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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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SWINE.

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

TAMWORTH HOGS. (Bacon type.) C. F. ARMSTRONG, Clyde, Kans. . .

D. TROTT, ABILENE, KAN., famous Duroc-Jersey and Poland-Chinas.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS—Registered Stock. Send for catalogue of my Closing-out Sale, November 29, 1899.
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Breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine and Silver-Laced Wyandotte chickens.

KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS—Will sell U. S. Tecumseh 20368, he by old Black U. S. 4208, and a few of his gilts bred to Black Chieftain. Inspection preferred to description. Also two nice fall boars. Address **F. P. MAGUIRE**, Haven, Kans.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Chief I Know and Hadley Jr. strains.
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CRESCENT HERD POLAND-CHINAS. Ten bred sows for sale. Come or write.
SAM W. HILL, Hutchinson, Kansas.

D. L. BUTTON, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of Improved Chester Whites. Stock for sale. Farm 2 miles northwest of Reform School.

RIVERDALE HERD of Chester White swine and Light Brahma poultry. **J. T. LAWTON**, BURTON, KAN., proprietor. All stock guaranteed. I can also ship from Topeka, my former place.

BASSETT BROS., Burlingame, Kans., **POLAND-CHINAS.** A few good boars for sale, sired by Hadley Model 2d No. 19827 S. Dam, Extra Black U. S. 52605. Correspondence solicited.

Queen City Hog and Poultry Farm 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 Cheaters—to close out herd by end of the year. Correspondence or inspection invited. Mention Kansas Farmer.
O. 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.

SANTA FE SPRING HERD. BLACK QUEEN'S CHIEF and HADLEY U. S. at its head. Carefully selected sows by Chief Tecumseh 2d, Hadley Jr., Combination F. F. and Mambrino Chief. Only choicest individuals allowed to leave our pens. Young stock for sale. See our herd. Five minutes' walk from depot.
F. B. LINN & SON, Leneza, Kans.

SPRING GROVE POLAND-CHINAS. Growthy, strong-boned pigs. Tecumseh, U. S. Model, and Darknes families. Herd boars, Moorish King 25513 O., Tecumseh I Am 21595, and Darknes U. S., and Darknes 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 42867, he by Black Joe out of Betty Risk, and are out of such sows as B nner's Pride (103705), Worldbeater Beauty (9484), Black Bessie (104224), and Darknes 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. KILGOUR & SONS, Farm one mile north of Ottawa, Kans.

THE WILKES QUALITY HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Thos. Symms, Prop., Hutchinson, Kas. Herd boars, Darknes 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 HERD... 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. 33521 O. Dam Nina One Price 81852 O., she by old One Price 18339 O. He is a good individual and sure breeder; no better bred boar anywhere. Two boars of spring farrow, sired by Priceless 80169 O. by One Price and out of Nellie One Price 81796 O. by One Price. Write for prices and description.
O. 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.

RIDGEVIEW FARM HERD OF BERKSHIRES 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.
MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kans.

BARGAINS IN... POLAND-CHINAS Nine extra good gilts, weighing 175 to 200 pounds, sired by Hadley I Know 21402, dams Look Me Over, U. S. Chief and Wilkes blood. Also two good yearling sows, registered; weigh about 350 pounds, in breeding condition; have raised two litters each this year. Will make special price to immediate buyers, and guarantee them as represented. A few good boars yet.
W. B. VAN HORN, Lawrence Kans.

SWINE.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. **KAW VALLEY SWINE CO** Kansas City, Kansas. Sims Station.

IF YOU WANT DUROCS GET THE BEST. E. L. YOUNG, breeder of Registered DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Bayneville, Sedgwick County, 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.

CATTLE.

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

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

MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS. FOR SALE: My herd bull, 20th Earl of Valley Grove 123381. 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 Nokubi 127151, by Godwin, the sire at Linwood, heads our herd. Address **WILLIAMS BROS.**, Bonita, Kans.

BREED THE HORNS OFF By using a Red Polled bull.

CHAS. FOSTER & SON, ELDRADO, KAN. Breeders of Red Polled cattle. Herd headed by Powerful 4582. 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.

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

SPRING VALLEY HEREFORDS **KLONDIKE 42001** at head of herd. Correspondence or inspection invited.
ALBERT DILLON, HOPE, KANS.

HEREFORD PARK HEREFORDS Established 1884.
Sires in Service: Shadeland Dean 51364 and Oakwood Hesiod 3d 87527.
Fifty breeding cows in herd.
C. B. SMITH, Fayette, Mo.

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, 311 Mass. Bldg. Kansas City, Mo. **J. B. LOWE**, Blue Springs, Mo.

ROCKY HILL SHORTHORNS Waterloo Duke of Hazelhurst 11th 130723 and the Linwood Golden Drop bull, Golden Victor Jr. 137376, 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.

CURTICE HEREFORDS Herd numbers 100 head of the best strains and combination of strains of breeding that has made Herefords famous. Herd foundation stock a specialty. For Sale:—Five cows and 10 heifers. Address
J. M. CURTICE, 603 American Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.

BELVOIR HERD HEREFORDS OF THE VERY BEST BREEDING. Herd bulls: Princeps 66683, Ben Butler 54079, and McKinley 68226. 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, Lavender King 4th 108682, from J. H. Potts & Sons' young herd of World's Fair prize-winners, and Gloster Vol. 44. Visit our herd.
D. K. KELLERMAN & SON, Mound City, Linn Co., Kans. Vineyard Farm one and a half miles north of Missouri Pacific depot.

SUNFLOWER HERD Scotch and Scotch-topped **SHORT-HORN CATTLE. POLAND-CHINA SWINE.** Herd bulls, Sir Knight 124403 and Violet Victor 187574. Herd boars, Black U. S. 2d 22582 S., and L's Sensation 2d 18805. Representative stock for sale. Address **ANDEW PRINGLE**, Wabunsee Co. Harveyville, Kansas.

Agricultural Matters.

RELATION BETWEEN THE COUNTRY AND THE TOWN.

D. TROTT, ABILENE, KANS.

Speaking in a general way, the relation between the country and town—from a business standpoint—is so close that one can not exist nowadays without the other. From a social standpoint the relation is very distant, indeed—perhaps no closer than forty-second cousin. Town people want all the country trade they can get in exchange for what they have to dispose of, and sometimes, in order to induce country people to deal with them, will make false representations about their own goods, as well as about their competitor's goods. False dealing, cunning, sharp devices are all wrong, and we often wonder why there is so much of it in the world. I suppose people generally act and do according to their make-up. There is a great desire in the world to gain wealth, and many are not particular about how they get it, as long as it can be brought their way. In a deal they only think of themselves. If they get the best of the bargain so much the better, no matter about the other fellow. All are entitled to a fair share of the world's goods if an honest endeavor is put forth to get it—value for value in all dealings should be the motto. Let one produce food to develop and sustain the body, another produce clothing to cover and comfort the body, another educate to develop and enlarge the mind, and still another produce plans to relieve the mind from the worries and care of life, to give variety and spice to life, for without a change of thought the mind will fall. Whatever the production may be, all are entitled to the full value of the same. But what do we find? Let me give a few examples: I knew a doctor once who was called to the country to set a broken bone for a farmer's son. He also made a few visits to see how the young man was getting along, and in the end presented his bill for payment. It was such a large bill and the cash being rather low the farmer gave his note at a very high interest for a short time and gave a mortgage on his farm as security. When the note became due payment was demanded. A few days of grace were asked; none would be given. The mortgage was foreclosed and the doctor took the farm for a few professional visits. These people were made poor and the doctor got their home. Said farm is worth to-day perhaps \$10,000. The said doctor became wealthy through such practice and in the end he almost despised those whom he had robbed. He is dead now and gone where he will have lots of company, where all who cheated their fellows are constantly going to receive their just reward. Man's deeds count for more than his belief. My way of thinking is this doctor thought himself much above the country people and looked down on them. Many of the town people do likewise. Sometimes a politician will become much related to a country voter all at once when he wants his vote. He will even invite the voter to his house to take dinner, thinking he may induce the voter to cast his vote in his favor, but after election the relation has disappeared. The politician does not know said voter, never saw him. Perhaps he will try to become related after awhile again when voting time returns. Relation! Why some town people, about fruit time, will all at once remember their country cousins and get a great desire to visit them. They go and perhaps take the whole family, and, oh so friendly. It is "dear me, what a nice place you have, John, and such nice fruit, too. We are so fond of fruit." They will load up both inside and out with the best to be found on the table and on the trees, go home and forget all about their country cousin. If country cousin should call on town cousin they would be shown to the kitchen or, perhaps, Miss So and So wouldn't be at home. They may try to renew the relations again next season. Town people speak very disrespectfully of country folks, such as Old Furrows, John Farmer, Old Hayseed, Mr. and Mrs. Sorghum and daughter. Country people call town people cheats and stuck-ups. Some country cousins will take eggs to town which, when opened, will be found to contain a spring chicken—chickens are of more value than eggs. Leeks are taken to town for town people to taste before tasting country butter—country butter is so nice after tasting country leeks. There is not much relation between country people themselves sometimes. Farmers will often favor one another by charging one another more than the market price for what they have to sell. A certain farmer was hauling corn to market which was

twenty miles distant. He could make but one trip a day. A brother farmer who lived half way between this farmer and town wanted to buy corn. He asked said farmer how much he was getting for the corn. The answer was 22 cents a bushel. "How much will you charge me?" he was asked. "If you sell it to me you can haul two loads a day." The answer was 24 cents a bushel, nothing less, and the bargain was made at that. Said farmer hauled one load before dinner, was invited to dinner, his team was also fed, and he brought another load after dinner. He could only take 1 load to town at 22 cents a bushel and furnish his own feed for his team and also pay for his own dinner. He took two loads a day to his brother farmer, got his team fed and his own dinner for nothing, and then charged 2 cents a bushel more for his corn. Let some one figure this and see how much he got from his brother farmer more than he could get from town for 1,000 bushels. Perhaps his good company was worth it. Such cases happen every day. Relations? Not much. Perhaps this is enough on this line. How it can be remedied may be hard to answer. Perhaps if the struggle for life were less severe, class distinction less marked, fewer millionaires, and less poverty, there would be found a noble heart under every ragged coat. Perhaps, if we understood that it is not all of life to live, and that we are not the only ones, and that others have feelings and rights as well as ourselves, that dollars are not the chief end of life—perhaps, if we could understand life better and know more of one another, the knowledge would destroy some of the selfishness found in the human heart. If people would study more of the Golden Rule, get more acquainted with one another, strive for a higher education, town people would learn that country people know more than they appear to know. Country people would think town people not so much stuck up after all. When people learn that all dealings with one another can be done so that each can be benefited in the deal they may think more of each other and not try so hard to get the best of the bargain. Work on these lines and by and by the relation between the country and town and between one another will be less strained and become much closer, which is greatly to be desired.

Methods of Disseminating New Varieties of Wheat.

The work of originating new varieties of seeds after plans mentioned in last week's KANSAS FARMER brings out a new element in seed distribution. There is needed a method of retaining the identity of varieties which resemble their parent varieties in appearance, differing only in yield and quality of grain. Since their identity can not be retained by botanical description, it must be done historically. The seller or purchaser of the seeds of a given variety needs a means of tracing the seed back to its source.

In sending out kinds of plants which have not been broken up into varieties or sub-varieties similar in appearance, as timothy or orchard-grass, the seeds may quite properly be sent out under their specific names. With our new Fife and Blue Stem wheats, or with most of our newly-originated varieties of bromus or timothy, this would lead to a confusion of names and stocks of the seed. The original variety might easily be passed off for the new and better yielding kinds.

In case of open fertilized plants like corn, timothy, Bromo grass, or millet, small samples sent from the station would often be planted beside fields of common stocks of the same kind of plants. This would result in cross-breeding, and the improved characters of the new varieties would be modified by the more prepotent race characters of the common kinds, and the improved characters would thus be nearly destroyed.

The plan we have devised for the distribution of our promising varieties is outlined as follows: Several men in each county, preferably graduates of the school of agriculture, are encouraged to become growers of certified seeds of field crops. Men are chosen who have good land, and who rotate their crops in a manner to give the best possible conditions for seed-growing. Those who keep live stock that they may grow a goodly proportion of crops which enrich the farm and clean the land of weeds, who are businesslike in their dealings, and who have the confidence of their neighbors, are desirable seed-growers.

Arrangements are made with these farmers to grow seeds of varieties which the State experiment station has tested until it is assured that they will succeed in the counties to which they are sent. It seems wise to send out comparatively few varieties, and to do all

the preliminary testing at University Farm and at the sub-station farms. The seeds are to be sold in some quantity, usually in bushel or bag lots, that each seed-grower or farmer may grow them in fields rather than in small patches, and the station desires that modest but remunerative prices be asked and given for these certified seeds.

It is believed that under this plan each new variety will be more rapidly multiplied, if it proves valuable, than if the station were to break the first lot of seeds up into small packages and send them out free of cost. Paying a reasonable price for a new variety of grain, thus well vouched for, would cause the new owner to take an interest in it. A small profit, say 25 cents per bushel on seed wheat, would repay the seed-grower for his extra work in growing, caring for and cleaning seeds for sale to the other farmers in the county. The farmers securing these new varieties from our seed-growers could make a small margin of profit by selling these certified seeds to still other neighbors. It seems practicable for the station to supply blank certificates with descriptions which growers could sign and give with each quantity of seed sold, thus "certifying" it to be the variety described on the certificate. To avoid errors, seed-growers could occasionally submit specimens of the plants and seeds to the experiment station for comparison with the original sample. Those purchasing direct from the experiment station might be required to send samples to the station to be filed as a record of the fact of their having received the variety intended for them. Seed firms within the State should be aided to secure stocks of the new varieties that they might also propagate them for sale. We have no other agency so efficiently organized for distributing useful seeds, and their full cooperation is desirable. Their facilities for advertising a new stock of seeds are superior to any other medium, and the financial interest of the seed companies would cause them to procure these well-tested varieties and advertise them for sale. Seedsmen and nurserymen properly argue that each firm can not afford to test all the new varieties. Instead of so many experimental grounds, the experiment station, with its better equipment, can do the larger part of the work. Likewise the station can best originate or secure and thoroughly test, and finally certify to the value of seeds of field crops, and thus insure good stocks for the farmers and a more satisfactory business to the seed merchant.

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

that this sample has been kept free from admixture with other varieties of wheat.
.....
Agriculturist.
St. Anthony Park, Minn.,
....., 1899.

Fencing.
By F. H. Brown, read before Cowley County Farmers Institute, December 29, 1897.

FIRST, THE IMPORTANCE.
It enables us to handle our stock to so much better advantage than we could do without it. When I think back over the years that myself and many of my neighbors tried to farm and raise stock without the farm being fenced, I wonder how we got along. It seems to me that if I had borrowed money to fence the farm ten years ago it would have been the most profitable investment I could have made. I presume we will be advised during our institute to try to farm without going in debt, but it seems to me that fencing is so necessary to successful farming, that if going into debt were ever justifiable it would be in order to fence the farm.

THE ECONOMY.
We are enabled to save so much that otherwise is likely to go to waste. If I estimate that I have lost from six weeks to two months each year of good fall pasture, for sixteen out of the seventeen years that I have lived in Kansas, am I estimating it too high? I ask you. If I am not too high, and I believe I do not overestimate it, it will surprise any of us if we undertake to estimate the value of it. Two months is one-sixth of the year, and if we who have not fenced up have lost one-sixth of each year's feed so long, do you not think that would have paid for a good fence, and a royal interest on the investment, be-

TABLE LI.—Minnesota No. 163 Compared With Best Fife and Blue-Stem Wheats.

Minnesota No.	Name of Variety.	Yields at							Total.	Average.	
		University Farm, 1895.	University Farm, 1896.	University Farm, 1897.	University Farm, 1898.	North Dakota, 1898.	South Dakota, 1898.	N. E. Farm, 1898.			
66	Power's Fife.....	26.3	21.4	17.4	24.0	32.0	17.4	20.7	7.0	166.2	20.8
146	Bolton's Blue-Stem.....	35.3	25.1	21.5	22.5	35.3	17.3	19.3	6.3	182.6	22.8
163	A New Variety.....	42.7	23.0	19.9	25.0	37.2	15.4	14.7	8.0	185.9	23.2
66	Power's Fife.....	26.3	21.4	17.4	24.0	Yields at			89.1	22.3	
146	Bolton's Blue-Stem.....	35.3	25.1	21.5	22.5	University Farm			104.4	26.1	
163	A New Variety.....	42.7	23.0	19.9	25.0	only.			110.6	27.7	

A blank certificate is used by the station in selling seeds to its list of recommended farmers who have been chosen to assist in the introduction of new varieties. It is designed to supply these men with a number of these blank certificates, which they in like manner may fill out to go with the wheat to farmers to whom they in turn sell the seed of varieties supplied to them by the station. The circular briefly states whatever is known of the origin, the method of breeding, the general character of the plant, the comparative yield, the grade, the milling qualities and other facts which may be known about the variety. A circular prepared to accompany Minn. No. 163 wheat, a few hundred bushels of which is being distributed for planting in 1899, contains the table LI., comparing the yields of that wheat with our best collected Fife and best collected Blue Stem wheats. The following form of blank certificate is also attached to this circular, and is properly filled out for those purchasing this wheat:

CERTIFICATE OF MINNESOTA NO. 163 WHEAT.

I hereby certify that the seed wheat sold by me and marked order No. on this day of the month of in the year to County, Minnesota, was originated and raised by the State experiment station, and is being disseminated under the name of Minnesota No. 163, as described in the circular attached thereto; and

sides? And yet, neither I nor any of my neighbors that I know of are fenced so as to utilize what we raise on the farm to the best advantage, nor will we be till we have our fields enclosed so that we can turn our hogs in our grain fields after harvest.

The economy will not alone be in saving our grain, but in the health of our hogs also it will be an advantage over keeping them in a dry pen on dry feed the greater part of their lives. The up-to-date farmer of the future will probably have to look after these little items of economy or get left, for he must learn that the railroad company, the home buyer, the commission merchant, the shipper and packer, the grocer, the poultry-dealer, and others too numerous to mention seldom fail to get their share of what the farm produces, be that much or little.

Some would ask, what kind of fence would you have? That is for you to decide for yourself. When I look around me I observe there is no new, or very little if any, new hedge fences being set. That would indicate that it takes too long a time and too much work to get them, and too few of them are sufficiently good to be a success when they are made. I suppose the barbed wire fence is the nearest up to western enterprise on account of our being able to build it so quickly, and yet it is very unsatisfactory on account of the damage it does our stock. I presume the fence

of the future will be some kind of woven wire with a substantial metal anchor post for the corners.

THE PLEASURE.

I feel that it will add much to the pleasure of farm life, when we are able to have our fences so that we can turn our stock in our own enclosures, and feel that they are not likely to molest our neighbors or ourselves. Then it will be both pleasant and profitable to grow and handle them.

Farm Notes.

Shelter sheep from cold rains.
Do not allow manure to accumulate in the stables.
Sheep as much as any other stock require dry bedding.
As the roads get bad the loads should be made lighter.
Old stock of any kind decrease in value as they become older.
The most profitable stock to feed is young, thrifty, growing animals.
It is a safe rule on very cold days to increase the grain rations.
It is a loss not to feed sufficient to maintain a good thrifty condition.
Young animals are easily kept thrifty if they are well sheltered.
Whether feeding two or three times a day be sure to feed regularly.
From this time on it is best to send poultry to market well dressed.
A bad storm may come now at any time. Be fully ready for it.
One advantage with broad tires is that in hauling they do not cut down so deep.
A good, well-protected feed lot will be found quite a convenience in winter.
All of the fattening stock possible should be marketed this month.
Late fall plowing helps materially in destroying the white grub.
Some advise harrowing down smooth fall or early winter plowed land.
It is cheaper to kill and cure sufficient meat now than to buy next spring or summer.
As soon as the ground freezes hard apply more covering to the fruit and vegetable pits.
Feed so as to make the most out of the feed, as well as the most out of the stock.
It is not the amount the stock sell for, but the amount of profit derived that counts to the farmer.
After an animal is reasonably well fattened lighter feeding usually becomes less profitable.
A lot of stock uniform as to size, color, weight, and form will bring better prices than a mixed lot.
During the winter is one of the best times to haul brush, old straw, or bagasse and fill up washes or gullies.
It is generally those farmers who need the education the least who attend the farmers' institutes in the largest numbers.
Now is one of the best times to haul out and apply manure on the meadows, and manuring the meadows is one of the best plans of keeping up the fertility.
The team that is expected to do the hauling during the winter should be well shod, and should have good blankets to protect them at any time they may be left standing in the cold.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Mo.

