, the first enterprise of magnitude undertaken by the great merchant, was, in a measure, the result of Henry Hilton's advice.

"In 1850 Hilton resigned all other business interests to concentrate his attention upon the affairs of A. T. Stewart in the joint capacity of private counsel and private secretary.

"In the early 50's Hilton married a sister of James H. Banker, later president of the Bank of New York. After his marriage he became ambitious, and in 1857 became judge of the court of common pleas. He was on the bench until 1863.

"All this time Judge Hilton maintained his interest in the affairs of Mr. Stewart. He favored the merchant's project of building the great store on the block bounded by Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

"In 1862, when Stewart first made known this scheme, he was laughed at by his rivals. But the building went up and in 1868 the store was opened.

"At this time Judge Hilton formed the wholesale dry-goods firm of Hilton & Campbell, which worked in harmony with Stewart's retail store. Judge Hilton's firm was dissolved in 1874, and thereafter he was continually at the Ninth street store.

"At this time the income of the merchant prince was over \$3,000,000 a year from his business alone.

"Judge Hilton's work was mostly the investing of the money so rapidly accumulating. Niblo's Garden, the Colonnade Hotel, 10,000 acres at Garden City, the erec-

tion of the great cathedral there, the planning of the Park Avenue Hotel as a home for working women, the erection of the mansion at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue were the chief investments.

Soon after the failure John Wanamaker purchased the entire business.

"After the death of Mrs. Stewart endless suits by relatives of the dead millionaire were instituted against Judge Hilton in an effort to deprive him of the Stewart millions. When Stewart died the great estate had gone in part to the widow, but Judge Hilton was as much master of the fortune as if he were Stewart's only son and heir. But the magic of Stewart's power of money-making was buried with Stewart. Hilton changed the name of the great firm of A. T. Stewart to Hilton, Hughes & Denning, Hughes being Hilton's son-in-law, and Denning one of Stewart's employees, who had learned the business from the merchant prince himself. The firm was repeatedly reorganized, and it finally failed. The enigma of the Stewart millions is a matter that has never been solved. Judge Hilton eventually came into possession of nearly all of them—how, has never been made clear.

"He soon became owner of the retail store at Broadway and Ninth street, but it never prospered under him.

"On August 26, 1896, the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. finally collapsed, with liabilities of \$2,529,000.

"Judge Hilton lost fully \$4,500,000 in the venture previous to the collapse. He spent hundreds of thousands defending the suits brought against him. The litigants made all kinds of charges relative to the way in which he gained control of the bulk of the Stewart estate. In every instance Judge Hilton won. His interests were defended by Joseph H. Choate and Elihu Root.

"In the past dozen years Judge Hilton suffered much by the conduct of some of his sons, who dissipated great sums of money on actresses and in other ways."

The above account of A. T. Stewart and Judge Hilton appeared in Detroit Tribune, and since then, on August 19, Judge Hilton died at his home in Saratoga.

The Making of a Man.

One morning before school Martin Stone and Louis had a little tussle. Louis, who was quick-tempered, was angry at first, and grappled Martin fiercely; but after all, it was only a friendly tussle, and when the bell rang they were as good friends as ever.

But Martin's bag strap gave way in the scuffle, his books tumbled out on the ground, and a closely written sheet of paper fluttered across the tennis court and through the iron fence railings out into the road, there to be trampled out of sight by a great drove of cattle passing that way.

"Put up your books, boy," said the teacher, when they were once more in the school room. "I will let you decide who shall get the English prize. I gave Martin and Louis each a composition to write and I am going to read them and let the class award the prize."

Louis got his paper and stood ready to march up with Martin. But where was Martin's paper? We was sure it was in his algebra. No. Well, in his history of the United States; and so he went through every book.

"Well, well," said the teacher; "where are the papers?"

"I must have lost mine," said Martin. "Then the decision will be less difficult. Louis, where is yours?"

There was silence in the school room. Louis turned red, then pale; then he quietly tore his paper across the middle, and said in a respectful tone:

"I have none to hand in, sir."

Instantly the class broke into irrepressible applause.

"Silence!" thundered the teacher. Then he said, in a tone they had never heard him use before:

"Boys, I would rather have seen a generous thing like that among you than to have a prince in my school. That is what I call loving your neighbor as well as yourself, and you know who gave us that command and set us the great example."—Boston Herald.

Best Style of Introduction.

As to the form of introduction, the simpler it is the better. The double introduction has entirely gone out of fashion. Do not say, "Let me make you acquainted with," but say, merely, "Miss Brown, let me present Mr. Gray to you." If two persons who are introduced are interested in some one art or science it

DON'T BELIEVE IT.

If an agent for a competing separator condemns the

SHARPLES,

don't you believe it. He is not telling you for your good, but his own. It's the way of the world. He is afraid you will try a

Sharples Farm Separator

and then he knows he will lose his sale. Just disappoint him by trying a Sharples. Free Trial. Send for Catalogue No. 19.

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



is well to mention this fact, but in making introductions it is inadvisable to label people. Do not introduce a woman as "our most distinguished poetess," nor a man as "the greatest hero of our recent political battles." Both statements may be true, but it is embarrassing to both parties to an introduction to hear these personal eulogiums.—Woman's Home Companion.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

If any one desires a fine cabinet organ at a price within the reach of the most limited means of any Kansas farmer, it will be well to notice the advertisement of John M. Smythe Co., of Chicago, in this issue of Farmer. It is not a thousand dollar piano, but a fine organ for \$31.50, which the company offers on safe terms. Read the advertisement.

The Thanksgiving number of The Saturday Evening Post, in its stories, poems, pictures and general articles, will be the most attractive number of the magazine yet issued. In this number Robert W. Chambers has a seasonable out-of-door story, entitled "The Hunter"—the romance of a poacher's pretty daughter. Other features are: Edwin Markham's latest poem, "The Lyric Seer"; "An Electrical Transaction"—a tale of the Transvaal War by Robert Barr; "At Dawn," by Octave Thanet, and "The Minister's Henhouse," a droll story by C. B. Loomis. The Thanksgiving number of The Saturday Evening Post will be on all news-stands November 23.

The old smoke house is being turned into a tool house in many quarters where the advantages of Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke are becoming known. The Liquid Extract is no longer a novelty, and its use has spread rapidly to all parts of the country in the last few years. It is made from the finest selected hickory and contains the same ingredients of the wood that preserve the meat when it is smoked in the old way. Liquid Extract of Smoke is made by E. Krauser & Bro., of Milton, Pa., who will send full information to anyone interested. The Extract can be applied with a brush or sponge. It improves the flavor of the meat, is perfectly healthful and is a better protection against insects than the smoke of the smoke house.

The Sharples people were the pioneers in pushing into the creameries the centrifugal machinery for separating milk, and thousands of the original machines which they manufactured years back are still taking the cream from the milk. Constantly from that day to this they have been developing and improving the cream separator and each year it has seemed as though the machines they manufactured would hardly admit of further improvement. One invention followed another, however, until to-day the Sharples Separator bears little resemblance to the old style but always well built machines formerly manufactured by them. The last great stride in advanced cream separator construction was their Tubular type of machine, a separator as far in advance of all previous efforts as the original centrifugal machine was in advance of gravity methods. A notable feature of the Sharples Separators of all types has been that attention was given to every merit a cream separator should have. Other manufacturers have produced separators with remarkably good qualities in some particulars but correspondingly lame in others. Take a Sharples Separator, however, on any point and you can not go wrong. Large capacity, clean skimming, safety, durability, simplicity, economy, quality of product, convenience; in each and every point the Sharples machines are more than the equal of any competitor, but when all points are considered together no other make of separator will bear comparison.

THE ROCK ISLAND Playing Cards are the slickest you ever handled. One pack will be sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. A money order or draft for 50 cents or same in stamps will secure 4 packs, and they will be sent by express, charges prepaid. Address, JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., C. R. I. & P., Chicago.



LACE CURTAINS FREE

These beautiful Royal Lace Parlor Curtains are of the newest Savoy design, three yards long, 36 inches wide, are washable and will last a life time. You can get two pairs of these choice curtains, (same design as in cut), and four beautiful Sash Curtains (one yard square each) FREE by selling our GREAT COLD REMEDY and HEADACHE CURE. Cures Cold in One Day! Relieves Headache at Once! We will give the curtains absolutely free to anyone taking advantage of the great offer we send to every person selling six boxes of our Tablets. If you agree to sell only six boxes at 25 cents a box, we will send you the curtains by mail postpaid. When sold, send us the money and with our offer of two complete pairs of Royal Lace Parlor Curtains, enough to furnish a room, same day money is received. This is a grand opportunity for ladies to beautify their homes with fine Lace Curtains of exquisite design. All who have earned them are delighted. Address: NATIONAL MEDICINE CO., 1010 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn. Box 160 L.

Gossip About Stock.

C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa, write of a recent notable sale, as follows: "Last week we sold the Kellogg Stock Company, of Northeastern Ohio, a yearling Butterfly bull by Glendon, for \$300, to head their herd of Scotch-bred cows. This bull is a very promising calf, low down and with plenty of style and finish. The purchasers are located east of Cleveland, Ohio."

Mr. F. C. Kingsley, of Dover, Shawnee County, breeder of high-class Shorthorns, informs the Kansas Farmer that he is now ready to dispose of his 4-year-old Scotch-bred bull, 20th Earl of Valley Grove, 122381, a bull that has made a marked improvement in his herd, but Mr. Kingsley now finds that he must secure a new herd bull in order to breed to the old bull's heirs.

Mr. R. S. Cook of Wichita recently sold a fine sow to Bassett Bros., Burlingame, Kans., as an addition to their breeding herd. After receiving the sow they wrote to Mr. Cook, as follows: "Received the sow all O. K., and we are very well pleased with her. She is all that you claimed for her, and is well worth the price. You will certainly hear from us again when we need any more hogs."

Mr. J. N. Grau, Asherville, Kans., in sending the Kansas Farmer a few snap shot views of some of his best Delaine Merino sheep, says: "I have had good sale for rams; sold some 90 head at good prices, and could have sold over 300, but did not have them. I would have given you an advertisement for the Kansas Farmer, but did not want any more letters for rams. My sheep are doing fine. Crops are good this year, as are also prices."

R. H. Kellogg, owner of the Silver Leaf herd of Poland-Chinas, Iola, desires to sell the herd boar Prince Corwin, Jr., 22778. He is a fine show animal, strong in any ring, and well worth to any breeder \$100.

Joker Wilkes and Chief's Look, and the quality was good. Buyers were present from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Fifty head were sold at an average of \$15. James Mains, of Oskaloosa, Kan., bought a son of Chief's Look at \$30. John F. Oldham, Clayton, Okla., bought six head, among which was a fine young son of Joker Wilkes. E. R. Dorsey, of Perry, Ill., bought two sows, the balance of the offerings going to local buyers.

J. M. Stonebraker, of Panola, Ill., has been for years a leading breeder of Duroc-Jerseys, but on account of moving to the South, he has concluded to close out his entire herd at public sale on November 29, 1899. He says: "I will make a clearance sale of my entire herd of over 250 head of Duroc-Jerseys of different ages. In this herd will be found as good or better individuals as can be found in any of the herds in the United States. I have animals whose breeding traces to the most noted blood lines of the breed (see my catalogue to be issued for the sale). A large number of these are serviceable animals, gilts and aged sows in pigs, and a number will be sold with litters at their side. Here will be a chance to buy at your own price, for they will be sold without reserve and everything must go."

The aggregate amount of the Hereford sale at Moweaqua, Ill., on November 9, 1899, of Homestead Herefords by Tom C. Ponting & Sons, was \$12,300, 60 head being offered. Expert cattle-breeders were present from Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and other States and the bidding for possession of the tops was very lively. T. F. B. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo., bought Ollie VIII 78656, sired by Valentine 46544, for \$500, and also Gipsy Lass IV, same sire, for \$450. James Middlesworth, of Shelbyville, bought animals to the amount of nearly \$3,000. G. H. Hoxie, of Thornton, Ill., bought Alice IV 78627, sired by Chesterfield 56697, for \$400. Every ani-

by C. C. Norton's imported Salamis 110075. The Young Mary calf is, we believe, intended for a neighbor farmer. Butterfly's calf Mr. Leaton retains for use in his herd of dairy cows. Three of Mr. Low's heifers were by Waterloo Duke of Hazelhurst 11th, 130723, two by Billie Walker 122696, and one by the Scotch bull, Cupid 114902, he by C. C. Norton's imported Salamis. The last-named heifer is out of Lady Christine, by Vicar General 48855. Two of the heifers were Crimsons and four out of cows tracing to imported Elizabeth.

The next Hereford sale consists of 60 head—29 bulls and 31 young cows and heifers—at Kansas City, November 29, 1899, and to those interested, or prospectively so, in registered Hereford cattle, a brief review concerning the two herds from which the above-mentioned draft has been selected may with propriety be given as a sort of an introduction to the prospect of the sale, and whiteface cattle generally. The Gudgeon & Simpson herd was founded permanently in 1890, 1881, and 1882 by reservations out of about 300 head which they had imported from England. Among others who bought a few females at that time were Messrs. Cornish & Patten—at prices ranging from \$300 to \$600 each. With this nucleus of a herd they each year retained the female produce and went out as time went on and introduced new blood through the change in herd bulls. The bull crop always made a good money interest on the amount invested in the dam and pro rata share in the sire. The herd increased and the profits as time went on paid for the 480-acre farm, furnished means for other investments, and at this time consists of about 200 head of as fine individual whitefaces as can be found in this country. Another firm started in a small way. Messrs. Scott & March of Belton, Mo., paid \$2,250 for eight head of calves, a bull and seven heifers. Less than 20 females have since been added. Good bulls went into the herd as were needed. The results have indeed

STILL A MYSTERY.

The Remarkable Achievements of Prof. Weltmer, the Great Healer, Are Causing Universal Astonishment.

The Nineteenth Century has been correctly termed the most important in scientific advancement and mental development, but no new discovery in any line is at this time attracting such widespread attention as Prof. Weltmer's Method of Magnetic Healing. In fact, the phenomenal cures made by him during the past two years have been so remarkably astounding and wonderful as to demand the attention of scientific and medical men all over the world. His method of treatment banishes disease as if by magic. Hon. Press Irons, Mayor of Nevada, was afflicted with kidney and bladder troubles for ten years and could find no relief in the usual remedies. In one week he was completely restored by Prof. Weltmer. Not only does this remarkable man cure hundreds in his infirmary, but he possesses the ability to cure at a distance, and all cures made by this method are equally permanent. Mrs. Jennie L. Lynch, Lakeview, Mo., was for two years afflicted with ulceration of the womb, heart and stomach trouble. In less than 30 days she was cured. Mrs. M. M. Walker, Poca, W. Va., suffered severely with female troubles and eczema, and was entirely restored by Prof. Weltmer in a month. Thousands of other sufferers all over the land have been restored in the same manner. This is positively the only known cure for lost vitality and kindred ailments. Send for a copy of the Magnetic Journal, a 40-page illustrated magazine, giving a long list of the most astounding cures ever performed. It is sent free.

