

KANSAS FARMER

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863
\$1.00 A YEAR

Breeders' Directory.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

D. TROTT ABILENE, KANS., famous Duroc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas.

Registered Stock, DUROC-JERSEYS, contains breeders of the leading strains.
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M. H. ALBERTY, - - Cherokee, Kansas.
DUROC-JERSEYS.
100 head for this year's trade; all eligible to record.

MAPLE AVENUE HERD **J. U. HOWE**,
DUROC-JERSEYS. Wichita, Kans.
Farm 2 miles west of city on Maple Avenue.

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS.
Have sold all spring males, but have about 60 fine pigs of September and October farrow at reasonable prices.
J. B. DAVIS, FAIRVIEW, BROWN CO., KANS.

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Write for prices on what you want; 100 to select from.....
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STANDARD HERD OF Registered Duroc-Jerseys
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100 Duroc-Jersey Pigs.
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DIETRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kansas.

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W. P. WIMMER & SON, Mound Valley, Kans., Breeders of **FASHIONABLE POLAND-CHINA HOGS**
Young stock for sale at all times. Prices reasonable.

T. A. Hubbard,
ROME, KANS., Breeder of **POLAND-CHINAS and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**
Two hundred head. All ages. Twenty-five boars and 45 sows ready for buyers.

SUNNYSIDE HERD OF Pedigreed Poland-China Hogs
We now have for sale some extra good young boars, and a lot of gilts 8 to 10 months old. All good. Gilts will be bred or sold open as desired. This is a choice lot of young stuff that will be priced cheap, quality considered.
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Successor to WAIT & EAST.

High-Class Poland-China Hogs
Jno. D. Marshall, Walton, Harvey Co., Kans.,
Breeds large-sized and growthy hogs with good bone and fine finish and style. **FOR SALE**—Thirty October and November gilts and 15 boars; also 100 spring pigs, sired by Miles Look Me Over 18879. Prices right. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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FOR SALE: Forty March boars and gilts, sired by Little Mack 14992 (the sire of Knox All Wilkes). Will now sell this grand herd boar, a tried and satisfactory sire. Address

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(Express Office, Leavenworth.)

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25 Boars and 25 Gilts of late winter farrow, sired by Searchlight 25518, and Look No Further. Dams of the Black U. S., Wilkes, Corwin, and Tecumseh strains. Prices low to early buyers.

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Herd Boars, Black U. S. 2d 2582 S, and Missouri's Best On Earth 19836 S.
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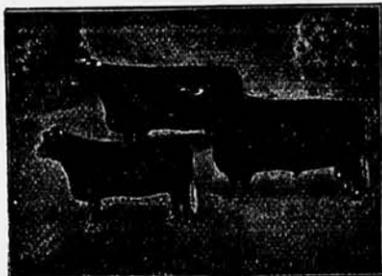
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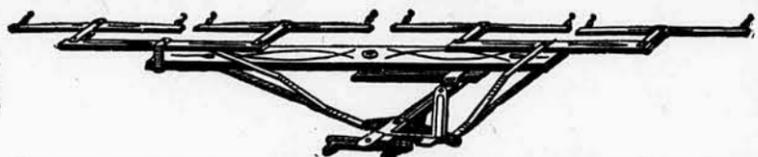
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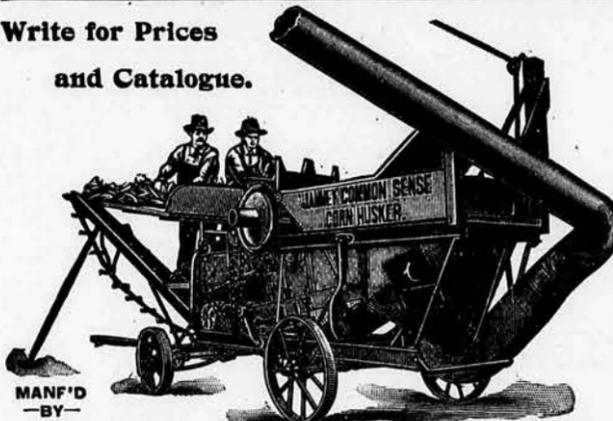
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Historical Matters.

OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Its Development into Territories and States, and Its Present and Relative Value as a Producing Section.

FROM "MONTHLY SUMMARY," ETC., BY DIVISION OF STATISTICS U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SPANISH EXPLORATION.

The earliest record of the acquaintance of the white man with the mouth of the Mississippi is the visit of Alvarez de Pineda and his companions in 1519, who, it is said, entered the mouth of the Mississippi and spent six weeks on its banks. Ten years later, De Narvaez touched at the mouth of the Mississippi, and in 1541 De Soto crossed the Mississippi at a considerable distance above its mouth, and, after further wanderings, perished on its bank near the mouth of the Arkansas, his followers, after considerable delay, passing down the stream and arriving at its mouth July 18, 1543, turning westward along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and ending the record of Spanish exploration of the Mississippi.

FRENCH EXPLORATION AND OCCUPATION.

The French exploration of the Mississippi Valley in the following century from the north, where explorers from their Canadian settlements moved down the Mississippi; but it was not until April 7, 1682, that the first party of explorers, headed by Robert Cavalier de la Salle, reached the mouth of the Mississippi, and on April 9 erected a column and took possession of the country, affixing to the column the arms of France with this inscription: "Louis le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; le neuvieme Avril, 1662."

La Salle and his followers returned northward shortly, but three years later Henri de Tonty, who had accompanied him, again visited this spot and replanted further from the banks of the stream the column which had been thrown down by driftwood.

In 1698 Louis IV fitted out an expedition to colonize Louisiana, with Capt. Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville in command. It arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi early in 1699, and built a fort and established the first permanent colony on the eastern side of the mouth of the Biloxi Bay, communication being maintained at long intervals between this post and the French colonies in Canada.

In 1712 the first regular charter for the government of Louisiana was granted to Antoine Crozat, whose efforts to establish a settlement and develop the country soon proved unsatisfactory and

were abandoned in 1718. Another charter was immediately granted to John Law, whose operations seem to have been last disadvantageous to the Louisiana colony than to those of France who became interested in his operations, as William Preston Johnston says that the privilege granted him "finally inured to the benefit of the colony," while other writers indicate that the colony flourished during at least a part of the control of his Mississippi or West India Company.

FOUNDING OF NEW ORLEANS.

In 1717 Jean Baptiste de Bienville selected the tract whereon New Orleans now stands as a site for an agricultural and commercial settlement, and in the year following, being appointed governor, sent his chief engineers with a force of 80 convicts lately arrived from the prisons of France, to clear the land and trace out the plan of a town, which he named Nouveau Orleans in honor of Orleans, then duke of France. From that time until 1722 it was maintained only as a small military trading post, but in August, 1733, it was made the official quarters of the governor of the colony.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FIXED AT THE MISSISSIPPI.

The seven years' war in which France

SPANISH OCCUPATION.

The Spanish governor, Antonio de Ulloa, arrived at New Orleans March 5, 1766, but his restrictions upon commerce of French citizens with France created such dissatisfaction that a convention of planters on October 28, 1768, passed resolutions praying for a restoration of their former privileges and the expulsion of Spaniards, and on the passage by the council of a decree requiring the Spanish troops to leave the colony within three days, Ulloa and his troops immediately embarked for Spain. He was succeeded, however, by another Spanish governor, who brought the colony under complete Spanish control.

DIFFICULTIES REGARDING FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

During the occupancy of the territory by Spain, American colonists experienced much difficulty in maintaining the right of free navigation of the Mississippi, and the opposition of Spain was so great that in 1786 the Congress of the Confederation, by a vote of 7 to 5, agreed to suspend temporarily its demand for this right, and a treaty was framed by which the claim was to be suspended for twenty-five years, but not relinquished. This, however, proved very unsatisfactory to the population of the Mississippi Valley, and the entire

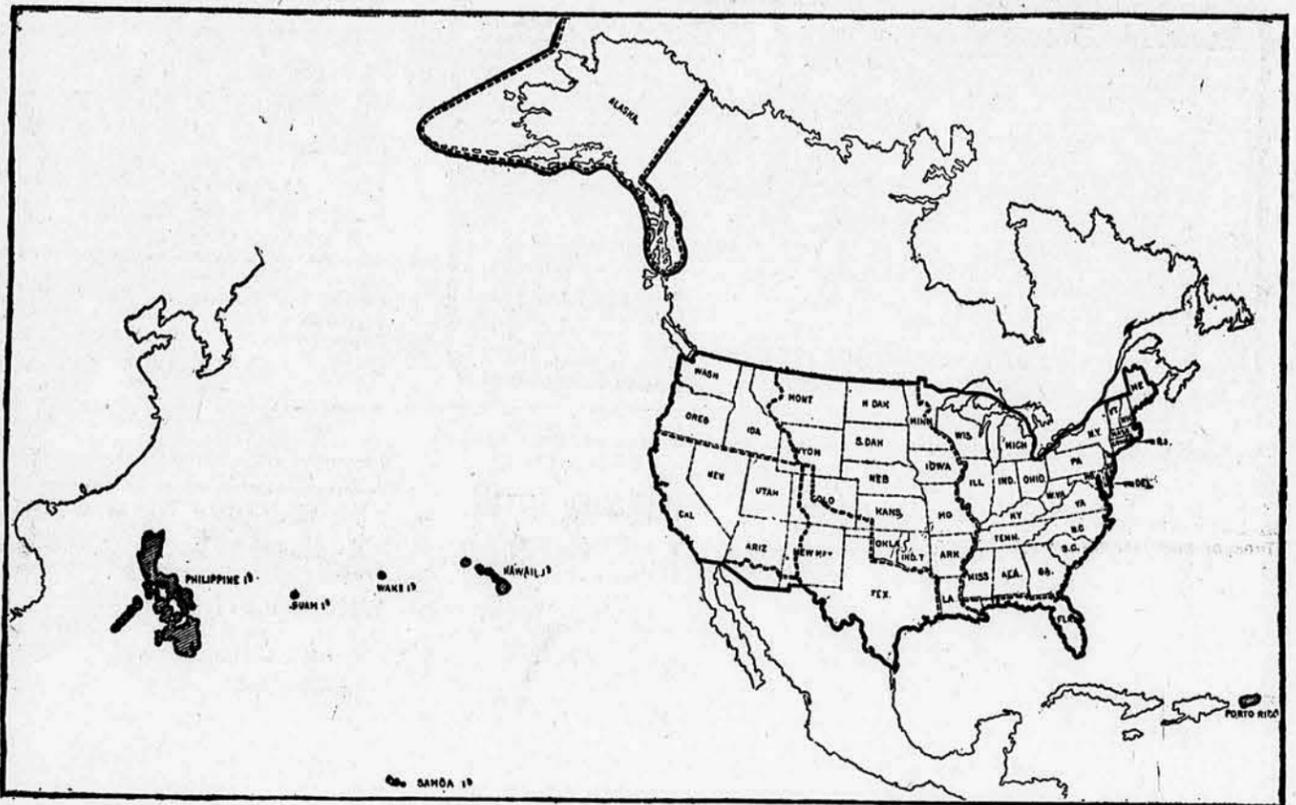
Orleans abrogated the right of deposit at that city and refused to name any other place as provided by the treaty.

ALARM IN THE UNITED STATES AS A RESULT OF RETROCESSION TO FRANCE.

The announcement made in 1802 that Louisiana had been retroceded to France caused great alarm in the United States, whose relations with France had been recently strained through the treatment accorded the embassy sent in 1797 to adjust the differences between the two nations, and the people of the Mississippi Valley especially felt that control of the Louisiana Territory and City of New Orleans by France threatened the permanent closing of the Mississippi River against American commerce.

MISSION SENT TO FRANCE TO PURCHASE NEW ORLEANS.

The result of this feeling was a resolution offered in Congress authorizing the President to call out 50,000 militia and take possession of New Orleans, but a substitute was adopted appropriating \$2,000,000 for the purchase of New Orleans, and on January 10, 1803, James Monroe was sent as minister extraordinary to cooperate with our then minister to France, Robert R. Livingston, for the purchase of New Orleans.



THE UNITED STATES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

The territory of the original 13 colonies was entirely east of the Mississippi and north of Florida. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 added the great central area whose eastern boundary was chiefly defined by the Mississippi River and whose western and southwestern boundary followed the irregular dotted line commencing at the Canadian border between Idaho and Montana, and ending at the Gulf of Mexico between Texas and Louisiana. Florida and parts of Alabama and Mississippi were added in 1819. Texas then larger than now was annexed in 1845. The country west of the Louisiana Purchase and Texas was added in 1848. The southern part of Arizona and New Mexico was added in 1853. The Hawaiian Islands were annexed in 1897. Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, Wake, and Samoa were added in 1898.

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and Great Britain contended for the final possession of this continent terminated with the definitive treaty of Paris signed in 1763, which fixed the western boundary of the British possessions along the middle of the Mississippi River from its source down to the Iberville, and thence down the center of that river or bayou and through lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Mexican Gulf.

FRANCE CEDES LOUISIANA TO SPAIN.

The Louisiana Territory was ceded by France to Spain by a secret treaty on November 3, 1762, which, however, was not made public until 1763, and in 1764 the director-general of Louisiana was directed to acquaint the inhabitants of that province with the act of cession and to turn over the government to the officers of Spain when they should arrive to receive it. The motive of this cession, according to Wallace, "appears to have been to indemnify Spain for her expenses in the war then just closed, and to prevent Louisiana from falling into the hands of Great Britain." He adds, however, that, "moreover, the province had become a burden to the French Government, of which it was anxious to be disencumbered. It has been computed that France, in her prolonged attempt to colonize Louisiana, expended directly or indirectly nearly \$20,000,000, without receiving any proportionate return."

question was referred to the new Government which assumed control in 1789. In 1795, Thomas Pinckney, as envoy extraordinary, negotiated a treaty with Spain by which it was agreed that the navigation of the Mississippi should be free to the citizens of the United States, and that they should for the space of three years have the privilege of depositing their merchandise in the port of New Orleans, and to export it from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for hire of the buildings in which it might be stored. It was also agreed to renew this privilege at New Orleans at the end of three years or grant a similar privilege at some other point on the banks of the Mississippi.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY RETROCEDED TO FRANCE.

In the year 1800 the King of Spain, desiring the aid of Napoleon in the erection of the kingdom of Etruria for his son-in-law, the Duke of Parma, made an agreement for the retrocession of the Louisiana Territory to France as an equivalent for that aid, the French Government being quite willing to obtain new territory in America in lieu of that lost to England a few years earlier. This agreement, made October 1, 1800, remained a secret for more than a year, and even then France did not assume control of the territory. In 1802 the Spanish official still in charge at New

COMMISSION PURCHASES LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

Monroe, on his arrival in France, found that negotiations for the purchase of New Orleans had been begun by Minister Livingston, and the commissioners were surprised by a counter proposition from Napoleon's representative, Barbe-Marbois, in which he offered to sell all of the Louisiana Territory to the United States, suggesting 100,000,000 francs as the price; and the commissioners, although they had not been authorized to negotiate for more than the city of New Orleans, offered \$10,000,000 and on the following day, April 13, an agreement was reached for the sale to the United States of the entire Louisiana Territory for \$15,000,000, of which \$11,250,000 was to be in the form of 6 per cent United States bonds, and the United States to assume the payment of certain claims of American citizens against the French Government, amounting to \$3,750,000.

This treaty reached Washington for ratification July 14, Congress was called in special session October 17, and the treaty confirmed by the Senate after two days of discussion, and on October 28 a resolution to carry it into effect was

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passed after much opposition by many who expressed the belief that the territory was not worth the price proposed to be paid, and that its control would be difficult and unprofitable.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

The Spanish representatives were still in control at New Orleans and in possession of the entire territory when the treaty was ratified, and the Spanish representatives at Washington insisted that France had not carried out her agreement for the cession by Spain to France, and therefore the cession to the United States was void. Nevertheless the French charge at Washington directed the representatives at New Orleans to transfer that city and territory to the

an act was passed fixing the western boundary and excluding from the limits of Arkansas Territory practically all of that territory now known as Oklahoma and a part of that now known as the Indian Territory. In 1828 the western boundary line was again changed and made practically identical with the present western boundary of Arkansas, and the territory thus defined was admitted as the State of Arkansas June 15, 1836. 1821. State of Missouri formed, the boundaries nearly identical with those now existing (except as to the northwest corner) the remaining undivided area of the Louisiana purchase retaining the title of Missouri Territory until 1834, when it was given the title of The Indian Country.

other enabling act was passed by which the western boundary was extended to the Missouri River and the present northern boundary established. 1849. Territory of Minnesota organized, comprising the area of the present State of Minnesota and that part of North and South Dakota lying east of the Missouri River. In 1858 Minnesota was admitted as a State and the western portion of the territory not included in the State was in 1861 combined with a part of Nebraska and organized as the Territory of Dakota. The State of Minnesota also includes about 52,319 square miles of the area of the original thirteen States. 1854. Territory of Kansas organized, with practically its present boundaries,

western portion of the area then designated as Nebraska, while in the formation of the Territory of Idaho in 1863 the western boundary of Nebraska was fixed at about its present location. Admitted as a State March 1, 1867. 1861. Territory of Dakota organized from parts of Nebraska and Minnesota Territories. Its eastern boundary was practically identical with that now separating the State of Minnesota from North and South Dakota, and its southern boundary identical with that separating Nebraska from South Dakota, and extending westward to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and thence northward to the Canadian line. In 1863 the western portion of Dakota was transferred to the Territory of Idaho, and in 1889 the boundary between North and South Dakota was named, and the two sections severally admitted as States. 1861. Territory of Colorado organized boundaries identical with those of the present State of Colorado, being made up from portions of Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, the northeastern section being taken from the Louisiana purchase, the central and southeastern portion from the Texas annexation, and all of the remainder from the Mexican cession. 1863. Territory of Idaho, formed from parts of Nebraska, Dakota, and Washington Territories, and included, besides the present State of Idaho, all of the territory now known as Montana and Wyoming. Its boundaries were, therefore, Dakota and Nebraska on the east, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada on the south, Oregon and Washington on the west, and Canada on the north, the portion east of the Rocky Mountains being taken from the Louisiana purchase, and that west of the Rocky Mountains from the Territory of Oregon. 1864. Montana Territory was formed from the northeastern portion of Idaho Territory. 1868. Wyoming Territory was formed from the southeastern part of the Idaho Territory; in 1890 Idaho and Wyoming admitted as States. Wyoming has the unique distinction of being the only State which contains within its boundaries territory originally included in four different additions to the territory of the United States, viz., parts of the Louisi-



Exposition Building—Exterior View.

representatives of the United States. The message reached New Orleans November 23, 1803, and after some consultation the Spanish governor handed the keys of the city to the French representative, who on December 20 surrendered them to the representatives of the United States Government, who assumed control of the city and territory.