Farmers' Institutes.

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

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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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

INFECTIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE.

PRESS BULLETIN, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

The term abortion means the expulsion of the offspring before it can live outside of the womb. The expulsion of the offspring after it is capable of an independent existence and before the full time of pregnancy is up is called premature parturition.

Isolated cases of abortion occur here and there, and their causes are almost as numerous as the cases of abortion. Injuries, catching cold, general disease, improper diet, certain drugs, excessive inbreeding, etc., may be mentioned as prominent causes.

Sometimes abortion occurs in dairy herds in the manner of a plague; many or all animals in a stable may be affected and none of the above class of causes can be observed to have acted. This is infectious abortion and is caused by a specific organism or group of organisms. The disease is transmitted from animal to animal by direct contact. The genital organs of the male or female, walls, posts, bedding, or any other object which is in easy reach and is likely to come in contact with these regions, may act as carriers of the contagion and thus aid in spreading the disease.

SYMPTOMS.

Since we can not hope to check the progress of a case of contagious abortion, once infection having taken place, the premonitory symptoms will not be mentioned.

The symptoms of the act of abortion are plain enough in most cases not to need discussion. During the first three months of pregnancy, however, the abortion may take place and never be suspected if the small fetus is not found. Soiling of the tail with mucous, blood, etc., will then indicate what has taken place. Sometimes the udder becomes tense, and frequently milk is secreted.

TREATMENT.

The best treatment, which unfortunately can not always be resorted to, consists in the complete separation of all pregnant animals from the rest. Immediately after delivery (whether normal parturition or abortion) remove the afterbirth and burn it. Burn all the litter with which it or any of the fluids have come in contact. Disinfect the animal's stall with 5 per cent solutions of carbolic acid, and irrigate the vagina and uterus with a 1 per cent solution of creolin twice daily until all unnatural discharges cease.

For irrigation, use a large funnel to which is attached a 1/2-inch rubber tube five feet long and with a smooth, hard rubber nozzle 6 to 8 inches long at its end. Fill the funnel and tube with the liquid, insert the nozzle and regulate the pressure of the liquid by raising or lowering the tube.

In addition to this, wash the region of the external genital organs of all pregnant cows every day with a 3 to 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or a one-tenth of 1 per cent solution of bichloride of mercury. Disinfect the entire stable twice a week with a similar solution. Internal applications of 30 drops of carbolic acid dissolved in a pint of water and given as a drench every other day to the pregnant animals is recommended as successful in some cases.

Finally, burn all suspicious manure, avoid contact with infected animals and breed to males from herds known to be free from the disease; but never breed to such a male without previously disinfecting the genital organs of the female by injecting gently, into the vagina a few quarts of a 1 per cent solution of creolin. By following these directions minutely we can hope to control the disease in the course of a year.

If aborting cows are not of special value as milkers, or for other purposes, fatten them for beef.

The Mallein Test for Glanders.

J. P. FOSTER, ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

This test for glanders is one that the best authorities are at great variance upon, as regards its exact value as a means of diagnosis. There may be something of interest in the following account of my limited experience with this test: In July, 1898, I accompanied Dr. Elliott, State veterinarian of South Dakota to the farm of Lewis Larson, in Walworth County, South Dakota, where he was called to inspect a mule said to

be affected with glanders. The animal prove to be glandered, was destroyed and the carcass burned. On June 4 of this year Mr. Larson (the owner of the mule destroyed nearly a year previously) brought a sorrel mare to me with the following symptoms:

Discharge from left nostril and left eye; left submaxillary lymphatic gland indurated and adherent to the submaxilla; staring coat, and an unthrifty appearance generally. I did not inspect the Schneiderian membrane because I did not care to run the risk of infection, as I had an open wound on my hand at the time. I applied the mallein test and got a reaction of 3.6°, which condemned the animal and she was destroyed.

About three weeks after this happened Mr. Larson came to town and requested the county board of health to test the balance of his horses, and I was deputized to go to his place on July 6 and apply the tests. On arriving at the farm I found 9 head of horses, and upon examination I found them all to be in what I consider nice condition for farm horses after a hard siege of spring work. They were running in the pasture and none of them exhibited a single one of the external symptoms of glanders and all appeared to be in perfect health. The owner stated that in February he lost 2 head of horses under rather peculiar circumstances and from his description of the symptoms they presented, there is little doubt but that they succumbed to acute glanders, which acute form was superinduced by their having been exposed in a cold rain-storm a short time previous to their death. I began taking the temperature of the 9 head early in the forenoon and took each horse's temperature every three hours during the day. They averaged from 99° to 101°. At 9 p. m. I gave each horse a subcutaneous injection of 2 1/2 cubic centimeters of mallein solution. The place chosen for the inoculation was the left side of the neck at about its middle both vertically and horizontally. The hair was clipped away at this point corresponding to about the size of a silver dollar and the spot rendered antiseptic with a solution of creolin. The needle was sterilized each time after using. The horses were left in the pasture during the night and the next morning it was plain to see, even before the thermometer was brought into use, which ones had reacted. Five of them were feeding in the usual manner, while 4 of them stood apart by themselves at different points in the field and presented a decidedly dejected appearance; they refused to eat, and although the weather was warm they had occasional rigors; 2 of them were so stiff that they moved about with the greatest difficulty, and then only after considerable urging. The hair on all of these stood at right angles to their bodies and the swellings at points of inoculation varied from 8 to 12 inches in diameter at the bases. The temperature was considerably raised at 6 a. m., and at 10 a. m. 2 of them had a reaction of 3.8° each, and the other 2 had reactions of 4.2° and 4.6°, at which points they remained until late in the afternoon.

At the owner's request I shot the 4 head that reacted while they were tied to their mangers in the stable, after which the barn, which was built of logs, was piled full of hay and flax-straw and burned, together with the carcasses of the dead horses. I will say in regard to the 5 head that did not react, that I reapplied the test the last of September, at which time they still failed to react.

The owner told me that the 4 head that I shot had been the stall companions of each other during the previous winter, as well as having been more or less in contact with the other 3 head spoken of that died of glanders earlier in the season.

Range Horses Decreasing.

The range horse is passing away. His tribe is not increasing in spite of the fact that he now finds a market whereas a few years ago he was practically worthless. During the depression range horses could not be sold for enough to pay for their transportation from breeder to buyer, and there was no encouragement for the former to increase or improve his herds. Many were killed for hides and flesh, and many perished through lack of feed, the sheep and cattle having invaded their grazing grounds and eaten up their forage. On the whole there was no material progress either in numbers or quality during these years. Now range horses are again finding an outlet; but the other products of the range are so profitable that the horse industry is not gaining ground. Beef and wool and mutton are engaging the attention of ranchmen. Ranches and pastures that were deserted a few years ago except by the wild horses are being occupied by the sheep

"Uneasy Lies the Head

That Wears a Crown."

But such are not the only uneasy heads. Overworked housewives, harassed business men, anxious teachers, ambitious students—all ages and both sexes are uneasy with aches, pains, impure blood, disordered stomachs, deranged kidneys and liver. For all such, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure. It infuses fresh life and health into all parts of the body through purified, vitalized and enriched blood. Try it.

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

and cattle men and their flocks and herds. Horses are being crowded back more and more, and, except in localities where conditions of water or climate or grazing make cattle and sheep ranching unprofitable, they will soon be driven out by them. This of course is a gradual process, but it is apparently a sure one. The range is not so plentiful as it used to be; it is all being occupied and more and more of it is being fenced and taken up by ranchmen. Horses are still bred, and always will be by some ranchmen, but the business is on the wane, and the vast herds of half-wild horses will be only a history before many years.—National Stockman and Farmer.

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. 1898.

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.

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Mamma—"What are you trying to draw?"

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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.

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

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AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the members of the American Hereford Association of cattle-breeders was held at the Sherman House, Chicago, on November 21, 1899. It was the largest, most enthusiastic and harmonious meeting ever held. All the notables showered each other with bouquets and made a regular old-fashioned love-feast of the occasion, so much so that the pernicious use of proxies did not obtain this year.

T. F. B. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo., was elected president by acclamation, and in response feelingly expressed his great appreciation of the honor more than he would have President McKinley's place. He hoped for and urged harmony, and said that when the Hereford men really got acquainted with each other they were all good fellows. He said that he would not be president of a Hereford clique, but of the whole association.

The remaining officers were elected as follows:

Vice-president—Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio.

Five directors—C. S. Cosgrove, of Minnesota; C. A. Stannard, of Kansas; W. H. Curtice, of Kentucky; Geo. Leigh, of Illinois, and S. D. Packard, of Iowa.

Executive Committee—H. H. Clough, of Elyria, Ohio, was re-elected, and Tom Clark of Beecher, Ill., was elected to succeed Chas. B. Stuart, deceased.

The executive committee was authorized to use money on hand, not to exceed \$15,000, for the purpose of promoting Hereford interests at State fairs, Kansas City Hereford show and sale, and at the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at Chicago in 1900. Secretary C. R. Thomas was voted \$500 for extra services at the Kansas City show and sale with the compliments of the association.

Treasurer's report to the executive committee, November 21, 1899:

Cash on hand at last annual meeting	\$7,125.06
From entries in the Record	\$14,818.00
Membership initiation fees	2,350.00
Sale of herd books	770.00
Interest	1,040.00
Sundry accounts	72.55

Total cash received

\$19,750.55

\$26,875.61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Real estate loan	\$5,000.00
Awards at Hereford National Exhibition	4,615.00
Awards at State Fair in 1899	1,434.00
Awards at Texas Fat Stock Show in 1899	200.00
Publishing Vol. 19 American Hereford Record	775.00
Publishing Vol. 20 American Hereford Record	800.00
Reprinting Vols. 1 and 2 American Hereford Record	858.50
Membership in National Live Stock Association	15.00
Books, stationery and printing	321.10
Postal, telegraph, freight and express charges	513.80
Labor account	4,557.00
Traveling expenses	567.00
Entry fees returned	74.00
Office rent, fuel, etc.	423.08
Auditing committee	47.95
Insurance	160.00
Office incidentals, furniture, etc.	196.77

Balance in Treasurer's hands

\$26,875.61

Excess of receipts over disbursements for current year

4,192.35

ASSETS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

20,000 4 per cent U. S. Government bonds, cost	\$25,268.00
Real estate loan	5,000.00
Cash in treasurer's hands	6,317.41
9,723 copies of American Hereford Record	200.00
Furniture and fixtures	200.00

LIABILITIES.

Overpaid accounts

\$1,381.28

Net assets of the association

\$35,404.13

Superintendent's report to managing committee, November, 1899:

RECEIPTS.

From Hereford Cattle-Breeders' Association	\$4,615.00
300 sale cattle	4,500.00
Cuts in sale catalogue	180.00
Cuts in official premium list	50.00
Sale of tickets	819.00
Stall rent	694.00
Donations	1,835.00

Total receipts

\$12,733.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Sale catalogue and postage	\$1,004.00
Advertising	2,758.31
Music	250.50
Rent of tents, seats and lumber	345.80
Auctioneers	535.00
Badges and ribbons	122.15
Premiums	6,440.00
Awarding committees	208.25
Miscellaneous printing	181.25
Labor	127.00
Revenue tax and stamps	8.50
Expenses of Managing Committee	90.00
Expenses of Superintendent	56.30
Miscellaneous incidentals	61.30
Balance in hands of Superintendent	544.04

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid bills, approximate

\$166.75

Sketching heifer

15.00

Expenses Tom Smith

50.00

The important work of the association for the past year was shown by the sixteenth annual report of the executive committee, which was unanimously adopted.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Your committee would respectfully report that the past year has been a very prosperous one in the affairs of this association, in fact the most prosperous since the incorporation thereof some sixteen years ago. While this same statement was made in the last annual report of this committee as to the business of the year then

just closed, yet it is equally true and correct in its application to this year's business. Since the last annual meeting Volumes 19 and 20 of the Record, containing 5,000 entries each, have been published; Volume 21, containing also 5,000 entries, has been closed and is now being prepared for the publishers and some 5,000 entries more have been made for Volume 22. During this period some 12,640 entries have been made in the Record and 10,700 transfers of ownership, as compared with 10,500 entries and 8,500 transfers for the previous year, and 7,800 entries and 5,200 transfers for 1897. There has been a very healthy increase in the membership of this association, some 235 new names having been added to the roll of members for this year, as compared with 192 names added for last year and 145 names for the year before. Your committee would further report that Volumes 1 and 2 of the Record have been republished, the two volumes in one book, as authorized at your last annual meeting. Your committee have changed the form of registering entries in Volume 22 of the Record from that used in Volume 8 to 21 inclusive, to that of the earlier volumes, except that instead of only putting nine and ten entries to a page, they will now put twenty entries thereon, thus condensing the entries one-half and doubling the capacity of the volume. Volume 22 will contain 10,000 entries, whereas the largest number of entries in any previous volume was 5,000. This condensation will effect a saving to the association of at least \$1,000 in the cost of the preparation and publication of each volume of the Record in this form, will reduce the number of volumes required, will be a saving of expense to the members in the purchase of books and will be equally effective and more convenient in use.

Your committee would further report that they have made a change in the form of the certificate of entry and of transfer, which they regard as an improvement on the old form. As the certificates of entry are now issued, they have on the back thereof a printed form for transfer of the animal corresponding thereto, so that in transferring this animal, the certificate of entry must be returned to the office of the association, where the name is retained and a certificate of transfer issued in place thereof, thus having only one certificate outstanding for each registered animal. Under the old plan, a certificate of entry and several certificates of transfer might be outstanding for one and the same animal. Your committee would further say that under authority conferred by you, they have made a regulation as to transfers that will require all outstanding certificates of entry and transfers for any animal to be returned to the office of the association, with an application for transfer of such animal before any entry of transfer will be made and certificate issued therefor, unless the seller of such animal shall state in writing that such certificates have been lost, and that the same can not be found.

Your committee would further report that as quite a number of applications have been made for tabulated pedigrees authenticated from the office of the association, your committee have directed your secretary to make out and issue such pedigrees for the parties applying therefor, certify to the correctness of the same, and to collect a fee of 50 cents for this service, thus opening up another source of revenue for the association, and at the same time extending an accommodation to many breeders who prefer not or are unable to perform this service for themselves. In addition, your committee have directed your secretary to have printed in a desirable form a lot of blank tabulated pedigrees and upon application therefor to supply the same to members hereof at rates that will cover cost of same and postage thereon.

Your committee would further report that the investments of the association remain the same as at the last report, except that your committee have made a loan of \$5,000 of your surplus fund upon farm real estate security, the margin of security being regarded as ample, and the rate of interest being better than is realized from an investment in Government bonds. The large premium commanded by bonds reduces the rate of interest on the investment, aside from a possible loss from the shrinkage in the amount of premium commanded, of which this association has already had a demonstration. Your committee would call your attention to the treasurer's report to the fact that in the past year the association has had two rather large items of extraordinary expense as compared with previous years—one on account of the appropriation for prizes for Herefords at the National Hereford Show and the unusually large amount of specials offered at State and other fairs, and the other on account of the republication of Volumes 1 and 2 of the Record and the issue of two instead of one volume of the Record, as has heretofore been the case. Notwithstanding these extra expenditures, the cash assets of the association have increased during the past year something over \$4,000, making the total of such assets over \$35,000.

Your committee would further state that the books and accounts of your secretary up to the 7th day of the present month and the securities and cash in the hands of your treasurer have been checked up and inspected by a committee composed of members of this association—Messrs. George Tuggle and J. M. Curtice, of Kansas City—and their report thereon is herewith filed with the treasurer's report.

Your committee would further say that the bonds of your secretary and your treasurer, the former for \$5,000 and the latter for \$10,000, have been renewed with the same surety company as for last year—the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., of Baltimore, Md., upon the same terms as heretofore.

The past year has been the most eventful one in the history of this association and it will appear as the beginning of a new era in the annals of Hereford cattle.

The great show and combination sale of Herefords that, upon the recommendation of your committee at your last annual meeting, was authorized by you to be held during the current year and under the auspices of this association, has passed into history and to those who witnessed these associated events, they are now but a pleasant memory. To say that this affair was a brilliant success in the features of both show and sale would be but to state what is already known, through the medium of our enterprising live stock journals, to every member of this association who was not personally present on

this most interesting occasion. It affords your committee much pleasure to be able to report that this occasion was made a memorable one from the manner in which the members hereof responded to your request for a showing that was creditable alike in both quality and members, for the general enthusiasm and good feeling that prevailed among the members, for the absence of petty jealousies and dissensions, and for the presence of a commendable emulation among the exhibitors that was apparently without a taint of envy. It is a safe proposition to state that an occasion of this kind held under such conditions as there prevailed, will always prove a success and that the same held under opposite or contrary conditions will always result in a failure. This occasion was not only a great object lesson to the cattle growers of the country, but it also afforded a similar lesson to the members of this association as to what can be accomplished when they lay aside selfishness and jealousies and all work together in harmony for the common good, and it is to be hoped that this lesson to the members hereof will be beneficial to this association as a whole. It is true that there were some disappointments in connection with the exhibition, as there must necessarily be where the competitors are so numerous and the prizes comparatively so few, but all manifestations thereof were wisely smothered under the general good feeling that prevailed and the pride felt in the great success of this novel undertaking. It goes without saying that the success that attended your maiden effort in conducting on your own responsibility a joint exhibition and sale of Herefords, will demand a repetition of this performance for the coming year, and your committee recommend that you at this meeting make such provision as is necessary to carry out such a project.

Based on their calculations upon the receipts for the year just closed, your committee believe that you will have at the end of the next year a surplus of at least \$10,000 over the ordinary running expenses of the association unless you make an appropriation for otherwise making use of these receipts. In view of the fact that you now have a surplus fund amply large for all practical purposes, your committee would recommend that you make provision for using at least \$10,000 of your prospective surplus for the next year in advancing the cause of the Hereford. Several avenues are open to you for making use of this fund. To some of these your committee have given some thought, and feel prepared to submit for your consideration their recommendations thereon. Representatives of the Minnesota State fair have been in consultation with your committee and have proposed that said fair provide the sum of \$2,000 in cash to go into a fund for premiums for Hereford cattle at their next fair, if this association will appropriate a like amount for such purpose, and further they will procure quite a lot of special prizes to be offered for Herefords exhibited at their fair. They further will provide on their fair grounds during their fair ample accommodations for all the sale cattle and a suitable place and facilities for an auction sale of, say, 75 to 100 head of Hereford cattle to be sold there under the auspices of this association. In addition to this, they will thoroughly advertise in connection with their advertisement of their fair, the Hereford show and sale as prominent events and leading attractions at their great fair. Your committee would say that they have canvassed the proposition on all sides, both as to the show and sale, and believing from the best information they can gather that it is altogether practicable to make both these events a success on this occasion, they do recommend that the proposition that has been made as to this matter be accepted and that you arrange to hold such a show and sale.

Farther, a delegation of prominent Hereford breeders from Texas are present at this meeting to ask that you make an appropriation for a show of Hereford breeding cattle at Fort Worth, Texas, during the Texas Cattle Growers' Convention, to be held in the month of March of next year, your committee recognizing the fact that the great State of Texas is a field that has been most productive of tangible results to Hereford breeders, and this, too, with but little cultivation at the hands of this association. After giving careful consideration to the project of a Hereford demonstration in Texas, your committee would recommend as a plan for such an occasion that you arrange to hold a show and combination sale of, say, 100 head of Herefords as proposed, and that you appropriate the sum of \$1,000 as a premium fund for this show upon condition that suitable provision be made for the accommodation of the show and sale of cattle, and that a like amount of \$1,000 be provided to become a part of the prize fund, thus making \$2,000 in this fund.