Prof. Weltmer teaches his wonderful art to others, and it is the grandest and best paying profession of the age. Many of his students are making \$10 to \$50 per day. Taught by mail or personal instructions. Full instructions sent free to those writing to Prof. J. H. Kelly, Secretary, Nevada, Mo.

ent farmers from all over this part of the country, and breeders from Rice, McPherson, Harvey, Kingman, and Reno counties. L. B. Tunnel, of McPherson got Hadley Crescent for \$20, also Lady Ollie (bred to Best Nims) for the same amount. J. W. Myers, of Galva, bought a boar by Guy Darkness and out of Queen What for \$20. This was one of the best young boars in the herd. J. T. Borntreger, of Yoder, paid \$30.50 for a sow with a litter of 6 pigs, by Guy Darkness. There was little competition for some of the stock so the average was cut down to about \$11. Mr. Hill sold all that was put up.

The Rock Island Wall Map of the United States

Is the best offered to the public. It is very large and especially adapted to school purposes. Every teacher of geography and every business office should have one. It will be sent post paid to any address on receipt of fifteen cents in postage stamps or coin. Address, JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

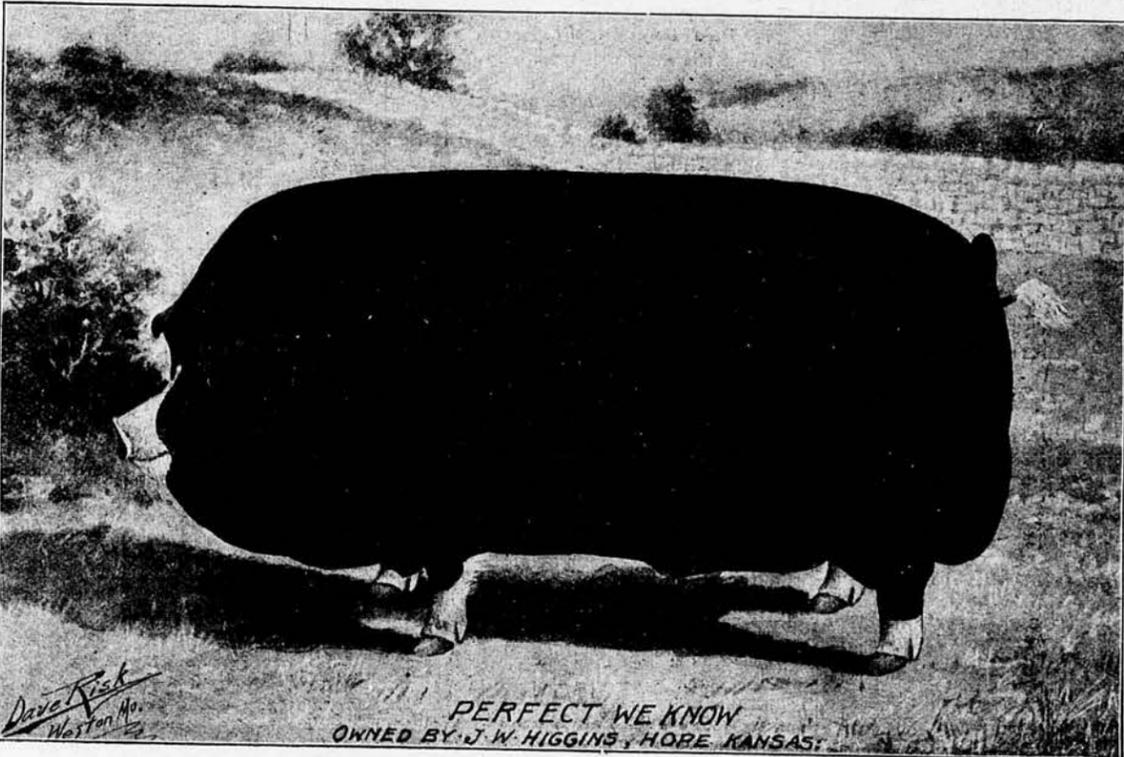
The following real estate belonging to the estate of David R. Youngs, deceased, in sections 26 and 27, township 12, range 15, Shawnee County, Kansas, is offered for sale upon the following terms and conditions:

1. The "Home" place, containing about 161-1-3 acres with good house and barn and other improvements too numerous to mention. A first-class farm. Price, \$6,700.00.
2. Eighty acres first-class land; about one-half plow land and balance good prairie-hay land. Price, \$3,000.00.
3. About 101 acres pasture land, well fenced and watered. Price, \$18.00 per acre.
4. About 101 acres first-class prairie-hay land. Not for sale until tract No. 1 is sold. For sale with No. 1, at \$25.00 per acre. For sale separately after sale of No. 1 at \$25.00 per acre, or with tract No. 3 at \$21.00 per acre for both.
5. All of the above land, amounting to about 443 acres and lying contiguous and constituting a large, complete and well improved crop, fruit and stock farm, situated about seven miles southwest of Topeka near the Burlingame road, for \$13,800.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, one-third in two years and balance on long time. Interest on deferred payments at 6 per cent per annum, secured by mortgage. Possession given March 1, 1900, if sold before January 1, 1900.

COMMISSION ON SALES—To any one making a sale I will pay a commission of 5 per cent on any amount not exceeding \$3,000.00, and 3 per cent on any amount in excess of \$3,000.00 derived from any sale. Sales must, however, be made and reported by December 30, 1899.

CHAS. F. SPENCER, Administrator, with will annexed, Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kans.



PERFECT WE KNOW
OWNED BY J. W. HIGGINS, HOPE, KANSAS.

Perfect We Know is now the head of Higgins' Hope Herd. He was bred by W. N. Winn & Son, and at Illinois State Fair this year won first as boar 6 months, and first as head of young herd.

However, Mr. Kellogg has concluded to dispose of him, if taken soon, for \$30. His pigs show him to be a good breeder. He was farrowed in September, 1898, one of a litter of 19, and now weighs 350 pounds. Write for further particulars at once.

Dr. Leavitt claims priority of patents on dehorning clipper, taking out two in 1890 and 1891, and on improvements since, covering essential points of blades and mechanism. He is not attacking others, but will defend the "Superior" everywhere in the hands of purchasers. Address for catalogue of clippers and dehorning chutes, Leavitt Mfg. Co., Hammond, Ill. It should be remembered that the inventor is a regular veterinarian, with many years wide experience.

Cannon's Dead Shot for hog cholera, advertised elsewhere in this paper by the Cannon Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., is guaranteed to cure and prevent cholera in hogs and fowls, and in every case of failure the money will be refunded. This preparation has stood the test of seven years, and grows in popularity as it grows older. It will be sold at 50 cents and \$1 per bottle, and can be purchased at all well-supplied drug-stores. If, however, your dealer does not keep it, write directly to headquarters.

The annual meeting of The American Guernsey Cattle Club will be held on Wednesday, December 13, 1899, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, at 10:30 a. m. This will be a meeting of great interest to every one interested in breeding the Guernsey. The committee chosen to formulate a new scale of points will submit a report which will bring before the meeting a "standard of excellence" for the breed that will merit careful consideration. For further information address the secretary, Wm. H. Caldwell, Peterboro, N. H.

The fifth annual sale of Poland-China hogs held by George W. Falk, proprietor of Cap-a-Pie herd, at Richmond, Mo., on Saturday, November 5, was, all things considered, a fairly successful one. The entire offering was spring pigs, and many of them of late May farrow. They were sired by

mal offered was registered and pedigreed from such strains as Valentine, Ben Imboden and Chesterfield, the purest known of Hereford blood.

The great coming public sale of Herefords by Armour, Funkhouser, and Sparks, consisting of 100 head, the cream as it were, from three of the most noted breeding establishments in this country, ought to attract the attention of beef cattle breeders generally. The success that each of these three progressive breeders, and the high esteem in which their herds are held by the Hereford breeding fraternity of this country, assures the ultimate success of their coming sale. Among other things they say to the public: "The tendency and the necessity of the times is toward the improvement of market cattle. There is but one means to that end—the use of thoroughbred bulls. The demand for them for years will be greater than the possibility of production. The use of thoroughbred bulls has grown, simply because it has paid to use them. That is the history of the past. A new and greater cause will mark the future—the actual necessity for their use to hold our place in foreign markets." Complete information concerning the sale, which will be held at Kansas City, Wednesday and Thursday, December 6 and 7, is given in the sale catalogue. Consult the announcement elsewhere in this issue and govern yourself accordingly.

J. F. True & Son last week shipped from their Rocky Hill herd, at Newman, seven head of nice red lower calves and yearlings to Mr. M. A. Low, to add to his herd of Shorthorns at Pond Creek, Okla. They also shipped three choice bulls to Brookville, Kans. Mr. S. E. Parsons, of Brookville, took the 3-year-old Gold Drop, 133559, by the Linwood Golden Drop bull, Gold Belt 81054. Gold Drop is out of Myra 2d, vol. 43, tracing to imported Pride, by Cato 1335. Myra 2d is also by Gold Belt 81054. Mr. S. Leaton took two magnificent sons of Waterloo Duke of Hazelhurst 11th, now just past a year old, one out of 8th Butterfly of Valley Grove, a pure Cruickshank by Lord Mayor 112727, and the other out of a Young Mary cow,

been gratifying. At no time during even the years of depression for the better class of beef cattle, but what the bull crop paid a good rate of interest on the money invested. Over \$100,000 worth of cattle have been sold from the farm that has grown up to 1,300 acres. There are now over 500 head in the herd, which with the farm would bring at a conservative estimate \$150,000.

Herefords Next Tuesday.

The attention of the reader interested in Hereford cattle is called to the public sale announcement of Mr. C. F. Holmes, found elsewhere in this issue wherein one finds that he will offer at his farm known as Shetland Farm, near Merriam, Johnson County, Kansas, 41 head of Hereford cattle, consisting of bulls, cows and heifers. The writer visited the farm a few days since and found that the cattle were above the average farm-treated cattle. The cows belong to that smooth, easy-keeping sort, are short-legged and as good individually as can be found in the average and more noted herds of the West. There will be 9 heifers—2 2-year-olds and 7 yearlings. The yearlings and youngsters are by a very deep-fleshed, easy-keeping kind of a bull whose get out of promiscuous-bred females are above the average. Among the youngsters are several that are the kind that urges one on to breed good Herefords and thereby have the better class of beef cattle. All the females old enough to breed have been bred to the 4-year-old bull Red Cloud 64387 he by Lyon 44949, a son of the Imp. Auction Prince 24380. His dam, Flava 49489, has strong ancestors back of her in the pedigree. Trains both ways on the Memphis Route, a. m. and p. m., from Kansas City and from the south. W. P. BRUSH.

Sam W. Hill, of Hutchinson, held his fourth annual sale of Poland-China swine at his farm southeast of the city on Thursday, November 9. The sale was under cover and there were pres-

The Home Circle.

SOWING,

Sow thou thy seed of corn and wait awhile.
See the snow falling and the ice spray gleam
Above its hiding place. Hear the wind scream
And the wild tempest sweep o'er mile and mile
Of sullen landscape. Watch the rain cloud's vial
Empty above it, and the fitful beam
Of sunlight thwart the field, until a seam
Of tender green shoot up to greet thy smile.
And lo! God's miracle is wrought once more
Of life from death—from loss, most wondrous gain;
The cornfield glitters with its golden store
On the same land where late the storm and rain
Beat on the bare, brown earth. Thy sowing o'er,
Thine but to wait and pray lest faith should wane.
Sow thou thy seed of love, O heart, and wait.
Though it lie hidden—though thy doubts and fears
Whisper to thee 'tis lost, and thy sad tears
Fall on the icebound soil of bitter fate—
Surely the seed will live; Spring sets the gate
Of life wide open. See! though hid for years,
Love seeks the light of love—its tender spears
Shall gladden thy sad eyes at last, though late;
E'en but the blade perchance and not the bloom.
Ofttimes God seeth that Love's flower rare
Hath no perfection this side of the tomb,
But needeth for its growth the purer air
Of His sweet Paradise; after earth's gloom
Love hath its blossoming—not here, but There!

—Kate Mellersh, in Chambers' Journal.

A Morning Call on Krueger.

"The Transvaal sun was already high in the heavens when at 6 o'clock on an August morning I called upon President Krueger," writes Allen Sangree in Ainslee's for December. "I found him sitting on his front porch with his feet propped up against one of the Barnato lions. Nearby sat Mrs. Krueger placidly knitting a pair of gray woolen socks for her husband, and occasionally smiling at the quaint sallies of wit which he flung out for the benefit of some country burghers who were occupying the steps.

"As we approached the gate, 'Oom' Paul got up and, knocking the ashes from his pipe on a lion, said something which made his hearers explode with laughter and indicated to our party, with a wave of the hand, that he would receive us within.

"While the others were paying their respects to Mrs. Krueger, I had time to look over the 'White House,' as it might be called, though in color alone is the home of the Transvaal President similar to that furnished the head of our nation. It is a little, one-story stone affair, covered with white plaster, more humble in appearance than the home of the ordinary American farmer. A veranda about six feet wide runs along in front, and morning-glory vines creep up the posts. The only suggestion of decoration is furnished by two huge marble lions, which recline on either side of the steps. So massive are they that the house appears, in comparison, even smaller than it is. Barney Barnato gave these to Mr. Krueger to remind him of the 'Great Trek' from Cape Colony, in 1836, when the Boer pioneers killed 6,000 lions, of which number 250 are credited to Krueger.

"Oom Paul, like all his countrymen, has been practically nourished on black coffee. To it he ascribes his remarkable health, for he has never been sick a day in his life. He drinks it poisonously strong, and so hot that, as the Boers say, 'if spat on a dog it will take off his hair.'

"He shook hands with me on being introduced, and immediately began to speak to my sponsors with such a rapid flow of language that I can only describe it as a splutter. He used the Taal dialect, a deteriorated form of Holland Dutch, spoken by the Boers, who also employ many Kaffir words in their conversation. Oom Paul soon had the party laughing heartily over some recent experience. One of the gentlemen took occasion to lean over and prompt me in a stage whisper with: 'His Honor is in a good humor this morning. Ask him anything.'

"Here was Paul Krueger just as every newspaper reader has often seen him depicted, whether in portrait or caricature. The peculiar Krueger beard, sparse, close and long enough to conceal perfectly a thick, short neck; the narrow grayish eyes, large ears with heavy lobes, a prominent nose that suggests spatulation, a wide mouth, firm chin, and a body so thin that it makes the legs look short and slender in comparison. Krueger's head and features

are massive. They give the idea of sluggishness rather than acuteness and strength. This impression, however, is offset by the eyes, which are topped with heavy brows, and have underneath puffs of flesh which help to conceal them. These eyes, during conversation, narrow to a mere glint and give one the idea of shiftiness. His skin is brownish-yellow, and the countenance shows many a furrow. The teeth are strong, irregular and not white. His arms are rather long, the hands muscular, and the fingers short. His left thumb is missing. He lost this when out hunting elephants one day. An old rifle exploded in his hand and the thumb was torn in shreds. His friends said, 'Let us hurry to a surgeon and have it amputated.' Krueger said, 'Ikona! I will cut it off myself.' With that he whipped out a rusty hunting-knife and, placing the thumb on the stock of a gun, amputated it. You notice this stump immediately, for he is holding his short, crooked brier pipe in his four fingers. You know, therefore, that this man is brave. That he can cope with the most able statesmen of Europe, however, seems absurd. You feel that he has been greatly overestimated. He must be traveling on a false reputation. He is masquerading. His very appearance is grotesque. His coat does not fit him, and his trousers are too tight and short. They display odd-looking gray socks above rough black shoes. You can not even see whether he wears a necktie and collar. This man must be merely a shrewd hunter, like Cooper's 'Deerslayer,' whose religious bigotry has made him seem to the Boers as appointed of God, and whose woodsman's sententiousness has been interpreted as wisdom."