POPULATION OF LOUISIANA TERRITORY AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

The population of the Louisiana Territory at the date of its cession to the United States was probably not far from 100,000. A volume written by M. Wante in Paris in 1803, states the population of the Territory at that date to be 50,100 whites, 39,820 blacks, and 10,340 mulattoes; total 100,260. The bishop of the province estimated the population of his jurisdiction at that date as 144,000, but his jurisdiction included Pensacola and Mobile. The census of 1810 shows the population of 97,401 for the entire area, of which 76,556 were accredited to Orleans Territory occupying the extreme southern portion of the purchase, and 20,845 to the remaining section of the Louisiana purchase.

TERRITORY EAST OF THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI ADDED TO LOUISIANA.

After the cession of 1803 questions arose between Spain and the United States as to whether the cession included any territory east of the Mississippi other than New Orleans. The claim of the United States was that the original Louisiana Territory extended a considerable distance east of the Mississippi; and although this was not admitted by Spain Congress in 1804 passed an act for collecting duties in the disputed territory and placed it under the jurisdiction of Louisiana Territory. In September, 1810, the inhabitants of the section (i. e., of West Florida) declared themselves independent of Spain and notified the President of the United States of that fact, asking recognition as a part of the United States, and on October 27 of that year President Monroe by proclamation extended the claim of the United States over the territory in question and authorized the governor of New Orleans Territory to take possession. In 1812 an act was passed enlarging the limits of Louisiana and including the area in controversy.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE INTO STATES AND TERRITORIES.

1803. French cession of Province of Louisiana, comprising entire Louisiana purchase.

1804. The Territory of Orleans established with boundaries practically identical with those of the present State of Louisiana. The remainder of the Louisiana purchase was designated as the District of Louisiana.

1812. The Territory of Orleans admitted to the Union as a State under the name of Louisiana and name of the territory known as Louisiana District changed to the Missouri Territory.

1819. Territory of Arkansas formed, including the present State of Arkansas and a large part of the present Indian Territory and Oklahoma. In 1824

1838. Territory of Iowa formed, including the present State of Iowa, and extending thence northward to the Canadian line and including all territory between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, comprising most of the present State of Minnesota and the eastern portion of the present States of North and South Dakota. In 1845 an enabling act was passed for the admission of Iowa as a State, the northern boundary being somewhat farther north than at present and its western boundary an arbitrary line running due north and south, excluding all that portion fronting upon the Missouri River and including in the then limits of Iowa about two-thirds of the eastern portion of the State as at present defined. This, however, was not accepted, and in 1846 an-

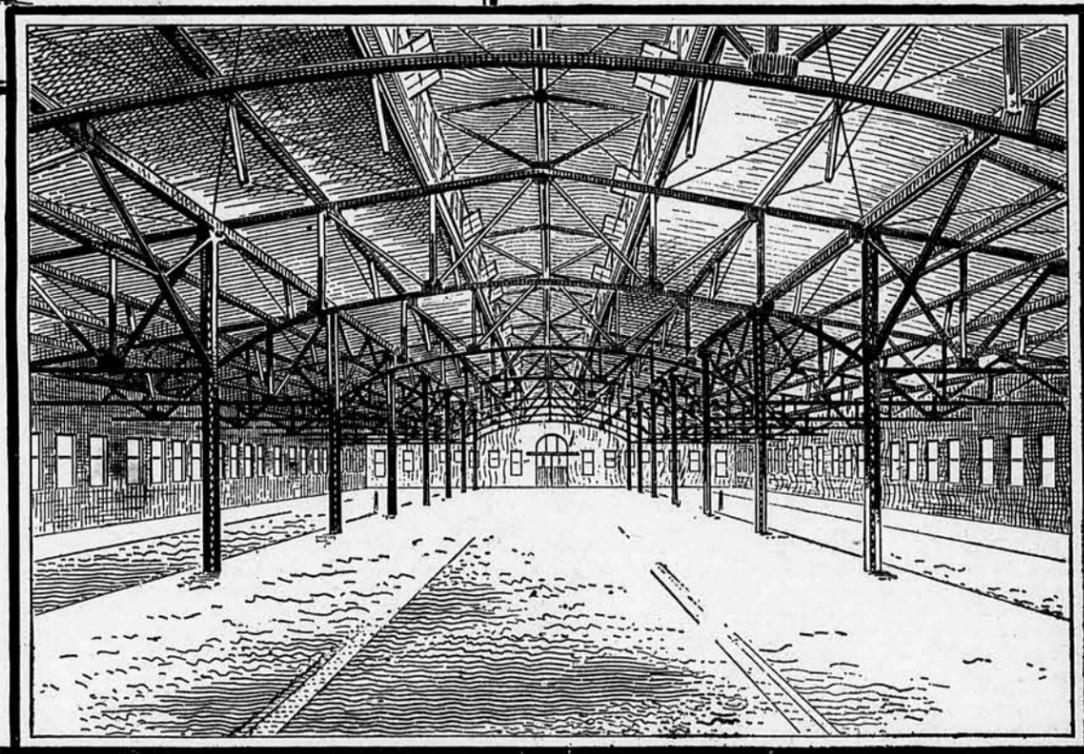
except that its western limit extended to the summit of the Rocky Mountains and included a part of the present State of Colorado. In 1861 Kansas was admitted as a State, and the western boundary line changed to its present location. 1854. Territory of Nebraska formed, with its southern line identical with the southern line of the present State of Nebraska, but extending westward to the Rocky Mountains the Territory including all that area between the southern line above described and Canada on the north, the Missouri River on the east, and the Rocky Mountains on the west. The northern portion of this area was designated in 1861 as the Territory of Dakota, and in the same year the formation of the Territory of Colorado removed a section from the south-

ana purchase, the Texas Territory ceded to the United States, the Mexican cession and the Oregon Territory.

AREA, POPULATION, AND PRODUCTION.

The land area of the Louisiana purchase exceeds that of the original thirteen States, being 864,944 square miles, against a total land area of 820,344 square miles in the original thirteen States. The States and Territories which have been created in whole or in part from its area number 14, and their population in 1900 was 14,708,616, against a population of less than 100,000 in the territory at the time of its

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Exposition Building—Interior View.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, NOV. 30-DEC. 12, 1901.

The buildings for this exposition, of which exterior and interior views are shown herewith, are the finest in the world for the purpose, being constructed of steel and brick, with splendid sky lights and electric facilities for lighting, a complete ventilating system, brick floor, beneath which is constructed a complete system of drainage, and in every way calculated to house to advantage the very choicest live stock exhibits. This building, which is 600 feet by 250 feet in dimensions, will be devoted solely to cattle entered at the coming show. The promenades will be 18 feet wide, thus giving a splendid opportunity for viewing the exhibits separately or collectively. At the central point in the building there is a division between the two walls extending from side to side wall, a space about 50 feet, for exhibition rings, around which will be constructed tiers of seats in amphitheater arrangement for the accommodation of the visitors who care to view the work of judging and to inspect the cattle as they are brought in the ring.

purchase. Their total area is nearly one-third that of the entire Union, and their population about one-fifth that of the entire United States. They produced in 1890 164,000,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1900 264,000,000 bushels, at a value in 1900 of \$152,000,000, their total wheat production being over 50 per cent of that of the entire United States. They produced 603,000,000 bushels of corn in 1890 and 1,013,000,000 bushels in 1900, with a value in 1900 of \$314,000,000, their total corn crop forming in 1890 40 per cent and in 1900 48 per cent of the total corn crop of the United States. Of oats they produced in 1900 311,000,000 bushels, or 38 per cent of the total product of the country, with a valuation of \$71,000,000. Their production of barley in 1900 was valued at over \$10,000,000, and of rye at over \$2,000,000; while their production of potatoes in 1900 amounted to over \$25,000,000, of hay \$130,000,000, and of cotton \$50,000,000. The total value of the agricultural products of the States formed from the Louisiana purchase, including in that category simply wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay, potatoes, and cotton, was in 1890 \$670,000,000, and in 1900 \$755,000,000. The wool product of these States amounted in 1894 to 61,871,357 pounds, and in 1900 to 100,396,982 pounds, or 35 per cent of the total wool product of the United States, with an estimated value of about \$15,000,000, or equal to the cost of the entire area. The value of the farm animals in these States in 1890 was \$772,000,000, and in 1900 \$825,000,000. Add to these easily measured farm products the estimated value of the wool, the sugar, the dairy and poultry products, and the proportion of the live stock annually turned into provisions, and it may be safely estimated that the agricultural products of a single year amount to one hundred times the original cost of the area; or, in other words, that its cost is repaid by 1 per cent of the agricultural productions of each recurring year.

MINERAL WEALTH.

The products of the mines is also of very great value. The coal produced in this area in 1899 amounted to 22,000,000 tons, against 14,000,000 tons in 1890; the iron ore to 8,491,000 tons in 1900, against 1,269,000 tons in 1890; the silver product of 1899, \$50,300,768 in coin value against \$44,799,998 in 1890, and gold, \$37,712,400 in 1899, against \$10,650,000 in 1890.

BANKING STATISTICS.

The prosperity shown by these figures is further evidenced by the banking institutions of the States formed from this territory. Their capital stock amounted in 1900 to over \$80,000,000; their circulation to \$36,600,000, against \$15,644,000 in 1890; their loans and discounts in 1900 to \$317,563,000, against \$269,016,000 in 1890, and their total resources in 1900 to \$1,099,111,000, against \$746,903,000 in 1890, while a still more gratifying evidence of the prosperity of this section is the fact that individual deposits in national banks in 1900 amounted to \$329,699,000, against \$216,609,000 in 1890, an increase of more than \$110,000,000 in individual deposits during the decade.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS.

A study of educational conditions shows equally rapid and gratifying development. The pupils enrolled in the public schools in the States in question in 1890 numbered 2,580,495, and in 1899, 3,161,112; the teachers employed numbered, in 1890, 89,558, and in 1899, 102,202, and the expenditure for public schools in 1890 was \$30,284,752, and in 1899, \$37,185,881. The number of pupils in attendance at high schools in 1899 was 113,847, with 4,937 teachers; normal schools, 15,843 students, with 625 teachers, and at higher educational institutions, 40,249 students, and 3,925 teachers. The total figures for schools and educational institutions in the 14 States formed from the Louisiana purchase show: Teachers, in 1890, 95,365; in 1899, 111,689; attendance, in 1890, 2,670,541; in 1899, 3,331,051.

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riodicals published in this area in 1890 was 4,759, and in 1900, 5,618; the number of post-offices in 1890, 12,919; in 1900, 16,228; the miles of railway in operation in 1890 numbered 51,823, and in 1899, 59,324, or 31 per cent of the total railway mileage of the country.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES CONSIDERED.

The power of this vast area with its agricultural and mineral wealth to sustain a population much greater than that which it now supports is suggested by a comparison of its area with the area and population of the prosperous countries of Europe. The total area is 875,025 square miles and is slightly less than that of the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland, whose total area is 885,978; with a present population of 202,363,573, as against a present population of 14,708,616 in the territory under consideration, whose agricultural and mineral possibilities fully equal those of the European States named.

Improvement by Selection.

The possibility of improving plants by selection and breeding is well illustrated by work now under way by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This has resulted in the discovery of a method of combating the movement through the soil of the tiny worms that attack the roots of plants, producing the so-called root knot disease. So far this method, which is one of selection of resistant strains, has been proved to be available only with the cow-pea, which furnishes the great forage and green fertilizer crop of the South especially, but there is good reason to suppose that it will also apply to such widely separated products as peaches and violets, as well as to an immense number of other plants which suffer more or less from the ravages of the worms. The investigation was begun by H. J. Webber, of the Division of Plant Industry, in regard to the cow-pea. Whole fields became incapable of producing a crop, leading to the belief that the soil must be exhausted, even though this seemed impossible with a plant which by its power of assimilating free nitrogen from the air, continually fertilized the land on which it grew. The roots would swell, develop knots and finally the plant would die. The department soon found that the trouble was due to minute—almost invisible—worms which moved through the soil much as trichinae move through pork, infesting the roots with which they come in contact. To arrest their progress seemed hopeless. The department, however, obtained specimens of every species of cow-pea—some 75 in number—on which it could lay its hands, and grew them all on the worst infested land it could find, this happening to be in South Carolina. Seventy-four of the species withered and died under the attacks of the worm; one, the Little Iron cow-pea, alone flourishing, immune to its attacks. This was last year; this year the test was repeated, the Little Iron cow-pea being grown under even more trying conditions, and again it withstood the test triumphantly. It is not yet certain that all local strains of the Little Iron pea will bear the test equally well, but it is certain that this particular strain will do so, and the department is now preparing to distribute the seed as widely as possible. Next year it hopes to have plenty of seed. The Little Iron pea is somewhat rare in this country, but farmers wishing to grow cow-peas are advised to try it whenever they can procure the seed, even though, as was said above, all local strains have not yet been proved immune.

Similar tests are now being made with a number of other plants which suffer from the root knot worms. A particular varieties or strains can be found that are immune they will be distributed as rapidly as possible; and if no variety can be found which fulfills the conditions, attempts will be made to develop one. Nearly always certain individuals in an infested crop will escape the ruin that overtakes the others; by saving the seed of these, planting them and again saving the seed of those that survive, a resistant variety can usually be developed in time. This will be done, if necessary.

Farmers' Institutes.

The following dates and assignments from the agricultural college have been arranged for farmers' institutes:

- November 23, Meriden; Professor Otis and Miss Minis.
- November 30, Rose Hill, Professors Otis and Walters.
- December 2, Mulvane; Professors Otis and Walters.
- December 3, Peck; Professors Otis and Walters.

AFTER BABY COMES.

The Disappointments of a Weak Mother.

After the baby's coming the weak mother often has her first great disappointment in not being able to nurse her child. Perhaps she is not strong enough to sustain more than her own life during the days of slow convalescence. Perhaps there is a lack of the secretions which make the baby's food. In any case she feels robbed of half the joy of her maternity because she can not nurse her child. And she envies the healthy woman who cares for it and who permits the mother to occasionally see and caress her own baby. If women would consider the matter they could hardly expect to be strong after the baby's coming if they were weak before. The woman who suffers during the prenatal period, who is nervous and sleepless and without appetite, is exhausting her



vitality before the hour of her trial, and when that time comes her very weakness increases her sufferings and prolongs them. It is no wonder, if, after the baby is born, the mother has no strength to nurse it. The one great necessity for happy motherhood is good health.

THE SECRET OF HEALTHY MOTHERHOOD lies largely in the proper preparation for the great physical strain and drain which women undergo at such a time. A proper preparation for maternity will keep the nerves tranquil and the temper even; it will encourage the appetite and give restful sleep. It will enable the mother to actively engage in her household duties until the time of the baby's advent, and give her strength to give her child.

Because it does all this and more women have named Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription "A God-send to mothers." "I take this opportunity of expressing my everlasting gratitude to you for the wonderful benefits I have received from the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. E. H. Newton, of Vanburen, Aroostook Co., Maine. "My baby was born in May, 1896, and for weeks after I was delirious. My friends did not know whether I would live or die. The doctor in attendance did not give much encouragement, and said that if I did get well I would never live through another such period. When I consulted you in April, 1899, I was in poor health; had been sick all winter, and to add to my trouble, was on the road to what the doctor said would end my days. I was almost discouraged; did not expect any help, but thought the end was only a matter of time, and—oh! my two poor, little, motherless children.

"It was in this condition that I began the use of your valuable medicine. On receipt of your letter of April 6th my husband purchased six bottles and I used it as you directed. When you wrote me words of encouragement on April 27th I had received no benefit from the medicine, but determined as a last resort to give it a fair trial. I am now taking the thirteenth and last bottle. I have a lovely baby girl three weeks old that weighed 11½ pounds at birth. My baby and I are enjoying perfect health, thanks to your wonderful medicines, to which I believe I owe my life. I can not find words to express my gratitude to you, and I hope you may long be spared to perform the good work in which you are now engaged."

MOTHERS PONDER THIS!

It is not you only who suffer when you are weak during the term of maternity, but your child must suffer also. It can have only what strength you can give. Your nervousness, fretfulness and fearfulness will leave a life-long impress upon your child, and while you in a few months will recover from the effects of the trial you have undergone, the baby's whole life will reflect the influence of those months of maternal misery.

If you can be a strong, healthy mother by any means, you owe it to your child to use those means at any cost. It is a matter of record that thousands of women to whom maternity was a menace and a misery have been made healthy, happy mothers by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which gives abundant strength and makes the baby's advent practically painless.

"I can not say too much for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. S. E. Rose, of Big Otter, Clay Co., West Va. "I feel it my duty to say to all women who are suffering from female troubles that it is the best medicine on earth that they can use. I can not praise it too highly for the good it has done me.

I am the mother of five children, and have been as high as eight days in the doctor's hands, and never less than two days at any time until the last. Then I had used two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and was only two hours in the hands of the doctor."

REALLY WONDERFUL RESULTS.

Read the letter of Mrs. Rose carefully and you will realize why she can not praise "Favorite Prescription" too highly. The difference between one hundred and ninety-two hours suffering reduced to two hours by the use of "Favorite Prescription" explains her gratitude, but can not express it. It takes a woman and a mother to understand all that can be possible in one hundred and ninety-two hours of suffering maternity.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription not only gives the mother strength in the period of waiting, but it cures or prevents nausea, and makes the baby's advent practically painless. It is the best tonic and nerve for nursing mothers. It promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child while giving strength to the mother. All alcoholic and stimulating medicines are particularly dangerous to nursing mothers, or in the period of convalescence which follows the baby's birth. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, and is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics. It is a real nerve-feeding, body-building medicine.

FREE TO MOTHERS.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, the best modern medical work, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send thirty-one one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume or only twenty-one stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

- December 4, Viola; Professors Otis and Walters.
- December 5, Conway Springs; Professors Otis and Walters.
- December 5 and 6, Hackney; Professors Cottrell and Mayo.
- December 5 and 6, Burrton, Mrs. Calvin and Professor Dickens.
- December 6, Belmont, Professors Otis and Walters.
- December 7, Turon; Professors Otis and Walters.
- December 9, Hazelton; Professors Otis and Willard.