Your committee would further recommend that you require the cattle entered for this sale to be gathered together at an early date at some suitable place in Missouri and that they be inoculated for Texas fever and that the association defray the expenses of such inoculation from its treasury, but that the other expenses of shipping, handling, keeping, advertising and selling these cattle be paid by the breeders who contribute the same to this sale. In this way you can conduct an experiment in inoculation and at the same time make a demonstration of Herefords in Texas that may be of productive of results that will be of incalculable benefit to the cause in the future.

In addition to these outlets for some of your surplus funds, there is some talk in the newspapers and elsewhere of a prospective great show of beef and breeding cattle at Chicago next year. That this show will materialize in due time, your committee are unable at the present to say, and with regard thereto they only know that what Chicago undertakes, she does it on a magnificent scale. A great show of beef breeds of cattle at Chicago with the Herefords not a prominent feature therein would be a performance of Hamlet with the character of Hamlet left out. So this occasion must be properly reckoned with in the distribution of your favors.

The great success of the show and sale at Kansas City renders that point a prime favorite for another occasion of a similar nature at that place.

Inasmuch as it will be impossible for this meeting to consider all the plans for these various entertainments, your committee

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Because the most simple;
Because the most durable;
Because the neatest looking;
Because the best material is used;
Because the most perfect in workmanship;
Because the cream is the finest;
Because they skim clean forever and
Because they are safe.



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CHICAGO. U. S. A.

would recommend that you make an appropriation of \$10,000 for premiums and other purposes for the advancement of the cause of the Hereford during the coming year and place the same in the hands of a committee that you can trust to judiciously appropriate and use the same for the above-mentioned purposes.

The recent unique exhibition of enterprise on the part of this association and its members has attracted much attention and the success thereof has placed this association in a leading and influential position among similar organizations. Now that you have attained this position, and that you, an organization composed entirely of breeders, are conducting on your own account an exhibition of breeding stock, it behooves you to avail yourself of your opportunities and to consider carefully your own position in the conduct of your own show you will be content to follow in the lines and along the beaten track pursued by the management of other shows for breeding cattle, or whether you will be independent enough to lead off on new lines in an attempt to bring about some much-needed reforms in the present standard or basis of judging breeding cattle. All breeders who make a practice of exhibiting are aware of the losses that annually accrue to them by reason of the abnormally high condition required of their show animals in order to successfully compete under existing standards for judging at our annual breeding shows. These losses are so great that many of the best breeders, as you all know, are deterred from showing on account thereof. Moreover, our live stock journals have time and again condemned and denounced as injurious and ruinous to the live stock interests of the country, the prevalent practice of fitting to excessive and unprofitable obesity the choicest specimens of our herds for exhibition purposes, and at the recent National Hereford Show the leading live stock journal of the country, in order to afford the breeding fraternity an object lesson in reasonable breeding show yard "bloom," offered liberal special prizes for herds in this condition. Unfortunately, however, for this enterprise and much to the disappointment of the donors and many others as well, the awarding committee interpreted show yard "bloom" in accordance with the usual modern standard of show yard superiority. This subject of a reform in the standard by which the prizes at our shows for breeding cattle are awarded has had not a little thought at the hands of your committee and they seriously considered the project of adopting for the recent National Show a standard for judging different from the usual one at such exhibitions, but as this show was of itself somewhat of an innovation and several other features new in such shows were introduced, your committee hesitated about injecting too many novelties into this occasion lest the same might suffer materially therefrom. Now, after the success of this initial show, your committee feel that you are in a position to take "the bull by the horns," so to speak, and adopt a standard for breeding cattle that will be fair to all exhibitors, that will not be so injurious to their interests and to the general cattle interests, and that will greatly broaden the field of competition beyond the limited few who can avail themselves of the services of herdsmen skilled, not only in the art of compounding feeds for the production of smoothly disposed adipose, but also in the use of the surgeon's knife in remedying supposed defects of nature. To make a long story short, your committee would recommend that for your next exhibition, you take a positive and unequivocal stand upon this question of a reform in the standard for judging breeding cattle and lead off in an effort to accomplish this desideratum in other shows for breeding stock. As a suggestion upon this question, your committee would recommend that your awarding committees in the class for breeding stock be instructed practically upon the following lines: To award the prizes in the different competitions in the order in which the committee, as buyers for a valuable consideration and without any warranty of usefulness, would make selections therefrom for reproductive purposes, due consideration being given, on the one hand, to the accepted maxim of breeding that "like produces like," and on the other hand, to the doubtful utility for breeding purposes of over-fat animals. Furthermore, your regulations should require, in the best judgment of your committee, that in the competition for cows 3 years old or over, you should require that every competing animal should have calf at foot under 6 months old, the calf, however, to not be considered in making this award, and further in the competition for heifer 2 years old and under 3, your regulations should require that every animal awarded a prize should produce a live calf within six months after the date of the show, and that if she failed to do so then the prize thus awarded to any such animal would be forfeited and would go to the next lower animal in the competition.

It is realized that the danger of all reforms is that they are carried too far, in that they usually go from one extreme to the other, which in this case would carry us from the single standard of beauty to that of utility. This, however, should be guarded against by not making your

standard for judging solely upon a strict utilitarian basis, but combining therewith a proper consideration for shapeliness, the latter quality, however, being made subordinate to utility. This subject should have your serious consideration and the very best thought of the managing committee for your next exhibition, as without a change in your standard for judging in the breeding class that will leave to amateur exhibitors some chance of hope of winning in some of the competitions, then your exhibition of 350 show cattle will dwindle to comparatively very modest proportions and will attract nothing like as much attention or interest among breeders as the annual State fair contests. Upon the present basis it will require no great stretch of imagination to hear in the not remote distance the sonorous knell of the approaching dissolution of your great enterprise, even before the echoes of the merry peals that attended its auspicious introduction have entirely passed away.

Your committee would further say, in behalf of the managing committee of your recent show and sale, that your secretary, Mr. Thomas, was appointed superintendent of both these events without any understanding that he was to receive any additional compensation over his salary as secretary, for his services in this capacity.

Your managing committee felt that as no specific appropriation had been made for this purpose, they were not authorized to draw upon your treasury for any such purpose. Moreover, your committee will say in behalf of Mr. Thomas that he has given no signs or intimations that he has now or ever had any expectations other than that his time and services to this association were duly paid for and that, this being the case, they were at the disposal of this association in any desired capacity. However, as in the opinion of this committee, this association does not desire or propose to use its officials in any capacity requiring extra labor without compensating them therefor, they would recommend that, in view of the very efficient manner in which Mr. Thomas, as superintendent of the recent show and sale, executed and carried out the plans of your managing committee with reference to these two events, you authorize this committee to draw upon your treasury for the sum of \$500 and to present the same to Mr. Thomas as a testimonial of your appreciation of his services as such superintendent.

In conclusion your committee would recall to your minds the great loss that you and the cause you advocate have sustained by the much regretted departure from this life of their late colleague, Mr. Charles B. Stuart, a most untimely event as viewed from a human standpoint, that occurred on the 19th day of February of the current year. Mr. Stuart was one of the most enthusiastic and enterprising of the pioneer breeders of Herefords, was the leading spirit in the organization of this association, was one of its incorporators, and was a member of its first executive committee.

At the end of each successive term of his service in this position he was re-elected thereto until, at the time of his death, he was in the seventeenth year of his continuous service as a member of this committee.

American Galloway Breeders.

The American Galloway Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at the Sherman House, Chicago, on the 23d inst. It was by far the greatest session ever held by the association. A splendid feature of the Galloway breeders' meeting, different from the other breeders' meetings, was the breeders' institute program of most excellent papers and addresses, which were thoroughly discussed by those present during the morning and afternoon, prior to the regular business meeting of the association in the evening.

President S. M. Winslow delivered a very eloquent address on the merits of the Galloways. They are appreciated by feeders and ranchmen and their prestige is annually intensified. In making sales to non-members an effort should be made to induce the purchaser to join the association. It is recommended that in registering stock the pedigree be abbreviated by references to previous volumes. It was also suggested that valuable papers be prepared to be read at the next annual meeting, the subjects selected being filed with the secretary. It was further recommended that the members make exhibits at fairs and fat stock exhibitions, as competition with other breeds was the most effective way to enlighten the public as to the merits of the Galloways.

The treasurer's report showed:
Cash on hand.....\$1,789
Receipts for 1899.....2,936
Expenses.....2,644

Balance on hand.....\$1,248
Secretary Frank B. Hearne's report disclosed the fact that a large amount of work had been done in making known the intrinsic merits of the Galloways. A good work has been done by efforts of individual members. He stated that the association has been greatly handicapped by the meager premiums offered by fair associations, many exhibitions not providing any prizes for a Galloway exhibit. The society has had provided a number of Galloway cuts for advertising purposes in the agricultural press, and stationery. There are 2,797 head of registered Galloways in the United States.

Mr. D. McCrea, Guelph, Canada, reported that many herds of Galloways were unregistered. All such breeders should be encouraged to register their stock. Much injury has been done the breed by selling grades as thoroughbred animals. The importance of registration can not be over-estimated, as registration is at the foundation of the purity, preservation, and improvement of the breed.

Mr. W. E. Skinner, of the stock yards, addressed the convention, stating that there would be a live stock exposition in Chicago in 1900.

It was recommended that a committee of three be appointed to participate in the preliminary proceedings looking to that end. It was suggested that an assessment of a certain sum per head on every Galloway be made, which, with individual donations, would raise a fund for prizes for a fat stock show.

S. M. Winslow, F. B. Hearne, and D. McCrea were chosen to comprise a com-

mittee to confer with the promoters of the live stock exposition.

It was suggested that if liberal premiums were offered for an international fat stock show it would encourage the owners of herds to put them in show condition, and they would then be in shape to take in the big fair circuits. It was decided that \$1,000 would be appropriated by the association for the exposition, and the sum to be increased by private subscription, if possible, to \$2,000.

The matter of abbreviating pedigrees in the herd book was referred to the executive committee. It was voted to continue the precedent of liberally advertising the merits of the Galloways, as the results of the present year have been most gratifying. It was decided that the papers read before the meeting should be published in pamphlet form for free distribution.

A motion to hold the next annual meeting in Chicago was ruled out of order, as the constitution provides for the annual meetings at Kansas City alternately with Chicago. The meeting could not be adjourned to Chicago in 1900 without amending the constitution, which could not be accomplished until the next annual meeting.

As a representative body of progressive breeders the Galloway association made a favorable impression on the public. President S. M. Winslow, Oskaloosa, Mo., displayed great tact and good judgment in his rulings while presiding over the deliberations of the meeting. With the progressiveness and enthusiasm of the members of the Galloway association in the event of an international fat stock show in Chicago next year, the exhibit of Galloways will no doubt comprise one of the attractive features of the exposition.

The following members were elected directors for the ensuing year: S. M. Winslow, Oskaloosa, Mo.; D. McCrea, Guelph, Canada; A. M. Thompson, Nassau, Mo.; C. B. Rowland, Rose Hill, Iowa; Dr. W. H. B. Medd, Dundee, Minn.; Marion Parr, Cooksville, Iowa; E. H. White, Des Moines, Iowa; J. H. Bass, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; E. W. Thrall, Hamilton, Kans.

The directors then elected the following officers and executive committee:

President—Marion Parr.
First Vice-President—I. C. Huntington, Rocheport, Mo.
Second Vice-President—M. R. Platt, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
Third Vice President—J. R. Hodge, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
Secretary-Treasurer—Frank B. Hearne, Independence, Mo., who was re-elected with an advance in salary.
Executive Committee—President and secretary, and E. W. Thrall, A. M. Thompson, and S. M. Winslow.

American Shorthorn Breeders.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, the 22d inst. The attendance was unusually large, and much interest and enthusiasm prevailed. New officers were elected as follows:

President—Charles E. Leonard, of Missouri.
Vice-President—J. F. Prather, of Illinois.
Secretary—J. H. Pickrell, of Illinois.
Treasurer—D. W. Smith, of Illinois.
Executive Committee—S. F. Lockridge, Indiana; N. H. Gentry, Missouri; H. F. Brown, Minnesota.

Committee to confer in reference to the International Live Stock Exposition of 1900—J. F. Prather, J. B. Dinsmore, and S. F. Lockridge.

The three new directors elected were: Abram Renick, Winchester, Ky.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., and C. L. Gerlau, Osborn, Ohio.

The following is the financial report of the association from November 1, 1898, to November 1, 1899:

Balance in treasurer's hands.....	\$23,361 75
Books.....	998 00
Pedigrees.....	35,906 00
Excess of fees.....	506 89
Blanks.....	170 20
Postage and express.....	93 17
Certifying and copying.....	2,911 25
Interest on bonds.....	628 00

EXPENDITURES.

Cash items.....	\$150 90
Pedigrees returned.....	3,441 00
Certifying returned.....	206 25
Excess of fees.....	514 37
Postage and express.....	911 42
Salaries.....	5,728 28
Rent.....	384 00
Stationery.....	436 49
Printing and binding Volume 43.....	2,400 20
Board expenses.....	503 20
Expert bookkeeper.....	10 00
Registered bonds.....	15,970 00
Coupon bonds.....	13,081 50
Insurance.....	167 50
Taxes.....	116 77
Prizes.....	4,162 00
Sundries.....	169 60
Balance in treasurer's hands.....	\$16,006 16

ASSETS.

Balance in treasurer's hands.....	\$16,006 16
Chicago real estate.....	5,500 00
Harvey real estate.....	2,500 00
Office furniture.....	250 00
Books on hand.....	16,213 00
Bonds.....	29,420 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$20,000 00
Estimated cost for Volumes 44 and 45.....	2,500 00
Surplus.....	47,399 16

Secretary Peckrell made the following report: At the annual meeting of directors it was ordered that entries for Volume 43 close the last day of November, 1898, but between the date of meeting and the end of the month pedigrees came in so fast that it made a larger book than was expected. That book has been printed and distributed to the members. We issued circulars and sent out about 7,000 copies announcing to the general public that it was ready. We found by the last day of March that we had received pedigrees enough for Volume 44, which is now in press, pedigrees of the bulls and index for bulls having been printed. The pedigrees of cows will be printed at the rate of about 16 pages per day; so that within the course of two or three months that volume will be ready.

From the time of closing entries for Volume 44 up to the last day of October, 1899, we have received pedigrees enough for Volume 45. Since November 1, 1899, we have received pedigrees for Volume 46.

To give some idea of the amount of cor-

respondence required on this business, we will state that between the first day of November, 1898, and November 1, 1899, 14,837 letters have been received.

Receipts for copying pedigrees and attaching seal during 1897 and 1898, were \$1,231.25, but for 1898-9 it has amounted to \$2,911.25. Net receipts over that of a year ago amounted to \$40,980.97; of this \$35,606 was for pedigrees.

We paid out premiums at ten different State fairs, amounting to \$4,162, distributed among 35 Shorthorn breeders.

Members of the association died during the past year as follows: W. P. Cooper, Cadiz, Ind.; A. E. Petrie, New Windsor, Iowa; G. Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Kans.; W. S. White, Tempe, Ariz.; G. B. Hackett, Harper, Ill.; Mrs. Jas. Westfeldt, Fletcher, N. C.; Royal D. Cone, Winona, Minn.; R. H. Dewey, Mazon, Ill., and T. L. Harrison, Morley, N. Y.

The Shorthorn Breeders' Association is the oldest in the United States, and includes in its membership stockmen from nearly every State in the Union. Taking Illinois as the center, which contains 200 members, there are 315 East, 65 North and 247 West and South. The value of the holdings of the members of this organization could hardly be estimated with any degree of accuracy, and would easily reach many millions. Cattle of the Shorthorn class are sent to every country where good breeding is valued, and during the past year many have found their way from this country to South America.

The proposition to make appropriations for State and special exhibits caused considerable discussion, but concluded with a resolution introduced by D. W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill., to the effect that \$15,000, or any part thereof, be made available for show purposes, to be expended in premiums. Mr. Joseph Adams, chairman of a committee from the Union Stock Yards, extended a cordial invitation to the association to take part in the big exhibition to be given in Chicago in 1900.

John W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock Association, made a felicitous speech full of good advice and timely suggestions. He emphasized the importance of making themselves known to the live stock world, and especially to readers of live stock papers, who were always on the alert to buy. "Let people know where you are and what you have," he said, "Use more printers' ink, and there will be a demand for your stock such as never was known before." Mr. Springer pointed out the wonderful demand that is springing up in the West and Southwest for pure-bred cattle. Ranchmen wanted the best they could get, and they would be satisfied with nothing else.

Polled Durham Breeders.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Polled Durham Breeders' Association was commenced at the Saratoga Hotel, Chicago, November 21, and a very successful meeting it was. There was a splendid representation from all parts of the country for an association of breeders that is only 10 years old. Over 60 members were present, including a large number newly enrolled. Ohio showed the largest representation, though other States as far west as Kansas and east to New York, north to South Dakota, and south to Texas, answered the roll call. The meeting was harmonious and enthusiastic throughout. President W. W. Crane, of Tippecanoe City, Ohio, made a pleasing address, sketching briefly the growth and rapid development of the association, which really dated from its official recognition at the World's Fair. Since that time breeders have not been able to fill the demand for this excellent class of cattle—a demand which during the past few years has been phenomenal. Mr. Crane spoke emphatically of the necessity of keeping the breed up to the highest standard of excellence, and pointed out the qualities of a good animal. "Many," he said, "want Scotch blood. They want something in the animal that shows strongly this type, though that peculiarity known as Scotch is not essential to fine breeding or the best individuality." Mr. Crane also made the sensible suggestion of having names of registered stock simple instead of the jaw-breaking kind usually found in herd books. A committee from the stock yards presented through Mr. George B. Van Norman a resolution which embodied a warm invitation to attend the big stock show to be held next year. The Polled Durham breeders who produce cattle that they are not ashamed of and which they are eager to show in competition with others gladly and unanimously accepted the invitation, and voted \$1,000 to be awarded as premiums on this occasion. A committee was appointed to meet at Exchange Hall on Friday, the 24th inst. The prevailing opinion among the members individually was that there was an exceptional demand for pure-bred cattle all over the country. James Stewart, of Webster, Ohio, said that he never knew the demand to be so great as it is at present. Everybody seemingly wants to start on a good foundation with the best he can get. A. M. Stocking said the same was true in Illinois, in fact, there was apparently no State where the demand for Polled Durhams wasn't far in excess of the supply. John W. Springer, of Denver, made one of his characteristic speeches, and cordially extended an invitation to the breeders to join the National Stock Association.

Officers elected for 1900 were as follows:

President—Dr. W. W. Crane, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.
Vice-President—W. S. Miller, Elmore, Ohio.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind.
Executive Committee—The officers and S. R. Clawson, Clawson, Ohio; J. N. Wood, Gardner, Ill., and John I. Gorden, Mercer, Pa.

Directors—President Crane, A. E. Burchleigh, Mazon, Ill.; W. S. Miller, S. R. Clawson, L. Caywood, Fredericktown, O.; Peter Shafer, Hamilton, Ohio, and S. M. Henderson, Waterman, Ill.

Red Polled Cattle Men.

The Red Polled Cattle Club, in annual session at the Sherman House, last week, was the first organization to second the Chicago project for an International Live Stock Show. After electing P. G. Henderson, Central City, Iowa, president, it voted \$1,000 for Red Polled premiums at the show, and elected Mr. Henderson and W. M. Dillon, Sterling, Iowa, and J. W.

Martin, Richland City, Wisconsin, to represent the club at the meeting of various committees to formulate plans.

The Red Polled Cattle Club has for its president P. G. Henderson, of Central City, Iowa, a cousin of Speaker-elect Henderson. The club had about 200 members, to which 50 new ones were added at this meeting. Iowa seems to be the favorite Red Polled State, though representatives were present from Texas, Dr. Clifton, of Waco, and J. H. Jennings, of San Marcos, representing that State. Among those present were J. W. Martin, a prominent importer of Red Polled cattle, from Richland City, Wis., and Judge E. W. Keyes, postmaster at Madison, Wis.

The financial condition of this club is good, having \$3,206.08 cash on hand in the treasury. J. McLean Smith, of Dayton, Ohio, was re-elected secretary, and S. A. Converse, of Creston, Iowa, treasurer, and V. T. Hills, of Delaware, Ohio, vice-president. New directors were elected as follows: J. H. Jennings, Waco, Texas; J. M. Knapp, Belvue, Mich., and W. M. Dillon, Sterling, Ill.