Something About the South American Indian.

Mrs. Bandelier cooked our breakfast on a petroleum stove (and an excellent breakfast it was) whilst her husband answered my volley of questions. "Were the ancient dwellers on Illimani Incas?" I ignorantly asked. "I don't know; I have no theories; I know nothing about Incas. All I know is that throughout Peru and Bolivia there were ancient inhabitants for whom I have no name—prehistoric Peruvians, if you like. These people left remains, which exist, and descendants—the Indians we see about us. The remains show that there were great varieties of local habit and custom, whether the result of racial variety or merely different conditions of life, I don't know. What we do is to investigate the remains and discover facts; we record the facts, and leave inferences and generalizations to other people. There are not facts enough discovered yet to warrant very general inferences. Some day there may be, but it will need much more excavation first. Our investigation is twofold. We dig into the ground and we dig into the minds of the living people. The Indian to-day is very little altered by European influence. He carries a thin varnish of Christianity, but below it are all the pre-Columbian beliefs and superstitions practically entire. The difficulty is to get the people to talk. For example, the Indians here worship Illimani as a god; but they would not acknowledge to you that they did so." Thus he talked for four hours from the wealth of his experience, and if he slackened for a moment, another question would release a new fund of reminiscence and laboriously acquired knowledge.—Sir Martin Conway, in Harper's Magazine.

Dewey After the Manila Battle.

Admiral Dewey, in conversation with some friends, told an interesting chapter in his Manila experiences after he had destroyed the Spanish fleet. The battle itself, he declared, was nothing, but it was after the battle had been fought and Spain's power on the sea destroyed that his troubles commenced. "There were at that time," he said, "thirteen ships of all nations in the bay, all of them, with the exception of the British, unfriendly, all of them officered by inexperienced men, all of them watching for the slightest mistake that we might make.

"The situation was full of complications. There were any number of delicate questions coming up to be decided, questions which ought to have been decided by a lawyer well versed in international law, and not a sailor who knew only such law as he had been able to pick up, and whose law library was extremely limited.

"The situation at one time was such that it was almost the entire time of two officers to search the books to see what we might do and what we were not allowed to do. Why," said the admiral, with an expressive gesture, "a good lawyer at that time, a man famil-

lar with international law, would have been worth his weight in gold and diamonds and rubies."

"And probably, if you had had a lawyer on your staff," said one of the audience, "he would have made any amount of trouble for you and the Government, which you avoided because you made common sense take the place of law."—Boston Globe.

Use of the Hump.

There are some men in this world who can answer any question that is put to them, and sometimes when they do not really know what they are talking about they will give answers that are not at all bad. One of these persons was once a keeper of the London Zoo. He was pestered to death by the questions which people asked, but he always gave an answer. On a recent occasion a countryman strolled in, and, after looking curiously at the camel for a few moments, he turned to the keeper and said:

"I say, mister, what's he have a hump for?"

"What does he have a hump for?" repeated the keeper.

"Yes. What's the good of it?" asked the visitor.

"Why—er—it makes a camel of him, of course," replied the keeper after some hesitation. "People wouldn't travel miles to see him if he didn't have that hump. Fact is, without he might as well be a cow."

The stranger departed very well satisfied.

Pa's Day on the Farm.

Me and the pupp and maw and paw and little albert went out in the Country a Saturday to Visit unkle Henry's.

Unkle Henry is maw's bruther and wunst him and Her was little boys and gurls like me and little albert and Unkle Henry Sed maw Yoost to Run around in Her Hair feet and Clime trees and fall out of the Hay in the Barn and skin the Cat just like a Boy.

I'm offul sorry I Herd that about Maw Becos I Can't hardly keep on Thinkin She's a nangel eny more.

I Wisht She would of Bin a nice little gurl with Dimpuls in her Cheaks and Curls Down her back and always kept Her Dress Clean and Didn't never make snoots at people. Sumtimes when I think about it I almost Haft to Weep.

Before we went paw He was tellin us all about the great things he ust to Do when He lived on a Farm. It's wonder peepie Diden't come from miles around to See paw.

So when we Got out paw He thot He would Sho us how to milk a cow and Unkle Henry give him a pale and a stool with Only one Laig what paw had to Balance himself on.

They was a nice Sad looken cow what was all Black with a White Stripe around Whaire Wimmen Waire thaire corset and Unkle Henry Told Paw she was as Gentle as a lam; so paw took off his cote and cuffs and let maw Hold Them, and pulled up his Sleeves and Set Down on the Stool with one laig and Held the pale Between His nees and Grabbed Hold with Both Hands.

The furst stream shot out whare paw wasent Looken fer it and went all over His Best Pants and maw she Began to jaw and Told him He couldn't afford to Go and rooin His close jist to sho off.

"Oh, Don't make a Fuss about nothin," paw says. "That won't hurt. You can take it out with a little gas a lean. You couldn't expect a person what was all out of practus to Set rite Down and do this as Good as if He was Keepin at it Every Day. But I'll Be all rite in a minute or two."

About that Time the cow wanted to nock a fly off her Side, so she switched around and got her tale mixed up with paw's mustash and paw He had to spit as Hard as he Could fer quite awhile and he forgot to milk.

Then He Begun again and His hand Slipt and the Stream Hit maw just below the Ear and run Down inside of her collar. Maw she yelled and Dropt paw's cuffs, and the pupp thot it was the Cow's folt so he made a Grab at her heels and the Cow stept on paw's foot and the stool with one laig went over Backwards and the milk what paw happened to Git in the pale run under His Vest when He was layin thare with His feet in the air and a look on His fais what made me Think of the Dying gladdyater in the pickture.

"Oh, paw," maw hollered, "why was you sich a fool as to try it?"

"Git away from me," paw sed when maw wanted to help Him to Git up. "If it Haden't of Bin fer you this wouldn't of Hapened. If you would of stayed in the House Whare wemmen Belong they wouldn't of Been no Trubble."

By that Time He was on His feet So the pupp was lookin up in His fais and waggin His tale kind of pleasant and paw

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Hauled off and Give a Kick at Him. But the pupp wasn't thare when paw's foot Reached the place and the Straw he was standin on was purty slippy.

I don't no whether the Damidge to paw's pants or His Shoalder Blaid was the most turrable.

Ennyway he was a nofful lookin site when we got Him to the House and maw had to almost Weap every time She looked at his pants. He only wore Them Wunst Before. So he had to go to bed while maw was Tryin to Git the milk off and sow them so the laigs would stay together. I poked my Hed in the room whare he was layin reedin the Bible to pass away the Time and Says:

"Paw."

"What?" paw ast.

"I Bet I no How you can git richer than if you Discovered a Gold mine."

"How?" he says.

"By Bildin a Fence around Yourself and Chargin folks to Git in Every time you try to do ennything."

I could tell by what He sed that it was lucky paw couldn't come outside.—

Georgie, in Chicago Times-Herald.

Washing Baby's Flannels.

The dear babies' flannels must be washed more carefully than those of adults, as they are usually more delicate and expensive and need gentle treatment. Use water as hot as your hands can comfortably bear, and put the little flannels in a tub separately from others, and wash them through two hot waters, making the suds of Fairy Soap, with a little Gold Dust Washing Powder added to whiten and soften the texture and fiber of the flannel. Rinse in warm water, and pull and stretch each little piece in shape, and hang securely on the line out-doors to dry. The work must be done speedily; never let the garments lie a moment longer than necessary.

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The Young Folks.

JUST BACK FROM KANSAS.

I've just got back from Kansas,
To my home in Illinois,
And the sights I saw in Kansas,
Have filled my soul with joy;
For the fields with corn are crowded,
And the sun is shining bright,
And the Harvester stands ready,
And the Harvest is in sight.

I've just got back from Kansas,
And here's what I was told,
That Kansas Corn for '99
Will sell for much more gold
Than this whole country will produce
(Along its present lines)
In gold and silver both combined,
From its entire mines.

I've just got back from Kansas,
And I'm stuck upon the state,
Its people are on Easy street,
Its climate's simply great,
Its farms are rolling parkways,
And the "flowers" that adorn
The meadows and the Hill-sides,
Are Corn, Corn, Corn.

I've just got back from Kansas,
And there's nothing that can hold,
Or separate her farmers from
A flood of yellow gold;
She's got more than a plenty,
And Kansas can fly high,
And "blow" themselves for years to come
And still put something by.

I've just got back from Kansas,
And the "funny man" can poke,
His pieces in the paper,
And laugh and scoff and joke,
About the Kansas farmer,
And the whiskers that he grows,
And the way the whiskers flutter,
When the Kansas zephyr blows.

But I'd rather live in Kansas,
Among her bursting cribs,
Than live here in Chicago,
A-writing funny squibs,
And when any Kansas farmer
Thinks his whiskers don't adorn,
His face, why, I'll wear them,
If he'll "divvy" up his corn.
Chicago, Aug. 1. J. B. DINGNAM.

INNSBRUCK.

BY ANNA MARIE NELLIS.
NUMBER 75.

The journey from Kufstein, up the Inn Valley, had been so very pleasant that we were almost sorry to hear the guard announce the fact that we had arrived at our temporary destination.

The city of Innsbruck is the capital of Tyrol, and contains nearly 25,000 inhabitants. The mountains we saw from the railway station seemed to hang over the edges of the city, but we were told that the nearest peak was several miles beyond its northern limits, and is nearly 7,000 feet higher than the market place. Innsbruck is one of the prettiest towns in the Tyrol, and only Salzburg is considered to be its superior in matter of location; but the latter place is beyond the boundaries of the Tyrol, and in the province of Salzburg. It is the summer resort for Bavarian and Austrian royalty, and on that account can show more magnificence in the line of palaces than can the former.

As I stood on the depot platform and looked at the mountains on all sides of the city, I thought them grander than the "Rockies" at Manitou. Manitou is 7,000 feet above sea level to commence with, and Pike's Peak rises 7,000 feet above the pretty Colorado town. Innsbruck is less than 2,000 feet above sea level, while its nearby peaks are also 7,000 feet higher than the town. Manitou and Colorado Springs are bordered only on one side by mountain range, while Innsbruck is shut in on all sides by rocky peaks, though none in sight are over 10,000 feet above the sea.

If I were to advise a tourist what to examine first when visiting an ancient European city, I would say that the churches and cathedrals make the best starting point. Our Kansas party being governed by that idea, marched up the "Hofgasse" to the "Hofkirche," which is a Catholic church under the direction of the Franciscan brotherhood.

Emperor Maximilian I. (son of the Holy Roman Emperor, Frederick III., whose tomb is in Saint Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna), bore the title of Roman-German Emperor some 406 years ago. He had considerable trouble during his lifetime, as Emperors are apt to have, and was engaged in sundry wars which seemed to necessitate his doing many wicked things. But the Emperor compensated for his wickedness by directing in his will that some of the wealth which he had taken from other people or countries and which he could no longer use advantageously after his death, should be erected into a fine church at Innsbruck, and in 1553 the church was begun, and finished in 1563. Well, it was this church we visited first—the court church of Tyrol.

The huge building being connected with others belonging to the Franciscan fraternity, does not much resemble

a church, from its outward appearances, except that its lofty steeple would somewhat indicate its holy character. Its interior is so crowded with tombs, monuments and images that there is but little room left for worship by the living. It is more a church for those already dead, than sanctuary for mortals. In so many of Europe's old churches there are many good people buried. They are good, possibly, only in the sense that an Indian is said to be good sometimes, and that is, because the Indian is dead.

In the very center of the nave of the church is the magnificent tomb of Maximilian I., though his body was never brought into the church; it was buried at Wiener-Neustadt, in another church, under the altar, so that Maximilian would be entirely safe, having two churches to protect him from future contingencies.

A figure in bronze, clothed in armor of the fifteenth century, kneeling on the sarcophagus, represents the Emperor. On the sides of his empty tomb are many marble reliefs, representing scenes in the history of the life of the renowned ruler. A high iron-screen fence surrounds the whole affair, so that one has to squint between the bars to get a view of it. However, by paying the sacristan a silver consideration, a nearer view may be had, as he will open a little gate for that purpose. We saw enough from the outside.

On either side of this fenced tomb, and in the aisles, stand in line huge figures in bronze, men and women, warriors, kings and queens, in armor and robes of state. There are twenty-eight of these ladies and gentlemen, and they extend nearly the whole length of the aisles. They are intended to represent certain great ones of Europe, and they appear as though doing homage to the dead Emperor.

There is Clovis of France, Rudolph of Hapsburg, Arthur of England, Godfrey of Bouillon, along with certain ancestors of Maximilian. There are both his wives represented, one of whom was the daughter of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. All these are in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers, as though following the deceased to his final resting place. The wives, I noticed, had been placed on opposite sides of the tomb, which arrangement showed great wisdom and forethought on the part of the artistic gentleman who had the matter in charge. Nearly all the figures have the arms and hands extended in front of the breast, as though holding candles in a procession, but their hands are entirely empty.

King Arthur of England was chiseled by Peter Vischer of Nuremberg, and he is really a fine figure. He stands at rest, leaning a trifle on his sword. His facial expression is very pleasing, and he appears to be entirely satisfied with the whole arrangement. But the finest, in my estimation, with handsomest features, was Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths. He is represented in the heaviest armor, with huge helmet and closed visor, so that no portion of his face could be seen, and that was the principal reason to me for thinking him so beautiful, for the faces of the others could be seen. His skirted armor stood out as though he wore hoops.

But Maximilian, King and Emperor, is not the only one of the heroes of Tyrol who are represented in this church. Andreas Hofer, a man of the common people, has also a handsome monument, which stands not far from the royal mausoleum. It is at the entrance to the left aisle. Andreas Hofer led the Tyrolese against Napoleon and the French in 1809, and while his bravery caused his death, he is now immortalized by being represented in bronze, where he is looked upon by many thousands of travelers every year. His statue represents him standing, with his rifle slung over his shoulder, while in one hand he holds the flag of his native country.

Another fact I learned about this church was connected with the history of Sweden. Gustavus Adolphus, "the Lion of the North," had fought many years in the cause of religious reformation, against the Catholic Princes of Europe, and lost his life on the bloody field of Lutzen. His daughter Christina became Queen of Sweden, and in a few years she was converted to the Catholic faith. She abdicated her throne, and here in the court church in Innsbruck she publicly renounced the Lutheran faith and was received into the arms of "Mother Church."

We were shown through a small chapel at the side of the great altar, thence up a short flight of steps into the "Silver chapel," so called from the fact that there are a couple of silver "Madonnas" at the altar. In this chapel are the tombs of a couple Dukes and Duchesses, but I did not get their names. From the Silver chapel we were led

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up another stairway and through several long halls, and were shown three rooms of the old castle adjoining the church. On the walls hung many portraits of Austrian royalty, the most prominent of which represented Marie Theresa, the great Empress, while a painting hung near it representing a sister of Frederick the Great of Prussia. The guide said the castle was rarely occupied now, as the Austrian Emperor has so very many houses to live in he gets no time to come to Innsbruck.