- December 10, Attica; Professors Otis and Willard.
- December 11, Harper, Professors Otis and Willard.
- December 12, Anthony; Professors Otis and Willard.
- December 13, Argonia; Professors Otis and Willard.
- December 14, Milan; Professors Otis and Willard.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

- December 10 and 11, 1901—Armour-Funkhouser, Herefords, Kansas City.
- December 13, 1901—H. C. Duncan, Shorthorns, Kansas City.
- January 28 and 29, 1902—Winn & Mastin, Kansas City, Poland-Chinas.
- January 28 to 31, 1902—Botham's Annual Criterion Sale at Kansas City.
- February 11, 12, and 13, 1902—J. F. Stodder, J. W. & J. C. Robinson, and Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kans., Combination Sale.
- February 25-27, 1902—C. A. Stannard and others, at Kansas City, Mo., 200 Herefords.
- February 28 and March 1, 1902—Dispersion of Waver-tree herd of Galloways, South Omaha, Neb.
- March 20 and 21, 1902—Edward Paul, Dispersion Sale of Galloways at South Omaha.
- March 25-27, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Botham Management.)
- April 15, 1902—W. O. Park, Atchison, Kans., Aberdeen-Angus.
- April 22-24, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Kansas City, Mo. (Botham Management.)
- April 25 and 26, 1902—H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans., Shorthorns.
- May 27-29, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Omaha, Neb. (Botham Management.)
- June 24-26, 1902—National Hereford Exchange, Chicago, Ill. (Botham Management.)

The Feeding Value of Wheat.

PRESS BULLETIN MINNESOTA EXPERIMENT STATION.

The present high price of corn and the comparatively low price of wheat have caused many inquiries to be made in regard to their relative feeding values. A few years ago, the same problem presented itself and was studied by a number of experiment stations. At the Minnesota Experiment Station, the digestibility of whole and ground wheat was determined, and their value as a dairy food studied. These results are published in Bulletins Nos. 36 and 67.

At the Wisconsin Experiment Station, the comparative values of wheat and corn, when fed alone and in mixtures for pork production, were determined. The Ohio Experiment Station fed steers on rations containing wheat and corn as the main part of the grain ration. The Oregon Experiment Station experimented with chopped wheat as a single food and as a part of a grain mixture for pigs. At the Missouri Experiment Station, ground wheat and corn were compared; at the South Dakota Experiment Station, whole wheat, corn-meal, and ground wheat were fed. The Cornell University Station conducted experiments with corn-meal, and mixed rations for pigs, at the South Dakota Experiment Station, corn-meal and ground wheat were compared. The Maine Experiment Station made tests with wheat as a part of a dairy ration. The North Dakota Experiment Station made comparative tests with wheat as a food for horses.

Feeding trials with wheat are reported from ten experiment stations and the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued a circular in 1894 in regard to the feeding of wheat to animals. In order to give the information desired in regard to the feeding value of wheat, a brief summary is here given of the results obtained at the various experiment stations with wheat as an animal food.

WHEAT AS A FOOD FOR PIGS.

Digestion experiments at the Minnesota Experiment Station have shown that when wheat was ground it was 10 per cent more digestible than when fed whole; all of the nutrients, as protein, ether extract, and carbohydrates are about 10 per cent more digestible in ground than in unground wheat. When wheat was fed whole, the loss consisted largely of undigested kernels.

Compared with corn, the ground wheat was found to be somewhat less digestible; when fed under like conditions to pigs the wheat and corn had the following comparative digestibility:

	Per cent digested—	
	Ground wheat.	Ground Corn
Dry matter.....	82	90
Ether extract (fat).....	70	78
Protein.....	80	90
Fiber.....	60	48
Nitrogen free extract (carbohydrates).....	83	94

The main difference in the composition of wheat and corn is that wheat contains a larger amount of crude protein and a smaller amount of fat or ether extract than corn. The way in which wheat and corn are combined with other grains and feeds determines their values.

The results obtained at the Wisconsin Experiment Station show that there is practically no difference in the quantity of pork produced from the same weight of wheat or corn. In four trials an average of 499 pounds of ground wheat were required to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight. In two trials with corn-meal, 498 pounds were required to produce 100 pounds of gain. When a mixture of equal parts of wheat and corn was fed better results were obtained than when either wheat or corn

was fed alone. It required 485 pounds of mixed wheat and corn, half and half, by weight, to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight. The conclusions reached are stated in the bulletin as follows: "The stockman can easily compute the value of wheat for feeding hogs by remembering that one bushel of wheat will give about 12 pounds of increase on the average. When hogs are worth \$3 per hundred, then wheat would be worth 36 cents per bushel for feeding; at \$4 per hundred, wheat would be worth 48 cents for feeding, etc." "Whole wheat can not be fed dry to hogs successfully. Wheat, when soaked is very rarely fed. To secure the best results, wheat should be ground and fed moistened with water or milk. Better yet, as our experiments show, it should be mixed with some other grain. In the West this will undoubtedly be corn-meal. For pigs and shoats, wheat is undoubtedly superior to corn because it contains more muscle and bone building components." The results are given in the Wisconsin Experiment Station Annual Report, 1895.

The South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station made comparative tests of whole wheat, ground wheat, and corn-meal, as food for pigs. The results are reported in Bulletin No. 38. The experiment lasted ninety days and it was found that 4.91 pounds of whole wheat were required to produce 1 pound of gain, 4.58 pounds of corn-meal to produce 1 pound of gain, and 4.81 pounds of ground wheat to produce the same result. The wheat fed was of an inferior quality such as would be most likely to be used for the feeding of animals. The pigs were sold for \$5.50 per hundred, dressed. At this price the ground wheat gave a return of 58.31 cents per bushel, the whole wheat 53.83 cents per bushel, and the corn 69 cents per bushel. The pork produced from the ground wheat, and that from the corn-meal were found to be about equal in quality.

Experiments conducted at the Kansas Experiment Station are reported in Bulletin No. 53. Two series of experiments were conducted; one with fattening pigs and one with growing pigs. The results of the two trials are given in the following table:

Fattening Pigs—

	Av. weight of pigs.	Av. daily gain.	Total grain eaten.	Grain eaten per lb. of gain.
Corn-meal.....	283	1.70	573.5	4.38
Ground wheat.....	300	1.78	564.6	4.11

Growing Pigs—

Corn-meal and ground wheat.....	79.7	.45	378.8	5.52
Corn-meal.....	64.7	.30	249.8	7.29
Ground wheat.....	74.6	.42	264.7	5.50

From the table it will be observed that the ground wheat gave slightly better results for the growing pigs than the corn-meal. In the case of the growing animals ground wheat gave slightly better results than the corn-meal. The difference, however, is not large. The best results were obtained when a mixture of equal parts of corn-meal and ground wheat was fed.

At the Missouri Experiment Station, wheat, as a food for growing pigs, was found to give better results than corn, the best results were obtained when the wheat was fed in combination with other foods. One bushel of chopped wheat, soaked, made 13.2 pounds of growth; 1 bushel of chopped wheat, dry, made 12.6 pounds of growth; while 1 bushel of whole wheat made 11.4 pounds of growth, and 1 bushel of corn, chopped, made 10.3 pounds. Wheat was found to be superior to corn for growing pigs, but neither wheat nor corn gave the best results when fed alone.

At the Cornell University Experiment Station, a test was made of the comparative feeding values of ground wheat and corn-meal, and also of a mixture consisting of 26 pounds of gluten feed and 100 pounds corn-meal. The gluten feed and corn-meal mixture was prepared so as to have the same nutritive ratio as ground wheat. To each of the 3 lots of animals skim-milk was fed alike. The results of the experiment are reported in Bulletin No. 89. Wheat alone made a somewhat better showing than corn-meal. "The corn-meal lot consumed the least food and made the least growth, while the mixed corn and gluten-meal gave the greatest gain and produced cheaper pork than ground wheat." The experiment showed that neither wheat nor corn, when fed alone, produced the best results.

At the Oregon Experiment Station, sheaf wheat was fed to pigs. The animals did not relish the sheaf wheat. It cost more to make 100 pounds of gain in live weight on sheaf wheat than on ground wheat. Sheaf wheat was not found to be a satisfactory feed for pigs. "Pigs do not like sheaf wheat. The wheat is not well digested. It cost more

to put on fat with sheaf wheat than with ground grain." A mixture of grains was found to give better results than wheat alone.

When chopped wheat was fed in another series of tests, a bushel of wheat produced a gain of 12.9 pounds, while a bushel of wheat in the mixed grain ration made a gain of 14 pounds. When the animals were slaughtered, those fed on wheat showed the greatest weight of intestines, while the intestines and internal organs of the lot fed on the mixed grain ration were in a more healthy condition than the lot fed on wheat alone.

WHEAT AS A FOOD FOR STEERS.

At the Ohio Experiment Station, a comparison was made of the feeding values of corn-meal and wheat-meal for beef production. The experiment was continued for two years. Wheat bran was used as a part of the ration. Equal parts of corn-meal and wheat bran were mixed and then, after the animals became accustomed to the feed, oil-meal was added until it amounted to one-fourth of the entire grain ration. The coarse fodder consisted of clover hay, and corn silage. To part of the steers wheat-meal was substituted in the ration for corn-meal; all other feeds remaining the same. It was found that 15 to 16 pounds per day, of the corn-meal mixture could be fed without experiencing difficulties.

The results of the first year's feeding were slightly in favor of the wheat-meal. The second year, corn-meal appeared to give somewhat better results. The results of the two years' trial are summarized in the following table:

	Daily gain per steer pounds	Dry substance per lb. of gain	Cost of food per lb. of gain cents.
1894—			
Corn-meal.....	2.07	10.31	7.79
Wheat-meal.....	1.98	10.02	7.75
1895—			
Corn-meal.....	2.02	9.90	7.01
Wheat-meal.....	1.70	11.78	8.95

At the time the experiment was performed, corn-meal cost \$16 per ton, while the wheat-meal cost \$20 per ton. The wheat bran, which formed a portion of each ration, cost \$16 per ton.

At the Pennsylvania Station no great difference was observed between the feeding value of wheat-meal and the same weight of shelled corn as corn-and-cob-meal. The corn-and-cob-meal gave slightly better results than the wheat.

WHEAT AS A FOOD FOR DAIRY COWS.

At the Minnesota Experiment Station, it was found that when wheat was fed in a ration at the rate of 7 pounds per day, and was mixed with 6 pounds of bran and 1 pound oil-meal, the results were practically the same as when 3 pounds of corn and 4 pounds of barley were fed in place of 7 pounds of wheat. That is, 7 pounds of ground corn and barley produced the same results in a dairy ration as 7 pounds of ground wheat. "It appears that there is practically no difference between the feeding value in weight of ground wheat and ground corn and barley."

When wheat was fed at the Maine Experiment Station, the results in milk yield and fat content of milk were nearly the same as when corn-meal was fed. Corn-meal and wheat-meal were considered to be about equal in feeding value for dairy animals.

At the Ontario Agricultural College, wheat-meal did not produce as good results as a ration consisting of one-half oats and one-fourth each of ground barley and peas. The mixed grain ration gave better results than the ground wheat ration.

WHEAT AS A FOOD FOR HORSES.

Wheat as a food for horses was tested at the North Dakota Experiment Station. The results are published in Bulletin No. 20 of that station. The wheat was fed at the rate of 14 pounds daily, and the horses were given an average day's work. It was found that wheat alone was not a satisfactory grain ration for a work horse. There was a tendency for the horses to get "off feed" and for the digestion to become deranged. No tests are reported where wheat formed a part of the grain ration for work horses; upon this point, Dr. Salmon, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives suggestions in a circular of information issued in 1894.

"There are certain points to be borne in mind when one is commencing to feed wheat. Our domesticated animals are all very fond of it, but are not accustomed to eating it. Precautions should consequently be observed to prevent accidents and disease from its use. It is a matter of common observation that when full fed horses are changed from old to new oats they are liable to attacks of indigestion, colic, and found-

PRINCESS VIROQUA, M. D.

Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound After Following Its Record For Years.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Health is the greatest boon bestowed on humanity and therefore anything that can restore lost health is a blessing. I consider Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a blessing to State and Nation. It cures her mothers and daughters and makes them well and strong."



PRINCESS VIROQUA. Practicing Physician and Lecturer.

"For fifteen years I have noted the effect of your Vegetable Compound in curing special diseases of women."

"I know of nothing superior for ovarian trouble, barrenness, and it has prevented hundreds of dangerous operations where physicians claimed it was the only chance to get well. Ulceration and inflammation of the womb has been cured in two or three weeks through its use, and as I find it purely an herbal remedy, I unhesitatingly give it my highest endorsement. —Fraternaly yours, DR. P. VIROQUA, Lansing, Mich."—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

If you are ill do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. for special advice; it is entirely free.

er. If such results follow the change from old to new oats, how much more likely are they to follow a radical change, such as that from oats to wheat? For this reason, wheat should, at first, be fed in small quantities. It should, when possible, be mixed with some other grain, and care should be taken to prevent any one animal from getting more than the quantity intended for it.

"These precautions are especially necessary when wheat is fed to horses, as these animals are peculiarly liable to colic and other disturbances of the digestive organs, accompanied or followed by laminitis. Cattle, sheep, and hogs frequently crowd each other from the feeding troughs, in which case some individuals obtain more than their share and may bring on serious or fatal attacks of indigestion."

"The best form in which to feed wheat is to roll or grind it into a coarse meal. It may then be fed alone, or mixed with corn-meal, or ground oats. When ground fine it is pasty and adheres to the teeth, gums, and cheeks so that it is not so readily masticated or eaten. In the form of a coarse meal it is relished by all animals, it is in a condition to be attacked by the digestive processes whether thoroughly masticated or not, and in most cases it gives the best results. Dr. Gilbert appears to have obtained better results from whole than from ground wheat when fed to sheep. Sheep feeders may, therefore, experiment with whole wheat, but wheat-meal will certainly be found to give better results with all other kinds of animals."

Dr. Salmon considers that it is preferable to feed equal parts of wheat and corn for fattening animals than either of the grains alone. Wheat is better for growing animals; corn, he considers, has a higher value for fattening animals

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Ringbones, Curbs and Splints just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners. Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 92. Fleming Bros., Chemists, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

than the tables of composition and the German standards indicate.

SUMMARY.

The results obtained when wheat was fed at the various experiment stations show that, as a food for growing pigs, it is somewhat preferable to corn; but that for fattening pigs there is but little difference between wheat and corn.

The Flatt Sale a Great Success.

Owing to circumstances our own report of the great Flatt sale of imported Shorthorns, held at Chicago Union Stock Yards, was too late for use, and we herewith insert the very creditable report of the sale made by the Breeders Gazette.

Notwithstanding the hostility of those who view with a jealous eye the introduction of fresh blood into our Shorthorn herds, Mr. W. D. Flatt's auction sale of imported cattle, held at the Chicago Union Stock Yards sale pavilion last Thursday, was a huge success.

The great contest of the day was between Messrs. Baker and Geo. Ward for the possession of Lord Banff, the fight resulting in a sensational finish at \$5,100—the auction record price we believe for a Scotch-bred bull.

The crowning sensation of this red-letter day came, however, after the close of the sale in the shape of an announcement that the Messrs. Robbins had bought at private treaty, at a reputed price of \$7,500, the Highland prize bull Choice Goods, imported by Mr. Flatt and stabled with the sale cattle upon this occasion, but not catalogued.

It is almost impossible to look over the list of cattle to be sold in the Hereford Association's combination sale at Chicago during the International Exposition without growing enthusiastic over the magnificent lot offered.

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COWS AND HEIFERS.

- Imp. Cicely, roan, calved Feb. 21, 1898; sire Prince Victor—J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind. \$5,000
Imp. Empress 12th, red, calved May 19, 1897; sire Oxford Duke of Calhwaite 30th—W. J. & A. G. Baker, Oregon, Ill. 2,010

- May 26, 1893; sire British Flag; and c. c.—D. A. Teener..... 1,280
Lavender Rose 2d, roan, calved May 15, 1899; sire Prince of Sanquhar—George E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa. 1,100
Imp. Lady Waterloo B. 2d, roan, calved Jan. 28, 1899; sire Merry Merlin—W. J. & A. G. Baker..... 1,100
Imp. Ascot Mayflower, roan, calved Jan. 1, 1899; sire Duke of Stratton—Coffman Bros., German Valley Ill. 1,080

BULLS.

- Lord Banff, roan, calved Jan. 10, 1899; sire Cap-a-Pie—George E. Ward..... 5,100
Vallant, roan, calved Nov. 10, 1896; sire Abbottsford—W. J. & A. G. Baker..... 1,675
Nestor of Dalmeny, roan, calved Feb. 24, 1900; sire Scottish Sailor—A. H. Krauskop, Richland Center, Wis. 805

International Cattle Sales.

During the International Live Stock Exposition next month at Chicago public sales of Herefords, Shorthorns, and Aberdeen-Angus will be held as announced in the following from an officer of each national association.

It is almost impossible to look over the list of cattle to be sold in the Hereford Association's combination sale at Chicago during the International Exposition without growing enthusiastic over the magnificent lot offered.

remaining as to this not being the greatest sale of Herefords ever conducted by the association, a catalogue will certainly settle them. Write C. R. Thomas, Secy., 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo., for one immediately.

Mr. B. O. Cowan, assistant secretary, writes: "Those who attend the International Show at Chicago, will have a rare opportunity to buy Shorthorns of elegant breeding and most excellent form. They have been carefully selected, and are much better than any previous offering made under the management of the association.

The sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle during the International Exposition at Chicago must create widespread interest in Aberdeen-Angus breeding circles. No combination sale yet held of this great market-topping breed has presented such superior specimens as are promised for Dexter Park, Chicago, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, December 3 and 4.

The Armour-Funkhouser Sale.

The cattle contributed by Mr. Funkhouser are, in the main, from Hesiod 2d, or some of his descendants, and his offering may be regarded as distinctly a Funkhouser offering.

Recent Kansas City Shorthorn Sales.

Owing to a press of much special matter the reports of sales on hand for last week, now condensed, were crowded out, notably that of B. O. COWAN'S DISPERSION SALE.

An event long to be remembered was the dispersion sale of B. O. Cowan, of View Point, Mo., who retires on account of his duties in connection with the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

IN THE PARSONAGE

A Chapter from the Life of the Village Parson's Helpmate.

In every village the pastor's wife exerts an influence often as great as that of her husband. Needless to say, the responsibility of her position is great. Her approval or disapproval is not given without careful and conscientious consideration.