Cotswold Sheep Breeders.

The annual meeting of the American Cotswold Record Association was held at the Sherman House, Chicago, last week. The business transacted was mostly of a routine nature.

The membership of the organization is not confined to the United States, but extends to Canada, where the interest in breeding Cotswold sheep is especially strong. The association was organized in 1878, and its membership is constantly increasing. Cotswold sheep are growing decidedly popular among the ranchmen of the West, and for a few years breeders have not been able to supply the demand.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$2,300 on hand, showing the organization to be in a good healthy condition. The invitation extended by stock yard representatives to participate in the coming show of 1900 was heartily accepted. The Cotswold people intend to make a showing worthy of their class, and appropriated \$500 to be expended by the directors for premiums. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—D. McCrea, Guelph, Ont.
First Vice-President—J. Hal Woodford, Paris, Ky.
Secretaries—George Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis.

Vice-Presidents—Eastern Ontario, James Russell, Richmond Hill; western Ontario, John Rawlins, Ravenswood; California, Charles McQuinn, San Jacinto; Colorado, T. H. Orcutt, Rocky Ford; Illinois, Thomas Clark, Beecher; Indiana, J. B. Herkless, Carthage; Iowa, S. Bennington, Volga; Kansas, S. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls; Kentucky, Abram Renick, Sycamore; Maine, Oscar Shirley, Houlton; Michigan, W. R. Montgomery, Jr., Hillsdale; Minnesota, R. C. Judson, St. Paul; Missouri, Hopson Glasscock, Rensselaer; Montana, F. K. Parkhurst, Ekalaka; North Dakota, W. C. Heron, Harvey; South Dakota, Fred Wilson, Conde; New York, John Chick, Attica; Ohio, W. J. Cherry, Xenia; Oregon, James Withycombe, Portland; Pennsylvania, S. V. McDowell, Fredonia; Utah, J. R. Allen, Draper; West Virginia, James J. Idleman, Mt. Storm; Wisconsin, N. M. Jewell, Mineral Point.

Missouri's Black Chief to Be Sold.

The decision by J. R. Young, of Richards, Mo., to include in his sale of December 8 his great herd-header, Missouri's Black Chief, has increased tenfold the interest in that already much-talked-of event. When it was announced in the columns of the Kansas Farmer, that Mr. Young would part with a score and a half of gilt-edge Missouri's Black Chief sows, breeders from a half-dozen States, to whom the great boar brought defeat in the Illinois State fair this fall, began planning to secure a strong infusion of this blood in their herds. Now the interest of the situation is intensified, and those who attend the sale on December 8 will witness a contest not soon to be forgotten, as the best breeders of the East and West bid for possession of the boar who triumphed over all winners in his class at the last and greatest show of the season.

Mr. Young is already well known as the leading spirit in the strong hog-breeding community of Richards and Stotesbury in Missouri and Ft. Scott in Kansas. It was through his judgment and nerve that Hornaday, Adamson, and Turley were induced to join with him in paying a long price for Missouri's Black Chief in the first place, and it was his example of energy that kept a half-dozen lesser breeders in line during the depression of a few years past. When finally, the past summer, Mr. Young decided that the quality of his great boar should be made known to the world through the medium of show ring awards, he had to take the responsibility entirely upon himself, and to give himself a free hand he secured, at an advance, three-fourths interest in the boar. Springfield, Ill., was selected as the battle ground, and as soon as a heavy season of service was over Missouri's Black Chief went into training.

The rest has been told and widely commented upon in all the stock journals of the country. When this boar—whose blood was so valuable Mr. Young could not find another worthy to share his labors—entered the ring of 13 against professionals and came off an unopposed winner in a drive-out of 10, it was phenomenal. When it is remembered that this ring was so strong that Burgess Brothers' I. C. S. U. S.—a winner of 26 firsts in as many successive contests and for two years champion in Ohio—could not get a place, it is wonderful. One can only speculate as to the price the final winner should bring. If a boar is better than Andrew's Woodlawn Chief, who took second, and better than E. E. Murphy's Black Chief again, who took third, what is he worth? The answer must be measured by the nerve and pocketbooks of the breeders who "buy only the best."

Many will ask why Joe Young sells his great boar. The answer is simple—when will he find a better time? For two years Missouri's Black Chief has been almost the exclusive sire at Chestnut Grove. The herd is full of his blood; many of the old herd sows—though the best Mr. Young could buy—must give place to gilts by this great boar. Hence the sale. Read the announcement by Young and Turley in this issue and send at once for catalogue to J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.

The Home Circle.

THUS FAR.

There is no sea left uncharted,
There are no lands left untrod;
We have wandered hungry-hearted
In the haunts of the forest god.
The shadows have fled before us,
And far on the hunter's trail
The wind in the wires hums o'er us,
The sunbeams flash from the rill.

Flood and famine and fever,
We have met them and overthrown;
In the lair of the grim, striped reiver
We have builded our temples of stone;
Through death and disease and disaster
We have fought and fashioned our path,
Till the Earth has owned her master,
And yielded us all she hath.

And the Sea—we have plumbed and
sounded,
We have marked each reef and shoal,
We have striven to bound the unbounded,
We have dared the ice of the Poles;
We have strewn with our wrecks her
beaches,
Our bones have whitened her deeps,
And the coil of our cable reaches
Through the slime where the kraken
sleeps.

She is ours! and the breakers thunder;
She is ours! and the ripples laugh;
She has riven our fetters asunder,
And scattered our fleets like chaff;
We have challenged her, we have wooed
her,
We have fronted her winds with our will,
But never enthralled nor subdued her—
She keepeth her secret still.
—D. J. Robertson, in Longman's Magazine.

THE FARMER'S DREAM.

A farmer after cultivating corn sat down to rest, when all at once he fancied himself in a field of blooming sunflowers. One larger and bolder than the rest addressed him thus: "Farmer, why is it you always look upon us and treat us as your enemies? Did it never occur to your mind that we could be utilized to your profit? Examine our structure; we are neither brittle nor friable, but our stem is fibrous as the hemp plant, of which rope and many other things are made. We grow to a great height; with that and our bloom, some think us vain; perhaps we are, but even our enemies might excuse us for being so. However, if vanity were all our worth we should have been annihilated long ago by the way you have abused us. You give all to corn, and call corn 'King.' Your King is an aristocrat and you a slave. With your horses and cultivators you turn us out; you bend, you crush, you subdue us, but you can not exterminate us. You never will, so long as our name is coupled with the name of this State, for our heart will live in its soil. The fight is ended one year only to be renewed the next. Why give all to corn; divide the land between us, give us a place, give us a show. A show will give us a place, and we will make a show. We will rear our heads above all other growth of the field; we will raise our faces to our namesake, the sun. By the courage with which we stand our ground you should know there is a purpose in us. Is it because we are so free, so plentiful, you overlook our possibilities? Is it because we are wild? If so, try and improve our condition. You improve other crops; you grow Russian wheat; why not get us Russian sunflower seed to scatter with us that we may blow and grow together in the field you give up to us. We expect to be turned out of the rows of King Corn. You know if you did not turn us out we could take the field. We volunteers would hold King Corn down on a level with the little King of Spain. For the place you give up to us we can take care of ourselves; we can hold our own; we need no cultivators; all we ask is a place that we may revel in our freedom. From the Orient to the Occident, Kansas is known as the Sunflower State; let us be something more than a name. Find out our worth, and use us for all there is in us. We occupy every spare foot of ground we can find; we hold up the hedge rows; wherever we can we fill up the roadway, so that when you turn aside to allow another team to pass by, you trample us down. There we speak to you from the ground; you trample, you crush, you bruise us, but you do not break us, owing to the strength of our fiber. When we assimilate the Russian sunflower seed, our flowers will be as large as dinner platters, holding seeds nutritious as food for every animal on the farm. When the mill is erected to convert our stems into binding twine and other purposes, we shall be harvested as any other crop. Then we shall not be cut down as cumberers of the ground, as we have been, or left for winter frosts and snows to decay us. True, we have been food for wild birds, and by our dissolution we may have enriched the soil from which we grew. What we ask is a share in the harvest, so that when corn is a failure, as it sometimes is, you will look

over into our field and say: 'This is the crop now, that will pay interest and taxes.' We have unstinted admiration for 'walls of corn' but to King Corn we will not bow. If by accident or chance some ears of corn cross into our field, do not come with your cultivators to turn it out; leave us unlimited freedom to fight our own battles—we free-born natives of the soil. We use the term 'battles,' for the sound of war is in the air and who will win the battles if it is not our brave volunteers? They wear our badge from Maine to California—an introduction we are proud of. We repeat, leave us our freedom, it is our thought. Without it we should fade. We need no check-rower or cultivator. Corn or any other cereal can not impede our progress. Farmer, take a rest; sit in the shade and see us sway in the breeze. Leave us until it is time to cut and gather us; then only we need your care. You talk of golden grain. What crop can compare with us in rich color? We take the prize. Nevertheless, after all we have said, if you still look upon us as a weed, to you we will be nothing but a weed, and a very troublesome one. Take us at our word and we will be to you a source of profit. However, whether you recognize us or not, this is our home; here we will live as long as Kansas is called the Sunflower State." The clouds rolled away, the sun shone down on the farmer and he awoke.
Palmer, Kans. GEORGIA BLY.

Up the Himalayas.

Dr. W. H. Workman and Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman, F. R. S. G. S., authors of "Algerian Memories" and "Sketches Awheel in Fin de Siecle Iberia," accompanied by the noted Swiss guide, M. Zurbriggen, have made a mountaineering record in the Korakoran Himalayas in the past season. In July they spent eighteen days on the great Biafo Glacier, in North Balistan; following it up for 30 miles to Snow Lake, which lies at 16,000 feet. Crossing this, they ascended the snowy Hispar Pass (17,500 feet). Sir W. Martin Conway and his party, with the guide Zurbriggen, made the first crossing of the Hispar in 1891. The Workman expedition is the second to visit this aforesaid inaccessible ice world, and the first to see and photograph the unnamed unexplored ice giants bordering Snow Lake and the Pass. Mr. Conway crossed this portion in a snow storm, and saw nothing of the higher landscape. The lowest camp was at 12,800 and the highest, on the ice, at 16,400 feet. Returning to Askole new coolies were taken for an exploring trip to the circle of snowy peaks adjoining the Ekoro La Pass (17,000 feet), the upper passage from Askole to Shigar. Here moraine and glacial camps were made at 16,000 and 17,400 feet, and two virgin snow peaks ascended. The first, which was partly of rock and partly of snow, was made from the lower camp. Photographs were taken on the highest summit, which is a narrow, white horn, and a stone cairn built on a slightly lower rock summit. In this a jar was placed, containing names of climbers, name given to peak, the "Siegfriedhorn," height 18,600 feet, and details of ascension.

Three days later, from the upper camp, a higher peak, wholly of snow, was ascended. Two porters were with the party, which was roped from camp. After a short bit of glacier the whole ascent to the narrow knife-like summit was over steep snow fields. The top was reached between 10 and 11 a. m., from which the grandest known, and unknown, peaks of this part of the Himalayas were visible, Nanga Pabat 26,600 feet, K2 28,250 feet, Masherbrun and Gusherbrun, each 26,000 feet; the lovely Golden Throne of the Baltora Glacier, and the endless unnamed, but equally immense, snow kings of the Biafo and Hunza regions.

None of the party suffered from mountain sickness, although, at that height, 19,450 feet, any sudden exertion caused loss of breath. The peak was named "Mt. Bullock Workman." The height of both these peaks was taken from the average registered by two late construction aneroids, which was judged to be approximately correct by comparison with the officially measured height of the Pass, 17,000 feet. Mrs. Workman has thus exceeded all previous climbing records for her sex, by nearly, or quite, 3,000 feet.—London Daily News.

Youngest Officer in the World.

Without doubt the youngest officer in the world is the son of the Turkish consul-general in Taurus, Persia. He is only 2½ years old. A short time ago the wife of the Turkish plenipotentiary obtained an audience with the crown

princess of Persia, and as is the custom of the country, brought along her youngest son. The princess and her spouse busied themselves with the little boy, and the prince took such an interest in him that he made him an officer in the Persian army, and himself fastened the insignia of the rank on the boy's breast.

How He Got a Ride.

Wesley Bales, who is just back from a trip to Chicago, tells a good story which a traveling man he met on his trip told him, of how a tramp, by working an entirely new scheme, succeeded in beating his way into Chicago on a fast train.

The traveling man says that while he was buying a ticket for Chicago at a station not far from the city he observed the tramp in question standing near him at the ticket window, listening to the words that passed between him and the ticket agent. His ticket cost \$6.50. After he had sat down in the waiting room of the depot the tramp came over to him and said:

"Are you going to Chicago?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well, I am going to Chicago, too. Let me see your ticket."

The traveling man handed him the ticket. The tramp glanced over it.

"Yes," he said, "that is just like mine. I wonder if the agent gave me the right change. I gave him \$20." Here he turned the cardboard over and wrote the figures on the back of it. "My ticket should have cost me the same as yours" (writing \$6.50 and the other figures under it), "and I should have received back \$13.50" (performing the operation of subtraction). "Yes," he continued, as he handed back the ticket and turned away, "I guess that's all right."

When the train started the traveling man was in a front coach and the tramp in a rear one. In a few moments the conductor came along.

"Here," he said, addressing the tramp, "where's your ticket?"

"I've given it to you already," was the response.

"No you haven't either. I haven't seen you before."

"But I tell you I have given you my ticket, and I can identify it. When I paid the agent I did some figuring on the back of it to see whether he had given me the right change. If you find among the tickets which you have taken up one on the back of which \$6.50 has been subtracted from \$20, that's mine."

Conductor shoves his hand into his capacious pocket and draws forth a bunch of tickets, the backs of which he carefully scrutinizes. Suddenly he stops and looks closely at one. It is the one handed him by the traveling man.

"Well, I guess this must be your ticket. At least here are the figures. I guess you were right about it."

A red tag is stuck in the hatband of the tramp who has discovered something better than a tie pass or box car passage.—Mayville Tribune.

To Launder Lace Curtains.

Shake all the dust from the curtains, and soak them over night in plenty of cold water. In the morning rinse them out in several waters before putting them into suds; then use a tablespoonful of Gold Dust Washing Powder to a quart of boiling water, and wash the curtains by squeezing up and down. Rinse thoroughly, and if you wish them very white, slightly blue the last water. Dry them in the open air, then put them through a thin starch and also through the wringer. If you have curtain frames put them in, but if not tack old sheets on the floor and pin them to it.

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Tommy (after looking very hard at his mother's guest)—"Why, you drink all right, after all."

Astonished Guest—"And why not?" Tommy—"Oh, I don't know. Only mother said you drank like a fish."—Philadelphia Times.

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The Young Folks.

ALWAYS SOMEONE BELOW.

On the lowest round of the ladder
I firmly planted my feet,
And looked up at the dim, vast distance
That made my future so sweet.

I climbed till my vision grew weary,
I climbed till my brain was on fire;
I planted each footstep with wisdom,
Yet I never seemed to get higher.

For this round was glazed with indifference
And that one was glazed with scorn,
And when I grasped firmly another
I found under velvet a thorn,

Till my brain grew weary of planning,
And my heart strength began to fall,
And the flush of the morning's excitement
Ere evening commenced to pale.

But just as my hands were unclasping
Their hold on the last gained round,
When my hopes, coming back from the
future,
Were sinking again to the ground,

One who had climbed near the summit
Reached backward a helping hand,
And refreshed, encouraged and strength-
ened,
I took once again my stand.

And I wish—oh, I wish—that the climbers
Would never forget as they go
That, though weary may seem their climb-
ing,

There is always some one below.
—Ella Higginson, in Journal of Education.

VERONA.

BY ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

NUMBER 77.

The distance from Botzen to Verona is nearly the same as from Innsbruck to Botzen, about 75 miles. The country south from Botzen is somewhat mountainous, but the scenery has not the grandeur shown in the Brenner region. The only incident to particularly amuse us on the way was the custom-house examination at Ala, the boundary between the Tyrol and Venetia. At this place the officials took particular pains to thoroughly examine the baggage of every passenger on the train. Some smugglers had succeeded in getting goods across the line without paying duty, a short time before, so we received the benefit of the careful examination. But it simply aided me in getting a few more stamps to look at, when I read about "tariff for revenue only." In getting those stamps, however, we had a bit of peculiar experience which I might be excused for mentioning.

On leaving the cars I stepped up to a good-looking official and spoke to him. He understood my French all right, and politely stamped our packages. We passed into the depot, and there thought it well to get those stamps off while they were moist, if we would preserve them. We did so, and then passed through to the opposite side to take the Italian train southward. At the gate we met another officer, and not seeing any stamps on our valises, he concluded we had managed to evade the first guard somehow, and that we were smugglers sure. He didn't do a thing to our baggage, except to go through it in fine shape; after which he stamped it all right. I had tried to explain to him in German and French how it happened that we took the stamps off, but he could speak nothing but Italian, and I was not able to jaw him sufficiently in that language, so we let him examine to his satisfaction.

Shakespeare, who never was in Italy, has succeeded in making very many people acquainted with several of its cities, during the past three hundred years. I had read his "Two Gentlemen of Verona," also "Romeo and Juliet," and naturally thought of those individuals when the guard called out, "Verona!"

We learned that it was 21½ o'clock, by the public timepiece in the depot, but my watch showed it to be half-past 9. We thus learned that in Italy the hours of the day are officially counted from 1 to 24, and that the time "afternoon" and "forenoon" are thus made unnecessary.

It was rather late in the evening for three American women to arrive in an Italian city, but we had no difficulty in finding our hotel to which we had been directed, and our cabman brought us to it in a few minutes. It is located on the corner of Piazza dei Signori, and of course everybody knows where that is.

Our first view in the morning, from our windows, was upon the Palazzo Della Scala, and across the "piazza," in another direction, was the "Palazzo del Consiglio," upon the front of which appear figures of ancient gentlemen, representing Catulus, Pliny, and others who were born in Verona some thousands of years ago, and afterward helped to make "Rome howl."

We discovered that the "palazzos," or

palaces of Verona, as were those of other Italian cities we afterward saw, are not such very grand affairs that one is apt to be burdened with great awe upon beholding them. They are somewhat large in structure, of stone, and possibly marble; but with few exceptions, possess a very common and even unpleasant appearance. There are a half-dozen cities in Kansas which have handsomer palaces than Verona, the venerable, can exhibit. But these in Verona are possessed of great age and historic associations. The Scala palace belonged to a family which ruled Verona with "an iron hand," and on account of their great wealth they assumed more airs than a hurricane in Arkansas.

Adjoining the Scala palace is a church, and in the square surrounding it are numerous tombs with statues representing different members of the Scala family, one of which appeared so waggish and comical we at once named him the Scalawag.

The word "piazza" in Italian means the same as "platz" in German, or "place" (square) in English. In our morning walk on August 15, from the Scalager chapel, we passed on to the "Piazza della Erbe," in which square we found the market women and market men crying their wares and merchandise. In the center of the piazza is a small tribune with a canopy upborne by four columns; and in this, centuries ago, the grave judges used to hold court and hear the grievances of the Veronese, when the city had a semblance of a republican form of government. This square was then called "the forum."

We walked across the side of the square to the judges' tribune, but found only a half-dozen dirty Italian boys eating melons after the manner of a Georgia darkey, their faces smeared from ear to ear, and the sacred tribune entirely littered with useless rinds.

Verona has wide streets, and many of them are really beautiful. It has over 40 churches, and we visited several of them, each one being noted for some particular attraction, either on account of its beauty, oddity or historical connection. We had been told that the principal one visited by tourists was Santa Anastasia, and that the cathedral of Santa Maria Matricolare was next in importance. We also learned that very many of the churches were named for lady saints, as the men folks in those early ages were just too awfully bad for saintly purposes.