It was noontime when we had finished our examination of the church and castle, and then we went out into the beautiful royal park and gardens, and had dinner under the magnificent trees, with the grand Alps as an additional sight to be looked at between mouthfuls. It seemed queer to me that a public restaurant would be permitted in the center of the royal gardens, but we overlooked such a little matter as that.

No one of the many thousands who visit the city of Innsbruck fail to notice the beautiful bridge across the Inn river. A description of it might not be interesting, but it surely ought to be mentioned. What amused me particularly was a zinc statue near the bridge, which was not so very remarkable in itself, but the name on its base was very musical. It was, Walther von der Vogelweide.

Only one other of the many interesting objects which all visitors see will I mention, and that is the "Goldene Dachl," or gilded roof of an old palace which was built 475 years ago. The story is that Count Frederick of Tyrol had acquired the title of "Empty Pockets," and he wished to demonstrate to his people that he had "money to burn." He built this palace, with a gilded roof over a balcony, at a cost of \$70,000, and it is only a small palace at that. A painting on the wall under the balcony represents the Emperor Maximilian and his two wives. These ladies and their husband seem to be quite familiar to the Tyrolese, as we saw their pictures and representations on many objects in Innsbruck and other places in Tyrol.

The stores of Innsbruck are very attractive, with their multitude of souvenirs, which all visitors admire and long for. The display is not unlike what may be seen in the shop windows at Colorado Springs, except that these are mostly chamois leather articles and of burnt wood. But the prettiest in my estimation were the peasant handkerchiefs, with printed views of the Alps and of the peasants themselves in their picturesque costumes.

Laden with fully a dozen of the pretty handkerchiefs, at 5 o'clock we were at the station again to ride back to Jenbach, which place we had passed in the forenoon, and we were to make our headquarters there while we remained in the Tyrol. We had enjoyed a very pleasant day in inspecting one of the very prettiest cities that can be found in any mountain country; and now we watched the last rays of the sunlight on the tops of the Alpine peaks, as we rode down the valley of the Inn twenty-three miles to Jenbach, where we met friends from Denver who were located there for the summer, and who had provided for us pleasant lodgings. They seemed glad to see us, and we

certainly enjoyed the fact that we were with our own country folks, although 6,000 miles from home.

Boy, Balk and Battery.

A boy, residing in the classical town of Napoleon, O., had a Napoleonic idea suggested to him by a novel recipe for balky horses, endorsed by the West Pennsylvania Humane Society. As a result of his experiment he now limps about with his face in a sling and a broken arm. Electrical treatment has been the means recommended.

A small storage-battery, a push-button and wire were accordingly purchased by the boy. The battery was then rigged up on a buckboard, to which the animal was attached, the wires connecting with the bit and crupper. As was anticipated, the horse refused to budge. Young William, who was seated in the car, looked at his father, who was an interested spectator, and giving him a knowing wink, said: "Now see the fun, dad," touching the button connected with the battery.

The amateur horse-trainer's mind was a blank from the moment his fingers came in contact with the button, and remained so for over an hour. The surgeon who was called to restore the young man to citizenship and life received a detailed account of the electrical experiment by the lad's father, who said: "When Willie touched that button that colt gave a snort, kicked and jumped like she was possessed. She became so lively that I don't know just how it all did happen. Poor Will laid there on the ground; his face was white and his nose was bleeding. I thought he was dead. I got a bucket and poured water all over him. The buckboard was on top of the fence, and the colt was going down the road at a Nancy Hanks gait. Electricity for automobiles may be all right, but for balky colts it's no good. Is it, Willie?"—Collier's Weekly.

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

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The Farmers' Institute at Pretty Prairie was held Friday evening, November 10, and was attended by about 125 persons. All felt repaid for attending. Prof. Cottrell showed plainly how to increase milk or weight by the right feeds. When farmers hear of an institute it will doubly repay them to attend.

By official proclamation of the President of the United States and of the governors of most of the States, Thursday, November 30, has been set apart as a day for thanksgiving and praise. Its chief observance will be in feasting on turkey, goose, duck, chicken, etc. Rabbits, pigs, and even larger animals will also be slain for the feast.

New York banks report their cash reserves below the 25 per cent limit. That is they have loaned their depositors' money until there is in their vaults less than one dollar for every four entrusted to their care. The financiers take occasion to assure the country that there is no danger in this situation. There is no danger as long as everybody thinks there is none. But should a panic start and depositors demand even half of their dues from the New York banks who can picture the results?

The officers of the Kansas State Agricultural College have arranged for a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Kansas to Manhattan. Tickets will be sold November 22, 23, and 24. The return limit will be November 25. This will give a most desirable opportunity for people all over Kansas to visit and inspect their great agricultural college and experiment station and at the same time to attend the State Dairy Association which will be in session. There are now in attendance at the college a little more than 700 students. Our college easily maintains its position of the greatest institution of its kind in the world. It will pay to make an extra effort and some sacrifice to take advantage of this opportunity to see this magnificent school at work and to attend the dairy meeting. It is estimated that 2,000 to 3,000 strangers will be at the college buildings during the last half of next week.

Stock breeders in the Canadian Northwest Territory are having their plans upset and their profits destroyed by the free distribution of pedigreed stock brought from the East by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. The business is done through the railway's land department. In the early days of the country farming consisted almost entirely in the production of wheat. Officers of the railway company saw the need of mixed farming, and brought in and gave away considerable numbers of breeding animals for the purpose of encouraging and making possible a start in the stock business. This piece of generosity seems to have worked well and resulted in the establishment of a prosperous livestock industry, including numerous thoroughbred herds which have since been greatly reinforced by purchases. These now have produce to sell and a fine home market was opening for the surplus. The railway now brought in and gave away 100 head of breeding animals, whereupon every negotiation for

the purchase of such stock suddenly ceased. Every farmer who wanted a bull thought it best to defer purchasing in the hope that more will be given away and that he will be one of the favored in the next distribution.

THE LOST GOLD OF OPHIR.

The war in South Africa is engaging universal attention. The combatants are Great Britain on the one hand and the Boer or Dutch Republic on the other. The people on both sides are white and were several generations ago of the same stock. The one nation is great and strong, the other small and little known. The trouble which has resulted in war is of rather long standing.

Within the borders of the Dutch republic lie the great gold fields of South Africa. At the breaking out of the war gold was being shipped to Europe from this field at the rate of about \$100,000,000 a year. The white population of the country consists in large majority of subjects of Great Britain, the United States and other countries. These foreigners have long demanded the right to vote and generally to participate in the government of the country they inhabit. The Boers have uniformly replied: "Renounce allegiance to the country from whence you came; take the oath of allegiance to this republic and the rights of citizenship shall be yours." Very few have been willing to do this.

One of the reasons alleged for desiring the franchise is that the Boer Government is an unreasonable and oppressive one; that it taxes outrageously everything connected with gold mining; that it retards progress and hinders development by its exactions.

English enterprise and English capital have undertaken to build a railroad to traverse the length of the "dark continent" from Cape Town to Cairo. This road is completed for a considerable distance but is so near the borders of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, which is also occupied by Boers, that it is subject to all the vicissitudes of war.

The Boers' country is entirely shut out from the coast. It is surrounded on three sides and part of the fourth by British colonial possessions. In these at a short distance from the boundary are situated the Kimberly diamond mines, the richest in the world. They produce about 98 per cent of all the diamonds mined in recent years.

The Boers have been hunters for many generations. They are men of great stature, they are shrewd and they are plucky. During the diplomatic controversy which preceded the war they objected to the massing of the English army along the frontier, and finally demanded that it be withdrawn. This ultimatum was not heeded by Great Britain and the Boers opened hostilities. The unexpected suddenness of this move found the British ill prepared, and, while recent reports are meagre, the fighting so far appears to have resulted favorably to the Boers. But, unless by rapid action the little republic shall secure such signal advantage as to compel Great Britain to settle, there can be no doubt as to the ultimate triumph of British arms. A large army's on its way to the scene of action. If every man, woman and child of the Boers could be made a soldier Great Britain could still crush them by weight of numbers and by reason of superior arms and unlimited supplies.

The question of justification for England's action brings out various opinions. There are those who hold that whoever opposes the advancement of the race, as represented by domination of the Anglo-Saxon, should be made to get off the earth or cease his opposition. John Bull is much of the opinion that opposition to his plans is high treason to be met with condign punishment. There are those who hold that the Boer republic, an independent nation, though small, has as much right to regulate affairs within its borders as has any nation however powerful; that the right to vote and take other part in the Government was entirely under the control of the little republic; that its right to tax dynamite \$100 per ton and to otherwise profit by the mining of gold in its territory can not be questioned.

That the profits from these gold mines is the real bone of contention is a fact but thinly disguised. Late reports say that there is, "in sight" in these mines, gold valued at \$3,500,000,000. The entire civilized world is interested in the realization of this gold, for the world's richest source of supply of the material from which its money is now made is in the Dutch republic.

There is, in various forms, in all

parts of the world, a growing doctrine that nature's resources, such as mines and other original sources of wealth, must not be obstructed by any artificial barriers. There are those who hold that if the possessor of any such natural resource either can not or will not bring forth its treasure so that it may benefit mankind that possessor forfeits his right to such natural resource and that such obstruction as he may place upon the use of the God-given good must, unless otherwise removed, be brushed aside by force.

This is rank socialism, it is a species of communism, but it is taking possession of men's minds. It will be interesting to note whether, in justifying the action likely to ensue in the South African struggle for control of the "gold of Ophir," Great Britain shall claim to be the agent of modern civilization in enforcing the right of mankind to access to the bounties of earth, free from excessive artificial obstruction.

First and last pretty much every one has made predictions as to this year's immense yield of corn in Kansas, except the one man of all who had facilities for knowing most about it—the secretary of the board of agriculture. He insists that it is not in his province to predict or guess, but to make report of what actually is rather than prophecies of what may be some time in the future. Hence he has never given to any one an estimate of the probable corn crop, although besought almost hourly for three months past to make statements of the probabilities. Now that the crop is matured and mostly harvested he is conferring with those who produced it, in almost every precinct, and will in the near future be able to give out the only figures on the corn and other crops which represent a searching official analysis of the situation in this State. Mr. Coburn is much of a Yankee, but he does not at any time "guess" on the future of any crop, even to please his best friends.

Experiments with Food and With Alcohol.

Bulletin No. 69 of the Office of Experiment Stations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the first detailed accounts of a number of experiments lately made by the department in cooperation with Wesleyan University and the Storrs Experiment Station, under the immediate direction of Prof. W. O. Atwater. These experiments were made with men in the Atwater-Rosa respiration calorimeter described in Bulletin No. 63 of the Office of Experiment Stations. The object of the inquiries is the study of the laws of nutrition. Each experiment lasts from four to twelve days, during which time the man under experiment lives day and night in the chamber of the calorimeter. He has different kinds and amounts of food, and is under different conditions of activity, from actual rest to severe muscular or mental work. The results show how the body uses its food, what materials are needed for its support, and how different food materials compare in nutritive value. The six experiments reported in Bulletin No. 69 were made with a variety of dietaries and in two of them alcohol made a part of the diet.

The general plan of the experiments consists first in finding a diet of ordinary food materials, such as meat, potatoes, bread, and coffee, which is sufficient to meet the demands of the man's body when he is at rest, and in determining just how much of the different materials must be added to meet the increased demands when the man is engaged in more or less severe muscular work. Arrangements are made by which all of the food and drink supplied to the body, and likewise all the excretory products given off from the body, are measured and analyzed. Even the air before and after it is breathed is thus treated. This gives the exact income and the outgo of matter of the body. Furthermore, the energy which is latent in the material supplied to the body, and in the excretory products given off from the body, is carefully determined; while the energy that is transformed by the body and given off in the form of heat and external muscular work is very accurately measured by the calorimeter. We thus have an exact measure of the income and outgo of energy. By thus striking the balance of income and outgo of both matter and energy it is possible to learn with great accuracy just how the body utilizes the different materials supplied to it in food and drink.

When results had shown what quantities of food ingredients were required for the maintenance of the man's body when he was at rest, and how much more was necessary to enable him to perform a measured amount of muscular

work, the experiments were repeated, but with this variation: A certain amount of the fuel ingredients of the food—sugar, starch, and fat—which the body uses to furnish heat for warmth and energy for work, was taken out, and a chemically equivalent amount of alcohol was substituted for them; that is, an amount of alcohol which contained the same quantity of potential energy as the ingredients which it was to replace. As a matter of fact, the amount actually used was 2½ ounces of absolute alcohol per day—about as much as would be contained in three average glasses of whisky, or in a bottle of claret or Rhine wine. This alcohol was given in six nearly equal parts, three with meals and three between meals, the object being to avoid any especial influence of the alcohol upon the nerves, and thus to test its action as food under normal bodily conditions. In the experiments in which the man did no muscular work this amount of alcohol furnished about one-fifth of the total energy of the food; but in those with hard muscular work more food was given, so that the alcohol supplied only about one-seventh of the energy.

As regards the special action of alcohol three important results were observed in these experiments: (1) Extremely little of the alcohol was given off from the body unconsumed, in the breath or otherwise. The alcohol was oxidized, i. e., burned, as completely as bread, meat, and other ordinary foods, in the body and in the same way. (2) In the oxidation all of the potential energy of the alcohol burned was transformed into heat or muscular energy. In other words, the body transformed the energy of the alcohol just as it did that of sugar, starch, and fat. (3) The alcohol protected the material of the body from consumption just as effectively as the corresponding amounts of sugar, starch and fat. That is, whether the body was at rest or at work, it held its own just as well when alcohol formed a part of the diet as it did with a diet without alcohol.

Besides the six experiments reported in Bulletin No. 69 the final result of thirteen later ones are ready for publication. Of these eight were with a diet including alcohol. In some of them pure alcohol was given, in others it was in the form of whisky or brandy. The two alcohol experiments in Bulletin No. 69, and ten of the later ones, were with the same subject, a Swede by birth who had lived some time in this country and had been accustomed from his youth to the use of small quantities of alcohol. For a time previous to the period of the experiment he abstained from all use of alcohol, and during that period he used only what was needed for the experiment. The subject of the other three experiments was a native American who had always been a total abstainer. The results of all these later experiments are practically the same as those described in Bulletin No. 69. No difference has been found with different forms of alcohol or with different subjects.

In unauthorized statements regarding these experiments, which have been widely disseminated, much more has been claimed for them than they legitimately cover. The fact is that these are purely scientific experiments of limited scope, in which small quantities of alcohol were consumed for brief periods of time. They do not show the effects of habitual or excessive use of alcohol as a beverage. Their purpose and nature are such that they give no evidence regarding its pathological or toxic action. They simply show that the limited quantity of alcohol that was given with other food material in the diet of healthy men for periods of a few days was almost completely burned in the body and yielded a certain amount of energy, and that this energy was actually utilized by the body, as is the energy which the body obtains from sugar, starch, fat, and other ingredients of food. The clear evidence of this fact presented by these experiments is an important contribution to our knowledge concerning the nutritive action of alcohol.

These experiments mark only a single step toward the settlement of the broad questions involved in the use of alcoholic beverages. It is believed that the facts presented by them are reliable. But it should be remembered that the physiological action of alcohol involves much besides its nutritive effect. Its influence upon the circulatory and nervous functions is especially important. These matters are not treated in Prof. Atwater's experiments.