"In 1895," she says, "the birth of a child left me with complaints which caused me to suffer for several years. I was distressed after eating and was troubled with nausea and the formation of gas in my stomach.

"But you seem to have recovered marvelously," was suggested. "Yes, Mrs. Leech answered, "and I will tell you how it was brought about. I had read of cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I decided to see what they would do for me.

Mrs. Leech suffered from the same troubles that are making thousands of women miserable. A few of the symptoms are severe headache, loss of appetite, exhaustion, pains in the groin or limbs, pale or sallow complexion, nervousness, offensive breath, etc.

fact, the imported division, as a whole, represents the best herds of England.

There are 4 imported bulls, 1 of which, Royal Hampton, is especially notable, on account of coming from an Albion sire, and from a Happy Hampton dam.

It has always been the custom of Mr. Armour to offer a Queen's heifer in his public sales. Queen Ideal, bred by her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, out of Firelight and by Arbitrator, will represent royalty in this event.

Mr. Armour's own breeding is represented by heifers and bulls from Kansas Lad, Beau Brummel, Jr., St. Louis, Aaron, Lord Prettyface, The Strand, Climax 4th, and the imported bull, Roderick, now in service with Scott & March.

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Owing to a press of much special matter the reports of sales on hand for last week, now condensed, were crowded out, notably that of B. O. COWAN'S DISPERSION SALE.

An event long to be remembered was the dispersion sale of B. O. Cowan, of View Point, Mo., who retires on account of his duties in connection with the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Col. Geo. M. Casey did a very clever thing by Mr. Cowan in paying \$1,320 for May Violet 2d and calf at foot. Colonel Casey, it is known, has retired from the purchasing of any more cattle for the present, and this purchase was certainly a merited compliment to Mr. Cowan.

can finally bid \$1,315. Colonel Casey promptly made it \$1,320, and claimed another gem of rare luster for his incomparable Tebo Lawn Herd. Mr. Martin Flynn, of Des Moines, Iowa, took the next highest priced female, getting Mysie Lavender and heifer calf at \$535. The 3-year-old herd bull, Lavender Prince, a half brother to the "Armour Trophy" winner, Golden Victor, went to Messrs. J. W. Smith & Sons, of Allerton, Iowa, at \$545, and was one of the good bargains. Mr. Jim Tomson, representing Messrs. T. K. Tomson & Sons, of Dover, Kans., made some very judicious investments. Prof. E. A. Burnett, director of the Nebraska Agricultural College and Experiment Station, at Lincoln, Neb., accompanied by Prof. H. R. Smith, assistant professor of animal husbandry, was present and purchased 3 head for the college herd. The sale was conducted according to Mr. Cowan's reputation for honest representations and square dealing, and passed off very satisfactorily to all concerned.

The summary for the sale was: Eight bulls sold for \$1,255, an average of \$156.87; 36 females sold for \$8,815, an average of \$244.86; 44 head brought \$10,070, an average of \$228.86.

Purchasers of females were: Geo. E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa; Col. G. M. Casey, Shawnee Mound, Mo.; L. Brodsky, Plover, Iowa; Martin Flynn, Des Moines, Iowa; H. C. Duncan, Osborne, Mo.; G. A. Bethenridge, Bunceton, Mo.; C. P. Tuttle, Bunceton, Mo.; W. F. Harned, Vermont, Mo.; T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans.; P. F. Smith, Bunceton, Mo.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Wm. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo.; Andrew Fringie, Eskridge, Kans.; R. F. D. No. 2, The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; Sanford Smith, Carthage, Mo.; Dr. H. K. Givens, Fayette, Mo.; I. J. Hutchcock, Salem, Neb.; J. W. Todd, Beverly, Mo.

Buyers of bulls were: J. W. Smith & Son, Allerton, Iowa; W. B. & M. Hawk, Beattie, Kans.; Rynearson Bros., Independence, Kans.

PURDY BROS. SALE.

The first public sale by Purdy Bros., of Harris, Mo., was a brilliant success, and a deserved compliment to these young and enterprising breeders. The sale was held at the Kansas City sale pavilion on November 12.

Fifty head of bulls, cows, heifers, and calves were sold for a total of \$12,915, or at a general average of \$258.30. Fifteen bulls averaged \$172 and 35 females \$295.29. In the sale was included the entire show herd shown by them at the various State fairs, and at the American Royal Show at Kansas City in October. The yearling heifer, Lovely 30th, that won first prize in the senior yearling heifer class at that show, sold at \$1,410, the highest figure of the day, and was taken by T. J. Ryan & Son, of Irwin, Iowa. Orange of Fairview 3d, the 12-month-old heifer that took first prize in the senior heifer calf class at the American Royal, was the second highest animal sold, bringing \$1,310, and selling to N. P. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minn. The cattle were in excellent condition, and showed the care and attention that had been given them by the owners.

Purchasers of females were: T. J. Worrall, Liberty, Mo.; Hector Cowan, Pauline, Iowa; L. Brodsky, Plover, Iowa; T. J. Ryan & Son, Irwin, Iowa; C. C. Bigler & Son, Hartwick, Iowa; N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; Dawdy & Ryden, Abingdon, Ill.; H. Beutler, California, Mo.; W. J. & A. G. Baker, Oregon, Ill.; J. C. McKenzie, Anita, Iowa; John Regier, Brainerd, Kans.; T. F. Stone, Weston, Mo.; H. C. Duncan, Osborne, Mo.

The buyers of bulls were: C. C. Bigler & Son, Hartwick, Iowa; J. C. McKenzie, Anita, Iowa; Dawdy & Ryden, Abingdon, Ill.; C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kans.; D. D. Kellerman & Son, Mound City, Kans.; Williams Bros., Oneida, Kans.; John Porter, Alexis, Ill.; Geo. Channon, Hope, Kans.; J. L. Silfer, Chilhowee, Mo.

D. L. DAWDY & CO.'S SALE.

D. L. Dawdy & Co., of Arrington, Kans., made their first offering from their own farm, a place they have owned and stocked up within one year, consequently but a small proportion of their own breeding was represented in this offering. The averages made were excellent. Fifty head, mostly young stock, sold for \$6,980, an average of \$139.60.

The offerings for the most part were in very fair sale condition, and many of them were very highly bred. The 13 bulls averaged \$114.61 and the 37 cows and heifers \$148.37. One thing that kept down the average was the fact that most of the cattle were not of the Messrs. Dawdy & Co.'s own breeding, but cattle that had been gathered here and there from other breeders. A sale of cattle of Dawdy & Co.'s own breeding, owing to their reputation, would probably have sold considerably higher.

The sale was opened by Col. F. M. Woods with one of his appropriate speeches. Orange Viscount was shown as the bull to which most of the females were bred. The sale then proceeded with No. 1 in the catalogue. This was the May 16, 1900, heifer, Queen Gold Dust, sired by 3d Baron Gold Dust 127367. She sold at \$275 to H. C. Duncan, Osborne, Mo.

The top price for females was \$395, paid for Barmpton's Promise 2d, a yearling heifer sired by Glen Baron 124653, sold to Dawdy & Ryden, Abingdon, Ill.

The top price for bulls was \$360, for the Champion of Kansas 159924, a yearling bull sired by Highland Chief 136717, and sold to J. C. McKenzie, Anita, Iowa. This bull should have remained on Kansas soil, but was needed in Iowa.

The prices realized were so reasonable that most of the buyers took from one to four animals, and while Dawdy & Co. did not realize anything fancy, their customers were pleased. It was a healthy sale.

The complete list of purchasers of bulls is: J. L. Williams, Anita, Kans.; H. O. Tudor, Holton, Kans.; C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kans.; W. P. Goode, Lenexa, Kans.; Good & Dreyfus, Lenexa, Kans.; M. M. Canbury, Neodesha, Kans.; L. Wolf, Kansas City; J. H. Dean, Chapel Hill, Mo.; Wm. Deweese, Belton, Mo.; Geo. Channon, Hope, Kans.; Wm. J. Barron, Dresden, Ohio; and J. C. McKenzie, Anita, Iowa.

The complete list of purchasers of cows and heifers is: Dawdy & Ryden, Abingdon, Ill.; Geo. Channon, W. W. Brown, Newmarket, Mo.; Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.; T. J. Ryan & Son, Irwin, Iowa; Howard Mann, Waco, Texas; W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo.; L. M. Bard, Topeka,



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Kills lice, cures mange, removes worms, aids digestion, and prevents and cures disease at small cost. Moore's Hog Remedy is used and endorsed by such well known breeders and stockmen as A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Wm. D. McTavish, Coggin, Ia.; Riverside Hereford Cattle Co., Ashland, Neb., and hundreds of other men who are far too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves, and too honorable to impose upon their neighbors by recommending a remedy unless they had thoroughly tested its merits. Moore's Hog Remedy is sold in sealed cans only—Never in bulk. Do not accept a substitute said to be just as good. At dealers, or by express prepaid on receipt of price \$2.50 per gallon. Three to six gallons by freight, prepaid, \$2.25 per gallon. Book "Care of Hogs" free. Call, or address

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Kans.; Wm. Deweese; H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo.; J. T. Stocker, Roanoke, Mo.; W. J. & A. G. Baker, Oregon, Ill.; H. Bentler, California, Mo.

Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Annual.

The annual report of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association for 1901, shows an income of \$17,066.79; an expense outlay of \$6,565.94; and an amount of special premiums paid out during the year of \$6,886.75; with \$7,123.89 of the association's resources laid aside as a building fund. New members received during the year equals 105, as follows: From Iowa, 32; Illinois, 32; Missouri, 11; Indiana, 8; Kansas, 5; Ohio, 3; Nebraska, North Dakota, Texas, Canada, and Kentucky, 2 each; and Colorado, Mississippi, New York, and Pennsylvania, 1 each. The number of animals recorded during the year ending October 31, 1901, was 7,000, and the number of recorded transfers, 6,810. There were but 190 fewer transfers than entries, showing conclusively that the demand for this breed of cattle is equal to the supply.

The transfers during the past two years equal 12,154, during which period 20 reported public sales amounted to the sum of \$381,345, making an average price of \$267 each for 1,431 head. Taking the conservative average of \$200 per head for the 12,154 animals transferred during the period named, the sum total equals \$2,430,800, or nearly \$2,500,000 as the amount that has changed hands in the Aberdeen-Angus trade of pure-bred cattle during the past two years.

Such a showing accounts for the universal satisfaction everywhere prevailing among the breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

Officers chosen were: President, L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington, Ill.; vice president, Geo. Findlay, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Thos. McFarlane, Harvey, Ill.; directors for three years, Geo. Findlay, Ill.; E. T. Davis, Iowa; Geo. Stevenson, Jr., Kansas.

Stockmen's Meetings in Chicago.

The following meetings of live stock associations will be held in Chicago during the International Live Stock Exposition: Monday, Dec. 2, 8 p. m.—Live stock committee, St. Louis World's Fair, Transit House.

Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 2 and 3.—American Association of Fairs and Expositions, Sherman House.

Tuesday, Dec. 3, 2 p. m.—National Dairy Cattle Show Association, Transit House.

Tuesday, Dec. 3, 7:30 p. m.—American Polled-Durham Breeders' Association, Saratoga Hotel.

Tuesday, Dec. 3, 8 p. m.—American Cattle Record, committee rooms, Zenoleum building, Exchange avenue, Union Stock Yards.

Tuesday, Dec. 3, 8 p. m.—National Association Secretaries of Pedigree Register Associations, Transit House.

Tuesday, Dec. 3, 10:30 a. m.—American Shropshire Registry Association, Board of Trade rooms, Union Stock Yards.

Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 p. m.—American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Palmer House.

Wednesday, Dec. 4, 7 p. m.—Hampshire Down Breeders' Association of America, Palmer House.

Wednesday, Dec. 4, 2 p. m.—Red Polled Cattle Club of America, Wyoming Hotel.

Wednesday, Dec. 4, 7 p. m.—American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, Clifton House.

Wednesday, Dec. 4, 7:30 p. m.—Agricultural College Students' Assembly, Assembly Hall, Live Stock Exchange.

Wednesday, Dec. 4, 7:30 p. m.—American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, Grand Pacific.

Thursday, Dec. 5, 7 p. m.—American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, Auditorium Hotel.

Gossip About Stock.

W. C. McGavock writes us that he has changed the location of his combination Angus sale on April 10 and 11 from Kansas City to Chicago.

Volume 26, "American Poland-China Record" is just out. It is a stout volume of 1,020 pages. It records boars 58003 to 60745, and sows 15352 to 159862.

George Leigh, of Aurora, Ill., the well known Hereford breeder, is back from England, where he attended the fall sales. He purchased some 20 odd head of the best things sold. Mr. Leigh has imported over 800 head of Hereford cattle, more than any other one man.

J. P. Engel, proprietor of Riverdale Stock Farm, at Aiden, Kans., writes enthusiastically as follows: "Don't tell me that it don't pay to advertise in the Kansas Farmer. Since putting my ad. in the Farmer I have sold my 5 Shorthorn bulls, 3 yearlings and 2 sucking calves, all at good prices." This is what they all say.

W. P. Wimmer & Son, Mound Valley, Kans., write that they now have a better herd of Poland-China hogs than ever before, including the best line of young bears they have ever raised. These are hard to beat and they will be sold to farmers under guarantee at prices which are sure to please. Go and see these hogs, or write about them. It will pay.

The last and best opportunity to buy toppy Berkshires this year will be at the

great American sale to be held at Chicago, on December 4, 1901, by an eastern breeders' combination. The sale will be held in the steam-heated sale pavilion at the Union Stock Yards, and will take place during the International Live Stock Exposition. See advertisement.

W. W. Cook, of Russell, Kans., writes as follows: "I have been in the sheep business for twenty-three years and this is the first year that I have had to winter them on straw with wheat for grain feed. Sheep are keeping up in fair condition on straw and 1/4 bushel of wheat per 100 head. Nearly all the large bunches of cattle that belong here have been moved to Ellis and Trego counties for the winter."

Col. G. M. Casey, owner of the famous Tebo Lawn Herd of Shorthorns, in Henry County, Mo., writes: "Please announce through the columns of the Farmer that owing to the death of my manager, Mr. Williams, and other business cares, requiring my attention, I will, for the present, offer no cattle for sale. Also call attention to the same in my ad. and authorize all correspondence addressed to G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo., rural route No. 1."

Mr. Peter Blocher, Richland, Kans., proprietor of the Standard Herd of Duroc-Jersey hogs complains that he is so overwhelmed with letters of inquiry, concerning his stock, that he is obliged to call a halt as he has no more hogs for present sale. He wishes he had. He adds that he will have 70 head of extra fine fall pigs for sale next spring and remarks that "it pays to advertise in the Kansas Farmer," and he proposes to keep up his sign in the advertising columns of the "old reliable."

J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans., writes: "I held a very successful sale of Durocs on October 23, and disposed of 34 head, mostly spring pigs, at an average of a trifle above \$18 per head, and not enough males to supply the demand. I will have a few gilts to offer, either bred or open, about January 1. The herd is doing nicely, and we say confidently that we never had as fine a herd of brood sows as we have this season, nor have we ever had better formed or colored males to head our herd. Have just bought an April pig of Geo. E. Bulter, of Kenton, Ohio, that we think hard to beat."

Mr. E. P. Swenson, a New York banker, has just purchased 30 head of Hereford bulls from the Kirk B. Armour estate for use on his ranches in Jones, Haskell, Throckmorton, and Shackleford Counties, Texas. Beginning early in the 80's to use pure-bred Herefords on their ranches, the firm of S. M. Swenson's Sons have now a very large herd of practically pure-bred cows, upon which it is intended to use the bulls just purchased. This will enable them to enter the field with practically pure-bred but unregistered bulls. This purchase represents the largest single sale made of the Armour cattle.

President C. H. Duncan, of Osborne, Mo., announces the annual meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association for February 4 and 5, 1902, to be held in the assembly room of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, and that a full announcement of the program will be made later. The Central Association, like the American Association, is national in its scope, but, unlike the latter, it does not keep cattle records or hold shows. Its members meet annually to discuss questions of special interest to cattlemen, and to take action to secure legislation or other objects conducive to the welfare of the live stock interests.

While E. W. Melville, of Eudora, Kans., was attending the Jessup sale of Large English Berkshires, recently held at Rockville, Ind., he secured Golden Queen 8th 58307 by Golden Lee 45754 out of Victor 4th 44472, a daughter of Columbia 5th, a litter sister of Columbia Duke. She has been bred to Highcleva Model 2d 53582. Mr. Melville topped the Jessup sale in buying Columbia Queen 7th, a daughter of Columbia 5th, and sister to Columbia Duke. She is due to farrow during the present month to Golden Lee. He adds that "two better sows can not be found in the State, and they are bred to bears that Mr. Jessup secured at prices that would scare the average western breeder to death." He has also lately secured from G. G. Council, of Springfield, Ill., the bear that took first prize at the Illinois State fair for boars under one year, winning over a fast company that had been taking prizes all over the West. This bear and the Gentry bear, Lord Premier 6th, will be used at the head of his herd. The Gentry pig was purchased at the Kansas City sale last year, as the first choice of all offerings, and has proved an excellent sire.

J. W. & J. C. Robison, proprietors of the Whitewart Falls Stock Farm at Tawanda, Kans., have been increasing their holdings of pure-bred Percheron horses during the past month, and now own probably the largest herd in the State. Their trade has been growing rapidly in the past few years, due largely to the fact that they handle nothing but the very best stock. In the last two weeks Mr. J. C. Robison has been

in Illinois visiting a number of the largest importers and dealers in that State. One of the very best of his recent purchases is Adalia 14966, a 10-year-old daughter of Brilliant, Azalia 19306, a 9-year-old mare, also sired by Brilliant, is another of the choice ones. Imported Albertine 5119 (7587), an inbred Brilliant mare, was also secured. Among the younger animals purchased is a yearling that had been fitted to show at the Pan-American show. Another one showing prize-winning blood is a daughter of the first prize mare at the New Orleans Exposition. The imported black Percheron, Bouvar (44552) 25371, a massive 3-year-old stallion that was imported last year, was purchased and to go at the head of the Messrs. Robison's herd. Bouvar is said to be one of the very best draft stallions in the Southwest. Altogether, Mr. Robison bought 16 head within the last two weeks, all blacks, and including some very fine yearling stallions.