But to return to Santa Anastasia, which we visited first, I might mention the fact that it is much admired for its beautiful architecture. It is not yet fully completed, though begun some seven hundred odd years ago. It has a few fine paintings and grand bass-reliefs. Over the entrance to one of its chapels is a fine monument to Guglielmo da Castelbarco, which is quite elegant, and is described by John Ruskin as "the most perfect Gothic sepulchral monument in the world." If Mr. Ruskin says so, it must be so, indeed, for of what is "true, beautiful and good" he is supposed to be a most excellent judge. A man with such a beautiful name as Guglielmo da Castelbarco ought to have a fine monument—very early in life.

Inside the church are 15 different altars, and each one is decorated in a style different from any other. There are no pews nor benches, but in the rear of the immense church-room are piled hundreds of chairs, and each worshiper, on entering, carries one of these in front of the altar desired, and then using it as a "prie-dieu," leans it over backward and rests the knees on the edge of the seat.

This Tuesday was a holy day, dedicated to Virgin Mary, and the services were quite imposing; yet there were many visitors who were walking about all the while the priests were chanting the mass. The basin for the holy water amused me somewhat, on account of its odd appearance. It is of marble and supported by a humpback dwarf. Little tots, not over 4 years old, unable to reach the top, while standing, would crawl up on the protruding knee of the dwarf and thus reach the water.

I saw many very pretty ladies, in rich laces and mantillas, bending over their chairs, with rosary in one hand and an incessantly moving fan in the other. An Italian lady is an adept in the use of the fan, and she always keeps it in motion.

From Santa Anastasia we went to the Santa Maria Matricolare cathedral, in time to hear "high mass" at 11 o'clock. In the service there were at least 25 priests and high church dignitaries, with one real, live cardinal on his throne. The music by an immense choir was the finest sacred music I ever heard. In Germany, the home of good music, I had heard much fine singing, but never such entrancing music as I heard that

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day in the old cathedral of Verona. In this cathedral is a painting by Titian, "The Assumption," which is considered one of his finest efforts; and every visitor is bound to see it and admire it, even if such visitor would not be able to distinguish it from a chromo given as a premium by the Snokomo Daily Weather Regulator. This old cathedral was built over eight hundred years ago.

In each of the churches we found the beggars, which swarm in holy places all over Italy. One "soldi," equal to one-fifth of a cent, was the regulation gratuity, and it was sufficient to call forth profuse thanks. In one church, the "Saints Apostolic" (Ss. Apostoli), we heard a full orchestra and chorus, with pipe organ accompaniment, and it was truly grand. The music of Verona will long be a pleasing memory to me.

In all the churches we saw the many beautiful Italian women, always fanning and always dressed in the fascinating mantillas and shawls, which are peculiar to them and which make them quite charming even to women of other countries. They arrange their beautiful black hair so prettily. Each one has a large coiffure, generally a large pompadour, with a large knot on the top of the head.

I certainly could not leave Verona without describing its wonderful amphitheatre, at least mentioning something about it. It is not so immense as the Coliseum at Rome, of which everybody has read, but it will excel any circus tent ever seen in America. It is called the Arena. It is a ruin, but of the walls standing, a part is 106 feet high. It is 504 feet long and 402 feet wide. It was erected by my old friend Diocletian one thousand seven hundred years ago. In the interior are 43 tiers of circular steps—nice, hard limestone—upon which 20,000 ladies and gentlemen used to sit while enjoying an exciting fight between gladiators. I do wish Corbett and Jackson and Fitzsimmons and Jeffries and Sullivan could have fought there one thousand seven hundred years ago. It would have been "over" by this time.

From the amphitheatre we followed the city wall for several blocks, then through the gate, down a rather dirty, uninteresting street, until we saw, in large letters on a stone wall, "Tomba di Giulietta." This was the locality we were hunting for. We rang a bell on the gate, and the custodian, with many bows and salutations, welcomed us inside to see Juliet's tomb.

He led us across an open space, which he explained was the horse market, and on the opposite side was an old monastery ruin. He unlocked a gate and

showed us a small arcade with pretty arches, and here was an empty stone receptacle which might have been a horse trough. It was about 6 feet long by nearly 3 feet wide; and this, he informed us, was the tomb of Juliet. He also explained that many years ago—the exact time he did not just remember—some enemy of the Capulets had scattered her ashes in the river Adige. This stone basin answered our purpose as well as though she had really been buried there, as she probably was not. The tomb was empty except for numerous cards which had been left to let Juliet and subsequent visitors know that the owners had called. I read several of the cards, and nearly all bore American addresses. We left no cards.

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THE ALLIED LIVE STOCK INTERESTS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

The KANSAS FARMER, this week, devotes considerable space to its special reports of the annual meetings of the leading breeders' organizations of America, held in Chicago last week. In its accomplishments it was one of the most eventful occasions in the history of pure-bred stock organizations. The attendance was much larger and more enthusiastic than ever before.

For many years those directly interested in imported stock have fought the battle of progress alone, but now at the dawn of the twentieth century it is mightily reinforced by other live stock interests—the packer, stock yard companies, live stock exchanges, and transportation companies have wisely concluded to cooperate with the breeder and stock-raiser, and work together for the advancement of American live stock interests.

Ever since the demise of the old American fat stock show and the recent improvement in the condition of the animal industry in the United States there has been an earnest desire on the part of public-spirited promoters of improved stock interests that we should have a national exposition of breeding and fat stock, that would represent this great American industry to such an extent that it might become international in its character and influence, to the end that the future welfare of the stock-raiser and general farmer may be permanently benefited.

The first notable move was a conference during the Illinois State fair, between representatives of the Chicago live stock market, and the breeders exhibiting at the Illinois and other State fairs. That meeting was decidedly in favor of the project under proper management, so that another meeting was called at Chicago, to be held in November, during the week of the breeders' annual national meetings.

Two other events at Kansas City, meantime, added to the demand for a national show. The great show and sale, under the auspices of the American Hereford Association, held the latter part of October, and the action of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, both seemed to intensify the demand for a national show that would represent all breeds of live stock.

The Kansas City live stock market became so much impressed with the great display of the whitefaces that it offered to cooperate with others in holding similar shows. Meanwhile those interested in the Chicago live stock market became alarmed at the great live stock manifestations at Kansas City, and concluded that it was time for them to do their part in response to the eager demand for a national show. With characteristic enterprise, and munificent liberality Chicago began to shape matters to inaugurate a great annual live stock exposition to be held at the handsome and commodious new Dexter Park Amphitheater, now nearly completed and owned by the Chicago stock yards company. This building, together with large cash premiums, was offered to the breeders' associations as an inducement for their cooperation. Acceptance was

prompt and plans were soon formed that assured the success of the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held the first week in December, 1900, at Chicago, and under a most competent and public-spirited management. It will be the greatest exposition of live stock and live stock products the world has ever seen, and will be of the highest educational value to breeders, feeders, and farmers, as well as to the general public. A leading promoter of this enterprise says:

"Next year marks the end perhaps of the most remarkable of centuries, and live stock breeding, live stock feeding, and live stock marketing have kept even pace with the general improvement.

"There have been many general international expositions showing merely the advancement in all branches. Now, let us have a live stock exhibition to show what a century of steady development has done in that important industry. Let it be not a mere collection of breeding animals, but a live stock exposition in all that the term implies, showing the animals of this and other countries, how they are bred and fed, how they are shipped and housed, and what results have been achieved by careful breeding.

"The business men of Chicago know the importance of the live stock industry to this city, and they will cooperate with the live stock industries to put such an enterprise on a proper footing. With this cooperation assured there is no good reason why next year's exhibition should not be so successful as to warrant its continuance on a permanent basis."

TIMBER CULTURE ON THE PLAINS.

The question of timber supply is receiving attention from thoughtful people, and has been taken in hand by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is stated that at the present rate of consumption and waste forest areas are being reduced by about 15,000 acres per day. Men are now living who once expended their strength in clearing forest land to prepare it for agriculture. The trees were chopped down, and the logs were rolled into great heaps and burned. Burning the brush was no small job, and disposing of the stumps was a labor that was postponed to a future day.

But the man who wore his early years away in the destruction of timber has seen the rapid development of the country consuming the available supplies, until the date of a timber famine is easily computed, and is imminent as an experience of the present generation. What prices will have to be paid for timber at the end of the first decade of the new century can only be conjectured.

To provide against the approaching timber famine, only desultory efforts have been made. The United States Department of Agriculture has instituted a division of forestry to encourage and to teach timber planting and conservation. A few attempts have been made in mountainous districts in the East to perpetuate some of the forest areas in mountainous districts in the Eastern States. An occasional worthy effort has been made at forest planting on the alluvial lands of the Central West. One of these was recently visited by the writer, and it is to give some account of this that these lines are written.

W. L. YAGGY'S 500-ACRE FOREST.

Five miles west of Hutchinson, in Reno County, Kansas, may be found 500 acres of forest trees which were planted in 1890, 1891, and 1892 by W. L. Yaggy, of Forest Lake, Ills. Another interesting feature of this farm is the 800-acre apple orchard, planted in 1893, 1894, and 1895, and just now coming into good bearing. But it is the present purpose of the writer to confine his remarks almost exclusively to the forest.

ALL CATALPAS.

Catalpa speciosa is the only kind of forest tree planted. An 80-acre piece was planted to black walnut one fall, but the stand obtained was imperfect, and the stragglers were plowed up, and the 80 was planted to apple trees.

METHOD OF PLANTING CATALPAS.

The first 120 acres of catalpas were planted in 1890. One-year-old seedlings were purchased from the Hart Pioneer Nurseries, at Fort Scott, Kans. The land had been thoroughly prepared by plowing and harrowing. Lister furrows running east and west were opened at intervals of 6 feet. A small 2-horse plow was run in the bottom of each lister furrow. A check-row wire—such as is used on a check-row corn-planter—was stretched along this furrow. The seed-

lings were dropped along the furrows at the knots in the wire. Enough men were given "stations" along the wire so that a row was quickly planted. In planting, the seedling was placed in the furrow and a slight covering drawn over and pressed upon its roots with the foot. As soon as the wire was moved over for the next row, a 2-horse plow turned a furrow to the row just planted. In this way 11 men and 3 teams planted 15 acres per day, setting 2,000 trees to the acre. For the subsequent plantings the seedlings were grown in a nursery on the plantation.

The rows of seedlings being 6 feet apart, left room for a row of corn between each 2 rows of trees. The cultivation of the trees and of the corn was identical. This treatment was continued for two years.

CUT DOWN THE TREES TO MAKE THEM GROW.

During the winter after the second season's growth in the forest, every tree on the first 120 acres was cut down. The wood obtainable from this cutting was offered in compensation for cutting and removing it. There were plenty of takers. Vigorous sprouts sprung up at the stumps during the next summer. In July these were all but 1 removed. This cost \$1 an acre for labor. A subsequent planting on an adjacent 80 was left without cutting until it had grown for six years. Three years ago the axe was applied to this subsequent planting. Three rows on the south were left standing for wind-break, and 10 rows were cut to the ground, then 3 more rows were left and 10 rows were cut, and so on over the entire 80. Neighbors say that the people who cut these 6-year-olds got \$65 worth of posts, wood, etc., from each acre.

The writer was greatly interested in comparing the trees in the 3 rows which had never been cut, with those which had been cut at 2 years old and with those which had been cut at 6 years old. Those which had never been cut were more brambly and less thrifty than the others. The limbs were numerous and close to the ground, and they were scarcely larger than the exceedingly smooth, thrifty, 3-year-old sprouts from the stumps of the alternating 10 rows.

THE TREES.

The greatest interest attaches to the 10-year-old trees, as illustrating what can be done in ten years. In company with Mr. L. F. Landis, the efficient and courteous manager of the plantation, we measured a good many trees at the ground, and at heights of 4½ feet and 6½ feet. To obtain correct information an average row was selected and 13 consecutive trees were measured. These were so far within the forest that it was impossible to see out in any direction. These measurements were made by passing a small tape around the trees. The table gives the circumference in inches:

MEASUREMENTS OF 10-YEAR-OLD TREES.

	At base.	At 4½ feet.	At 6 feet.
1.....	13¼	11	9
2.....	18	14	12¼
3.....	12	8¼	8
4.....	18	13¼	12
5.....	12	10	7¼
6.....	16¼	12	9¾
7.....	15¼	12¼	10
8.....	12	8¼	8
9.....	16	12	11
10.....	17¼	12	12
11.....	15¼	12	11¼
12.....	12	8	7¼
13.....	19	14	12¼

The average diameters computed from these measurements are, at base, 5.8 inches; at 4½ feet, 3.6 inches; at 6½ feet, 3.2 inches.

The height of these trees is 25 to 30 feet. The lower limbs are all dead.

MEASUREMENTS OF 3-YEAR-OLD SPROUTS ON

6-YEAR-OLD STUMPS.

	At base.	At 4½ feet.	At 6½ feet.
1.....	9	6¼	5¼
2.....	10¼	7	6¼
3.....	8¼	6	5¼
4.....	6¼	4	4¼
5.....	8¼	6	5¼

THE BEGINNING OF RETURNS.

During the winter of 1898 and 1899 13,000 trees were cut from the 80-acre tract planted in 1890. These were made into posts and sold on the market. The larger trees were selected. In most cases two posts were obtained from each tree. The first cut brought about twice as much as was received for the second cut. The average return per tree was between 17 and 18 cents. Placing the return at the lower figure gives a gross return of \$2,210 from the 70 acres, or \$27.62½ per acre. The trees cut were about one-twelfth of the entire number standing on the 80. Had all been allowed to grow until this winter, making 10 years from the time of planting, or 8 years from the time of cutting, the average value would doubtless have been at least 15 cents.

Had every alternate row been cut after 10 seasons' growth a crop of 1,000 trees per acre would have been the result. These at 15 cents each would have brought \$150 per acre or \$12,000 for half of the trees on the 80. The other 1,000 trees to the acre are now large enough to nearly occupy the land and would grow more rapidly if given more room. What value they would grow into or how fast is not a part of the experience on this plantation, and will not be conjectured here.

THE FOREST PERPETUAL.

Wherever a catalpa tree has been cut, either last winter or at any other time, vigorous sprouts have sprung up. On last winter's cutting among the 10 year old trees the average height of sprouts is 8 or 10 feet and ranges from 5 or 6 feet to 15 or 16 feet. These sprouts make the most desirable timber. No limbs appear except at the extremity of each year's growth. No replanting is necessary, but the forest is perpetual.

GOOD AND POOR SOIL.

The soil on which most of the Yaggy forest grows is the dark gray, sandy loam of the Arkansas Valley. It is a good soil but would not be selected by a Central Illinois farmer whose ideal soil is the black waxy land of the Illinois prairies. Along the drives through the Yaggy plantations the soil appears to be excessively sandy. In places, however, the yellowish white sand lies on the surface. The trees on the darker soil showed, in general, the best growth. Over near the Arkansas river there are considerable areas of quite thin land. On these the trees have made but a stunted growth. They are crooked and brushy, and, though planted in 1892, many of them are but 6 or 8 feet high. Last winter the entire 80 on which this poor land is situated was subjected to the axe treatment. Three rows were left for wind-break and 10 rows were cut, alternately. The result was magical. From 10 to 20 vigorous sprouts shot up around each stump. In July these were all cut save one. The ground was thoroughly mulched with the sprouts and their leaves. The sprouts left standing are smooth and vigorous, and average nearly as tall as the trees in the three rows left uncut beside them. The result justifies the practice of cutting a tree down to make it grow. It is doubtful, however, whether any one can afford to plant trees for profit on any but the best land.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Mr. Yaggy's plantation is admirably cared for. His apple trees are nearly a perfect stand, and they show the effects of thorough cultivation. Except on the thin land before referred to his forest is entirely devoid of grass and weeds. Perhaps he deserves little credit for this, for the trees so monopolize the land that neither grass nor weeds can grow, nor is any cultivation possible. The only care required is the plowing of fire guards.

But the fact that timber can be made to yield a revenue in nine years after planting and is thereafter a perpetual source of income is well demonstrated here. How great this income will be when telephone and telegraph poles and saw logs shall be harvested is readily imagined but can not be told from this experience.

The war in the Philippines has become a chase. Aguinaldo and his government have taken to their heels and some of his advisers have been captured by Uncle Sam's soldiers. The war has degenerated to bushwhacking on the part of the Philippines according to the military reports. The great island of Mindinao is said to have been surrendered to the United States naval forces.

Judge Hook of the Federal Court for the District of Kansas has decided that the law creating the Kansas court of visitation is unconstitutional. This law was enacted at the late special session of the legislature and substitutes a court for the board of railroad commissioners which formerly had charge of controversies between the people and the railroads.

BLOCKS OF THREE.

During the month of December, 1899, the Kansas Farmer will receive three subscriptions until January, 1901, for \$2 cash with the order. This gives 13 months to each of three subscribers for \$2. Send immediately and get the benefit of the entire time.

Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing our advertisers.

THE KANSAS STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

The thirteenth annual session of the Kansas State Dairy Association was held at the agricultural college at Manhattan, November 22, 23 and 24. The attendance was about 700, and consisted more largely of farmers who furnish milk or cream to the butter- and cheese-factories than ever before. The invitation and the opportunity to visit the college and to mingle with the 750 young people in its halls and to go over its grounds with them was an inducement which no doubt contributed to increase the attendance.

The butter exhibit was large and varied. It averaged pretty good, at least good enough to be snapped up by a Montana buyer at 24 cents a pound for the entire lot. Machinery and dairy supply exhibits were there but not in as great profusion as sometimes seen at such conventions.

The program was an exceedingly full one and every address put down in the printed list was delivered. The discussions were spirited. The music, furnished by the college band, orchestra, and mandolin club, and the singing by students whether in solos or in choruses called forth hearty applause and frequent encores.

The subjects presented in a majority of the addresses pertained to the production of milk, covering feeds and feeding, care and shelter of the dairy cow, rearing the calf, etc. An unusually limited part of the time was given to the discussion of the intricacies of creamery practice.

An interesting feature was the showing that Kansas can and does produce as good cheese as is made any where, and that, while butter production is not only failing to increase but is actually falling off, cheese production is rapidly increasing. The high price for cheese has undoubtedly stimulated its production. Butter, too, is now selling at a high figure. It is almost as high in Kansas as in New York City. The editor of the New York Produce Review, who attended the convention, judged that the butter exhibited would have brought 25 cents per pound on the New York market, and it actually brought 24 cents delivered in Manhattan for the western trade. The fact is that Kansas sends and has for some time sent most of her surplus butter west, the development of that market having been steady for many months.

Full official proceedings of the meeting will appear in next week's KANSAS FARMER, including all of the addresses and stenographic report of the discussions. It is expected that 16 extra pages will be necessary to accommodate this report. The State Dairy Association takes 10,000 copies of the paper containing the proceedings, for the purpose of placing a copy in the hands of every creamery patron in the State.

International Live Stock Exposition.

On December 1-8, 1900, there will be held in Chicago the greatest live stock show ever held in the world. All breeds of pure-bred stock, fat stock, and packers' by-products will have a representative showing. Over \$50,000 will be offered in the way of cash prizes.

A meeting of the representatives of the different national associations—all classes of live stock—was held at the Exchange rooms at the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, on Friday, November 24, and a permanent organization was effected under the name of the International Live Stock Exposition.

All of the breeders' associations which held their annual meetings last week endorsed the show and promised their cooperation. Among the premiums available for the show are the following: American Hereford Breeders' Association, \$5,000; American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, \$5,000; Polled Angus Breeders' Association, \$5,000; Polled Durham Breeders' Association, \$1,000; Red Polled Cattle Club, \$1,000; Galloway Cattle Breeders' Association, \$1,000; Cotswold Sheep Breeders' Association, \$500.