The bulletin is very technical and is not for general distribution.

The family that keeps on hand and uses occasionally the celebrated Prickly Ash Bitters is always a well regulated family.

The Apiary.

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

STARTING WITH BEES.

One who is not thoroughly acquainted with the management of bees should start with but one or two colonies; then with the aid of some good work on bee culture one can not well make a mistake, as all works published now treat the subject alike on the principal points in connection with bees, so that there is nothing but the one course of management laid down by all. Some of the works are very cheap, and are sold at 50 cents, and others are more elaborate, have many engravings, and cover the work more in detail, and cost from \$1 to \$2.

I have frequently heard the remark, "Oh, I do not care to buy books and study up, as I do not intend to make a business of it, but merely keep a few colonies of bees to supply what honey I need for my own use." If any one is interested in bees, it is only pastime with them to read a work on bee culture. If it is simply honey that they like, and do not care anything about bees, they had better buy it from some one who loves his bees.

It is always better to start with a full colony of bees, and one that is in every way in first-class condition. It is true that you can buy a part of a colony for less money, but it is the dearest in the long run, and more liable to be a failure with you. A full colony of bees in one season are capable of storing 100 or 200 pounds of honey; besides they may swarm and make from one to three colonies; and more, a full colony of bees are in a condition to take care of themselves, and do not require such difficult manipulation as that of a nucleus, or pounds of bees, and a queen, etc. Full colonies are always sent in the ordinary hive used in the apiary, and are equipped with the necessary fixtures to have everything in working order the moment the bees are located and the entrance opened.

To care for a few colonies of bees, it is necessary to have a few implements: a bee-smoker, a honey knife, a bee-brush, queen cages, swarming-box, a bee veil, besides extra hives; and if we expect to raise comb honey, we want section boxes and supers to hold them on the hives, also a supply of comb foundation. If we prefer to extract the honey, we want an extractor, and if we use the extractor, we will not need the section boxes. The smoker is the indispensable article. A honey knife may be made of any ordinary good table knife with a long and slim blade. For a brush, nothing is better than quills from the wings of turkeys or geese. Queen cages are easily made from little blocks of wood, and so is also the swarming-box, which is made of light stuff, about 12 by 14 inches square with one end open, and sides perforated with one-inch holes, with a long handle similar to a fork handle put through the narrow way near the center of box. A bee veil may be made of cheap veiling stuff of any kind that will admit of as good vision as possible. A bee veil is not a necessity, although a beginner may get along better at first but I think after you once get well started, the bee veil will be thrown aside.

The best time to begin is in early spring, although there is nothing to hinder commencing at any time of the year, except in dead of winter. Of course we can not do anything with bees in dead of winter, and the proper thing is to let the bees strictly alone in winter, except when necessary to look after their welfare during a warm spell of weather. When we thus purchase bees in spring we have no risk to run, and if the colony is in proper condition, which of course it should be, it will easy pay for itself the present season, and before any risk is run, as in case of wintering. Bees usually sell in spring for about double what they do in autumn, but even at this I consider them much cheaper in spring. Bees may be safely moved, or shipped in early spring after the weather is pretty well settled and all continued spells of cold weather are past.

It depends upon the season of year as to the number of bees in a colony. However, a few hundred bees and a queen may be called a small colony, but I believe an average colony contains perhaps 30,000 or 35,000 bees. During the honey season, when they are at their greatest strength, they may have double the above number, and when at their lowest number, which is in late winter, they may run down to 10,000, or much less. To get any correct estimation of this is rather difficult, and may give the average of a fair working col-

ony at 20,000 or 25,000, while some think it possible for a colony to reach 75,000.

The hives that are in most general use are the Langstroth pattern. Some call them the "Langstroth" or the "L hive" the "simplicity hive," the "dove-tailed hive." All of those contain the Langstroth style of frame, which is the principal part of the hive. I think nine-tenths of all beekeepers use this frame in some of its forms, which may be considered one and the same. The hive business has been thoroughly tested, and those who are just adopting a hive should take this in consideration and they will be more likely to make no mistake.

Kansas Corn for the Paris Exposition.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Commercial Club of Topeka offers the following cash prizes for Kansas corn; samples submitted to become the property of the club, to be sent to the Paris Exposition of 1900:

Best bushel white corn, first prize, \$10.00; second, \$6.00; third, \$4.00.

Best bushel yellow corn, first prize, \$10.00; second, \$6.00; third, \$4.00.

Best bushel sweet corn, first prize, \$6.00; second, \$4.00; third, \$2.00.

Best bushel pop corn, first prize, \$6.00; second, \$4.00; third, \$2.00.

Best bushel calico corn, first prize, \$6.00.

Best bushel red Indian corn, first prize, \$6.00.

Competition is open to the State.

Samples submitted should be carefully packed in bushel baskets, properly protected, delivered at Topeka free of charge to the committee and carefully labeled with the name of the variety and of the grower or sender, or both, giving location, post office and county. Call on railroad agents for rates, and ship to T. J. Anderson, Secretary Commercial Club, Topeka.

Competition closes December 15, 1899.

The following committee has been selected to make the awards:

F. D. Coburn, Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

A. S. Johnson, late Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. Ry.

J. P. Griswold, President Shawnee Milling Co., none of whom are members of the Commercial Club.

The names of all parties competing will be published when the awards are made. We are advised by the Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition that an extraordinary effort is being made to place corn and its products, as an article of food, before the countries of Europe at the Paris Exposition, and he has expressed a desire that Kansas should be prominently represented.

The exports of corn have increased in a remarkable degree in the past ten years, and an increase of one cent per bushel in the price of corn would mean from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 in the pockets of the Kansas farmers this year.

Let Kansas maintain her reputation as the great corn State of the Mississippi Valley.

JOHN E. FROST,

JOAB MULVANE,

T. J. ANDERSON,

Committee of the Commercial Club.

"A Great Stock County."

Last Friday Secretary Coburn wrote to the Drovers' Telegram as follows: "I note in your issue of last evening, under the heading of 'A Great Stock County,' the statement that Yuma County, Colorado, probably has 20,000 cattle on its pastures and ranges, comprising Hereford and Shorthorn grades, which is a good showing. In connection with this story of a great stock county I would say that Kansas has 67 counties which carry more cattle than the one you mention, and some of them has three and four times as many, and more, largely high grades, along with numerous thoroughbreds, with stock of other kinds in proportion. Most of these counties not only furnish them pasturage in summer but produce the corns, clovers, and grasses whereon they are fed to fitness for export and the high-class markets.

"When 'great stock counties' are to be considered Kansas will wish to enter about three-score-and-ten of 'em as a starter, and can do better if at all necessary to making the show interesting.

"Yuma County corners on Kansas, and possibly a lot of our calves have wandered over the line and been branded as mavericks, without being missed."

"A Heart as Sturdy as an oak." If the heart is to be sturdy and the nerves strong, the blood must be rich and pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes hearts sturdy because it makes good blood. It gives strength and courage.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating, mild effective.

The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

Electric Belts.

Dear Family Doctor:—Would you advise me to buy an electric belt for rheumatism of over thirty years' standing, caused by alternate freezing and thawing in Andersonville prison? I have a chance to purchase one of Dr. Roby's \$20 electric belts for \$5. I am 60 years old and very poor and would be thankful for Dr. Roby's advice.

My vote will be given for a continuance of "Family Doctor" in Kansas Farmer; also anything else from your pen. I have enjoyed reading your writings, prose, poetry, and prescriptions, and missed them more than anything else in the eighteen years that I have taken the Kansas Farmer.

Cameron, Kans. R. W. DRAKE.

No, I would not advise it. Better take your \$5 and invest it in good, warm underclothing. That will do a great deal more for rheumatism than any so-called electric belt. So far as I can ascertain, all those electric belt schemes, with which the advertising space in many newspapers is so often cumbered, are swindles. They are like the Yankee's razors, made only to sell. And that is what all the electric belts are made for, that I know anything about. They are not electric belts at all except in name. I have tested a good many of them with a galvanometer, an instrument for measuring electricity, and never found enough electricity in any of them to vibrate the hair-spring of a watch, which you know is a very ticklish thing.

If it were General Funston's new belt, with a diamond-decorated thousand-dollar sword attached to it, that you were to get for \$5 I might advise you to take it; or, if you were to be offered the lady's belt that stirred the old English poet to write:

"But give me whom this girdle bound,
Take all the rest the sun goes round,"

I might counsel you to go a V on it. It might cure your rheumatism.

You have it on the authority of Robert Burns that:

"A king can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might."

A king can't make an honest belt-maker.

Not long ago I read of a man who was induced to try an electric belt, and he thought it was something very fine, and he was proud of telling how he could feel the current burn and sting his skin after wearing it an hour or so. It seemed such a fine thing that he concluded to take it to pieces, learn how it was made and go into the belt business himself. When he got it all nicely taken apart he found it to consist of one strip of fancy oil-cloth, one strip of cheap slazy flannel, and about half a teacupful of ground mustard held in little compartments between the two, by some fancy cross stitching. I imagine there might be a fair profit in selling such belts at \$5. Rainbelts and timber belts are good things to have in Kansas, but they are not selling at 25 cents on the dollar. The belt that propels a buzz-saw or a threshing-machine or an electric dynamo is a useful thing and is generally friendly to a man with rheumatism, doing more or less of his work for him, but it does not cure rheumatism.

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

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. East-bound car leaves Denver daily at 2:35 p. m. on the "Colorado Flyer," arriving in St. Louis 6:15 p. m. the next day. West-bound 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.

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Horticulture.

KANSAS HORTICULTURISTS.

The following is the program of the thirty-third annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, to be held in the rooms of the society, on the ground floor, east side, in north wing of the State capitol, Topeka, Kans., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 27, 28, and 29, 1899:

All morning sessions begin at 9.00 o'clock, afternoon sessions at 1.30 o'clock, and evening sessions at 7.30 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1899.

Prayer by Rev. J. T. McFarland, of First M. E. Church, Topeka.

Opening address by vice-president, J. W. Robison, Eldorado.

1. Reading of communications.
2. Appointment of temporary committees on program, auditing, membership, exhibits, obituary, final resolutions.

Reports of standing committees on—
3. Orchard Conditions—J. W. Robison, Eldorado; S. S. Dickinson, Larned; Walter Wellhouse, Topeka.

4. New Fruits and Nomenclature—James Sharp, Parkerville; B. F. Smith, Lawrence.

5. Spraying—J. S. Jordan, Wakarusa; J. Fulcomer, Belleville; Dr. G. Bohrer, Chase.

6. Irrigation—I. L. Diesem, Garden City; E. D. Wheeler, Ogallah; H. L. Ferris, Osage City.

7. Handling Fruits—B. F. Smith, Lawrence; Geo. P. Whiteker, Topeka; Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville.

EVENING SESSION.

Music.
Address by Gov. W. E. Stanley.
"Reciprocity"—Hon. L. A. Goodman, Westport, Mo., secretary Missouri State Horticultural Society.

"Relation of Horticulture to Agriculture"—Hon. F. D. Coburn, secretary State Board of Agriculture.

"The Fruit Garden, and What to Plant in It"—Maj. F. Holsinger, Rose-dale.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28.

Prayer by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Central Congregational Church, Topeka.

8. Officers' Reports: President, secretary's annual, secretary's financial, treasurer's financial.

9. Constitutional amendments.
Reports of standing committees—continued.

10. Horticulture in the Schools—E. D. Wheeler, Ogallah.

11. Botany and Vegetable Physiology—Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Manhattan; C. A. Chandler, Argentine.

12. Ornithology—Prof. D. E. Lantz, Chapman.

13. Experimental Horticulture—A. H. Griesa, Lawrence; Chas. P. Hartley, Manhattan.

14. Suggestions for Improvement of Horticulture—T. W. Harrison, Topeka; G. W. Holsinger, Rosedale.

15. Keeping Fruits—Edwin Snyder, Oskaloosa; W. D. Cellar, Edwardsville; Geo. C. Richardson, Leavenworth.

16. Entomology—Prof. P. J. Parrott, Manhattan; Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Manhattan; Prof. S. J. Hunter, Lawrence.

EVENING SESSION.

Floriculture—"The Mission of Flowers"—Mrs. C. Bullard, Tonganoxie; Mrs. Moore, Manhattan; Mrs. Dr. H. W. Roby, Topeka.

"Landscape-gardening"—Miss Bertha Jaedicke, Manhattan.

"Our Insect Enemies" (illustrated with stereopticon views)—Prof. S. J. Hunter, Lawrence, Kansas University.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29.

Prayer by Rev. D. M. Fisk, of First Congregational Church, Topeka.

Reports of standing committees—continued.

17. Stone Fruits—William Cutter, Junction City; Fred. Eason, Lansing; Dr. B. F. Milton.

18. Small Fruits—C. V. Holsinger, Rosedale; F. W. Dixon, Holton.

19. Vineyards—M. Chandler, Argentine.

20. Meteorology—Sergt. T. B. Jennings, Topeka.

21. Needed Legislation—G. M. Munger, Eureka; A. L. Brooke, North Topeka; T. W. Harrison, Topeka; W. F. Schell, Wichita.

22. Forestry—E. D. Wheeler, Ogallah; G. M. Munger, Eureka.

EVENING SESSION.

"Superiority of Western-grown Plants and Trees over Eastern-grown"—F. L. Kenoyer, Independence.

"Raspberries and Blackberries"—Gerald Holsinger, Rosedale.

"Plant Breeding"—Prof. A. S. Hitchcock, Manhattan.

"Horticulture in our District Schools"—Hon. Frank Nelson, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"Forestry—a Financial Proposition"—D. C. Burson, Topeka.

FRUIT EXHIBIT.

At the thirty-second annual meeting, held last year, \$100 was set aside to be given as premiums for exhibitions of fruits, vegetables, and flowers at this, the thirty-third meeting. This money will be so distributed that every meritorious article on exhibition grown in the State will get a premium.

Railroads will give the usual holiday rates.

Board in Topeka ranges to suit all purses.

All meetings are open to the public, and all persons are cordially invited to attend as often as they will.

The following are the officers for the current year: Fred Wellhouse, Topeka, president; J. W. Robison, Eldorado, vice-president; Frank Holsinger, Rosedale, treasurer; Wm. H. Barnes, State house, Topeka, secretary.

Experience in Tree-Planting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to a request of Mr. G. O. L., will state that I have had twenty-two years experience in the growing and planting of forest trees, and that we have many fine trees growing on our place, located in the northeast part of Ford County.

This land is a heavy loam, underlaid with gumbo, but the soil works well to a depth of 10 to 12 inches and will produce any kind of crop adapted to this climate, with proper care. We have experimented with most all kinds of forest trees, but a few years ago I settled down on the honey locust, black locust, or yellow locust, and Osage orange as the hardest varieties and the only ones that we can safely depend on in western Kansas, at least for the present time.

If I had more time and the editor could accord me space I would like to comment on a plan that has been in my mind for a number of years—the preparation and planting of trees in the draws. Any one knows that the amount of water a tree would get in draw land with all the other advantages would grow most any variety of timber, besides three or four times the growth that a tree would attain on the upland, or hillside, in the same number of years. There are also plenty of flats, such as dry lakes and depressions that will catch the run-off water. I will attempt to discuss all this through the KANSAS FARMER in the near future, for I am very much interested in this line, which I believe to be the greatest salvation for this country. I will say, for the benefit of G. O. L. that if he will plant the yellow locust, the honey locust, the mulberry, or the Osage orange he will have a tree that will stay with him and will grow longer than he will ever live. Of these four varieties he should plant the honey locust and yellow locust for fast growers to get windbreaks and quick returns, the yellow locust on low places and sandy soil, and in fact any kind of a soil or location. The mulberry and Osage orange are as hardy but are such slow growers, besides they are not any better for hedge rows and windbreaks.