Mr. McLaughlin, of McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio, is about to start for home with one of the largest importations of French coach and Percheron stallions ever brought to this country. In a letter just received from him from Nogent le Rotrou, France, he tells us that he has just arrived there after having spent many weeks in looking for any buying French coach stallions. He says that the number that he has bought is limited only by the number of good ones he could find for sale, in other words, he has bought every French coach stallion that he could find in France possessing the high order of merit required by their American trade. In speaking of the horses that he has already bought, he says that he has some extraordinary good ones, including many prize-winners at Alencon, Mortagne, and Nogent. Those that he bought last spring he says are looking fine, and have grown into even better horses than he anticipated. He will sail from Havre on November 19, and from London on the 21st, on the Atlantic Transport S. S. Minneapolis. Minneapolis makes the trip in eight days, therefore if there is no unusual delay Mr. McLaughlin should arrive in New York with the largest importation of French coaches and Percherons ever brought to this country, on Saturday, November 30, and at their stables on the following day.

Have You Hogs?

All our subscribers who own hogs should read Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa. It is a first-class swine paper. Send stamp for sample.

A GRAND BARGAIN IN A STEEL RANGE.

\$27.95 BUYS A \$45.00 DIAMOND STEEL RANGE. DIRECT FROM FOUNDRY TO KITCHEN.



This cut shows the "DIAMOND" 6-hole steel range, 18x21 inch oven. This is the best steel range on the market today, being made of the highest grade of cold rolled steel plates. It is lined with asbestos which prevents the heat from radiating through the steel but forces it to the oven, thus accelerating the cooking. Utility, durability and economy have been studied in the manufacturing of every part. It has every improvement that inventive genius could devise or unlimited experience suggest. This price is \$10 less than the stove dealer can purchase of us in carload lots. Only 1,000 ranges will be sold at this price.

SEND \$1.00 WITH ORDER and we will ship a 6-hole Diamond Range in either 8 or 9 by freight C. O. D., subject to free examination. If range is found the grandest bargain you ever saw and exactly as represented, pay the R. R. agent \$26.95 and the freight charges. Freight charges on stoves range from 20 to 30 cents per 100 lbs. for each 500 miles.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE of steel and cast iron Diamond Stove & Range Company, P. O. Box 1019, Chicago.



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all kinds of work done on one set of grinders without injuring them. The Tandem Sweeps are easy on the horses. No Gearing. No Friction. It's different from all others. (Also make 7 size belt-power mills) 1 to 25 H.P. C. N. P. Bowsher Co. South Bend, Ind.

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selling easy Pump Governors. They make the hardest working pump work easy. Windmills turn in the lightest wind. Fits all pumps. Exclusive territory. No talk—merit sells it. Pump Governor Co. 23 L. S. Canal St. Chicago, Ill.

The Home Circle.

MEN WHO WORK ON THE FARM.

Our hearts are filled with rapture, and we're likewise very brave, when marching with an army grand to liberate the slave; But when the military pageants have passed with pomp and charm, we remember all is furnished by men who work the farm.

When singing of the courage which our heroes never lack, we forget that every farmer bears a soldier on his back. Week in, week out the season through, he swings his good strong arm to furnish idle thousands with the products of the farm.

But for these toiling millions, who are nature's noblest sons, we'd have no fleet of battle-ships, no men behind the guns; we'd have no missionaries brave, the gospel to expound, no diplomats with wondrous tact, and wisdom most profound.

Our infant industries would close, prosperity take wings; we soon would miss the diner pail, of which the workman sings. The "boss," with plutocratic mien, would powerless be to harm, for his pockets would be empty, but for men who work the farm.

Our transportation companies, and the portly pictured trust, would cease their secret conclaves as the favored "upper crust;" there'd be no philanthropic gifts, suspicion to disarm, and every business door would close, but for men who work the farm.

The money for ship-subsidies, nobody could collect, and bills for pension increase would be objects of neglect. Our billion dollar congresses would cease to cause alarm, and the lobbyist would perish, but for men who work the farm.

Our kings and priests and presidents, with armies at their back, would very soon, like Uncle Paul, begin a weary "trek." The once inspiring spectacle would be devoid of charm, and they'd face the foe, starvation, but for men who work the farm.

—Harriet M. Cloz, Webster City, Iowa.

MEN WHO HAVE HELPED THE FARMER.

William Saunders.

(Born December 7, 1822; died September 11, 1900.)

"The art of agriculture is the parent and precursor of all arts, and its products the foundation of all wealth. The productions of the earth are subject to the influence of natural laws, invariable and indisputable; the amount produced will, consequently, be in proportion to the intelligence of the producer, and success will depend upon his knowledge of these laws and the proper application of their principles."

These words were put into the preamble of the constitution of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry by William Saunders, the first master of that great farmers' organization. They expressed the philosophy of his life. In 1862, Mr. Saunders was appointed superintendent of the experimental gardens and grounds of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. In 1866 he prepared an article for Commissioner Newton's annual report, in which he declared that "there are certain fundamental principles, unchangeable in their nature, governing the growth of plants"; and in 1898 he began his last contribution to the Yearbook of the department with this brief statement of the same opinion: "Natural laws are constant and unvaried in their operation."

Mr. Saunders was born at St. Andrews, Scotland, and came of an old family of gardeners. He received a good general education, took a special course in horticulture at Edinburgh, and was engaged for several years in gardening before getting married and coming to the United States in 1848. His first work in the country of his adoption was done at New Haven, Connecticut. He immediately began writing for the agricultural and horticultural journals. In 1854 he established himself in the business of landscape gardening and horticulture at Germantown, Pennsylvania.

The fame of the young Scotchman grew apace. He was employed to lay out ornamental grounds in different cities and States. In 1859 he designed the Rose Hill Cemetery in Chicago, and Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield, Illinois, and was consulted in regard to the plans for the ornamentation of Central Park, New York. He had previously designed Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. In 1863 he planned the beautiful National Cemetery at Gettysburg; and on November 16th of that year had the satisfaction of explaining his drawings to President Lincoln and having

them approved by that great man. In his excellent sketch of Mr. Saunders, published in the Yearbook for 1900 of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Geo. Wm. Hill says: "Mr. Saunders' connection with this splendid memorial was the result of a convention of governors of States at Altoona, Pa., where it was decided that this important work should be intrusted to him. It is a singular fact that, in spite of his being thus selected and of the immense amount of work which he performed in this connection, no provision was made at any time for any remuneration, even for his traveling expenses. From first to last the work was to him merely a labor of love."

Mr. Saunders served for many years as one of the park commissioners of the city of Washington. The terracing of the western front of the Capitol was mainly his work.

All this represents what may be called the beauty side of the work of Mr. Saunders. But he did vastly more than to design beautiful parks, cemeteries, and ornamental public and private grounds. He introduced many valuable plants into this country, the most valuable of them being the famous Washington Naval orange, which he imported from Brazil. Indeed, he may be said to have been the first systematic importer of foreign plants with a view to their general use. In outlining the objects and aims of the experimental gardens and grounds in 1862, he recommended as of first importance, "To procure and encourage the transmission of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, and plants from all sources, both foreign and domestic, for the purpose of testing their merits and adaptations in general, or for particular localities in this country." Next in order he proposed "To procure, by hybridizing and special culture, products of superior character to any now existing." No one needs to be an expert in agriculture or horticulture to see that this was the plan of a man of sound wisdom and unusual foresight. For thirty-eight years Mr. Saunders continued to develop the plans outlined in 1862.

When Mr. O. H. Kelley and his associates were planning the organization which became the grange, Mr. Saunders was consulted. They were enthusiasts, full of a great idea; and his practical wisdom and large experience were of great value in perfecting the organization. In the sketch already mentioned, Mr. Hill says: "Widely as Mr. Saunders is known among horticulturists, landscape gardeners, nurserymen, etc., it is probably as one of the founders of the grange that his name is most familiar to the farmers of the United States. As long ago as 1855, in a contribution to the American Farmer of Baltimore, Mr. Saunders outlined such an organization as the grange afterwards became. It was not, however, until 1867 that the first grange was finally organized at Washington."

For six years Mr. Saunders served as master of the National Grange, afterwards serving for a number of years on the executive committee. In the first difficult decade of the existence of the grange, no one of the Seven Founders was more faithful or more useful than William Saunders, and no one had greater influence in giving it stability and respectability. In later years he withdrew as much as possible from the responsibilities of the organization; but as long as he lived he was frequently consulted by those in positions of authority. He never lost interest in the grange, and its members never lost faith in him. All over the land are grange halls and farmhouses whose walls are adorned with his portrait. He was a man willing to spend himself for the good of agriculture, and his services will not be forgotten as long as the grange exists. D. W. WORKING, Denver, Colorado.

You should take advantage of our "Two for One" offer. It is the best offer we ever made.

Coffees "Coated"
with stale eggs, glue and other things are not fit to drink.

Lion Coffee
is pure, uncoated coffee—fresh, strong, well flavored.

The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.

It's true economy to buy "Ball-Band" Boots. They last longer than any other wool and rubber goods because better materials and better workmanship go into the making. Insist on getting

"BALL-BAND" WOOL OR RUBBER BOOTS

Look for the Red Ball in the trade mark. Made in many styles. Sold everywhere.

MISHAWAKA WOOLLEN MFG. CO., MISHAWAKA, IND.

Reading for the Farmer's Family.

MRS. MARY E. SHAW, BEFORE THE HOLTON FARMER'S INSTITUTE.

Probably no class, except some of the professionals, reads as much as do farmers. We people on the farm depend largely on reading for information, recreation, and amusement. Without reading the mind stagnates, the surrounding atmosphere becomes gloomy and dark. The American farmer must keep up with the times, and there are no means within our reach that will do so much toward making the rising generation ALERT, HONORABLE, EDUCATED AND REFINED as good well-chosen reading. The so-called farmer with nothing but brute force is a back number. The ideal farmer must be a brainy man and avail himself of all the new forces possible that tend toward elevating and bringing about a more

PROGRESSIVE AND ECONOMIC FARMING. His motto must be, "Good farming, clear thinking, right living." On entering a home we can have a very good idea of the intelligence of the inmates by the reading matter seen on tables and shelves. Persons of limited education may acquire a broad knowledge of the world, of people, and things, keep up with the times, and, in fact, be well educated, all from home reading, if rightly studies.

KNOWLEDGE IS THE PARENT OF WISDOM, and wisdom is the parent of all true and right living. When we look back over the past, we are compelled to admit that most of our mistakes and failures are due to ignorance. Had we known enough of the laws that govern life our course in many instances, would have been different. In the vicissitudes of life we do not hear people complain that they know too much. Rather is there a vain struggle after that which will illumine the path and show its sun and shadow.

THE IMMENSE VALUE OF THE TIME EMPLOYED IN READING, if used judiciously, would amaze one. We may boast of the number of papers we take, and try to crowd in a little more reading without missing any of the manual duties of life, we may flatter ourselves into the belief that we have a just and righteous appreciation of all the provinces of knowledge; that encompassed in our brain are all the things worth the knowing. Such reading may be done for recreation, possibly, but of what value is it to us? Are we better fitted to perform the duties of life devolving upon us for having read them? We have gathered a few facts, all interesting, no doubt, but so disjointed and disconnected are they that they are useless to us—only mental lumber.

READ TO A PURPOSE and do not be drawn from that purpose. Think well of what you have read, no so much to memorize what the writer has said as to assimilate what appeals to you. The main part of the reading should be solid. Choose writers with a chaste and pure style and you will derive a joy and satisfaction; you will acquire a feeling of strength and self-reliance beyond calculation. This, of course, necessitates the use of books—the best books—those on which time has set its seal and approval. We farmers' families have not the time for any other kind, life is too short for any but the best.

While many love books and enjoy reading, there are doubtless others who care nothing for them and thus have an idea that a library of any kind in a farm home is a useless extravagance.

BOOKS ARE FOOD FOR THE MIND. They are as necessary to the proper mental development of man as are bread and milk to meet his physical wants.

The reading habit is largely acquired and it is incumbent upon the farmer who has a young family growing up around him to furnish them with plenty of reading matter and that of the right kind. One of the most important steps in the education of our children is the cultivation of a taste for good reading, for if you allow a child to read nothing

but trashy reading, it will in after years be nothing but a shallow, trashy thinker; while, if interested in

GOOD BOOKS AND HAVE PLENTY OF THEM, the question of keeping the boy on the farm or from bad company is half solved. Who can expect a boy to love the farm when all the literature he reads makes sport of the "hayseed" and paints such rosy pictures of society life? One may easily notice the preponderance of fiction read over all other classes of literature. To many, a

GOOD BOOK means some story with entirely impossible characters. No wonder there are so many ruined homes, when such false and unnatural ideas of life are entertained; no wonder so many homes are blighted with drunkenness and dissipation, when the years that should have been given to the preparation for making life full of true happiness is consumed in an absorption of some false hero or heroine.

BY ALL MEANS READ SOME FICTION, but let it be worthy the name, that which is true to life, and which speaks sympathetically and truly of the joys and sorrows which we all know, and we are better for the reading. All of us should try to devote some part of the long winter evenings to reading. In the summer we can not have so much time. In every well regulated household the time for reading will be found pleasant and profitable. The home should be of the first importance in

CHARACTER BUILDING, and did every home give the instruction and influence it should, our progress would be much more marked. The books we read are potent factors in character building. Many of the books which fall into children's hands give such distorted views of life, or teach such a low type of morality, that we shudder when we read them. Aim always to supply the children with

READING THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO A HIGHER, NOBLER LIFE, and that will give them true ideas of life.

We see a thousand evil practices creeping into our public and private life. They are the outcome of years of neglect, indifference, and incapacity. We may not be able to readjust our own lives to meet the inevitable consequences. Too late the eternal justice of things, that certain causes are followed by certain results, just as surely as day succeeds night, but we may educate our children and give to them so true a gift that they may overcome the evils that have been foisted on them and escape sowing those seeds that will yield a harvest of tares.

With the exception of the READING WHICH RELATES DIRECTLY TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM, that for the farmer's families should be very much the same as for those of other callings, a diversified assortment of good books—books that are clean morally and at the same time instructive. There should be as wide a range as possible of the world's best productions in fiction, poetry, essays, history, and natural science, a good dictionary, a supply of good reference books, and, in fact, any books of interest to the whole family. The most necessary books should be purchased first and additions made from time to time as judgment dictates, and means permit. Only whatever you buy,

KEEP OUT THE TRASH. Let the reading be clean and wholesome, whether you buy one book or a thousand. The humblest home should contain a shelf of good books as an essential part of its furnishing, and no promising investment in land or stock, no fancied need in dress or house gear should stand in the way of adding to it every year.

Tenderness or aching in the small of the back is a serious symptom. The kidneys are suffering. Take Prickly Ash Bitters at once. It is a reliable kidney remedy and system regulator and will cure the trouble before it develops its dangerous stage.

The Young Folks.

SIGNS OF AUTUMN.

Do you seek for signs of autumn? They are plainly to be seen:
First there comes a sense of dimness to the summer's brilliant green,
With a shade of brown and crimson where the woodland shadows play,
And a tinge of gold and purple, growing brighter day by day.

In the woods the nuts are falling, lying thick beneath the trees,
And the cornfields' waving banners rustle in the passing breeze;
On the meadows in the morning the mist lies cold and white,
And the twilight shadows hasten when the sun drops out of sight.

Across the russet uplands the quails go whizzing by,
From the thicket in the evening comes the coon's sad quavering cry;
Round the lakes the sportsmen gather, till the air with smoke is blue,
And the shots they fire are many, but the ducks they kill are few.

Still that don't make any difference if you go by what they say,
For they reckon in the wounded and the ones that fly away;
And the loafers all acknowledge when they gather at the store
That the fisher isn't in it when the hunter has the floor.

There is silence in the household where commotion used to rule,
And the place seems strange and lonesome, for the children are in school.
While the small boy's furtive glances, if his eye you chance to catch,
Are quite apt to be directed to the neighbor's melon patch.

There's another sign of autumn, you can bet your boots on that,
'Tis the total disappearance of the gorgeous paper hat;
And the passing of the shirt-waist is a sure and certain sign
That in nature's operations the sun has crossed the line.

Here's another indication, let him who dares deny,
Just as sure as you are living we have had a pumpkin pie!
Is the list of signs imperfect? Is there anything it lacks?
On the table there is chicken, there are feathers on the ax!

—John Hellier.

Our Nation's Future.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

A century and more ago, the Academy of Lyons offered a prize for the best essay to be submitted to them on the advantages or disadvantages which had come to the world from Columbus' discovery of America. The essay was to be published in honor of the third Centennial of the Discovery, October 11, 1792.

A good many people wrote. A New Englander wrote in Latin, and he went so far as to explain what he would do with the money awarded him. Alas! he did not win the prize. It was awarded to an Abbe Genty, rather a celebrated literary man of that day, whom no one now seems to remember.

The Abbe had a sad set of grievances to charge against America—he thought of diseases which America had introduced, of cruelties with which Spanish invasions and their history were crowded—and, in particular, he observed that the whole system of government and commerce in the Old World had been tumbled bottom upward—and had gone to pieces. But the French revolution was just before them. They were all hopeful. The Abbe wanted to say the best he could, and he wound up his essay by saying that there were 13 States, which had just at that time challenged the attention of the world. The most northerly was New Hampshire, the most southerly was Georgia, and they extended 1,000 or 2,000 miles along the coast of the Atlantic. One or two of them ran back inland 100 or 200 miles. And the Abbe expressed the hope, as he wound up his book, that before another century passed, these 13 States might give such lessons to the world, that the world, even with its largest W, would not be sorry for the discovery of America.

He had already said that the world owed "Jesuit's Bark" or Cinchona to America. He hoped that in the next century she might have something more to give. And he thought that this something might come, would come from the new nation called the United States of America.

I am fond of calling this nation "The United-States with a hyphen."

Thirteen years after, Alexis de Tocqueville was born in Paris. In 1831, Louis Philippe's government sent him to this very United-States. He went back and published "Democracy in America" in 1835. Among a thousand other excellent observations he stated in detail the rate at which emigration had moved westward from the Atlantic to the valley of the Great River, Mississippi. He observed that the average was 17 miles a year.

That emigration went on at almost

exactly that rate for a hundred years from the time of the Abbe's writing, which was fifty years after De Tocqueville wrote. Seventeen hundred miles, the rate for a century, is, as the bird flies, somewhere in the State of Colorado—so far west from Philadelphia, which was about the middle meridian of the United States in 1792. Meanwhile, in 1849, America began to plant herself on the western shores of the continent and another wave of emigration worked eastward from that side. Its rate was not very far from that of De Tocqueville, and so it would be fair to say that in the nineties of this century this curious process of emigration, which De Tocqueville studied with so much interest and precision, had achieved its work. The two waves, the western wave and the eastern wave, had met, and the United States had felt its own pulse in every meridian of its sway.