The following were among those who were selected by their associations to confer with the stock yards people in reference to the organization of an annual show, to be held in Chicago:

- Herefords—T. F. B. Sotham, Thomas Clark, C. R. Thomas.
 - Shorthorns—J. F. Prather, J. B. Dinsmore, S. F. Lockridge.
 - Aberdeen-Angus—O. E. Bradfute, A. P. Grout, Secretary McFarlane, B. R. Pierce.
 - Red Polled Cattle—P. G. Henderson, W. M. Dillon, J. W. Martin.
 - Cotswolds—George Harding, D. McCrae, Abe Renick.
 - Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association—A. J. Lovejoy, C. F. Mills, J. H. Pickrell.
 - Polled Durhams—President Crane, J. F. Green, F. A. Murray.
- On Friday, November 24, a meeting of the above and others interested was held at the hall of the Live Stock Exchange. A nominating committee was appointed and submitted the following names of officers: President—J. A. Spoor.
- Vice-President—DeWitt W. Smith.
 - Second Vice-President—Alvin H. Sanders.
 - General Manager—W. E. Skinner.
 - Secretary—Montimer Levering.
 - Treasurer—R. Z. Herrick.
 - Executive—T. F. B. Sotham, cattle; A. J. Lovejoy, hogs; G. Howard Davison, sheep; R. E. Ogilvie, horses; J. Ogdin Armour,

packers; E. F. Swift, stock yards; John Clay, commission; William H. Thompson, live stock exchanges; R. Gibson, associations; A. G. Leonard, transportation; C. F. Curtiss, agricultural colleges.

The report was unanimously adopted. A committee was sent for President-elect Spoor, but he having been called away Vice-President Sanders occupied the chair and briefly stated that he felt sure that this gathering meant an epoch in the history of the live stock trade of North America.

Professor Curtiss, of Ames, Iowa, said he desired to congratulate the live stock interests on this auspicious beginning of so important a movement. He felt that the educational value of a live stock exposition, with slaughter tests, etc., could hardly be overestimated.

Hon. John W. Springer expressed the heartiest interest in the project, and felt that it would be a great success.

F. J. Berry hoped the date of the show could be made to fit in with the great horse show at New York, and after a good deal of discussion as to dates, names, etc., it was resolved to leave such matters to the executive committee.

At a meeting of the executive committee it was decided that the name of the association should be the International Live Stock Exposition.

The first week of December, 1900, was selected as the time for the first show. The show will open informally on Saturday, December 1, and formally on the following Monday, running through that full week. This will enable exhibitors to get stock for slaughter tests weighed up on Saturday.

The committee on live stock classification for the exposition is as follows: C. H. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill., swine; G. H. Davison, Millbrook, N. Y., sheep; R. B. Ogilvie, Madison, Mo., horses; T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., cattle; D. O. Lively, Chicago, fat stock.

Annual Aberdeen-Angus Meeting.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Association held its sixteenth annual meeting at the Leland Hotel on the 22d inst. It was the largest gathering of Aberdeen-Angus breeders ever convened in America. President O. E. Bradfute, in calling the meeting to order, descanted on the phenomenal prosperity of the association as representing the youngest thoroughbred breed of cattle. The young men who belong to the society are among the oldest breeders of Aberdeen-Angus. The object of the organization was the development of a breed of cattle that would be par excellent in feeding qualities and superior in the quality of its meat cuts. The progress achieved is gratifying to the association, as many of the "market toppers" of the season have been Aberdeen-Angus.

"We desire," said the president, "to develop a machine that will not only give the best returns in weight for the amount of feed consumed, but we want also an animal that will cut the well-marbled steaks and roasts so dear to the heart of the epicure, but so difficult to obtain. This association believes that in the Aberdeen-Angus it has an animal that excels all other breeds in beef-producing qualities, in points of economy and excellence of quality. At all the great fat stock exhibitions, we have met our competitors and carried off the bulk of the honors in the great sweepstake contests. The object of this association is to promote economy and profit in the live stock products of this country, and to this end it believes in large exhibits at fat stock shows as the best means of accomplishing this object. The Aberdeen-Angus breeders invite competition, believing it the only way to obtain a true verdict of the merits of the different breeds of cattle as beef producers and the signal success already achieved by this association lends encouragement to its promoters to invade the enemy's country, burn the bridges behind and provide for no retreat."

Among prominent breeders present were: W. A. McHenry, Dennison, Iowa; T. J. McCreary, Highland, Kans.; J. F. Coulter, Excelsior, Mo.; C. F. Hewitt, Morning Sun, Iowa; Thomas Gray, West Liberty, Iowa; R. P. Macment, Mediapolis, Iowa; C. J. Whistler, Lafayette, Ind.; F. Goodwine, Williamsport, Ind.; T. M. Andrews, Lafayette, Ind.; J. S. Goodwin, West Lebanon, Ind.; E. S. Borwell, Cottage Grove, Wis.; J. P. Stanley, Plattville, Iowa; D. W. Force, Belvidere, Ill.; W. D. Davis, Triumph, Ill.; A. J. Jones, La Rue, Ohio; J. S. Elliott, Booneville, Mo., and other breeders too numerous to mention.

The reading of the treasurer's report showed a most satisfactory financial condition of the association. The cash on hand at the last meeting was \$9,349. The receipts for the fiscal year aggregated \$10,449. The disbursements for 1899 were \$6,588, leaving a balance on hand in the treasury of \$13,212.89.

The report of the executive committee showed 4,403 entries recorded and 2,206 entries filed for registration. There were 1,096 entries filed by non-members of the association. The transfers for the year comprised 4,015 animals, an increase of 25 per cent over last year. Volume 9 of the A. A. H. B. was published the 9th of July and 2,000 entries were already filed for Volume 10. There were 56 new members added to the association this year. The sum of \$1,337 was appropriated for special premiums.

S. E. Wood, of the stock yard interests, addressed the association on the question of an international live stock exposition in Chicago in 1900. The promoters aspired to make it the greatest live stock show in the world, and the Aberdeen-Angus association was invited to appoint a committee to take part in the preliminary organization of an international exhibit. The Union Stock Yards Company was represented by D. O. Lively, who stated that the exposition was not a competition of breeds, but an exhibit of breeds, and that each association would have control of its own exhibit, appointing the judges, arranging the premiums and awarding the prizes. "At the exposition," he said, "the packers will exhibit their products. The accommodations for a live stock show will be unequalled, as the Dexter Park Amphitheater, now rapidly nearing completion, will contain 2,300 stalls and ample provision will be made for taking care of all exhibits. The cattle-raisers of South America were purchasing their breeding animals in Europe, one Argentine ranchman lately importing a Durham bull at a cost of \$13,000, and it goes without saying that he could have duplicated the animal in America for less than half of that sum. But

breeders must attract them to our cattle, and it can only be done by international expositions. This association should consider the importance of this and conserve their own interests in co-operating in the 1900 live stock exposition." A committee was appointed comprising O. E. Bradfute, Mr. Grout and Secretary McFarlane to take advisory action at the Live Stock Exchange Hall meeting. On motion B. R. Pierce was added to the committee. The movement for the exposition is purely initiative, nothing yet being crystallized. No instructions were given to the committee.

A motion was made by W. R. Goodwin that in the event of a live stock show, the directors of the association be authorized to appropriate a sum not to exceed \$5,000, to promote an exhibit of Aberdeen-Angus. The motion was unanimously adopted.

On recommendation of the executive committee \$200 was appropriated for each of the State fair exhibits in Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, and \$100 for each of the State fairs of Kansas, Nebraska, West Virginia, and Kentucky. The sum of \$200 was also voted for an exhibit at the Texas State fair.

The judges for the year were H. W. Elliott, W. A. McHenry, Prof. Curtiss and Imboden. All the old officers of the association were re-elected with the exception of F. S. Burwell of the board of directors, W. E. Reynolds being selected to fill his vacancy.

The new president is L. McWhorter, Aledo, Ill., and the secretary-treasurer Thos. McFarlane, Harvey, Ill.

A Notable Sale of Doddies.

On Thursday and Friday, November 23 and 24, 1899, a half-dozen of America's leading breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle held a combination sale of high-class "doddies" at the Dexter Park pavilion, Chicago. The sale followed the annual meeting of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeder's Association, and consequently was well attended, not only by Angus breeders but a large number of breeders interested in other beef breeds of cattle. The large and enthusiastic crowd and the prices realized for the high-class offering made the sale a notable event for the breed, and especially the breeders represented in the combination.

The prices realized exceeded the expectations of the promoters of the event, as 88 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle sold for \$28,285, a general average of \$323. Sixty-five cows and heifers sold at an average of \$306.53 and 23 bulls averaged \$363.48. Mr. W. C. McGarock, of Mt. Pulaski, Ill., managed the sale for the combination of breeders, assisted by the able auctioneers, Col. F. M. Woods and Col. J. W. Sparks. The cattle sold were consignments from the noted herds of Wallace Estill, Estill, Mo.; H. W. Elliott, Estill, Mo.; Chas. Escher & Son, Botna, Iowa; A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa; L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington, Ill., and A. P. Grant, Winchester, Ill.

The purchasers at this sale represented 10 different States, Illinois buyers leading, with over 25 animals, Iowa next with over 20, with Ohio, Missouri and Indiana ranking next; Kansas, North Dakota, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin scattering 1 to 3 each.

Wallace Estill sold 10 head for \$5,230, a general average of \$523. Four bulls sold for \$260, \$310, \$705, and \$810, respectively, making an average of \$521.25, and 6 cows averaged \$524. The \$810 bull, Paragon of Estill 29502, calved November 7, 1897, won first and junior championship at every State fair at which he was exhibited this year. He was bought by W. S. Karnaghan, Clarinda, Iowa. The \$705 bull, Emperor of Estill 29503, belongs to the famous Erica family and went to Hewitt Bros., Morning Sun, Iowa. The highest price realized at this combination sale was for Estill's cow, Blackbird of Woodlawn 3d 14441, which went to E. B. Royce, Napierville, Ill., for \$1,125.

H. W. Elliott realized the neat sum of \$3,325 for 5 bulls and 6 heifers, an average of \$302.27 for 11 head. The bulls sold from \$230 up to \$430, making an average of \$335. The range of prices for the 6 heifers was from \$175 to \$405, an average of \$273.

Chas. Escher & Son's consignment consisted of 3 bulls, which sold at \$200 each, and 25 cows and heifers selling at an average of \$340.40. Eight of the females sold for \$400 and upwards. The highest price was \$900 for the prize-winning heifer, Antelope 4th of Woodlawn 29448, which went to D. R. Pierce, Creston, Ill. Twenty-eight animals of this consignment sold for \$8,510, an average of \$325.

A. C. Binnie's consignment consisted of 5 bulls and 11 cows and heifers, for which he realized \$5,825, a general average of \$364. The bulls averaged \$498, and the top price of the sale for bulls was paid for Wm. Miller's breeding bull, Gay Blackbird 14443, which went to J. R. Hines, Shirock, Ohio, for \$1,025. Mr. Binnie's show bull calf, Expansion Lad 35588, went to O. H. Roach, Round Lake, Minn., for \$600. The range of prices for the females was from \$200 to \$450, the latter price being paid by T. J. McCreary, of Highland, Kans., for the 2-year-old heifer, Pride of Banna 3d 27304. The average for the 11 females was \$303.

The consignment of L. H. Kerrick consisted of 2 bulls, which sold for \$705, an average of \$352.50, and 4 females, which sold for \$890, an average of \$222.50. The 6 head bringing \$1,595, an average of \$266.

A. P. Grout realized \$3,200 for 4 bulls and 13 females, a general average of \$188 for the 17 head. The bulls averaged \$204 and the females \$184.

Gossip About Stock.

Owing to so many reports of live stock associations this week several items of stock gossip are crowded out.

For the convenience of hog men coming to J. R. Young's sale, on December 8, the Kansas Farmer publishes the following time-table for Richards, Mo., where the sale will be held: Missouri Pacific, trains east, 8:58 p. m. and 8:35 p. m. Trains west, 6:31 a. m. and 4:46 a. m. K. C. P. & G. R. R., trains north, 11:56 a. m. and 2:21 a. m. Trains south, 3:34 p. m. and 1:20 a. m.

J. I. Boyer, manager of the Kaw Valley Swine Company, whose advertisement of improved Yorkshire swine appears in the columns of the Kansas Farmer this week for the first time, has the following to say of his favorite breed: "Many people have an idea that the Yorkshires must have age before they are fit for the market, but this is a great mistake, as there is never a time after the weaning time that they will not bring a good price at the Kansas City

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Stock Yards, as I have sold them at all ages. J. W. McConville, of Kansas City, Kans., bought 6 pigs of us that were farrowed March 20, sold them July 27, when they were 129 days old. They weighed 162 pounds each and brought \$4.40 per hundred pounds, which was the top of the market that day, which proves that packers considered them very nice pigs. They were fed only on slops from the boarding houses and had no especial care. I know that buyers say that they do not care whether a hog is black or white, red or spotted, nevertheless every one knows that the eye must be pleased, and when a buyer chooses between two bunches of hogs which are equal except in color, he will take the white ones every time; not only that, but he will give from 5 cents to 20 cents more on the hundred pounds. I know whereof I speak for I have tried it many times." The Kansas Farmer has had frequent calls for this breed, of which the Kaw Valley Swine Company claim to be the largest importers and breeders in the United States, and we take pleasure in referring all inquiries to that firm at Kansas City, Kans., Sim's Station.

All creamery managers and all skimming station men are authorized to take subscriptions for the Kansas Farmer and will forward the same without expense to the subscribers.

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.

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" St. Joseph.....	8:05 p. m.
" Atchison.....	11:10 p. m.
Ar. Omaha.....	5:50 a. m.
Lv. Omaha.....	8:10 a. m. via C., St. P., M. & O.
Ar. St. Paul.....	6:50 p. m.

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Horticulture.

EXPERIMENTS IN HORTICULTURE.

A. H. GRIESA, LAWRENCE, BEFORE THE KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Experiments are a human feature. To experiment is one of the distinctions between a human being and the lower animals. It is one of the unfolding and enlarging systems of the mind and development of knowledge. All human knowledge is arrived at through trials, experimenting, so much so that our very lives may be said to be an experiment. Evolution or progress is marked on every advancement of to-day.

In animals there is no such thing as mental progress unless aided by man. The birds built their nests as perfectly at first as now, and the same as the same kind did in the first effort; they sing the same song, and beyond its limit can not go.

The bee and wasp build their cells as they first did, with no more precision, no less care; so the first battle is as good as the last; they work by instinct, while man works and gains by each effort. This is the gain of man by long life and discriminating mind.

While great progress is made by some because of the application of cause and effect in their chosen line or profession, there is a large percentage of people that do just as their fathers did, with apparently little progress.

While scientific men conduct experiments with great care and expense, using costly, well-fitted laboratories, which is beyond the average man to follow, there is a line in which he can do his work and succeed.

Experiments may be done that require no extra outlay, but need a closer watch to notice results; a small change in work may bring large gains. While we pride ourselves on the progress of the age, what is the great mass of people doing to make it more so? So many experiment stations in every State, kept up at great expense; how little of this leaven gets scattered through the State.

While a pig is known to thrive in clover, and enjoys a feed of artichokes, and relishes, almost fattens, on sorghum, either dry or as fodder, how many provide anything to feed their hogs but corn, and that fed on the ground? All wrong. How few people feed their stock any variety, or think it essential. How few people adopt any system of rotation, or think it worth while, and yet suffering from poor crops—no profit.

Much of this experimenting must be done by the Government station. They should lead, direct; should show the way to lose as well as to gain. Every man will then have some guides that are great helps. As the main teaching must be adopted by the mass of the people, it should come in such a way as they can use it, to bring the full results. To continue to grow the same crop on the same ground will result in a poor crop, except with onions. They seem to enjoy the same soil without injury. Now, what is the best crop to follow the previous one? How the best way to plant it? What the best cultivator? When the best time to plow, and how often does it pay to cultivate? What makes potatoes poor in quality? What increases worms in corn? What makes stringy celery? These are thoughts that should be solved, and the evils reduced. The forests, when destroyed, never produce the same kind again. That hints at rotation.

These are not referred to as horticultural experiments, but to point out and emphasize well-known facts, and try to apply them.

I will outline in this brief essay a few facts in reference to the cultivation of the soil; and the first improvement is to plow in the fall if possible, or early spring; scatter manure over it during the winter months, and then harrow in spring before planting; a disk is a good implement; then use a slanting harrow before the crop comes up, and keep up frequent cultivation all summer, at least twice as often as is now practiced; when you will heed the drought less, and have better crops.

Many crops are ruined by spring plowing, whether for field or garden. You will find the best results always after fall plowing.

One load of manure will go as far on top as four plowed under; summer cultivation should be always shallow; then you will see less of drought.

The question of stock in orchards is always a debatable one, but stock kept

in reasonable number, with clover for pasture, or other green feed, will help reduce the hordes of insects that now have a hold in every bearing orchard.

So will all kinds of poultry help secure plums and cherries, when confined in the plum and cherry orchards.

I am not speaking of new or old kinds of fruit, but I think each man should try some new kinds in his specialties, so he can get the best in his next planting; and this is the way all these questions will be settled, and settled right.

Selection of Scions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice an inquiry in your valuable paper in regard to grafting the scions from bearing trees or nursery trees. Our worthy Secretary Barnes has well said that experience, as a success or failure, has demonstrated that it is with less risk and a greater possibility of success will be attained in budding or grafting from trees that not only bear but bear well and the quality of whose fruit is fully up to the standard of the variety. In Western Fruit Grower of later date Major Holsinger dissents from Secretary Barnes's idea, and says that everything is favorable to scions from young trees. That a tree of any variety could change either the quality, color, or size of fruit, I can not understand. Now Brother Holsinger is high up among fruit men, and when he gives advice it ought to be considered good, but when he disagrees with the good advice given by Secretary Barnes to the enquirer he possibly wanted to do so in order to provoke discussion. Sometimes it is well to discuss problems, thereby learning more of their value, and this propagating fruit-trees is of more importance than most people think. Brother Holsinger, from a nursery man's standpoint, may be all right, for the scions taken from a young nursery can be procured for considerably less money than scions from older and bearing trees, and the young grafted trees will, perhaps, make better growth, so the nursery man can in that way grow trees for very much less money, thus making larger profits. But what of the fruit-grower who pays out his money for such trees then plants and cultivates for eight or ten years, to find that his nursery man was just growing and selling trees for profit and not knowing if the kind of trees he sold were suited to any special locality. The purchaser, after many years of toil and expense, finds that he has encumbered his land with worthless fruit-trees, and, perhaps, a mortgage. Nursery man ought to know whether their trees will produce good fruit. Where would our doctors and druggists be if they were to sell indiscriminately to the people their medicines and drugs of the quality of which they themselves know nothing? Brother Holsinger says a Ben Davis will be a Ben Davis under any circumstances or wherever grown. If Brother Holsinger will come to my county I can show him a Ben Davis orchard, 17 years old, which is a vigorous, growing orchard but which has never borne any apples. Would he recommend his friend who wanted a Ben Davis apple orchard to cut his scions from that orchard? It has been admitted by all who have given attention to fruit-growing that the scions taken from a Ben Davis, Jonathan, Winesap, in fact any kind of trees, when grafted on the seeding roots will reproduce the parent tree. Too much care can not be taken to procure the very best scions from the best bearing and most vigorous trees. I always cut my scions from the best bearing trees and usually from the north side of the trees. The south side of my trees does not give as much fruit nor as good as does the north side. I am not a scientist so can not give a reason why it is so unless the southwest winds blow the pollen from the south blooms and the north gets the extra fertility.

I think that to cut scions from the most vigorous part of the trees will improve the quality, while to cut scions from the deteriorated limbs the fruit will be inferior and run out, as vegetables or anything else will do. However, it is well, as Secretary Barnes has said, for us to be on the safe side. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not grinding axes, as I am only nursery man enough to grow my own trees, since my forty years' experience has taught me that I could not afford to do otherwise than grow my own trees. J. H. WHETSTONE. Pomona, Kans.

When to Heal and Ship Peach-Trees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Being rather a close observer of nearly everything that is printed in the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER for over eight years, I have seldom had to ask any questions. Last spring I had about 1,000 1-year-old seedling peach-trees. In late June and

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This is the sworn statement of a man who was cured.

"My lower limbs seemed to be dying—losing all sense of outward feeling. The most excruciating pains made me almost wild with misery and I could not stand alone. I tried electricity with no avail. Several physicians gave me treatment which was not effective. One day I read of a man who had Locomotor Ataxia, and was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I procured a half dozen boxes, and took them before I was convinced a cure was possible, and finally used one box a week. My pains gradually disappeared, color came back to my flesh. I could walk, run and jump, and actually dispensed with a cane."

JOEL SHOEMAKER,
Editor *Farmer and Dairyman*,
North Yakima, Wash.
Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this 3d day of January, 1899.
JAMES R. COE, County Clerk.