J. E. MELLECKER.

Spearsville, Kans.

The editor will be pleased to have Mr. Mellecker give to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER such information as his experience has developed.

The tight check-rein is not only cruel but assinine in its idiotic simplicity. It is used to make the horse more showy, whereas it makes him look worse, from the strained and unnatural position of the head, and interferes with the freedom of his movements and the grace of his carriage. There ought to be a law everywhere enforced, by the operation of which every offender would be made to pay a substantial fine for this offense.

Guard your kidneys; the health of the body depends on those small but important organs. They extract uric acid from the blood, which if allowed to remain in the system would cause dropsy and Bright's disease. Prickly Ash Bitters is a successful kidney tonic, it heals and strengthens the kidneys, regulates the liver, stimulates the stomach and digestion, cleanses the bowels. It will prevent or cure Bright's disease.

**A
Remedy
That
Cures
Paralysis**

Mr. H. N. Warner, of Kearney, Neb., says:

"In 1894 I was attacked with paralysis in my left side. You might stick a pin to the head into my left hip and I would not feel it. I was unable to do any kind of work, and had to be turned in bed. I fully made up my mind that I could not be cured, as I had used all kinds of medicine and had tried many doctors. At last I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I very reluctantly commenced their use last September. Before I had finished my first box I began to feel much better, and by the time I had used six boxes the paralysis disappeared; and although two months have passed since I finished my last box, there has been no recurrence of the disease."

From the Advertiser, Axtell, Neb.

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

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

SEEDS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES.

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

SMITH'S STRAWBERRY PLANTS
60 VARIETIES.

Old and new. Sample—Excelstor, Lady Thompson, Bisel, Splendid, etc. Price list free. One copy of "Strawberry Manual" sent for 10 cents. Address, B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kas.

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Fort Scott, 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.
A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans

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.

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Now that your crops are all in, you will have time to attend to that fencing. The best farm fence you know, is THE ADVANCE FENCE. It's the one that is sold direct to the farmer at wholesale prices. Nobody can buy it cheaper than you can. Estimate interwoven. No loose ends. Circulars and special discounts free. ADVANCE FENCE CO., 130 Old Street, Peoria, Ill.

WIRE MACHINES

to weave fence of coiled hard steel spring wire at half price of factory fence. \$55 buys wire for 100 Rod Fence. Catalogue Free. Address, Carter Wire Fence Mach. Co., Box 45 Mt. Sterling, O.

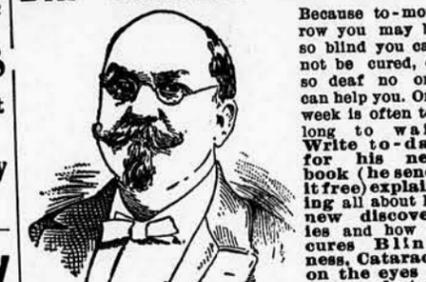
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WE CAN'T USE
common wire in Page Fences. It takes specially tempered wire to hold the coiled shape.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE.

Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and surer than the old way. Write for circular. E. KRAUSE & BRO., Milton, Pa.

WRITE TO DR. COFFEE TO-DAY.



Because to-morrow you may be so blind you can not be cured, or so deaf no one can help you. One week is often too long to wait. Write to-day for his new book (he sends it free) explaining all about his new discoveries and how he cures Blindness, Cataracts on the eyes or Granulated Lids, with mild medicines, at your home. And Deafness and Head noises with similar line of treatment. He is curing a hundred a day at his office and hundreds by mail. Write to-day for 80-page book telling how to cure all diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. Address,
DR. W. O. COFFEE,
834, 836, 838, and 840 Good Block, Des Moines, Iowa.



Best by Test—74 YEARS. Largest annual sale. High quality—not high price. FINEST sorts. We bud 4 million Apple trees, whole-root graft 5 million—1- and 2-yr. Other Trees, Vines, etc., in proportion. 1400 acres Nur. We PAY FREIGHT every 43,000 acres Orchards. BOX and PACK free, ask No Money until SAFE arrival. We guarantee SATISFACTION. Fruit Book free. Write us. VISIT us We PAY CASH each WEEK and want more HOME and traveling salesmen. STARK Market and Quality Kings PAY: Apple of Commerce, Stark Louisiana, MO. Black Ben Davis, Stayman Winesap, Delicious, Stark, Danville, N. Y. Senator, Champion; Gold plum; Kieffer; Elberta and Stark, Mo., etc



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.

PROGRAM KANSAS STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

Thirteenth Annual Convention, November 22, 23, and 24, 1899.

[Place of meeting, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.]

WEDNESDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION, 3:30 P. M.

Music—College band.
Invocation—J. K. Forney.
Address of welcome—City, Hon. Sam Kimble.
Address of welcome—College, President of college.
Response—J. E. Nisley.
Music—Mandolin and guitar clubs.
President's annual address—F. S. Hurd.
Music—College band.

EVENING SESSION, 7:30 P. M.

Music—College orchestra.
"Testing Milk and Cream"—Ludolph Gabe.
Discussion—Wm. Williams.
Butter-makers' class.
Music—Vocal solo, B. R. Brown.
"State Control of Milk Testing and Inspection of Creameries"—H. Van Lewen.
"Kansas Cheese: Prices and Outlet"—J. H. Taylor.
Music—College orchestra.

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION, 9:30 A. M.

Music—College band.
"Fuel and Oil Consumption in Creameries"—C. A. Barnes.
"Care of Boiler and Engine"—Jacob Lund.
Music—Vocal solo, Miss Edith Huntress.
"How Near Elgin Can Kansas Creameries Pay for Butter Fat?"—A. Jensen.
Discussion—F. T. Stewart, E. H. Forney.
"Dairying in the Short Grass Country"—James Robinson.
Music—College.
Lecture on "Butter Exhibits in Butter Room"—Prof. G. L. McKay.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P. M.

Music—Special orchestra.
Patrons' class.
"Feeding and Developing the Kansas Dairy Cow"—D. H. Otis.
Music—Vocal solo, Fred Fockele.
"Calf Feeding"—J. A. Conover.
"Skim-milk for Hogs"—J. G. Haney.
Music—Special orchestra.
EVENING SESSION, 7:30 P. M.
Music—Wagner Symphony club.
"Feeding for Milk Production"—T. A. Borman.
Music—Piano solo, Miss B. L. Jaedike.
"Result of Fifty Cows Properly Handled"—F. F. Fairchild.
Address.

Music—Wagner Symphony club.
FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION, 9:30 A. M.
Music—Cadet band.
"Relation of Patron to Creameryman"—G. W. Priest.
Music—Mandolin and Guitar club.
"Relation of Creameryman to Patron"—Charles Armstrong.
"Trials and Tribulations of the Milk Hauler"—G. R. Garrett.
Music—Glee club.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P. M.

Music—College orchestra.
Report of committees.
Music—Violin solo, B. R. Brown.
Secretary's report, etc.

Music—Wagner Symphony club.
Election of officers.

Instructions to Exhibitors.

Each butter-maker and assistant butter-maker will be allowed one entry. Membership fee of \$1 should accompany entry.

All butter and cheese should be expressed, prepaid, to the secretary, W. F. Jensen, Manhattan, Kans.

After awards have been made, the exhibitor may dispose of the butter or cheese exhibited by him, and, in case he is not present, the secretary will dispose of same and remit to him.

Creamery butter to be packed in 30-pound tubs.

No exhibit will be admitted for competition later than Tuesday, November 21, at 6 p. m.

Reduced rates on all railroads.

Premium List.

CASH CONTRIBUTORS.

T. W. Brady & Co., \$10.
Kansas City Fruit and Produce Exchange, \$64.

Contributed as follows: T. W. Brady & Co., \$5; J. E. Brady, \$5; C. E. Walker, \$5; Randall & McFarland, \$5; A. W. Bear & Co., \$5; Kansas City Packer, \$5; C. M. Feiring, \$5; D. H. Trimble, \$2; J. A. Findley, \$2; B. F. Reese, \$2; W. F. Heim Commission Co., \$3; H. C. Garth, \$2; Shatwell & Davis, \$2; Hurst & Co., \$5; M. E. Barton, \$2; Grumbacker & Co., \$2; Pruzan & Co., \$2; J. E. Chandler, \$5.

ASSOCIATION PREMIUMS—PATRONS' CLASS.

To the patron standing highest in the patrons' class, cash, \$15.

To the patron standing second highest in the patrons' class, cash, \$10.

To the patron standing third highest in the patrons' class, cash, \$5.
(Ten dollars of above fund subscribed by F. H. Hill.)

BUTTER-MAKERS' CLASS.

To the butter-maker standing highest in the butter-makers' class, cash, \$10.

To the butter-maker standing second highest in the butter-makers' class, cash, \$5.

CHEESE-MAKERS.

For the highest scoring cheese, the association will give in cash, \$10.

For the second highest scoring cheese, the association will give in cash, \$5.

Worcester Salt Co., for the highest score on cheese made with Worcester salt, gold watch, \$15.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS TO BUTTER-MAKERS.

Wells, Richardson & Co., to creamery butter-maker scoring highest with Wells, Richardson & Co.'s butter color, a suitably engraved gold medal, \$50. If the same is highest score at the convention, extra in cash, \$10.

To the creamery butter-maker scoring second highest with Wells, Richardson & Co.'s butter color, in cash, \$10.

Genesee Salt Co., for butter scoring highest with Genesee salt, a handsome diamond stud, \$30.

Worcester Salt Co., for the butter scoring highest with Worcester salt, gold watch, \$25.

De Laval Separator Co., to the butter-maker receiving the highest score on butter made from cream separated exclusively by De Laval machine (open to dairymen and creamerymen), \$15.

To the butter-maker receiving the second highest score on butter made from cream separated exclusively by De Laval machine (open to dairymen and creamerymen), \$10.

The Sharples Separator Co., to the butter-maker receiving the highest score on butter exhibited, provided the Sharples separator be used in separating cream for that butter, cash, \$20.

To the butter-maker receiving the next highest score on butter exhibited, provided the Sharples separator be used in separating the cream for that butter, cash, \$10.

The Heller Merz Co., to the butter-maker scoring highest with Alderney butter color, \$15.

To the butter-maker scoring second highest with Alderney butter color, \$10.

If butter scoring highest at the convention is colored with Alderney butter color, additional, \$20.

Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., to the creamery scoring the highest, if butter is packed in Creamery package tubs, 250 60-pound high-grade tubs, \$60.

To the creamery scoring second highest, if the butter is packed in Creamery package tubs, 100 60-pound high-grade tubs, \$24.

To the creamery scoring third highest, if butter is packed in Creamery package tubs, 50 60-pound tubs, \$12.

C. E. Hill & Co., to the creamery

scoring highest, 100 60-pound white ash butter tubs, \$24.

To the creamery scoring second highest, 100 10-pound spruce butter tubs, \$14.

To the butter-maker scoring lowest, one pair wooden-soled shoes, \$2.

Standard Oil Co., to the creamery scoring highest, 1 barrel "A" separator oil, \$12.

To the creamery scoring second highest, 1/2 barrel "A" separator oil, \$8.

New York Produce Review and American Creamery, one year's subscription to each exhibitor who scores 96 per cent and over.

W. D. Hoard Co., one year's subscription to Hoard's Dairyman to each first, second, and third on butter scores, butter-makers' class, patrons' class, and cheese scores.

Borman and Shawhan, one year's subscription to Kansas Dairy Farmer to all butter-makers who score 95 per cent or over.

In addition to the above valuable premiums, the association will give to each butter-maker who scores 93 per cent or over, a diploma.

Now is the Time to Get Ready.

A large portion of the dairy page this week is devoted to the program of the State Dairy Association. It will readily be seen that a feast of good things is in store for those who attend the convention. A marked and highly commendable feature of the program is the space devoted to the patron's side of the dairy and creamery business, and the farmer who keeps five cows and over will be greatly benefited by attending and participating in the proceedings of this meeting. Come and learn from others and let others learn from you.

But the program does not all show in print. The agricultural college will be on exhibition and at the same time will offer facilities for the exhibition of dairy machinery and supplies from firms all over the country. Every indication points to a very large attendance. Prominent men from all over the State and the United States will be here. Come out and meet them. In order for farmers to leave home it is usually necessary to make preparations ahead. Never mind about getting a new broadcloth suit, a silk hat and the latest cravat. Put on what you have and come. Now is the time to think about the matter; now is the time to plan for the work. In other words, now is the time to get ready. D. H. O.

Curing Alfalfa With Air-Slaked Lime.

While in attendance at a farmers' institute at Fredonia, Kans., Mr. S. M. Smith (favorably known as "Alfalfa Smith"), asked the college representatives to take a ride to his farm and see his alfalfa. Mr. Smith certainly has one of the best stands of alfalfa in the State; it is simply elegant. Furthermore it was a genuine satisfaction to see how his cattle and hogs enjoyed eating the alfalfa. Mr. Smith laid special stress on his method of curing alfalfa. He says there are so many times when the weather is so wet when his alfalfa is ready to cut that it is impossible to get sunlight enough to cure it. To overcome this difficulty he has hit upon the plan of putting his alfalfa up green and scattering air-slaked lime through it to absorb the moisture. During the past year he used 3 barrels of lime in putting up about 125 tons of alfalfa. Mr. Smith showed us his shed of alfalfa which he said was put up when it was quite green. About half of this has been fed to his steers and so we were able to see the middle of the mow. The alfalfa hay certainly looked fine, the leaves being all preserved and the whole plant having a nice green appearance. Here and there we could see traces of the lime but this seemed to have no effect on the appetite of the cattle. Mr. Smith has promised the readers of the KANSAS FARMER an article upon the way he grows and

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, blackens and protects. Use
Eureka Harness Oil
on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

handles his alfalfa. If there is merit in lime in curing alfalfa we want to know it. D. H. O.

Coburn to Speak at the Annual.

We have been fortunate in securing Hon. F. D. Coburn for our meeting. He will deliver a lecture on the subject, "A Visit to an Eastern Milk Farm."

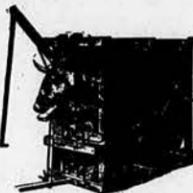
This lecture will be given at the evening session convening 7:30 p. m., November 23d, at the annual convention of the Kansas State Dairy Association, November 22, 23 and 24, Manhattan, Kans. A large attendance is expected.

W. F. JENSEN,
Sec. Kansas State Dairy Ass'n.
Beloit, Kans.

Samples copies of Kansas Farmer sent free on request.

AGENTS WANTED. All Inquiries Answered.
THE BEST FOR THE DAIRY, be it large or small, is the celebrated
Kneeland Omega Separator
Least in cost, greatest in economy, simplicity, durability; slow speed, so little power required, and easy to operate. Only two parts to clean, which can be done in 3 minutes. No possible clogging in the bowl. An all round machine of highest quality. Guaranteed to satisfy, or your money back.
"Good Butter and How to Make It," is our free book, of value to everyone. Send for it.
THE KNEELAND CRYSTAL CREAMERY CO.,
46 Concord Street, Lansing, Mich.