There is a certain interest in recalling these historical recollections now that we begin on another century, and ask what is to be the future of the United States as other Abbes and other De Tocquevilles shall study it. It is somewhat interesting to observe, as we write, that we are just now, (1899) in the thousandth year of modern civilization. Mr. James Boyce says that the birthday of modern civilization was the 25th of December, 899, when Otto was crowned in Rome. We people of English blood are quite as apt to remember that the year 899 marked the noblest period of Alfred's reign, for we are right in connecting Alfred with the noblest traditions of our civil liberties.

Observing then that the Abbe was quite right in his forecast for his century, it is safe to follow his rule. He saw that the great victory of the century was to be achieved by the manhood of the people who lived in it. He saw that the government of the future was to be a government of the people, for the people, by the people. He saw that open promotion, such as makes an Abraham Lincoln of a rail-splitter, such as makes Edison out of a messenger-boy, gives to a nation success as no more complicated system of society has ever given it.

The victories of the next century will be moral victories. In the schools we shall have more and more education, where we now are only half satisfied when the time is given to instruction. The schools will try to make new men and women out of boys and girls, and will not be satisfied in teaching the fact that there are 8 quarts in a peck and 4 quarts in a gallon.

Again, the country will place a round peg in a round hole, and a square peg in a square hole. It will not permit the packing together of people in cellars that they may make lace for grand ladies, while the most beautiful regions of the world are spread out to the sky of God, with no inhabitants but gophers and wildcats. It will have easy methods of transfer, so that when work is wanted work can be done, though it should require the movement of the workmen backward and forward for thousands of miles. When the conquerors in war march soldiers that they may win a battle, the conquerors of peace will move their forces to and fro for the easy victories of the harvest.

The century will abolish labor and substitute work. Work is the power of spirit over matter; labor is the drudgery or toil by which a man gives his muscular strength only to his task, as an ox or a mule gives his when he is harnessed. George Morrison is the authority for saying that by the end of another century the unconscious forces

will be so subdivided that no man or woman in a civilized country will undertake any toil excepting for the pleasure of that toil; as a man swims in the water because he wants to, as a man beats the record in running because he wants to, a man in 1899 shall hoe potatoes if he wants to, but if not, no.

This means that the twentieth century is to be a century of peace. It means that the modern forms of war will go out of fashion, slowly but surely. As the fashions of the tilting field have disappeared, so that we can hardly reproduce them on a holiday; as the fashions of the phalanx of Alexander and the legion of Cæsar have disappeared, so the modern forms of war will disappear, as Galen's prescriptions or the surgery of his time has disappeared. This will come, as He shall reign whose right it is to reign.

Electricity in Mountain Railroad.

It is wholly within the range of possibility that electricity generated by water-power now running to waste, may be used to operate the mountain division of some of our great western railroads. The availability of cheap water-power, the relatively high cost of coal, and other reasons have led to a serious consideration of a change of motive power. Some of the roads are already reported to be planning for the use of electricity as a partial substitute for coal. On certain portions of the lines where the roads cross the mountains with heavy grades, each train requires the assistance of a "helper" engine in addition to the regular engines, and as all the mountain trains on these divisions are hauled by the big mountain climbing engines the coal consumption is enormous, amounting sometimes to as much as 250 tons a day, or nearly 1,000,000 tons a year. In addition to the saving of coal the discomforts of transit through the long tunnels and snow sheds on the route would be greatly lessened by the avoidance of smoke and coal gas. The proposed use of electric power under these conditions is an interesting comment on the growing value of the country's smaller streams. This is especially true in the West, where first as supply and in mining operations, then for irrigation, and finally for cheap water-power, the rivers are proving themselves a most valuable natural resource. So fully is this understood that for several years the government has been engaged in a systematic study of the inland waters through the United States Geological Survey, which is making measurements and collecting data for future use in their development.

A River that Disappears.

In the work of stream measurement which is being carried on by the Division of the United States Geological Survey as a part of the investigation of the country's water resources, interesting conditions are often met with, especially in the West, where the peculiarities of climate produce many surprising phenomena. Mr. C. T. Prall, one of the hydrographers of the survey, has recently reported the existence of a stream whose water, in the summer season, entirely vanishes midway in its course. The river is known as the Dry Fork, a small stream in northwestern Utah, tributary to Ashley Creek. About

14 miles from its source in the Uinta Mountains this stream reaches a large basin or sink, whose walls are from 75 to 100 feet high, except on the up stream side. The pool is apparently bottomless, and the water in it revolves with a slow circular motion, caused either by the incoming waters, or by suction from below, or both. The only visible outlet to this pool is a narrow rock channel from which a little water flows, but is soon lost to sight a few hundred yards below. A measurement of the main stream just above the pool showed a volume of 96 cubic feet of water passing each second, but this entire flow disappears in the basin, and the stream bed for miles below is perfectly dry. About 7 miles below this interesting pool were found several springs, one of them in a large hole 25 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep, which at times are empty and again filled with water. It is thought that the water which disappears in the upper pool flows underground deep below in the gravels, which form the bed of the stream, and in times of rainfall heavier than usual, appears again in part in the large springs below.

Lady Florence Dixie, the most celebrated shot among Englishwomen, is no longer a Nimrod, and she has published a pamphlet called "The Horror of Sports," in which she says: "Many a keen sportsman will acknowledge that a feeling of self-reproach has at times come over him as he has stood by the dying victim of his skill. I know that it has confronted me many and many a time. I have bent over my fallen game and seen the beautiful eye of the deer grow dim. I have ended with a sharp yet merciful knife the dying sufferings of creatures that have never harmed me. I, too, have witnessed the angry, defiant glare of the wild beast's fading sight as death deprived him of the power to wreck his vengeance on the human being that has taken his free life. The memory of those scenes brings no pleasure to my mind; on the contrary, it haunts me with a cruel reproach, and I wish that I had never done those deeds of skill and cruelty." Lady Florence Dixie has killed lions in Africa, gazelles in Arabia; bears in the Rockies, and the wild beasts of Patagonia.

The larvæ of flies, bees, beetles, and other insects have been placed in the wooden half of a box having one section of lead and another of wood, and on exposure to Roentgen rays they have been greatly excited, invariably retreating to the leaden part of the box. With blind larvæ the results were the same, showing that the exciting rays were perceived through the nerves of the skin.

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BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price for the KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to secure the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar a year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year and one new subscription for one year with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered both for one year for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

According to the Havana correspondent of the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer Cuban sugar of 86° test of the last season's crop was sold at 1.48 cents per pound. This is less than 1 1/4 cents per pound for the pure sugar recoverable by refining.

The largest wheat ranch in the world has been purchased by William Ogden, of McLean County, Illinois. The property consists of 180,000 acres of land in western Kansas, and was owned by 15 different men. Mr. Ogden paid an average of \$2.50 per acre. He will put in his wheat with steam drills and use steam power in harvesting the crop. This is said to be the largest real-estate deal ever consummated in Kansas.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange, Order of Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in Representative Hall, Topeka, December 10, 11, and 12, 1901. Officers and delegates will be entertained at the National Hotel, where visiting members will find their headquarters. An open meeting will be held on the evening of Tuesday, December 10, and will be addressed by Governor Stanley, State Superintendent Nelson, and Hon. John E. Frost, and will be responded to by representatives of the order. To this meeting the public is invited.

E. M. WILLIAMS DEAD.

E. M. Williams, who was manager of G. M. Casey's big Shorthorn breeding farm in Henry County, died at the Sisters' Hospital on November 13. He was 53 years old and a native of Maryland.

Mr. Williams was a very practical cattleman. He was a man of education and had traveled. He studied the science of cattle breeding and thoroughly understood it. In all matters that pertained to the pure blood cattle Colonel Casey referred to him for advice and he usually had his own way. He was a proud man when, at the recent cattle show, men under his directions led into the ring 50 pure blood Shorthorns, all belonging to Colonel Casey, and all cattle of his own raising or finishing for show purposes. J. F. Williams, of Fort Worth, Texas, took the body to Maryland. Mr. Williams was never married.

His death was due to pneumonia which followed a cold.

Mr. Williams lived for many years at Eureka, Kans., where he and his brother were successful breeders of Shorthorn cattle, which they frequently entered in the show ring as invariable winners.

Mr. Williams was considered the best posted man of the entire fraternity on Shorthorn lore and his untimely death is a positive loss to the American Shorthorn industry.

A NOTED WRITER ON LIVE STOCK DEAD.

John McDiarmid died at Des Moines, Iowa, of heart failure on the night of November 6. Mr. McDiarmid came to this country about 17 years ago from the Highlands of Scotland, where he was born. After a brief sojourn in Canada he removed to Kansas City, where he devoted a large portion of his time to live stock matters and to writing upon live stock topics. His acquaintance with the stockmen of this country became extended, not only because of his genial nature, but because few men possessed sounder information in regard to live stock matters. His experience, acquired as a shepherd in the Highlands of Scotland and by association with the leading stockmen of this country, ripened into a judgment which made him unusually well informed on all matters pertaining to the sheep industry, and he also became an expert on various phases of breeding and feeding beef cattle. His knowledge was such as could only be gathered by a careful student and close observer after large practical experience, and this not only gave his writings a peculiar value, but also contributed much to the extension of his acquaintance among American breeders. Few stock writers had a wider circle of friends among the stockmen of the West, and there were few whose knowledge and counsel in the breeding herd or feed lot, or whose judgment in the show ring, possessed higher value. His genial nature and hearty good-will also contributed largely to the general esteem in which he was held. In the sale and show ring important transactions were often trusted entirely to his judgment, and he was frequently consulted concerning the feeding of prize cattle and the mating and breeding of high-class animals. He was without immediate relatives in this country, but no man had a larger circle of friends among Western stockmen.

He was a writer on the editorial staff of the Iowa Homestead. His place will be hard to fill.

WILL BUY IMPROVED STOCK.

A peculiar condition of things exist in what is known among live stock men as the "Kansas City territory." This territory embraces Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, western Missouri and southern Nebraska especially, and is the territory from which a considerable amount of the total live stock business of the country is supplied. In a general way this territory is short on live stock. Cattle on feed are the exception rather than the rule and there is a dearth of young cattle owing to the fact that during the drouth of last summer the farmers became panicky and shipped out this class of stock. Our representatives, in traveling over this territory and in talking with cattle men are met everywhere with the remark that "cattle will be cattle next year."

The later rains of the season made forage and roughness plentiful and with Kaffir-corn, wheat and alfalfa the food for stock is more than abundant for the number of cattle in the country.

The same facts are true in regard to hogs, and the result of this general condition is that both classes of stock are in demand for restocking purposes. As a rule the farmers are providing for the future by securing a much better class of stock for the foundation of their herds, and breeders are busy in supplying the demands of farmers whom necessity or an error in judgment has compelled to sell even of their young and breeding animals. Indeed, among certain classes of breeders the demand for their animals is found to begin much earlier in the season than is usual.

This so-called Kansas City territory is a magnificent country, the prosperity of which is unequalled, probably, by any like scope of farming land in the world, and the basis of this prosperity has always been and must continue to be the live stock. With this scarcity of available young stock time must elapse before the best results can be in the hands of the farmer, and delay in restocking and in securing good foundation blood will only serve to delay the results which all seek to attain. The mistake of selling the young stock has been made by many but this may be redeemed, in part at least, by restocking at once even though the animals must

be "roughed" through, and by securing good blood which is always the cheapest because it is the best. While it is a fact, as shown by the records of the past two years, that breeders and farmers in this territory, which, by the way, is the special field of the KANSAS FARMER, are the best and most numerous buyers of all classes of improved stock to be found in any portion of agricultural America, it is also true that under the present somewhat abnormal conditions the activity in live stock circles will probably be abnormal also and the farmer who "arrives" will be the man who begins at once.

THE GREATER INTERNATIONAL SHOW.

We present an illustration showing something of the new buildings for the Greater International Live Stock Exposition for 1901, to be held at Chicago during the first week in December.

The entries are now all in for the different classes of stock and number 2,900, against 1,145 last year. It was thought last year that it was the top-notch live stock show of the world, but it is very evident that it will be eclipsed by the show this year.

There will be 280 Shorthorns, 182 Herefords, 127 Aberdeen-Angus, 105 Galloways, 83 Red Polls, 48 Polled Durhams, and 33 Devon cattle in the breeding division. In the fat cattle division, 13 Herefords, 33 Shorthorns, 19 Aberdeen-Angus, 8 Galloways, 7 Red Polls, 5 Devons, and 122 grades and crosses.

In the horse department there will be 109 Percherons, 81 Clydesdales, 45 Belgians, 53 Shires, and 2 Suffolks.

The swine section will contain 188 Poland-Chinas, 165 Berkshires, 49 Duroc-Jerseys, 92 Chester Whites, 23 Tamworths, 26 Large Yorkshires, 45 of other breeds, and 29 fat swine.

In the sheep department there will be 114 Shropshires, 35 Southdowns, 33 Oxford, 86 Hampshire Downs, 29 Dorsets, 23 Cheviots, 19 Cotswolds, 87 Lincolns, 41 Leicesters, and 69 Rambouillets. The fat sheep, of pure breeds 135, grades and crosses 94.

Big with promise looms the International Live Stock Exposition of 1901, says the Breeder's Gazette. The all-conquering power of unity of effort has never been so thoroughly illustrated in this field as in the course of this exposition. Allied forces, never before harnessed together, have filled into the collar with a strength and willingness that move mountains. The creators of the initial exposition at the Chicago Stock Yards were amazed at the results. The apprehension that usually attaches to experiment was present last year, but the glorious record writ in the history of the trade by that behemoth of shows was the sure foundation on which a yet greater has been erected. More mammoth in extent, more symmetrical in proportion, more commodious in housing, more experienced in management will the coming exhibition be.

The stockman who misses it will be unfortunate. In the figuring of the year's expenses the trip to Chicago should be included, not as a mere pastime, not as a recreation or a pleasure visit, but as a part of a stockman's investment in equipment. He can purchase "equipment" at this show much more valuable than his tangible collection of implements. The knowledge which he can acquire will enable him to conduct his stock breeding and feeding operations more intelligently and to reap greater profit. And the stockman's wife and family should come. Wonderful returns will be realized from the investment which brings the wife and the sons and daughters of the stockman to such an exhibition.

It will be an international event in fact as well as in name. The foreign legations at Washington are to be represented and every mail brings announcements of distinguished old country breeders arranging to be present. Remember the date, Dec. 2 to 7. Reduced rates will be granted on all railways.

GASOLINE FARMING.

Time was when what is now known as the great wheat belt of Kansas was but a treeless waste of short-grass country. Now it is one of the fairest sights man ever looked upon and is even better timbered by art than some portions of the State within the "wheat belt" have been by nature. The term "wheat belt" as applied to this country may be misleading in that it may suggest that it is capable of producing little else than wheat. This is not the case. Wheat is the principal crop because the conditions favor its growth to an exceptional degree, but this is also the home of alfalfa, Kaffir-corn, pure-bred cattle, blooded horses, heavy hogs, the honey-bee, the helpful hen, and brainy men. It is the home of men who do things, and

who keep on doing them. For instance, a certain young man—a graduate of the State agricultural college, of some years' standing—became possessed of a farm in Reno County. This farm was apparently composed of pure sand but it had the advantage of being on the Arkansas River bottom, within easy reach of water and close to Hutchinson, a good market. It was not well adapted to farm crops as usually grown but it must be made to produce a living.

Here is how the young man did it. He bought a Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine and a Fairbanks No. 2 1/2 centrifugal pump with a capacity of 450 to 500 gallons per minute. He drove three 2-inch well points into the water-bearing sand and coupled the pump on. He then laid two lines of glazed earthenware drain-tile beneath the surface so as to reach the opposite sides of his field and stated the pump. He was able to deliver two 4-inch streams of water under pressure at the terminals of the pipe line and to keep it up indefinitely. He then planted peach trees, celery, strawberries, sweet potatoes, etc. He sold about 2,000 bushels of sweet potatoes at 7 1/2 cents per pound, and his strawberries at \$2.00 per crate.

One season's experience, however, convinced him that he was still unable to cover as large a territory with the water as he desired for the reason that his pump did not give sufficient "head." He then mounted his engine and pump so as to make them portable and made some other wells at different points by simply digging to quick sand and then setting a sand pump at work in a suitable pipe and pumping out a well in about twenty minutes. He is now able to cover about 5 acres of land at each "setting" and can thus water an indefinite amount of land. As the rainfall is ample in this region up to July 1 of each year and as the soil is of such a nature that if plowed within three or four days after watering it will need water only about once in three weeks, it will be seen that he only needs water twice a year on any given tract.

The Fairbanks-Morse engine is well nigh perfect for any purpose for which it can be used. His habit, when pumping for irrigation purposes, is to start the engine at work in the morning and then go about his business for the day. The writer has been present on the farm when the owner started the engine at 7 a. m. and did not go near it until he shut it off at dark. He also grinds 300 bushels of corn per day and other work of like nature and all this at a total expense for both fuel and ignition of 4 to 5 gallons of gasoline per day of ten hours.

The owner of this farm is Mr. Frank L. Parker, who lives 1 1/2 miles south of the State Reformatory at Hutchinson, Kansas, and, as he can dig a new well, move and set up his engine and have the water running all inside of two hours time, and as he does not need to water any given tract more than twice each year, he proposes to be entirely independent of the weather man next year and has prepared to water 10 acres of peach orchard, 4 acres of strawberries, 3 acres of celery, 12 acres of sweet potatoes, 3 acres of early cabbage, and 4 acres of late cabbage, besides other crops.

This experiment is an interesting one both for its crop results and for the test of the famous Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine, and the KANSAS FARMER proposes to keep its readers posted to results and details.

PERCHERONS AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Regents McDowell and Satterthwaite have purchased for the Kansas State Agricultural College of Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Iowa, 2 pure-bred Percheron mares—Keota Brillante 17155 and Keota Flora 18884. These mares weigh 2,000 pounds each, are valued at \$2,000, and make what is probably the best draft team west of the Missouri River. They are jet black in color, models in form, and carry the blood of some of the greatest prize winners of France. They are the choice out of 250 head of selected pure-bred Percheron mares.

These are the first good horses owned by the college and make the beginning of what it is hoped will soon become a herd containing good representatives of all the leading breeds of draft and driving horses.

Horsemen will be greatly interested in the pedigrees of these superb mares, which are as follows:

Keota Brillante 17155. Black; star, foaled June 1892; bred by Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Iowa; got by Francillon 9842 (10428) by Chevi 5079 (2423), by Bayard, by Duke de Chartres 162 (721), by Coco 2d (714), by Vieux-Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jeon-le-Blanc (739).