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.

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early July I had them budded. They seemed to nearly every one set, but did not start. They are in thick nursery rows, and have made an immense growth of from 6 to 9 feet in height. The question with me is, I wish to present them to my boys in Colorado, who are trying to start a fruit farm in the North Fork country. When and where should they be cut back to, that is, how close to the bud? When should the shipping be done? Will they have to stand another year, or can I heel them in this winter and ship in the spring? If so, when shall I cut back? (Freight rates are to be looked after.) Any and all the information on this subject will be thankfully received.

Valley, Okla. W. K. MILLER.
Dig the trees now, cut the tops down to within 6 inches of the inserted bud. Ship at once and have them heeled in at destination until planting time in spring. Of course the stumps above the inserted bud must be cut off down to the shoot, as this grows in spring. It would have been very much better to have budded the seedlings one year earlier and by this time the trees would have been as large as desirable to handle. The chances are somewhat against the growth of the buds set on 2-year-old stock into as shapely trees, if they grow at all. The stocks are proportionately too large. E. A. POPENOE. Kansas State Agricultural College.

"What are they going to call your new brother, Jack?"
"Oh, I don't know—Jack, I guess!"
"But that's your name."
"That doesn't make any difference. It was papa's before I had it. Pa and ma have a way of makin' us boys use up their old things."

"Self Preservation is the first law of Nature," and to take Hood's Sarsaparilla on the first appearance of impure blood is an important step toward self preservation. It makes rich, red blood and insures good health.

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Best by Test—74 YEARS. Largest annual sale. High quality—NOT high price. Finest sorts. We buy 4 million Apple trees, whole-root graft 5 million—now 1- and 2-yr. Other Trees, Vines, etc., in proportion. 1400 acres Nursery 43,000 acres ORCHARDS. **We PAY FREIGHT** BOX and PACK free, ask No Money until SAFE arrival.—Guarantee SATISFACTION STARK Fruit Book free. Write us.—VISIT US **We PAY CASH** each WEEK and want MORE HOME and traveling salesmen. OUTFIT FREE. STARK Market and Quality Kings PAY: Apple of Commerce, Black Ben Davis, Champion, Delicious, Ingram, Gano, Prizetaker, Sena, STARK LOUISIANA, MO. Star-Stayman Winesap, Gold STAR-Dansville, N. Y. plum; Kieffer pear; Elberta, Poole Fav., Emma peaches, etc. STARK, Mo., etc.



In the Dairy.

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

CREAM-RAISING BY DILUTION.

A Review of the Subject in Farmers' Bulletin 105, United States Department of Agriculture.

A renewed interest in cream-raising by dilution, especially in connection with various devices for creaming purposes put upon the market as "gravity or dilution separators," is indicated in recent publications of several experiment stations.

At the New York Cornell Station the subject of patents on these "separators" was investigated, and practical trials were made of them. The devices, or cans, as they may properly be called, are considered similar in essential features to well-known cans used in deep setting. They are provided usually with scale glasses and with a faucet near the bottom for drawing off the skim-milk. Among the novel features of different cans, as claimed by the manufacturers, the following may be noted: A central cooler supported on legs over the outlet in the bottom of the can; a central tube with a perforated enlargement at the lower end, through which the water is added in diluting the milk; a curved or slanting bottom; and a strainer over the outlet.

In all of the cans the separation of cream depends upon gravity, and the designation of them as separators is pointed out as misleading, inasmuch as that term is by common usage applied to machines in which the cream is separated by centrifugal force. As a result of the inquiry concerning patents it is held that the patents granted on these cans cover unimportant details of construction, and that "any one desiring to use this process of doubtful utility is perfectly free to do so without let or hindrance from the holder of any patent right whatever."

In the practical tests at the New York Cornell Station with mixed milk from a herd, in which many of the cows were nearly dry, dilution with water between 50° and 60° F., and setting at a temperature of 65° to 75°, gave results approximately the same as those obtained by deep setting in ice-water with a Cooley can. With milk from cows comparatively fresh, cold deep setting gave considerably better results than the dilution method.

A two weeks' trial of a dilution "separator" was made at the Michigan station. Forty pounds of milk were diluted one-half with water at 60° and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours. The average fat content of the skim-milk was 0.7 per cent, calculated for undiluted skim-milk. "Not only was the loss excessive, but the skim-milk thus diluted with so much water could not be fed to advantage and the cream soured rapidly."

One hundred and twenty trials of the same "separator" were made at the Vermont station. "The gravity separator left in the skim-milk 13 per cent of the fat of the mixed milk, 40 per cent of the fat of the Ayrshire milk, and 17 per cent of the fat of the stripper milk. The

centrifugal separator left between 1 and 2 per cent of the fat of these milks behind in skim-milk. The results speak for themselves and call for no further comment."

Recent work shows that the efficiency of cream-raising by dilution is not increased by the use of these so-called separators; while earlier work of the stations indicates that, with the possible exception of milk from cows in advanced lactation or where deep setting in ice-water can not be practiced, the process is not of practical benefit, and that in addition to a waste of cream and other disadvantages it materially lessens the feeding value of the skim-milk.

H. W. LAWSON.

What Quantity to Use.

Mr. F. L. W., Topeka, Kans., writes: "I have clover hay, sorghum hay, prairie hay, bran, corn chop, and oil-meal. What quantity of each shall I feed to make the best ration, or shall I discard one of these and get something in the place of it?"

From the above feeds the following ration is probably the best. The weight of feed indicated is for a day's ration for a 1,000-pound cow:

	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.
Clover hay, 10 pounds.....	.68	3.54	.17
Sorghum hay, 10 pounds.....	.24	4.06	.12
Corn chop, 3 pounds.....	.234	2.00	.129
Bran, 4 pounds.....	.492	1.48	.10
Oil-meal, 3 pounds.....	.864	.984	.213
Required.....	2.510	12.06	.732
	2.50	12.50	.4

It will be seen that there is a slight deficiency in the carbohydrates, but this deficiency will be made up by the extra fat. If desirable prairie hay may be substituted for sorghum hay, or half the quantity of sorghum hay may be used with 5 pounds of prairie hay. A good dairy cow may eat more than indicated in the above ration. If so, give her what she will eat in the same proportions as long as she will convert it into milk at a profit.

D. H. O.

How to Increase Profits in Dairying.

BY W. F. JENSEN.

No part of the work on the farm requires more knowledge and care than handling the milch cows. It may truly be said that the conscientious dairyman never stops learning. The close observer will receive great pleasure and benefit, while the careless fellow very seldom receives any satisfactory results from his cows.

I am firmly convinced that there is a great lack of knowledge among farmers, concerning the proper handling and care of the milch cow. It will pay every practical man to study the individuality of his cows, to follow the best methods in feeding and milking, and to see that he has the right kind of feed harvested before it has lost its feed value.

I shall not go into details, as the time and subject allotted me will not permit it. The one thing I wish to impress on your minds is, that knowledge on the subject of care and feed of your cows is a practical necessity concerning us all. It is no theoretical conclusion, but a standpoint that is taken by every wide-awake and up-to-date dairyman who is dairying for profit.

The close observer can gain considerable information from his every-day work, but why should we go through the same hardships, the same endeavor to find the best methods, every man by himself, when we have this information collected and published by dairy papers, our efficient agricultural college, and through farmers' institutes? Then we will find that better care, better stock, and better feed (by better feed, I mean the crops that we have here in Kansas, harvested in such a manner that they retain the nourishment) are necessary. We will then come to the conclusion that our pastures for a short time only, will sustain the full flow of milk, and that it will be necessary to feed some corn, fodder, alfalfa, and bran many months in the year, where we are now depending on the pasture altogether. Our one object in view should be, to encourage a full flow of milk at least ten months in the year. We will find it profitable.

When we have reached this point, if not before, we will feel sufficiently interested to demand protection from our legislature, shutting out oleomargarine, butterine, cottolene, or any other imitation product sold for butter or genuine

lard in competition with the pure dairy product.

From careful investigation, I am fully convinced that nine-tenths of all oleomargarine is sold under the name of butter. The profits received from selling oleomargarine, costing from 5 to 9 cents per pound, at the price of butter, I am also convinced stays in the pockets of the packer and retailer. It is estimated that if oleomargarine were sold for what it is, the average price for butter would rise 3 cents per pound higher than it does, which would mean in itself, a largely increased profit to the Kansas dairyman.

Aided by the three—knowledge, better care, and favorable legislation—we might expect largely increased receipts of milk at the creamery. The result of this would be a proportionately less expense in handling the milk and making the butter. I can truthfully say, that I expect and hope encouraging features will appear so that the Kansas farmer will be justified in milking more and better cows, in doubling the milk receipts at the creameries, reducing the operating expenses and justifying better prices for butter fat.

A 50 per cent increase in our milk receipts would not be unreasonable. It would mean that a pound of butter can be manufactured 40 per cent cheaper, and under present conditions would mean that we could pay 2 cents per pound more for butter fat than we are now able to do. Kindly consider these points. They all work together toward one object—increased profits in dairying.

Rations Containing Sorghum Hay as Their Chief Roughness.

BULLETIN 81, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

1. Sorghum hay 25, bran 1½, Chicago gluten-meal 2, cottonseed-meal 3.
2. Sorghum hay 20, corn 3, Chicago gluten-meal 3, cottonseed-meal 3.
3. Sorghum hay 20, Kaffir-corn 3, oats 1, soy-bean-meal 2, cottonseed-meal 3.
4. Sorghum hay 20, bran 8, cottonseed-meal 3.
5. Sorghum hay 15, corn fodder 10, soy-bean-meal 3, bran 3, cottonseed-meal 2.
6. Sorghum hay 15, prairie hay 10, bran 1½, linseed-meal (o. p.) 2, cottonseed-meal 2.
7. Sorghum hay 15, millet hay 6, bran 6½, cottonseed-meal 3.
8. Sorghum hay 15, mangels 15, corn 5½, Chicago gluten-meal 1½, cottonseed-meal 3.
9. Sorghum hay 10, orchard-grass 13, bran 3, Chicago gluten-meal 1, cottonseed-meal 3.
10. Sorghum hay 10, oat straw 10, oats 4, Kaffir-corn 1, soy-bean-meal 2, cottonseed-meal 3.

Census of Dairy Products.

The law requires the statistics for the twelfth census of dairy products (farm and factory) to be taken on separate schedules.

The Division of Agriculture will take the amounts of milk and cream produced and sold, and the amount of money received from their sales; also the quantity and value of all the butter and cheese made on the farm.

On the manufacturer schedule will be taken the quantity of butter and cheese made in factories, cooperative and otherwise, together with the quantity and cost of raw materials (milk and cream), cost of labor, capital invested, character and value of plant and machinery, etc.

After the two forms of schedules shall have been returned to the census office in Washington, the like statistics of dairy products on each will be consolidated, and thus show, what never heretofore has been shown, the total yield of milk in the United States and the amounts and values of its several products.

This assertion is based on the assumption that the farmers shall furnish to the enumerators, fully and accurately, the information which the schedules may call for.

In some sections the records of cheese

NEW 20TH CENTURY CREAM SEPARATORS



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

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factory and creamery operations for the current year are destroyed, agreeably to previous vote of directors or patrons. For 1899 they should vote, instead, to have prepared and preserved for the use of the census enumerators, who will appear on June 1, 1900, the statistics which the law says shall be gathered.

In many cases a failure to do this will prevent the enumerators from securing any returns, because new managers, or new secretaries, or new boards of control may be in charge on June 1, 1900, who will know nothing of the factory statistics of 1899—and the figures for 1899 are the ones which the law says shall be taken.

Farmers who keep no records of their transactions will find themselves in the same dilemma, on the arrival of the census enumerator, as a factory which destroys its records. Therefore, Chief Statistician Powers is appealing to all of them to prepare in writing, while the necessary facts are fresh in mind, such a statement of milk, cream, butter, and cheese products as will enable them to reply promptly and accurately to the inquiries which the law says the enumerators must make.

If they shall fail to do this, the statistics of dairy products in their county will be incomplete, and will compare unfavorably with those of counties where in the returns are more accurate.

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

AGENTS WANTED. All Inquiries Answered.

THE BEST FOR THE DAIRY, be it large or small, is the celebrated

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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 around 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.

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1900 DAVIS 1900 CREAM SEPARATOR

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

Empire Cream Separator

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

Six sizes of hand separators, \$40 and up. Illustrated catalogue, free. AGENTS WANTED

U. S. Butter Extractor Co., Newark, N. J.

THE IMPROVED UNITED STATES SEPARATOR

No.	List Price.	Our Cash Price.
No. 7	\$75.00	\$60.00
No. 6	\$100.00	\$80.00
No. 5	\$125.00	\$100.00
No. 3	\$200.00	\$160.00

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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.

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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!

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

FOR SALE—Six Langshan roosters, six Black Spanish roosters. Address H. Baughman, Wymore, Nebr.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Mammoth Black Jack, coming 6 years old; good bone, style and action. J. H. Furey, Jewell City, Kans.

FOR SALE—Ten swarms of bees at \$2 per swarm. (in good hives), and in the best shape for winter. Joe Muckenthaler, Paxico, Kans.

FOR SALE—Ten Red Polled bulls, from 7 months to 1 year old. Also one 75-barrel roller mill to sell or rent. D. F. VanBuskirk, Blue Mound, Kans.

BROOM CORN SEED—Twenty cents per pint, post paid. A. B. Katkammer, Farmington, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two pedigreed Percheron stallions—best breeders in Anderson County. For full information, address C. Hemrick, Richmond, Kans.

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS—For sale. John C. Snyder, Kildare, Okla.

FOR SALE—A power feed grinder—capacity 50 bushels per hour. Call on or address Topeka Seed House, S. H. Downs, Manager, Topeka, Kans.

SALESMEN WANTED—\$200 a month and all expenses guaranteed good men (experience not necessary) selling to Dairywomen, Creameries, Farmers and every owner of a cow, the greatest mechanical wonder of the age, a machine for separating butter from milk, sweet or sour, in less than one minute. A child can operate it. It is guaranteed to separate every particle of butter in granular form from sweet milk, leaving the milk sweet and in good condition to use for Tea, Coffee, making Ice Cream or for any purpose except making butter. Special inducement in \$100.00 Cash prizes for your customers. For full particulars, address Air Blast Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—An extra good black Imported Percheron stallion, Chicago 15042 (83948). Reason for selling, have his illness to breed. Extra good breeder; would exchange for extra good black or bay registered Percheron. Address David Shaffer, Monmouth, Kans.

FOR SALE—Standard-bred Silver Wyandottes and W. P. Rocks. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

FOR SALE—Five-year-old trotting-bred stallion. Dandy. Intelligence of Arabian. Ladies drive him. Price \$150. W. Herron, Elwood, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Large size Keystone corn husker and fodder shredder combined. Used one season and in good repair. Would give time to responsible party. E. F. Gregory, Garnett, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford cows and bull. Three Stone Mason, two Tom Hendricks and one Nimrod 4th cow. Also my herd bull, Lawson No. 73519. Cows safe calf to Lawson. Will price the lot at \$1,050. Write or come quick. Wm. H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.

CASH COMMISSION—To good, reliable men selling fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. Guaranteed seed stock, low prices; varieties adapted to locality. A. H. Griesa, Box 3, Lawrence, Kans.

SALESMEN wanted to sell fruit trees; big waives to hustlers; no experience necessary; cash weekly. Write Manager Western Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kans. Mention Kansas Farmer.

FOR SALE—Fourteen high-grade Hereford, and 6 high-grade Shorthorn bulls. A bargain if taken soon. Hugh A. Hodgins, Topeka, Kans.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE—A fine lot of registered Hereford bulls, 3 to 14 months old; 16 head. Also 60 or 80 head of females, all ages; well bred, prices low. Correspondence solicited. J. Q. Cowee, Grand Haven, Kans.

FOR SALE—Poland-Chinas—six choice April boars at \$15 each, and a few sows of same age. Also 10 September pigs—either sex, \$6 each. Order at once, remitting with the order. F. W. Truesdell, Lyons, Kans.

STALLION WANTED—Wish to purchase a good Percheron stallion. Write full particulars at once. Address Look Box 823, Lyons, 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 boars and gilts. These will improve any herd. Prices right. Address Jas. U. Howe, Wichita, Kans.

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.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Hadley I Know, farrowed March, 1888, 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.

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.

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, 623 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

Incubator Hatching and Raising Small Chickens. 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 chickens. 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, Nebr.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—Twenty-seven cows and heifers—12 calves—Cruckshank—Young Marys, Rose of Sharon, and others. Cows mostly sired by that grand Cruckshank, Royal Prince 100645; four bulls ready for service, sired by Young Mary bull, Glendon 118371, and by Jerry 125059; 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.

SEE THAT WHEEL?



GIANT KILLER DUPLEX SWEEP GRINDER No. 9

Herewith is shown the famous Giant Killer grinding mills, manufactured by the Davis Gasoline Engine Works Co., of Waterloo, Iowa. The strong feature of the oscillating sweep and traveling wheel of this duplex mill with other advantages has made the sale of it exceedingly popular. It is actually two big mills in one, and for the price of one, and the prospective buyer will note that there is a mechanical adjusting device for each set of burrs, and this adjustment is simple and positive. The oscillating sweep and traveling wheel insure uniform grinding, and will at once be appreciated by farmers who have had experience in running sweep grinding mills. The big box has the advantage of permitting continuous work. Be sure and get the catalogue.

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

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

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—The pure Cruckshank bull My Lord 118563. Bred by Col. Harris, sired by Imported "Spartan Hero" 77932; dam Imported "Lady of the Meadow" vol. 30, page 615. Both from Cruckshank herd in Scotland. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

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; 8 years old; sure breeder and all right; headed my herd two years and must sell for lack of use. Address E. 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. 10026. First dam Fanta No. (41634), and four dams back of her are prize-winners. F. W. Baker, Council Grove, Kans.

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

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

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

BOAR PIGS—Sired by Hadley Model T 21927 for sale. B. 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.

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, F. Gallway bull. 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.—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, 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.

FOR SALE AT \$15,000.—The cheapest and best located body of grazing land in Kansas—embracing over 15,000 acres close to Garden City. All under lease but subject to sale. No trades desired. JNO. E. FRONT, 107 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kans.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS. J. N. HARSBERGER, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, LAWRENCE, KANS. 5 Years of experience. Sales made anywhere in the United States. Terms the lowest. Write before claiming date.

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. BURTON.. GENERAL AUCTIONEER. FINE STOCK A SPECIALTY. Abilene, Kansas.

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.

CATALOGUES OF THOUSANDS OF PLAYS! Largest Assortment SENT FREE in the world. All kinds of Books for Just Issued. Including 100 New Plays Home Amusements. SAM'L FRENCH, 26 W. 22d Street, New York.

GOOD FENCE! IDEAL HOG FENCE. Makes good neighbors. Why not have both when you can make the best for 20 to 35 Cents a Rod. A little inquiry into the merits of our system of fencing will repay you handsomely. Write to-day for free Catalog. KITSELMAN BROTHERS, Box 64, Ridgville, Indiana, U. S. A.

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.

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.

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TEA SET FREE 56 PIECES. Full size for family use, beautifully decorated & most artistic design. A rare chance. You can get this handsome china tea set & one dozen silver plated tea spoons for selling our Pills. We mean what we say & will give this beautiful tea set absolutely free if you comply with the extraordinary offer we send to every person taking advantage of this advertisement. To quickly introduce our Vegetable Pills, a sure cure for constipation, indigestion & torpid liver, if you agree to sell only six boxes of Pills at 25 cts. a box write to-day and we send Pills by mail, when sold send us the money & we send you one dozen Silver plated tea spoons together with our offer of a 56 piece china tea set same day money is received. This is a liberal inducement to every lady in the land and all who received the spoons and tea set for selling our Pills are delighted. AMERICAN MEDICINE COMPANY, Dept. H 30 WEST 13th St., NEW YORK CITY.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.
 Kansas City, Nov. 27.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 4,771; calves, 399; shipped Saturday, 1,839 cattle; 546 calves. The market was active and higher. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
55 s & h.....	990 85.35	40.....	1,408 85.25
40.....	1,259 4.70	1.....	940 4.70
14.....	1,185 4.45		

WESTERN STEERS.