YOUNG'S PATENT DEHORNING AND BRANDING CHUTE



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

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"GORED TO DEATH" is the startling headline of many a news paper article. Hornless animals are safe. done with the
DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE
causes less pain than any device made. Cuts on 4 sides at once—clean and quick, no crushing or tearing. Fully warranted. Circulars free.
A. C. BROSIUS, COCHRANVILLE, PENN.
Or W. S. Young, McPherson, Kans.

FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE
Easily and thoroughly cured. New, common-sense method, not expensive. No cure, no pay. FREE. A practical, illustrated treatise on the absolute cure of Lump Jaw, free to readers of this paper.
Fleming Bros., chemists,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

DR. LEAVITT'S Double Power DEHORNING CLIPPER—V-blade.
It Cuts All Round Horns.
Leavitt Bros. Co., Hammond, Ill., U.S.A.

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.

100% a Year is Big Interest
but that is what many users of the
IMPROVED UNITED STATES SEPARATOR
are receiving on the money invested.
It is nothing unusual to receive letters from users of the U. S. stating that it has produced enough more cream in a year to pay for the machine, to say nothing of the improved quality of the product and the saving of time and labor. Our 1900 or "New Century" Separators, with increased capacities, are better than ever.
We also manufacture
A Complete Line of Dairy and Creamery Apparatus.
Write for our latest illustrated catalogues.—Free.
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., - Bellows Falls, Vt.

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!

WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-A beautiful guitar... Address Mrs. J. E. Tumej, Metairie Bldg, New Orleans, La.

FARM FOR SALE OR TRADE-For cattle, 160 acres in Pratt County, Kans; clear, title perfect. J. T. Johnson, Palmer, Kans.

FOR SALE-A few S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kans.

FOR SALE-A few extra fine Duroc-Jersey swine herd boys and girls. These will improve any herd. Prices right. Address Jas. U. Howe, Wichita, Kans.

FOR SALE-A yearling boar, Iowa Favorite 21487 S. A fine boar for herd header. Also fine spring boars by Iowa Favorite, out of Wren sows. Good individuals. For sale cheap, considering individuals, qualities and breeding. J. W. Myers, Galva, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-Carnish Indian Game, White P. Roek, for Poland-China sow pigs. W. W. Tibbitts, Richland, Kans.

SALESMEN. We can submit terms to thoroughly reliable and hustling salesmen that will warrant their handling our line of Oils, Greases, Petroleum, Paints and White Lead. We are not jobbers but large manufacturers and will pay a good salary to agents who can take orders. Little or no freight and prompt delivery. Address Penn Petroleum Co., main office and refinery, Coraopolis, Pa. Mention the Kansas Farmer.

WE PAY \$20 per week and expenses for men with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in the country. Send stamp. Excelsior Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kans.

WANTED-Position as butter-maker, or manager of creamery, by a Scandinavian of long experience. Is also a good machinist. Address, Butter-maker; Kansas Farmer office, Topeka, Kans.

WRITE TO ME for a list of very choice farms in Pratt and Stafford Counties, Kansas, for sale. W. H. Thompson, Pratt, Kansas.

WANTED-Black or bay registered Percheron stallion, coming three years old. Horseman, 927 Western Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-Hadley I Know, farrowed March, 1898, weighs about 400 pounds in breeding condition. He is a show hog and a fine breeder. I want a boar equally as good, or two choice gilts, bred. W. B. Van Horn, Lawrence, Kans.

WE PAY \$18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES-To men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound and Insect Destroyer in the country. References required. Send stamp. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. N., Parsons, Kans.

I WILL MAKE special price on choice white boars, for next 60 days. One very choice 3-year-old and two yearlings. Also a number of pigs, July and August farrow. These boars are in the pink of health, and ready for business. Write at once, and get my prices and breeding. C. J. Huggins, Wamego, Kans.

WANTED-Every woman to be independent. "How Women May Earn Money" is a 128-column book for 10 cents. Gives many valuable new home methods. Handy Book Co., Farmington, N. Y.

I WILL PURCHASE soldiers' additional homestead right where entry was made prior to June 22, 1874, of less than 160 acres, and whether entry was cancelled or perfected. I also locate land warrants. Henry J. Adams, Attorney, 628 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE-Standard bred, registered stallion, Piper 13716. Will trade for land or good work horses. For particulars address J. Welch Jr., Leavenworth, Kans.

HAVING SOLD MY FARM-I have for sale six fine Spanish jacks, at a great bargain. Will take good young stock-horses, cattle or sheep, or improved land. Baker's Stock Farm, Eldorado, Ohio.

Incubator Hatching and Raising Small Chicks. A new book by an expert and successful poultry raiser. Not a new edition of worn-out ideas nor a chicken doctor book. Tells how to hatch and raise chicks that need no doctoring. A chapter on operating incubators and brooders, and several chapters on the care of small chicks. Tells what and how to feed them, a chapter on the effect of lice, on damp and filthy quarters, tells what causes bowel trouble, etc. The book sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents in silver or stamps. Address Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb.

FARM FOR SALE-Two hundred acres-140 acres bottom land. Pond stocked with black bass. Good buildings. One mile to R. R. Station. T. A. Turner, Rock Creek, Kans.

FARM FOR SALE-Very cheap. 160 acres in eastern Kansas. Fairly well improved, fine soil. A snap at \$16. Address Geo. E. Winders, Mt. Ida, Kans.

RHEUMATISM-Cured in 5 days. Sample, 50 cents. This quantity has cured 10,000 people. Fits stopped free. Brazilian Drug Co., Chicago, Ill.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE-Twenty-seven cows and heifers-12 calves-Cruickshank-Young Marys, Rose of Sharon, and others. Cows mostly sired by that grand Cruickshank, Royal Prince 100645; four bulls ready for service, sired by Young Mary bull, Glendon 119371, and by Jerry 125069; latter bull is head of herd. These are a fine lot, and as I have left the farm, must sell. Will take \$50 each, cash, if the entire herd is taken soon. All are registered except calves. Theodore Saxon, 222 West Eighth Street, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE-Shorthorn bulls from 4 to 20 months old. All reds. Also, St. Bernard pups. F. H. Foster, Mitchell, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE-For sheep or cattle, a silver gray Norman stallion, pure-bred but not registered. J. D. Marshall, Walton, Kans.

BLOCKS OF THREE-Two new subscriptions for one year for \$2, and in addition, a renewal for one year free to any old subscriber who sends two new subscriptions and \$2 in one order. Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

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

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE-The pure Cruickshank bull My Lord 116593. Bred by Col. Harris, sired by Imported "Spanan Hero" 77932; dam Imported "Lady of the Meadow" vol. 30, page 615. Both from Cruickshank herd in Scotland. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

FOR SALE-Conqueror 2742, imported French Percheron stallion. Color, jet black, 16 3/4 hands high, weight, 1,700 pounds. Theodore Saxon, 222 West 8th St., Topeka, Kans.

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.

FOR SALE-Good Berkshire boar pigs; ready for service. Write W. H. S. Phillips, Carbondale, Kas.

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

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

VALUABLE HERD BOAR-Will sell or exchange for gilts. Look Me Up, by Look Me Over, out c. 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.

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. 10028. First dam Fanta No. (41634), and four dams back of her are prize-winners. F. W. Baker, Council Grove, Kans.

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

STRAWBERRIES-Irrigated plants for fall and spring setting for sale. Write for price list. H. E. GOODSELL, Tecumseh, 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. Updgraf, North Topeka, Kans.

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.

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 4 Gallopway bulls. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., Kans.

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

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

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.

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

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

NEW Process Fire Buzzer. Sells at every household. Warranted three years. Agents selling them are making barrels of money. Sample, 40 cents. Three, \$1, postpaid. NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Lincoln, Kans.

Wanted-By a promoter of experience, correspondence with owners of United States or Canadian patents, of practical utility, who are desirous of introducing to a sale or secure manufacture. Address PROMOTOR, Real Estate Board Bldg., Chicago, Ills.

In Union There Is Strength. Do you wish to be one of a Syndicate operating on the Board of Trade? I have a "SYSTEM" that is a winner. It will cost you nothing to investigate. If you have \$250.00 to invest, address, THE SYNDICATE, 1227, 155 La Salle St., Chicago, Ills.

FARMS AND LANDS. 320 acres timber and meadow, near station, Todd Co., Minn., \$1,600. 86 acres in Otter Tail Co., Minn.; lake front, timber and meadow, \$550. 86 acres, Polk Co., Minn., \$600. 160 acres, Red Lake Co., Minn., \$750. Full section, Hanson Co., N. D., black loam, near station, \$4,000. Full section, meadow and timber, Mille Lacs Co., Minn., \$4,000. Full section grazing land, Richland Co., N. D., \$1,500. TERMS ON LIST. 25 per cent cash, balance, straight 5-year mortgage, 6 per cent. SEND FOR FREE LIST LANDS; ALL COUNTIES, MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA. W. D. WASHBURN, Jr., 302 Guaranty Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS. R. E. EDMONSON, (late of Lexington, Kentucky) and Tattersalls of Chicago, Limited, now located at 208 Sheldley Building, Kansas City, Mo., offers his services as Live Stock Auctioneer. All the herd and stud books. Wire before fixing dates.

J. N. HARSHBERGER, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, LAWRENCE, KAS. Years of experience. Sales made anywhere in the United States. Terms the lowest. Write before claiming date.

W. Q. HYATT, The Old Reliable Live Stock Salesman. Sales made anywhere. Terms, \$10 for sales under \$1,000, over that amount 1 per cent and expenses. References, the best farmers and stock-raisers of the West for whom I have made sales. Write before claiming dates. Also, breeder of Poland-China hogs. Young stock for sale. Carbondale, Kans.

POULTRY. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS A SPECIALTY. I ship birds subject to approval. If not as I represent them, return birds, and money will be cheerfully refunded. Write me. O. H. CLARK, Delphos, Kans.

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.

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

DAVE RISK, Weston, Mo., LIVE STOCK ARTIST. Prices very reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE STRAY LIST. FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 2, 1899. Osage County-Wm. H. Thomas, Clerk. HEIFER-Taken up by C. H. Brechisen, in Valley Brook tp., October 12, 1899, one 4-months-old red heifer calf; valued at \$10. Morris County-M. J. Kimmel, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by H. E. Hagar, (P. O. Council Grove City), September 23, 1899, one bay horse, about sixteen hands high, left fore foot white, both hind feet white, white strip in forehead; valued at \$15. Marion County-Ira S. Sterling, Clerk. CALF-Taken up by John Young, in Colfax tp., (P. O. Ramona), October 10, 1899, one red heifer calf with white spots; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 9, 1899. Lyons County-H. E. Peach, Clerk. COW-Taken up by H. C. Gimsley in Angas City tp., October 21, 1899, one brindle cow, 12 years old, dehorned, branded "W" on left shoulder, and letter "z" underneath a "—" on left side, valued at \$20. Osage County-Wm. H. Thomas, Clerk. HEIFER-Taken up by A. Johnson, in Olivet tp., October 17, 1899, one red heifer, weight 800 pounds, right ear notched, valued at \$22.50. Barton County-M. B. Fitts, Clerk. COW-Taken up by Henry Fruit, in Liberty tp., October 6, 1899, one red cow, weight 900, white spot in face, no marks, valued at \$27.00. Lyon County-H. E. Peach, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by Frank Moore, in Emporia tp., October 23, 1899, one red steer, branded OW on left hip; valued at \$35.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 16, 1899. Lyon County-H. E. Peach, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by William Lanphelmer, in Emporia tp., one roan steer, 3 years old, upper crop in both ears, branded "A" on left hip. Graham County-R. B. Garnett, Clerk. MARE-Taken up by Frank Glenn, in Hill City tp., August 15, 1899, one iron grey mare, white spot on right hip, weight 800 pounds; valued at \$20.

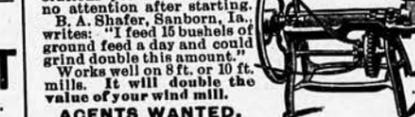
TWO BIG MILLS IN ONE. BUY THE BEST



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GOODHUE ROTARY GRINDER



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The Anti-Friction 4-Burr Mogul.



Will actually grind 60 to 80 bushels per hour. Has four burrs, nearly three feet in diameter grinding at once. Grinds four times as fast as other mills. Has no friction. All the pressure is on the grain. No gearing; no oil needed, and the lightest drafts known. The burrs are all independent and easily replaced. This mill is especially adapted to grinding ear corn, and is just what all large feeders are looking for. WE MAKE TWO SIZES OF THIS MILL, FOR TWO AND FOUR HORSES. We manufacture the largest and best line of FEED MILLS sold, including the famous IOWA MILL No. 2 for \$13.

IOWA GRINDER AND STEAMER WORKS, Waterloo, Iowa.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock. Kansas City, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 13,110; calves, 1,156; shipped Saturday, 1,890 cattle; 435 calves. The market was steady to 10c lower. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include WESTERN STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include PANHANDLE STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include SOUTHWEST STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include WESTERN COWS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include PANHANDLE COWS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include NATIVE HEIFERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include NATIVE COWS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS.

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 6,106; shipped Saturday, 334. The market was 2 1/2c to 5c lower. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various hogs.

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 2,463; shipped Saturday, 885. The market was slow and steady. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various sheep.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 26,000; best 10c, others 15c lower than Friday; cow market 5c lower; canners steady; feeders steady; heaves, \$4.25@6.50; cows, \$3.25@4.60; heifers, \$3.00@5.15; canners, \$1.75@3.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.60; Texas grass steers, \$3.15@4.00; Texas fed heaves, \$4.00@5.40; westerns, \$4.00@5.20.

Hogs—Receipts, 46,070; market 5 to 10c lower; mixed and butchers, \$3.90@4.30; good to choice heavy, \$4.00@4.20; rough heavy, \$3.80@3.90; light, \$3.90@4.15; bulk of sales, \$4.00@4.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 28,030; sheep 10c lower than Friday; lambs 10 to 15c lower than Friday; large proportion lambs; sheep steady; lambs slow at decline.

St. Louis Live Stock. St. Louis, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,007; market steady to 10c lower; beef steers, \$4.00@5.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@4.50; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.50; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.25@4.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market 5 to 10c lower; pigs and lights, \$3.90@4.00; packers, \$3.90@4.05; butchers, \$4.00@4.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,800; market steady; native muttons, \$4.00@4.25; stockers, \$2.00@3.25; lambs, \$4.50@5.50.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Table with columns: Nov. 13, Opened, High'st, Lowest, Closing. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Ribs.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Nov. 13.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 136 cars; a week ago, 112 cars; a year ago, 377 cars. Sales by sample on track:

Hard, No. 2, 6 1/4c; No. 3 hard, 5 9/16@60c; No. 4 hard, 4 3/4@57c; rejected hard, 5 1/2@55c. Soft, No. 2, nominally, 68@70c; No. 3 red, 6 1/4@66 1/2c. Spring, No. 4, 5 3/4c.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 89 cars; a week ago, 129 cars; a year ago, 37 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 28 1/2@28 3/4c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 28 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 28c; no grade, nominally 28c. White, No. 2, 28 1/2@29c; No. 3 white, nominally 28 1/2c; No. 4 white, nominally 28c.