Dam, Daisy 9817 (13989) by Mont-

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The soil in his locality is a sandy loam, much nearer the ideal peanut soil than either of the soils planted by the experiment station. The principal facts of his report are: Ground plowed and peanuts planted May 17, rows 3 feet and 4 inches apart, hills 3 feet apart. First appearance of plants, May 20. Cultivated four times, hoed three times. Crop of 400 hills dug October 10, yielding 8 bushels of marketable nuts. This was a yield of about 87 bushels per acre, considerably above the average yield. Mr. Webb had 15 acres of peanuts which yielded slightly less than 30 bushels per acre. He accounted for the less yield by the fact that as grasshoppers were numerous he let many weeds grow among the peanuts. In good soil and with favorable seasons, from 50 to 100 bushels is considered a satisfactory crop.

The cuts of the individual plants do not show the difference in the growth of the varieties, as the Virginia vine had to be bunched closely for photographing, but it will be noticed that the nuts are borne along the stems for a much greater distance than are the Spanish, which cluster thickly about the tap-root. The yields of the plants photographed were: Virginia, 177 nuts, measuring 3 pints; Spanish, 272 nuts, measuring 2 pints. As the kernels of the Spanish more nearly filled the pods, the weight is slightly greater for the same measure of nuts.

The requisites for successful growing are: A soil that may be kept in a good state of cultivation; planting after the soil is warm, covering about 2 inches; good culture until the vines cover the greater part of the ground, taking care not to disturb the newly set pod.

The Egg-Plant Crop.

The popularity of the egg-plant as a culinary article has been growing quite rapidly during the past ten years, and yet a great many people in the United States have never yet as much as tasted it. Few of those whom I have induced to give it a trial on their tables have failed to like it or to wish for more. Most of them claim that they find the egg-plant one of the finest dishes ever put before them (provided that it was properly prepared). I can not but believe that there is a field for further expansion and that before long there will be sale for 10 of these eggs where 1 is sold now. The trade is mostly in the green-grocery lands and we must look mostly to them for buying our crops at comparatively small figures. The Italian fruit-venders around here usually pick up any surplus which the grower may be willing to part with at a low figure. Grocers, however, usually hold their retail prices up to a high figure, 15 cents being frequently asked for an egg of medium size. The plants must

Purple (Improved New York Purple, Thornless New York Purple). When full-grown it reaches a very large size. I have one specimen, saved for seed purposes, which measures 27 inches around each of the two largest dimensions, and weighs over 10 pounds. But aside from the question of profit I can never say enough about the egg-plant as a thing of joy and beauty. The plant is highly ornamental and an object of

and for soils that are fairly rich enough to be classed as good garden soil I would consider 3 feet square for each plant just about right. It may be a little trouble for the inexperienced to get and clean the seed of the egg-plant. I cut the egg selected for seed through the middle, dig out the flesh which holds the seeds, put this into a bucket or other dish, mash it with a stick of wood the best I can, and finally turn

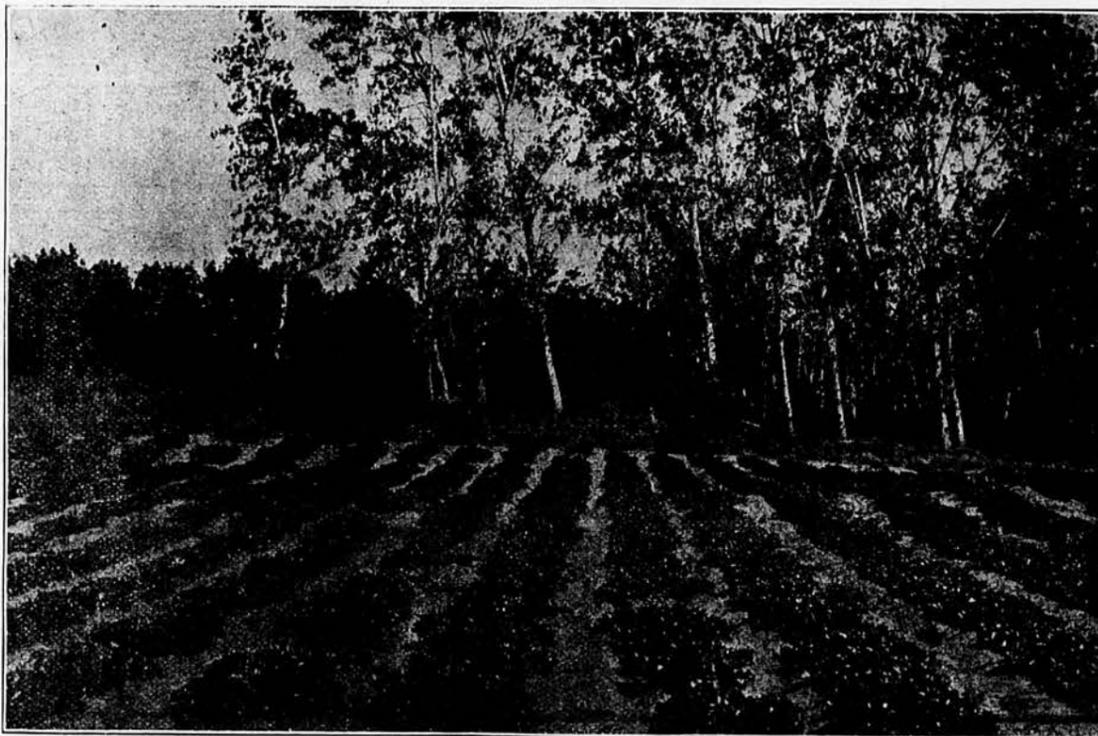


particular interest to garden and flower lovers, especially when in full fruit, with 4 or 5, or even more half-grown eggs hanging to them, and the whole plant so evidently tropical in its whole appearance and character. The one thing that bothers me, however, is to give an answer to the question, "How far apart shall the plants be set?" I invariably select the warmest and richest spot for

water into the dish. The heavy seeds sink to the bottom, the lighter pulp stays on top and can be removed or floated off, until only the seeds remain. These are then strained out and dried. —T. Greiner, in Farm and Fireside.

The Storing of Apples in Barrels.

As far as the storing of fall fruit goes it is mostly a case of keeping windows



Virginia Peanut Vines.

be started early under glass in a warm spot, be set in rich soil and given high culture, when the yield will be very large. I believe I get as much as half a bushel of eggs from a single plant. On a recent trip through the county I found a good-sized patch, and the grower who sold them at wholesale for 50 cents a bushel thought the crop paid fairly well. Practically there is but one variety used in these sections for market purposes, namely, the New York

my egg-plants, and usually crowd my plants to such an extent that the whole ground is covered with foliage. I make the rows 2 feet apart (rather less than more) and set the plants 2 feet and perhaps a half more apart in the rows. This gives an enormous crop of eggs for the space occupied; but people who look for convenience and speed in gathering the crop will do well to set plants in soil of this fertility at least 6 inches further apart each way. On an average

and ventilators open at night or whenever it is cool, and to keep them closed and darkened during the day, but when it comes to the storing of our best winter fruit it is a question of far more importance and one not so easily solved.

The greatest difficulty we have is to keep our winter apples from shrinking and especially since we had our cellar floor cemented, although no water ever stood in the cellar before, it seems to

**SICK MADE WELL
WEAK MADE STRONG**

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 87 Baites Building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seems to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free, to any one who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood, and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis, and all affections of the throat, lungs, or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula, and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood, and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation, and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy today. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free by return mail.

Best Fruit Paper

If you want to succeed with your fruit gardens or orchard, you should read the best fruit paper published, the Western Fruit Grower. It is fully illustrated, 16 to 48 pages, monthly; 50 cents a year, 3 months' trial subscription for Ten Cents.

Address **Western Fruit Grower**
Box 5, St. Joseph, Mo.

PILES TRIAL TREATMENT FREE. We will forfeit \$50 for any case of Internal, External or Itching Piles the Germ File Cure fails to cure. Instant and permanent relief. Write at once. Germ Medical Co., Dept. A, 49, 8d st., Cincinnati, O.

be very much dryer now and does not keep the fruit so well, even though we throw a pail of water on the floor occasionally. We always use barrels made from thoroughly seasoned stock and that, I believe, tends to make the fruit shrink all the more. Last winter when packing Nonpareils, we noticed that the apples were more liable to wilt on the side which came in direct contact with the sides of the barrel, while those in the centre would be hard and good.

We never had our apples keep so well as the winter we stored them in a cellar in which water stood the whole time. I'll admit it was rather hard on the barrels, but the fruit came out the latter part of the winter looking as fresh and hard as they day it was packed. We always head our barrels of winter fruit in the field, believing that the nearer air tight we can keep them the less they will shrink. I remember a few years ago we got caught in a snow quail with a half dozen barrels of Nonpareils not headed, but as they were the last we kept right on, even though they were quite wet, and then marked them so as to see how they would do; well! they kept the best of any.

I have merely stated a few observations, you can draw your own conclusions.—Ernest H. Johnson, in Maritime Homestead.

The Course of Business.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade for last week says:

"A few months ago injury to the corn crop aroused fears that the railroads would be seriously handicapped by the loss of tonnage, yet the season of grain traffic has not only failed to produce decreased earnings, but there is such a scarcity of rolling stock and motive power that numerous industries are badly demoralized. In so far as these interests are concerned, the reduction in corn freight proves a blessing. Railway earnings in October were 11.3 per cent greater than last year and 21.2 per cent over 1899, while those roads reporting for the first week of November showed an average gain of 9.8 per cent. A healthy demand is reported throughout the country in all leading lines of merchandise, while sales of winter goods have attained normal proportions and holiday business promises to surpass all records.

"In manufacturing, there was never before such well sustained activity, with contracts running past the middle of next year. This is especially true in the case of steel rails and many other products of iron, while in building material felt, footwear, and most textile branches there is little prospect of idleness. Money circulates freely, making collections satisfactory in most sections. Bank exchanges in New York for the week were 8.5 per cent larger than a year ago and 32.1 per cent over 1899, while at other leading cities the gains were 10.2 and 9.2 respectively.

"Unprecedented conditions in the iron and steel industry are shown by the statistics of pig iron on November 1, as published by the Iron Age. Furnaces in blast were producing at the rate of 320,824 tons weekly, which far surpasses all previous records. With a production of 10,000 tons weekly above the previous top point it might be expected that supplies would increase, or at least remain stationary. On the contrary, furnace stocks on November 1 were 273,251 tons, or much less than a single week's out-

put, and a decrease of 88,342 for the month of October. Carrying the comparison back a year gives an idea of the marvelous strides made in this industry. Since November, 1900, the weekly capacity of furnaces in blast has increased from 215,304 tons to 320,824, while furnace stocks have declined from 641,466 to 273,251 tons. Yet there has been no inflation of prices, and the speculative element is entirely lacking, a sign that no disastrous collapse is to be feared.

"While shipments of footwear from Boston continue far in excess of previous years, and factories are well employed, prices are not maintained at a profitable point owing to the phenomenal strength of raw material and the stubborn resistance of buyers.

"Print cloths at Fall River are quiet. Both buyers and sellers made sufficient concessions on brown goods to secure large export sales.

"Further gains are recorded in wools, business reaching the best of the season.

"An official report of the lowest average yield of corn per acre was calculated to strengthen prices, but the phenomenal quotations already prevailing would seem to fully discount government figures. Foreign buyers have been driven out of these markets, the week's exports from the Atlantic coast amounting to only 585,944 bushels, against 3,726,066 a year ago and 3,750,711 in 1899. Wheat rose to the best price of the crop year partly in sympathy with corn, for which it is still freely substituted. Interior receipts of 7,390,441 bushels, against 4,404,102 last year, indicate that an abundant crop is coming forward and the movement would be heavier if transporting facilities were available. Yet the enormous crop will be readily absorbed, judging by the domestic milling demand and exports for the week of 4,539,295 bushels, against 3,852,857 a year ago. Cotton recovered from the bottom point of the season, though port receipts are heavy.

"Failures for the week number 215 in the United States, against 217 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 33 last year."

Cow-Peas for Poultry.

Several tests have recently been made with a view of determining the relative merits of cow-peas as egg producers, as compared with corn, wheat, oats, etc. In each case the peas, after the maturity, were harvested and stored in dry lofts, and thrown to the fowls in the scratching pens, where they were scratched over and searched for during the whole day. After a few days, the egg supply very visibly increased, and within a few weeks almost doubled that from an equal number of hens kept in separate quarters and fed on other grains.

The hens seemed to like the small branches and leaves, and would eat every particle except the hard, stiff stems. The general health of the flock was excellent, and not a single hen showed the least symptom of ailment during the winter season. Considering the ease with which cow-peas may be raised, it seems that every one should give them a test as food for the poultry.—Home and Farm.

Lawrence Poultry Show.

The Douglas County Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their annual show in Lawrence during the week commencing December 2, 1901.

Mr. C. H. Rhodes, of Topeka, the noted poultry judge, will judge the poultry; this in itself will guarantee satisfaction to those who bring their birds. Premium lists have been issued and may be had upon application to the secretary or president.

The outlook is good for a big show. If you have birds you want scored, or think are winners, write the secretary early.

H. MANWARING, President.
OSCAR E. LEARNARD, JR., Secretary.

The Kansas and Missouri Investment and Mining Co., of Versailles, Mo., of which Genl. J. K. Hudson, of Topeka, is president, owns over \$25,000 worth of lands in Morgan County, Mo., in the lead, coal, and zinc region. Notice advertisement in this issue.

Publisher's Paragraphs.

The Easy Pump Governor, sold by Pump Governor Company, 23 S. Canal street, Chicago, can be applied to any pump in ten minutes, and will make the hardest working pump work easy. It only weighs 3 1/2 pounds, is light to carry, and easy to sell. This is a golden opportunity for agents. Read the company's ad. in another column.

How to construct rural telephone lines is a question of considerable interest to Western farmers. Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company, Congress and Green streets, Chicago, Ill., have published a neat little book giving full instructions and estimates of costs for the various items needed. By writing them a card asking

for their Bulletin No. 6, any one may receive the book free.

Since we are gratified above all things else by the success of our patrons and friends, it affords us more than usual pleasure to announce that our advertising partners, the Collins Plow Company, of Quincy, Ill., have been awarded the gold medal of the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition on their baling presses. We know that large numbers of our readers will rejoice with us because very many of them are now using Collins Presses. Others will be glad of the information this announcement contains, because it will assist them in buying a press, which they may know is right in every way, because it was good enough to win the gold medal at this great exposition. Write the manufacturer for catalogues, etc., and learn more about these medal winning machines.

One of the few pleasures of a newspaper man's life is to meet nice people. Not nice in the ordinary sense, but nicer than the average. People who are courteous enough to spare you a minute, even on their busy days; who don't appear offended if you have a business proposition to present to them; who are gentlemanly enough to be pleasant and, above all, whose motto seems to be that it pays to be "white." Such men are not rare, though not common enough, and when they are to be found in as pleasant a town as Beatrice, Neb., and behind the walls of as large and prosperous a manufactory as that of the Dempster Mill Mfg. Co., it makes a combination that is hard to beat, and business success is assured to them. Only a short time ago this firm was considered a large one and did a large business, but their buildings proved too small and now, in the language of the wild and woolly West, they cover "all the land that joins them." Their railroad facilities are excellent, and their output embraces wind-mills, gasoline engines, pumps, tanks, grain drills, well machines, cultivators, blacksmith trip hammers, emery wheel stands, etc. In fact this company is well equipped for manufacturing along these lines, and the would-be purchaser need not go away unsatisfied. Mr. R. H. Yale, the genial secretary, is a very busy man, but he will give any information about this great manufactory and leave the visitor feeling glad that he has met him.

Rev. Ira L. Hicks is Not Dead.

Notwithstanding a widely current rumor that the Rev. Ira L. Hicks was dead, he never was in better health, and never did a harder and more successful year's work than that just closing. He has just completed his large and splendid Almanac for 1902, and, with his staff of able helpers, has brought his journal, Word and Words, justly forward into international reputation. For a quarter of a century Mr. Hicks has grown in reputation and usefulness as the people's astronomer, and forecaster of storms, and the character of the coming season. Never were his weather forecasts so sought after as now, his timely warning of a serious drought this year having saved the people from loss and suffering. Millions of bushels of wheat were harvested through his advice to plant crops that would mature early. The American people will certainly stand by Prof. Hicks, when it costs them so little and the benefits are so great. His fine Almanac of 200 pages is only 25c, and his splendid family journal is only one dollar a year including the Almanac. Send to Word and Works Pub. Co., 2201 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

Gold Medal Telephones.

Our readers must know that the advertising columns of this paper have our close attention—not only as to the number of advertisements which we print, but their quality as well. It is therefore with a certain degree of pride that we are able to tell our readers of the honors bestowed upon one of our advertisers.

To those who have visited the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, the wonderful electrical features have doubtless appealed more strongly than anything else, and if the visitor has pursued an investigation through the electrical section of the exposition, he has doubtless been struck with the magnificent showing made by the telephone industry of the United States. There were a number of exhibitors in this department, and the exhibits were striking and costly. It is with a keen sense of pleasure, therefore, that we note that the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, whose advertisements have appeared in our columns for some time past, have been singled out for the great honor of a gold medal and honorable mention.

From what we can learn of this concern and its wonderful rise to the front ranks of the independent telephone manufacturers, we believe that the honors thus bestowed were richly merited, and as they have been the pioneers in seeking out the farmer and adapting their telephones to his particular needs, we naturally feel that this recognition is the outcome of such a spirit of enterprise as they have exhibited.

We have from time to time brought to the notice of our readers the many advantages which the telephone can bring to them. Our subscribers have been alive to the possibilities thus offered, and we have been glad to know from the Kellogg people that they have received numerous inquiries from our readers. As we have always stood for the highest and best interests of the farmer and for his progress in every proper direction, we feel like adding another word of commendation to this great movement, and in urging upon our readers the advisability of securing from the Kellogg Company the information and advice which will enable them to secure the wonderful advantages of a telephone service independent of the control or any of the influences which have heretofore kept from the rural communities the enjoyment of this great advantage.

M. Berthelot, the French chemist, has been trying to find what is the smallest weight of an odorous substance that can excite the nerves of smell in a human being. By repeated dilutions he found that even such an unimagined quantity as three-eighths of a millilith of a grain of iodoform would produce the characteristic smell, and musk was many times stronger still.