41.....	1,155 4.40	31.....	1,056 4.20
24.....	1,127 4.35	25 Tex.....	939 4.00
3.....	1,106 4.00	24 Tex.....	893 3.65
105 skrs.....	704 3.90	2 skrs.....	840 3.15
8.....	701 3.00	2.....	875 3.15
3.....	736 3.00	25 fdr.....	902 3.90

SOUTHWEST STEERS.

58 Ark.....	712 3.05	2 Ark.....	740 3.65
26.....	620 3.40	1 Ark.....	410 3.00

PANHANDLE STEERS.

43.....	805 3.65	50.....	900 3.50
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OKLAHOMA STEERS.

58 stk.....	671 4.15	2 stk.....	820 4.00
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TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

88.....	1,107 4.20	173.....	1,028 4.15
23.....	871 4.15	54.....	947 3.95
38.....	916 3.95	36.....	975 3.95
58.....	932 3.95	53.....	936 3.95
49.....	870 3.35	61.....	955 3.95
28.....	929 3.65	12.....	640 3.10

WESTERN COWS.

37.....	791 3.20	9 hrs.....	461 3.03
12.....	770 2.85	87.....	676 2.70
44.....	601 2.65	17.....	606 2.65
1.....	710 2.65	24.....	812 2.45

SOUTHWEST COWS.

3 Ark.....	790 2.55		
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NATIVE HEIFERS.

29 mix.....	692 3.90	30 mix.....	678 3.90
1.....	850 3.85	1.....	860 3.85
2.....	785 3.75	1.....	560 3.65
1.....	1,020 3.35	5.....	888 3.35

NATIVE COWS.

2.....	1,225 3.65	4.....	992 3.15
5.....	891 3.09	3.....	1,008 2.90
11.....	1,001 2.90	3.....	1,016 2.80
4.....	945 2.75	2.....	1,261 2.63
11.....	984 2.40	17.....	864 2.35
1.....	781 2.00	1.....	700 1.50

NATIVE FEEDERS.

2.....	1,015 4.50	40.....	1,036 4.30
6.....	918 4.15	1.....	1,050 4.00
1.....	1,100 3.90		

NATIVE STOCKERS.

3.....	456 4.75	2.....	535 4.61
20.....	551 4.40	31.....	808 4.30
1.....	770 4.00	2.....	535 3.90
40.....	611 4.20	1.....	610 3.00
3 J.....	623 3.00		

STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS.

19.....	566 3.75	1.....	450 3.50
1.....	660 3.40	1.....	900 3.35
3.....	516 3.25	1.....	450 3.00
1.....	590 3.00	2.....	820 2.75
2.....	900 2.50	1.....	701 3.50

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 3,951; shipped Saturday, none. The market was steady to firm. The following are representative sales:

82.....	224 \$3.87 1/2	78.....	277 \$3.85	73.....	212 \$3.85
62.....	220 3.85	58.....	200 3.85	70.....	286 3.85
92.....	185 3.85	63.....	280 3.82 1/2	44.....	218 3.82 1/2
82.....	205 3.82 1/2	80.....	243 3.82 1/2	76.....	234 3.8 1/2
72.....	209 3.82 1/2	60.....	315 3.82 1/2	7.....	274 3.8 1/2
68.....	205 3.82 1/2	85.....	232 3.82 1/2	82.....	255 3.82 1/2
63.....	340 3.82 1/2	77.....	301 3.82 1/2	44.....	327 3.82 1/2
43.....	281 3.8 1/2	73.....	171 3.82 1/2	85.....	221 3.82 1/2
68.....	283 3.8 1/2	70.....	255 3.82 1/2	70.....	275 3.8 1/2
57.....	282 3.8 1/2	63.....	305 3.8 1/2	70.....	255 3.8 1/2
47.....	165 3.80	65.....	217 3.80	80.....	245 3.8 1/2
80.....	263 3.80	71.....	231 3.80	80.....	228 3.80
43.....	259 3.80	61.....	256 3.80	84.....	188 3.8 1/2
7.....	205 3.80	10.....	431 3.75	21.....	181 3.65
88.....	169 3.65	16.....	115 3.60	10.....	109 3.50
18.....	117 3.50	113.....	127 3.50	1.....	370 3.50
7.....	97 3.45	15.....	116 3.45	1.....	260 3.51
1.....	250 3.21	149.....	216 3.20	3.....	215 3.00

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 1,161; shipped Saturday, none. The market was strong to 10c higher. The following are representative sales:

25 brdg. bks. @ \$5.00	253 nat. lms. @ \$4.80		
6 nat yrl. @ 91	4.00	219 nat. sh. @ 95	3.60
7 lambs @ 51	3.50	37 sktrs. @ 53	3.75
220 W. ewes @ 88	3.40	88 sktrs. @ 91	3.35

Chicago Live Stock.
 Chicago, Nov. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; good to choice strong, 10c higher, others steady; cow market strong, canners steady, stockers and feeders quiet; beefs, \$4.00@7.00; cows, \$3.00@4.25; heifers, \$3.05@4.60; canners, \$1.75@3.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.75; Texas grass steers, \$3.25@4.00; Texas fed beefs, \$4.25@5.00; westerns, \$4.00@5.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 40,010; common and heavy packers weak, others steady; mixed and choice butchers \$3.80@3.97 1/2; wood heavy, \$3.85@3.97 1/2; rough heavy, \$3.70@3.80; light, \$3.75@3.85; bulk of sales, \$3.85@3.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,010; market firm; native wethers, \$3.65@4.40; western wethers, \$3.75@4.00; lambs strong, 10c higher; native, \$4.00@5.30; western, \$4.00@5.25.

St. Louis Live Stock.
 St. Louis, Nov. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,077; market steady; beef steers, \$4.00@6.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@5.00; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.65; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.70@4.50; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market steady; pigs and lights, \$3.80@3.85; packers, \$3.80@3.90; butchers, \$3.90@3.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; market strong; native mutons, \$3.85@4.25; stockers, \$2.35@3.00; lambs, \$4.10@5.00.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Nov. 27.	Opened	High'st	Lowest	Closing
Wh't—Dec.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
May.....	63 3/4	70	69 3/4	70
Corn—Nov.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	31
Dec.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
May.....	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4
Oats—Nov.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Dec.....	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4
May.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pork—Nov.....	8 05	8 10	8 02 1/2	8 05
Dec.....	9 47 1/2	9 52 1/2	9 47 1/2	9 50
Jan.....	4 9 1/2	4 9 1/2	4 9 1/2	4 9 1/2
Nov.....	4 9 1/2	4 9 1/2	4 9 1/2	4 9 1/2
Dec.....	5 12 1/2	5 15	5 12 1/2	5 11
Jan.....	4 87 1/2	4 87 1/2	4 87 1/2	4 87 1/2
Nov.....	4 95	4 95 1/2	4 95	4 95

Chicago Cash Grain.
 Chicago, Nov. 27.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red,

67@68c; No. 3 red, 63 1/2@66c; No. 2 hard winter, 63 1/2c; No. 3 hard winter, 59@62 1/2c; No. 1 northern spring, 66 1/2@68 1/2c; No. 2 northern spring, 64@66 1/2c; No. 3 northern spring, 61@63 1/2c.
 Corn—Cash, No. 2, 31 1/2c; No. 3, 30 1/2@31 1/2c.
 Oats—Cash, No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22 1/2c.

St. Louis Cash Grain.
 St. Louis, Nov. 27.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, elevator, 66c; track, 71@71 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 65@66 1/2c.
 Corn—Cash, No. 2, 30c; track, 31@31 1/2c.
 Oats—Cash, No. 2, 23 1/2c; track, 24@24 1/2c; No. 2 white, 26 1/2@27c.

Kansas City Grain.
 Kansas City, Nov. 27.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 81 cars; a week ago, 96 cars; a year ago, 283 cars. Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 2, nominally 64 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 57@62c; No. 4 hard, 52 1/2@61c; rejected hard, 49@60c. Soft, No. 2, nominally 69@71c; No. 3 red, nominally 64@68c; No. 4 red, nominally 56@62c; rejected, 53@60c.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 125 cars; a week ago, 105 cars; a year ago, 89 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 23 1/2@29c; No. 3 mixed, 23 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 23c; no grade, nominally 27c. White, No. 2, 29c; No. 3 white, nominally 23 1/2c; No. 4 white, nominally 23c.

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 23 cars; a week ago, 27 cars; a year ago, 8 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 23c; No. 1 mixed, 22 1/2@23c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 21 1/2@22c. White, No. 2, 24@24 1/2c; No. 3 white, 23@24c; No. 4 white, nominally 23@23 1/2c.

Rye—No. 2, nominally 47 1/2c; No. 3, 47c; No. 4, nominally 46c.

Kansas City Produce.
 Kansas City, Nov. 27.—Eggs—Strictly fresh, 16 1/2c per doz.
 Butter—Extra fancy separator, 24c; firsts, 21c; dairy fancy, 18c; store packed, 15c; country roll, 15@16c; packing stock, 13 1/2c.

Poultry—Hens, 50c; roosters, 15@20c; ducks, 5 1/2c; geese, 50c; turkeys, hens, 70c; toms, 6 1/2c; pigeons, 60c per doz.

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 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,
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REFERENCES:
 National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.
 Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Kans.
 Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kans. Telephone 164
 Security Bank, Eschwege, Kans. Hickory.

THE STRAY LIST.
FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 16, 1899.

Lyon County—H. E. Poach, 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 23, 1899.
 Jackson County—J. W. Atwater, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. E. Blank, in Franklin tp., (P. O. Holton) November 1, 1899, one red cow, about 9 years old or older, white spot in forehead, branded on left hip with an F enclosed in a circle; valued at \$25.

Osage County—Wm. H. Thomas, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Chas. Walker, in Valley Brook tp., November 1, 1899, one red steer, with white face; valued at \$18.

Jackson County—J. W. Atwater, Clerk.
THREE STEERS—Taken up by Daniel Ferrell, (P. O. Whiting), three red and white spotted dehorned 2-year-old steers, all marked and branded as follows: All marked with under bit, two on right ear, one on left ear. One branded N. J. on left hip; one branded M. E. on left side; one branded N. on right hip; each valued at \$25. Taken up, November 2, 1899.

Stanton County—C. E. Van Meter, Clerk.
HORSES—Taken up by R. I. Cockrun, in Stanton tp., (P. O. Monon), November 7, 1899, one dun mare colt; one grey mare colt; one bay mare colt; one brown horse colt; four feet four inches high, branded similar to a 7 above and a 7 below a horizontal line; each valued at \$12.

Woodson County—W. O. Eades, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by S. C. Gustin, in Toronto tp., (P. O. Quincy), November 7, 1899, one red and white spotted yearling steer, dim brand on right hip.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 30, 1899.
 Pottawatomie County—A. P. Scritchfield, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Al. V. Johnson, in Blue Valley tp., November 18, 1899, one red steer with white face.

Pottawatomie County—A. P. Scritchfield, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Pat Leonard, in Clear Creek tp., (P. O. Blaine), September 29, 1899, one spotted roan steer, right ear cropped, left ear silt, 3 years old.

Greenwood County—Perry Clemans, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by S. D. Lack, in Otter Creek tp., (posted November 15, 1899), one white steer, 2 years old, weight about 900 pounds; valued at \$35.

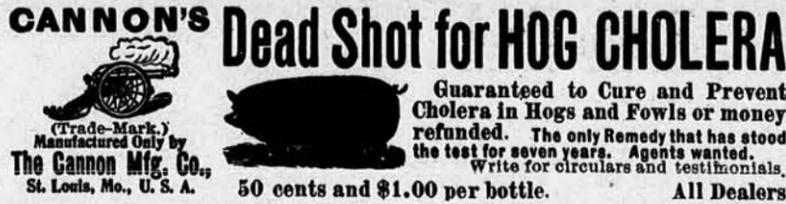
Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Bennett, in Crawford tp., October 21, 1899, one gray horse, 15 hands high, dark mane and tail, collar marks on neck, 7 years old; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by M. L. Painter, in Spring Valley tp., November 6, 1899, one gray horse, 4 years old, dark tail; valued at \$18.

Wilson County—C. W. Isham, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by William Dullin, in Colfax tp., October 27, 1899, one brown steer, about 2 years old, branded on left side, and stripe on shoulder, some white spots, dehorned; valued at \$60.

Atchison County—S. S. King, Clerk.
STEERS—Taken up by Wm. Stirtun, (P. O. Muscotah), three 2-year-old steers, one red, one red with white spot in forehead and under body, one black, dehorned, with white face.

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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

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Official Receipts for 1898.....	1,846,233	3,672,909	980,30
gold in Kansas City 1898.....	1,757,163	3,596,828	815,58

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

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 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

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—E. 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. Swerdfefer, 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.

Republican Valley Poultry Association—Albert Smith, Superintendent, Cadmus, Nebr., December 27-29, 1899.

Raising Early Broilers.

Next month (December) is the time to set eggs in incubators to produce early broilers and have them ready for the April market, says an expert in the Country Gentleman. It is therefore time to put the machines in order and make everything ready, so that no delay shall occur.

Producing early broilers is a very discouraging undertaking, unless one is familiar with the conditions and disadvantages under which he must labor. To the uninitiated, it may seem an easy thing to do, and on paper the results will be perfectly satisfactory, but in reality it has many difficulties, and it will be found to require the utmost patience to pursue it to the end.

AGAINST NATURE.

In the first place, it must be understood that we are going directly contrary to all the instincts of natural incubation; in fact, we are working out of season to produce something scientifically which in cold climates could not be done in the regular way. Without the aid of the incubator, therefore, the production of the early broiler would be an impossibility. Amateurs who contemplate going into the poultry business have dreams of raising quantities of broilers and realizing fabulous prices for them in the early spring. Such ideas seldom materialize, but remain dreams, except that there is a real shrinkage in the bank balance, which has the effect of quickly bringing them to their senses. We do not mean to say that early broilers can not be raised successfully; they can, but it requires experience.

LAYING RATIONS.

At this season, when the old stock has just recovered from the molt and the youngsters are hardly fairly matured, our first difficulty is in producing fertile eggs. The male birds of last year do not seem to possess the vigor necessary, and the yearling hens are either too fat or too lazy to lay. The hens should be put on a laying ration at once, and the pullets fed liberally, in order to get both into laying shape as quickly as possible. Small matings we consider of great assistance in helping to produce fertile eggs. Inasmuch as we do not depend on the matings to produce show birds, we can afford to change males frequently. What we are after is vigor. The best combination we know of is two strong, full-grown cockerels mated to prime yearling hens; one male in the pen and one in a hanging coop in the same pen, the males to be changed each week. As to number of females, six or seven is quite enough for one pen and one male.

PERCENTAGE OF FERTILE EGGS.

Too much care can not be given to the parent stock, if we wish our eggs to hatch and the chicks to grow to broiler age. Even with first-class stock in first-class condition, we shall be fortunate in getting a 75 per cent fertility, and will probably have to be satisfied with 65 per cent. One of the articles of food which breeding stock is deprived of at this season is green food. This is very important, and it must be fed every day. Cabbage, mangel-wurzels, beets, turnips, and kale are all accessible.

THE INCUBATOR CELLAR.

The incubator cellar should be so arranged that it can be kept at a temperature of not less than 45°, and 50° is better. It should also be ventilated each day and have a constant supply of fresh air. Eggs do not hatch well in a close and overheated atmosphere. At testing time we should test very closely; that is, never leave a doubtful egg in the machine, but retain only those which show strong fertility. Weak chickens seldom grow under the most favorable conditions of early spring or summer, and they surely can not thrive when all the conditions surrounding them are artificial. Again, we believe in testing frequently, say, every three days or so, in

order to note carefully the development of the air cell, and also to discard any eggs containing dead germs. It will be found that in some cases the air cell will develop rapidly and in others slowly. This will depend on the moisture conditions of the cellar. This development must be carefully watched, and it must be correct at pipping time or we will not hatch our chickens.

GET THINGS READY IN TIME.

We should prepare our brooders in ample time and not delay the hatch. It must be remembered that the temperature outside of our hovers is cold, and that is unlike the conditions of spring. We do not believe in heating brooders or brooder houses other than by the pipes of the hovers, except in locations where the outside temperature is extreme and the thermometer hovers around zero. In other words, 45° or 50° will not hurt young chicks, provided they know the road back to the heat and are not too weak to find it. The strongest chicks to put in the brooders are those which have been left at least thirty-six hours in the bottom of the incubator. This gives them a start that nothing else can.

MAKE CHICKS GROW.

To make a chick grow to broiler size, care, feed, fresh air and exercise are necessary. From the first day the chick must grow and continue so to do until killed for market. If some grow faster than others, the weak must be separated from the strong, so that only chickens of the same development are kept together. The general care of growing chicks means cleanliness, especially in the hovers, sufficient litter in the brooder pens in order to induce exercise in scratching for grain.

Feed is, of course, a matter of experiment. The best first feed the writer has ever used is rolled oats for the first day and then a mash made of H-O poultry food, or any other equally good mixed food. Young chicks should be fed, on an average, every two hours, but this time should be regulated by their appetites. They should be fed when hungry, and if at the expiration of the two hours they do not seem eager for food, they should be made to wait an hour; the idea being to have them always come to the feed board with fresh and ravenous appetites. In three days at the longest they can be given cracked corn and whole wheat and cabbage, or mangel-wurzels. Where grain is fed, the mash should be given only once a day, but green food every day. Fresh water is very necessary, and a constant supply should be kept where the chickens can get it.

HEALTH.

The most important disease young brooder chicks are subject to is bowel trouble. This can be, in a great measure, cured by mixing chick size grit in the mash. This compels the chicks to eat the grit, so necessary for the digestion of their food. Grit is absolutely necessary and must be eaten. As the chicks grow, they should be given stronger and stronger food until they mature as broilers. Food is well enough, but it is not of the greatest importance unless coupled with fresh air and exercise. Many beginners err in that they coddle their chicks. Young chicks are not delicate because they are small; on the contrary they are quite hardy and should be kept so. Even in cold weather chicks at 1 week old can stand windows wide open, provided they can not get out, a few hours each day. Exercise is after all, the most important point. Exercise, almost constant exercise, is absolutely necessary for perfect health. They must be made to work for their food. This means good digestion and a fresh appetite. A healthy brood of young chicks should be in almost perpetual motion.

As they grow, the brood in each compartment should be thinned out. This is important for general health. Growing chicks should never be crowded. It may be thought that all this means a great deal of trouble; it does, there is no doubt, but the reward will come when in April you can sell a first-class dressed one and one-half pound broiler at 75 cents or \$1.

HOW MANY ON A ACRE.

Five acres is about the proper proportion of land for 500 hens, and the fowls should pay \$1 each. There is, however, the labor to be estimated as a part of the expenses. A small flock always pays because the labor is seldom considered, but to keep a large number there is work to be done as well as feed to buy. The manure, however, is quite an item to partly balance the labor. Then, again, something depends upon the breed, and something depends upon the objects in view—whether eggs, broilers, market poultry, or a combination of

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are scientifically perfect, a 200 size hatching more chicks than 30 hens and as a time when sitters are hard to get. As money makers, no apparatus will equal a **Successful Hatcher.** We are the largest exclusive manufacturers of standard incubators and brooders. Send 6 cents for our 150-page Catalogue, printed in 5 languages. Address, **DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Box 28, DES MOINES, IOWA**



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"Poultry Raising on the Farm"



"Poultry and Incubators on the Farm," "Feeding Specially for Eggs," "Raising Broilers for Market," "Successful Egg Farming," "Capon for Profit," "The Pekin Duck Industry," etc., are a few of the many good things contained in our **20th CENTURY POULTRY BOOK.** It is undeniably the best work of its character ever published. Among other things it treats of the latest improvements in the world famous Reliable Incubators and Brooders which are used all over the United States and in 51 foreign countries. Sent anywhere on receipt of 10c per postage. **Reliable Incub. & Brooder Co. Box 8-62, Quincy, Ill.**

all. Common hens, and no regard to quality of stock or uniformity, will not give success. Further, one must not expect too much the first year, as some experience is required.

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THE IMPROVED VICTOR Incubator Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class hatcher in the market. Circulars FREE. **GEO. ERTEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.**

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