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 11 cars; a week ago, 9 cars; a year ago, 12 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 28 1/2@28 3/4c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 28 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 28c; no grade, nominally 28c. White, No. 2, 28 1/2@29c; No. 3 white, nominally 28 1/2c; No. 4 white, nominally 28c.

Rye—No. 2, nominally 50c; No. 3, nominally 49c; No. 4, nominally 48 1/2c.

Hay—Receipts here to-day were 125 cars; a week ago, 76 cars; a year ago, 66 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$7.00@7.50; No. 1, \$6.50@7.00. Timothy, choice, \$8.50@9.00. Clover, pure, \$6.50@7.25. Alfalfa, \$7.00@8.00.

Chicago Cash Grain. Chicago, Nov. 13.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, 67@78c; No. 3 red, 65@67c; No. 2 hard winter, 62 1/2c; No. 3 hard winter, 58@60c; No. 1 northern spring, 66 1/2c; No. 2 northern spring, 65 1/2c; No. 3 northern spring, 68@65c.

Corn—Cash, No. 2, 32 1/2@31 1/2c; No. 3, 30 1/2@29 1/2c. Oats—Cash, No. 2, 22 1/2@22 1/4c; No. 3, 22 1/4@22 1/2c.

week ago, 9 cars; a year ago, 12 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, nominally 28 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 28c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 28 1/4c. White, No. 2, nominally 28c; No. 3 white, nominally 25@25 1/2c; No. 4 white, nominally 23 1/2@24c.

Rye—No. 2, nominally 50c; No. 3, nominally 49c; No. 4, nominally 48 1/2c.

Hay—Receipts here to-day were 125 cars; a week ago, 76 cars; a year ago, 66 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$7.00@7.50; No. 1, \$6.50@7.00. Timothy, choice, \$8.50@9.00. Clover, pure, \$6.50@7.25. Alfalfa, \$7.00@8.00.

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Corn—Cash, No. 2, 32 1/2@31 1/2c; No. 3, 30 1/2@29 1/2c. Oats—Cash, No. 2, 22 1/2@22 1/4c; No. 3, 22 1/4@22 1/2c.

Kansas City Produce. Kansas City, Nov. 13.—Eggs—Strictly fresh, 15c per doz.

Butter—Extra fancy separator, 22c; firsts, 20c; dairy fancy, 18c; store packed, 15c; country roll, 15@16c; packing stool, 18c.

Poultry—Hens, 5 1/4c; broilers, 8c; roosters, 15c each; ducks, 6c; geese, 5c; turkeys, hens, 6 1/4c; toms, 5 1/4c; pigeons, 60c per doz.

Vegetables—Beans, \$1.25@2.00 per bu. Hubbard squash, 60@75c per doz. Pumpkins, 35@50c per doz. Turnips, 35@40c per bu. Onions, 55@65c per bu. Peppers, 40@50c per bu. Cabbage, home grown, 50@55c per doz.

Potatoes—Home grown, 20@30c per bu.; Kaw valley, soaked, 20@25c per bu. Sweet, 40@60c per bu.

Apples—Choice to fancy, \$3.00@4.00 per bbl.; fair to choice, \$2.00@3.00 per bbl., 65c@1.00 per bu.; culls and wind falls, 25@40c per bu.

Game—Ducks, canvas back, \$4.00 per doz.; mallard, fat \$4.00, common, \$3.00@3.50 per doz.; teal, fat \$2.25, thin \$1.50@2.00, mixed \$1.25@1.50; red heads, \$2.50; plover, \$1.00; frogs, 35c@1.00. Rabbits, jack 75c@1.00, cottontails 60@75c. Squirrels, 60@75c.

McINTOSH & PETERS COMMISSION CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants. Rooms 252-3-4 Exchange Building. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Correspondence and Consignments Solicited. Market reports furnished to FEEDERS and SHIPPERS. REFERENCES: National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo. Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Kans. Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kans. Telephone 164 Security Bank, Eskridge, Kans. Hickory.

PETALUMA INCUBATOR. JUST AS NATURAL as the old hen and a good deal more reliable. Doesn't break its eggs or make its chicks lousy. Doesn't stay off the nest and allow the eggs to chill but hatches every egg that can be hatched.

ONLY \$5.00. For this first-class cooker and water heater, just the thing for cooking feed for stock, pigs or poultry and for heating water for scalding hogs. Burns wood only.

The Farmer's Feed Cooker. Made of best cast iron with No. 22 galvanized steel boiler, and holds 50 to 100 lbs. We make larger cookers and will quote prices on application. Send for free circulars. Reliable Inc. & Bldr. Co. Box 62, Quincy, Ill.

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TAKE THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY TO... OMAHA... WHERE... DIRECT CONNECTION IS MADE WITH THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RY.

NOTE NEW SCHEDULE: Lv. Kansas City..... 9:15 p. m. via Mo. Pac. Ry. " Leavenworth..... 10:17 p. m. " St. Joseph..... 8:05 p. m. " Atchison..... 11:10 p. m. Ar. Omaha..... 5:50 a. m. Lv. Omaha..... 6:10 a. m. via C., St. P., M. & O. Ar. St. Paul..... 8:50 p. m.

ELEGANT EQUIPMENT AND QUICK TIME... Try the New Fast Line. SEE NEAREST MISSOURI PACIFIC AGENT FOR TICKETS, SLEEPING CAR ACCOMMODATIONS, ETC.... H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A., ST. LOUIS.

CANNON'S Dead Shot for HOG CHOLERA. Guaranteed to Cure and Prevent Cholera in Hogs and Fowls or money refunded. The only Remedy that has stood the test for seven years. Agents wanted. Write for circulars and testimonials. All Dealers. 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

"PASTEUR" BLACK LEG VACCINE.

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

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

The Kansas City Stock Yards. FINEST EQUIPPED, MOST MODERN AND BEST FACILITIES.

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

Twenty-Two Railroads Center at these Yards. Largest Stocker and Feeder Market in the World. Buyers From the.....

ARMOUR PACKING COMPANY, SWIFT AND COMPANY, SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER CO., JACOB DOLD PACKING COMPANY, GEO. FOWLER, SON & CO., Ltd., CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY. Principal Buyers for Export and Domestic Markets in Constant Attendance.

Table with columns: Official Receipts for 1898, Cattle and Calves, Hogs, Sheep. Rows include gold in Kansas City 1898.

C. F. MORSE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Mgr. EUGENE RUST, Traffic Manager.

Sunny Slope Herefords.

100 HEAD FOR SALE. CONSISTING OF 32 BULLS, from 12 to 18 months old, 21 2-year-old HEIFERS, the get of Wild Tom 51292, Kodax of Rockland 40731 and Stone Mason 13th 42897, and bred to such bulls as Wild Tom, Archibald V 54433, 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.

The Weavergrace Past is Sealed With the Approval Of America's Stockmen. The Weavergrace Future Promises A Record Excelling All Previous Achievements.

The Weavergrace present will bear the closest investigation and comparison. No Hereford is too good for Weavergrace. Neither time, labor, money nor any other factor within our reach will be spared in an open, honest, energetic effort to make the WEAVERGRACE HEREFORDS the best herd of beef cattle in the world. Nothing from the herd offered privately. All reserved for annual spring auction. Three hundred and sixty-four days of the year devoted to the general Hereford interests, one day to the sale of the Weavergrace Herefords. I have an Unrivaled List of registered Herefords (both sexes) and of grade Hereford steers and fem ales 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 colorotype reproduction (16x22) of an oil painting of Corrector, free to all who will frame it.

The Poultry Yard

Coming Poultry Shows.

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

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

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

Associated Fanciers of the Arkansas Valley—Mrs. H. P. Swerdfeiger, secretary; W. S. Russel, of Iowa, Judge, Wichita, January 1-6, 1900.

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

Butler County Fancy Poultry and Pet Stock Association—John C. Hoyt, secretary; J. C. Snyder, judge, Eldorado, Kans., December 26-30, 1899.

THE CAUSE OF ROUP.

If one takes ordinary precautions, sickness among fowls need never be known, or, at the worst, be but slight. Common sense is a better teacher than books.

The most common and prevailing disease is roup. Roup is troublesome, annoying and dangerous, but one need not have roup in a flock, if due precautions are observed, says the Country Gentleman. Roup comes from a cold, but fowls should not be allowed to catch cold. When they were allowed to roost out of doors in trees or wherever a natural shelter could be found, there were but few cases of roup. Fowls do not catch cold by roosting outdoors in either dry or damp air. This is easily understood. They roost as high as they can go, which means they get as far away from the damp ground as possible; hence their roosting place is comparatively dry, and they are surrounded simply by either dry or damp air, the latter, of course, if it rains, and neither ever killed a fowl. They are not roosting and sleeping in any draft, and here lies the secret of the whole cause of fowls catching cold, and that is by sleeping in drafty sheds or houses.

A human being can not sleep in a draft without catching cold; why should we expect a fowl to do it? If the roosting shed or house is open back and front or on both sides, with the fowls in the middle, they are in a direct draft. If a little pin-hole is near their head and the cold air blows on them all night, they will have a cold in the morning. Better have the whole front of the shed wide open than a little drafty pin-hole.

SYMPTOMS OF ROUP.

Among the first symptoms of roup is a watery discharge from the eyes and nostrils and a slight redness around the eyes, with a swollen appearance. If this symptom is taken care of at once, a case of roup will generally be checked. If let run, the eyes will begin to swell and the bird begins to droop and refuse food. Frequently the bird opens its beak to breathe, which denotes a throat affection. A wheezing sound is emitted, and then one may know that roup is well developed.

TREATMENT.

The sick fowl should immediately be separated from the flock and treated. A 5-cent oil-can, filled with camphorated oil, can be used to clean out the nostrils and to anoint the swollen eyes. The nostrils should be kept free from the discharge. The throat should be sprayed with burnt alum, powdered, dissolved in water. A 5-cent oil-can will be found convenient for this also. The bird's system will need toning up, and a one-grain quinine pill given three times a day (in bad cases double the dose) will help to act as a stimulant. This is a simple and in many cases an effective cure for roup. If, on the other hand, the disease has progressed too far, it is very difficult to cure it, unless very strong medicines are used, and then the fowl seldom regains its former robust health.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

It is much better to prevent roup or any other disease, by taking early precautions, than it is to trust to luck to cure a bird or a flock. Roup birds, even if cured, are dangerous to breed from; hence all the more reason for trying to keep the flock healthy. The inexperienced frequently invite roup by doing stupid things—for example, by closing a house up tight at night in winter when the weather is very cold and letting it remain closed all the next day. This creates a moisture which generates a dampness, and the whole house will feel like a vault. The dampness which fills the house at night, and which usually comes from the fowls' breath, can easily be dispelled in the daytime by opening all the windows wide. Nothing will dispel dampness so quickly as fresh air, especially if it be dry. It must be remembered also that

fresh air never made a fowl sick yet, and it matters not how cold the outside temperature may be, it will benefit your fowls.

Again, fowls out of condition, overfed, or overfat naturally, contract disease much more readily than those in perfect health. Many times a rousy fowl is found to be a fat one. If fowls are let run free, they can be given a liberal amount of food; the exercise will work it off and prevent fattening.

If your houses are kept clean and free from lice and your fowls are given plenty of fresh air without drafts, there will be but little sickness and the dreaded roup will be unknown.

How to Clean the Poultry-House.

Cold weather is approaching and fowls that have been roosting out of doors and in odd places should now be taught to go to the poultry-house. But before this is done the house should have a thorough cleaning. Nothing does so much harm and causes such loss as the parasites that abound in many poultry-houses. Remove all perches and nests and burn the fillings of the nests. Give the roosts and nests a thorough good coating of coal-oil, and if desired burn it off. Clean out the hen-house, then give it a good coating of white-wash with carbolic acid in it. This will make the walls light and destroy pests. The floor and ceiling should be white-washed as well as the walls. If there are many cracks and crevices in the walls it may be advisable to fumigate the place by burning sulphur. If the walls were whitewashed only recently, it might do now to wash the walls with a strong carbolic wash and then a few days later fumigate the place. When thoroughly clean, return roosts and nests and put new filling in the nest boxes. Keep a supply of nice dry earth for a dust bath, and the hens will keep themselves pretty free of lice during the winter.

How to Fumigate a Poultry-House.

The poultry-keeper who whitewashes his hen-house four times a year need have no fear of it becoming infested with insect vermin, nor will it be necessary for him to fumigate it, as there will be no object in doing so, since there will be no insect life to destroy. But the owner of a poultry-house that needs fumigation should set about it in the following way: Remove all nests, perches, and everything that is portable. Put a pound of sulphur in an iron pan with some burning coals, in the middle of the house. Then close up the doors, windows, and all other openings, and let them remain so for two or three hours. Afterward paint the roosts and nest boxes thoroughly with coal tar, and whitewash the house both inside and out with lime. A spraying-pump is very useful to get the lime-wash into the crevices in the roosts and walls, and it is beneficial to add some carbolic acid to the lime-wash. Once a house is thoroughly freed from vermin it is easy to keep it so by attending to it regularly and taking the precautionary measure of frequent lime-washing.

Poultry Notes.

Prepare for winter in this month. Examine carefully roofs and windows, and make necessary repairs. Whitewash inside of coops thoroughly, adding an ounce of carbolic acid to each pail of wash.

Kerosene roosts, upper and under side.

Gather road-dust or dry sand; fill dust boxes, and put a layer of sand in the bottom of each nest box. House a quantity of dust or sand for winter, sufficient to last until spring. This is of far greater importance than most people have any idea of. Health, comfort, and profit are all greatly increased by it.

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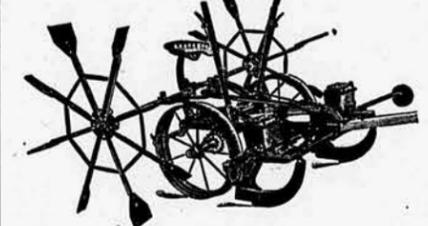
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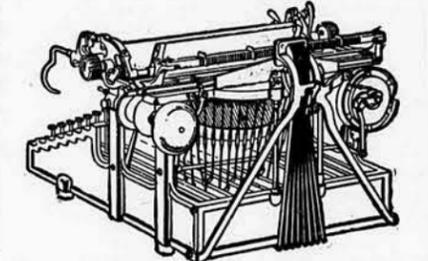
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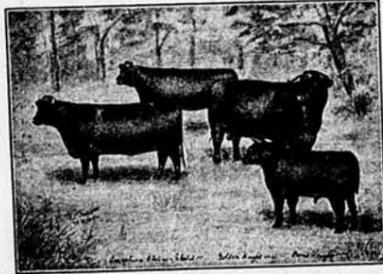
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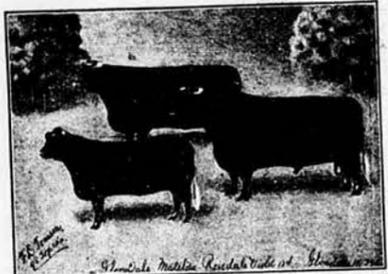


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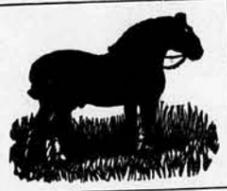


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