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by Standard Oil Company

A Medicine for Old People.

Rev. Geo. Gay, Greenwich, Kas., is past 83 years of age, yet he says: "I am enjoying excellent health for a man of my age, due entirely to the rejuvenating influences of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It brings sleep and rest when nothing else will, and gives strength and vitality even to one of my old age."

"I am an old soldier," writes Mr. Geo. Watson, of Newton, Ia., "and I have been a great sufferer from nervousness, vertigo and spinal trouble. Have spent considerable money for medicine and doctors, but with little benefit. I was so bad my mind showed signs of weakness. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine, and I know it saved my life."

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Saved me from the insane asylum," Mrs. A. M. Heifner, of Jerico Springs, Mo., writes. "I was so nervous that I could scarcely control myself, could not sleep nor rest, would even forget the names of my own children at times. I commenced using Dr. Miles' Nervine and it helped me from the first, and now I am perfectly well."

Sold by all Druggists on Guarantees.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

\$29.95 HAND HAY PRESS

FOR \$29.95 we furnish a hand hay press guaranteed to bale as smooth, strong and heavy a bale as power presses selling at \$200.00 to \$400.00. ONE MAN AND BOY can bale four to five tons per day. Press can be set up in any barn or alongside of stack. WILL SAVE ITS COST IN SIX DAYS' WORK. Guaranteed in every way. Anyone without previous experience can operate it at once. Nothing to get out of order. Will last a lifetime. For full particulars cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co. CHICAGO, ILL.

COAL, LEAD, and ZINC

The coal, lead, and zinc lands of Central Missouri are the richest undeveloped mineral lands in the west. They offer the best, safest, and most profitable investment. We have some fine speculative propositions involving from 500 to 2,000 acres. A number of 40-acre tracts may yet be had for \$500 each. One railroad; others being built. Now is the time to make an investment. Titles guaranteed perfect. These lands are accessible from north, east, and west. Address: J. K. HUDSON, President, THE KANSAS AND MISSOURI INVESTMENT AND MINING COMPANY, (Incorporated), Versailles, Morgan County, Missouri. Send for the December Bulletin.

APPLES.

Six varieties—good, hand-picked eastern winter stock. White and Yellow Seed Corn, red onions, and 16 varieties strawberry plants. Have some 100,000 well-matured plants for spring setting. Get our list and prices; freight paid on apples. J. M. Lancaster & Co., Beatrice, Neb.

Rheumatic

Sciatic, Sharp and Shooting Pains, Strains, Weakness and all bodily aches and pains relieved almost instantly. Backache, Headache, Faceache, Chest Pains, and all Nervous Pains and Muscular Weakness cured by

St. Jacobs Oil

After all other remedies fail. Acts like magic!

Conquers Pain

Price, 25c and 50c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

Grain Markets.

Conducted by James Butler, secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock Association.

"The human race is divided into two classes,—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and say, why wasn't it done the other way."—Oliver W. Holmes.

Markets to 2 p. m. November 19.

The markets for grain were weak all day and closed as follows:

Chicago—No. 2 red wheat, 73 3/4@74c; No. 2 hard wheat, 72c; No. 2 corn, 61c; No. 2 oats, 40 3/4c; No. 2 rye, 59c.
Kansas City—No. 2 red wheat, 71c; No. 2 hard wheat, 69 3/4@70c; No. 3 hard wheat, 66 3/4@67c; No. 2 corn, 65 3/4c.

Market Letter.

By F. W. Frasier of the Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock Association.

Topeka, Kans., Nov. 18, 1901.

Wheat has been steady throughout the week just passed and receipts in the Northwest are still large, although they showed up a little less in volume for a day or two last week. Northwestern receipts last week were 4,588 cars; one year ago for the same week 3,126 cars; two years ago 5,029, and 9,344 cars for the same week three years ago.

The Kansas City receipts were 364 cars last week, with 603, 366, and 1,159 cars for the corresponding weeks in 1900, 1899, and 1898. In comparison with two and three years ago primary receipts are small; and yet, there was a large increase in the visible supply this week, given as 3,718,000 bushels by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, which looks very much as though it had been manipulated, the figures seem so very large. This leaves the visible supply in this country at 45,604,000 bushels. Exports last week were 4,983,000 bushels from both coasts, one year ago 4,062,000 bushels, and two years ago 4,540,000 bushels. These figures include flour figured as wheat. In the twenty weeks since July 1, our wheat exports have amounted to 118,126,000 bushels, compared with 71,574,000 at the corresponding time a year ago. This certainly looks as though Europe wanted our wheat. If our present rate of exports of wheat continue, we will send to Europe nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the question might well be asked, can we spare that much wheat. At any rate, we never have exported that much wheat before. The growing wheat acreage is said to exceed any acreage ever before planted. In reviewing the winter wheat prospects, the Orange Judd Farmer estimates an increase in area in Indiana of 22 per cent, Missouri 20 per cent, Kansas 21 per cent, and Nebraska 35 per cent.

These figures are apt to be found under, rather than over the mark. The entire area of winter wheat for the United States is supposed to be 10 per cent over last year, which will indicate an increased acreage of about 3,000,000 acres.

Corn has scored another advance the past week and is very firm; husking returns are disappointing everywhere, which will probably cause the consumption of a good deal of wheat as animal food during the coming winter.

The Grain Trust in More Trouble.

Editor Grain Markets:—On October 16, J. W. McCormick, County Attorney of Rush County, filed on information in the District Court of that county, against J. F. Shotts, president of the La Crosse Lumber and Grain Co., and Henry Dreany, vice-president and general manager of the company, charging them with violating the anti-trust law of the State by entering into contract, agreement, and combination, in this county to "fix the price to be paid for grain; to divide the net earnings and to prevent competition between the grain buyers." They were tried in the District Court November 4 and the jury, after being out but a short time, found them guilty.

This prosecution and conviction grew out, and is a part of, the same combination for which E. J. Smiley, the secretary of the State Grain Dealers' Association, was tried and convicted in October. Shotts and Dreany were defended by W. H. Russell, of La Crosse, Elrick Cole, of Great Bend, and Sam Jones, of Lyons. The attorneys for the defendants resorted to every tact known to lawyers to defeat justice in the case, but Judge Andrews stood by his former rulings made in the Smiley case and they were found guilty.

The evidence in this case was even stronger against them than the evidence produced in the Smiley case, and their guilt was clearly and forcibly shown. The court deferred the sentence in the case until November 18, at which date they were each fined \$500 and sentenced to three months in jail. It is supposed they will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

If the case is ever reversed it must surely be on some legal question or technicality, and not upon the facts as shown by the evidence. The constitutionality of the law seems to be their "long suit" and if the Supreme Court should hold the law good there is but little left for them to stand upon. These prosecutions and convictions have had a telling effect upon the prices of wheat in this county, and the farmers are now getting better prices for their wheat than they have been getting for two years past—and if these cases should be reversed by the Supreme Court for any cause they will have received



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enough more for their wheat to pay the expenses of the prosecution many times over.

The La Crosse Lumber and Grain Co., assisted by E. J. Smiley, has been the leading spirit in getting up and forming these wheat combinations in this county. It is a member of the State Grain Dealers' Association, and has 5 elevators in operation in Rush County, and others in Ness County.

The farmers are highly pleased with the result of these prosecutions and say it is a just verdict. While the trials were in progress they took great interest in them, which fact was demonstrated by the large number attending the trials daily. This company is liable to a penalty or forfeiture of \$100 per day for each day it was in, and bought wheat under, the combination, and the evidence showed on the trial that it entered into the combination last November and continued up to the latter part of last March, about one hundred and twenty days—and it is liable to a forfeiture of about \$12,000, and also of its charter.

It is stated that the county attorney is arranging to bring this action for the forfeiture if the law is declared good by the court. While it is true the evidence in these cases showed that a trust and combination was formed and entered into in but one town in that county, yet it is very evident to every wheat raiser, and in fact everybody else, that the same combination existed in every other town in the county, and the county attorney says he is still going to follow the matter up until these combinations are broken up in every town, and the farmers are, as a unit behind him, giving every assistance in the case.

This conviction is considered by the people of Rush County to be a greater victory than the conviction in the Smiley case, because it strikes the home buyers directly, while in the Smiley case it only caught one of the promoters. In this case two were caught.

La Crosse, Kans.

X. X.

The Boycott Used on Grain Shippers not Belonging to the Grain Trust.

The following resolution was recently adopted at a meeting of the Kansas Grain Trust:

Resolved, That the members of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association refuse to do business with any receiver, commission man, or miller that bids irregular dealers, and not accept the flimsy excuse that he did not know he was an irregular dealer. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the association to notify each member of the association of this fact.

In support of the resolution the following speech was made by one of the members of this robber band:

"If any commission house or track bidder persists in handling the shipments of your scoop-shovel friend, or continues to send him market circulars or bids, the secretary will make it so interesting for that particular firm that it is safe to say that its existence will be very short.

"It is no trouble for any commission house or track bidder to discourage the shipments of the irregular dealer. We have found it no trouble at all by simply refusing to extend the same accommodations that are given to regular dealers. There are dozens of ways, and there is no room for any excuse.

"We believe the scoop-shovel dealer who continually annoys the man that has his money invested in a plant has no moral right to buy and ship grain from a point where there is a regular dealer or elevator. Nor should he be

favored equally with cars, or given other facilities for the loading, cost of transportation, or handling at the terminal market that any permanently located or regular shipper receives. And any commission house or track bidder that encourages such shipments should be promptly boycotted by every regular dealer."

Yes! They are working the boycott on mills and receivers who handle these shipments until there mills and receivers in turn are forced to refuse the business that is offered them. Last week, when some farmers from Oklahoma shipped a few cars of wheat to Kansas City, to a certain firm to sell for them, this firm refused to honor their draft drawn against the wheat, and these drafts were returned unpaid to the Oklahoma banker, who was forced to take the first train, go to Kansas City, and look after his drafts.

Of course, this banker will want no more of this farmer business, and thus the grip is tightening and becoming more complete. Only last week in our own State at Robinson, Kansas, S. C. Miller shipped a car of grain to a grain company at Kansas City. This company refused payment of Mr. S. C. Miller's draft, and declined to handle his shipment, no doubt being coerced in this action by the Kansas Grain Trust; but the agent of the Farmers' Co-operative Grain & Live Stock Association, Mr. W. T. Redmon, came to the front and handled Mr. S. C. Miller's grain. Wonder if they still think in Robinson that there is no grain trust in Brown County?

Don't expect too much of a new organization, for you must remember that it takes a little time to get a new plow or an old one in working order. They very frequently do not score right at first.

Does anybody know of a cooperative elevator or shipping association that has been organized and operated on the plan suggested by the Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock Association that has not been a success?

The grain trust is still doing business in several counties in this State. Legal proceedings should be brought against

them at every point where there is a pool formed or a trust in operation. It is the duty of officers of county and State to enforce the anti-trust law. Why don't they do it?

Arrange for a grain meeting in your vicinity, then let us know your wishes and we will fix a date and send you a speaker. Now is the time to begin the work for next year. Talk the matter over with your neighbors and then act.

If you expect to organize a shipping association and build an elevator to handle your next year's crop you should begin the work at once. It takes time to organize, build an elevator, and get ready to handle grain.

Home Treatment for Cancer.

Dr. Bye's Balm Oils for cancer is a positive and painless cure. Most cases are treated at home without the service of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done by simply anointing with oils. The combination is a secret; gives instant relief from pain, destroys the cancer microbes and restores the patient to health. Thousands of cancers, tumors, catarrh, ulcers, piles and malignant diseases cured in the last six years. If not afflicted cut this out and send it to some suffering one. Address Dr. W. O. Bye, Drawer 1111, Kansas City, Mo.

Honey for Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

Two cans, 120 pounds net, amber \$7.80, whitest (more from alfalfa bloom) \$9.00, comb honey in one pound sections, 10 to 13 cents. Also small cans, all sizes. See price list. Nothing but genuine bees' honey. Reference, KANSAS FARMER Co. Address, Arkansas Valley Apiaries, Oliver Foster, Proprietor, Las Animas, Col.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS

Of the best English strains in America: 33 years' experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport: I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for circular. T. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, - Jackson County, - Missouri.

DAVID RANKIN, the largest corn grower in the world, began life by walking. Today he says: "I will discharge any man caught walking on my farm, when he can do the work and ride."



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combine the greatest strength, with the highest type of mechanical construction. Will run lighter than a walking plow of the same shape and size, as the bottoms of our plows are carried on the wheels, thus eliminating all friction on the land side or frog. The Brown complete line of Sulky and Walking Plows have many new features that make them stand entirely alone, distinct from all others. We want to tell you of these features, and will do so free of all cost to you. Let us talk to you about this.

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In the Dairy.

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

An Inquiry on Economical Feeding.

R. H. M. writes: "I am about to take 20 dairy cows to Salina for the production of milk. Alfalfa is \$10 to \$12 per ton, bran \$17, and wheat straw \$2. Can I get milk by feeding straw and 10 or 12 pounds bran per day, and say 3 pounds cottonseed-meal; or alfalfa hay with 5 or 6 pounds bran per day? I find the chopped wheat is as high as corn chop. You kindly sent me a list of rations for cows about a year ago, but the peculiar circumstances of this year place us in a rather original situation."

Our correspondent can doubtless get his cows to give a fair mess of milk by feeding wheat straw, bran and cottonseed-meal. The Kansas Experiment Station tried an experiment similar to this by using ground wheat in place of bran with the result that the cows which were far along in the lactative period shrank in their milk yield, while those comparatively fresh kept up their flow fairly well. At the prices quoted for alfalfa it will doubtless pay Mr. M. to use roughness composed of 2/3 of alfalfa and 1/3 wheat straw. Very little, if any, cottonseed-meal need be fed with alfalfa. If it were possible to get corn or Kaffir-corn as cheap as bran, a mixture of the two would be advisable. For a list of rations for cows giving different quantities of milk see article entitled "Management of Milch Cows on High Priced Feed" on the dairy page of the KANSAS FARMER for November 14.

It is not advisable to feed any cottonseed-meal to calves. On page 157 of "Feeds and Feeding," Professor Henry says, "At the North Carolina Experiment Station 2 calves getting from 1 to 6 ounces of cottonseed-meal daily died after one month's feeding. Other instances of the same kind are reported." When fed to cows cottonseed-meal should be given in small quantities, say 1/2 pound per head and increase gradually not to exceed 3 pounds daily per head. D. H. O.

Working, Printing, and Preparing Butter for the Market.

M. H. MATTS.

Mottled butter can nearly always be prevented by a second working after an intermission of from fifteen minutes to two or three hours. This wide variation in time takes in all conditions and circumstances. The working temperature of the butter should be between 50° and 60° F.

The advantages gained by using a combined churn and worker are a saving of labor and space, besides keeping the butter in a closed place, which is very essential, and in turning out a perfect quality of butter. It has also been claimed by some persons to have some objections, but every objection can be remedied when in the hands of an expert butter-maker.

It is a hard matter to describe just when butter has been sufficiently worked, though it should not contain more than 10 to 14 per cent water, and a broken piece should present a granular appearance, also, when pressed with a ladle, a few drops of clear brine should show. The proper thing, and probably one of the hardest, is to have the butter contain the right amount of moisture—too much increases the weight and too little decreases it.

There are various devices for making butter into 1 pound prints and with some very fast work can be accomplished after a little practice. About the best among the "single printers" is what is known as the Lafayette. The 1 pound prints are packed in boxes holding 54 pounds, the standard 60 pound tub is more generally used, though there are 7 sizes of tubs holding all the way from 10 to 60 pounds each. The tubs are made of white ash with 5 black ash hoops and with an oak top and bottom. Tub having 6 hoops have been used quite extensively by gathered cream creameries to make an extent as to more or less injure the sale of gilt edge butter packed in such tubs,



so, in order to humor a prejudice and at the same time prevent trouble, 5 hooped tubs must be used for a strictly Elgin product. Tub made of spruce look nice when new, but do not come out of cold storage in good shape.

Among the various kinds of tub fasteners in use, those recommended as the best are the tin straps fastened with half inch wire nails.

For export use, boxes of poplar and spruce 12x12x12 inches in size, and holding 56 pounds of butter are used, and are called the Australian square boxes.

In preparing the tubs, they should be first thoroughly scalded or steamed, and then soaked for some time with cold water, being careful not to wet the outside. For tub linings parchment paper of the best quality should be used.

In packing butter, care must be taken not to leave any air spaces in the tub, and each tub should show its listed weight. Fill the tub above the upper edge and then cut the butter off with a string or a small wire, put on a cloth circle, cover with a little salt, another circle of parchment paper, and the tub cover, fasten with 4 straps, mark the net weight on the cover, then tag it and it is ready for shipment. My limited experience and knowledge of shipping renders it impossible for me to say much along that line.

In conclusion I will say that a quantity of butter of inferior quality can not be made into butter of superior quality, so we must look out for the preliminary steps and not care for anything but the final product, as errors in ripening will result in an injury to the finished butter in both a chemical and a physical way.

Stubborn Calves and Stubborn Feeders.

J. L. SMITH.

The skim-milk calf has come to stay. Men have learned by experiments, and by careful feeding that skim-milk is the cheapest and best feed for a calf, especially for the dairy calf. The greatest trouble is the danger of over-feeding. Most people seem to think that because skim-milk isn't very rich they must give the calf lots of it, so they pour it down him by the bucket, without stopping to think what a calf's stomach is like, and the result is that they soon have a lot of "pot-bellied" calves.

When the calf is a few days old he is taken away from the cow, and put into a pen or shed to be taught how to drink skim-milk. Then the fun commences. If the calf will not drink the milk right off, and is a little stubborn, the fellow who is trying to feed him usually gets mad, jumps straddle of the calf's neck, backs him up in a corner, grabs hold of the calf's head with both hands, and rams it down in the milk to the bottom of the pail, then the calf gets mad and bawls, and tries to get away, gets strangled, and finally succeeds in spilling the milk.

It is best to have a little patience with the calf, and remember that it does not have very much sense at first. After it has sucked the cow two or three times it should be taken away and put in a good clean pen and fed on its mother's milk for a week or two. Then begin to gradually reduce the whole milk and add a little skim-milk each day, until within a couple of weeks it will be on skim-milk alone. A good substitute for the fat removed is a little corn-meal given after drinking. This will also keep them from sucking each other. Over-feeding, irregular feeding, or feeding cold, sour milk is very apt to cause scours with the calves.

To feed skim-milk fresh from the hand separator on the farm is the best way, because it is always warm and sweet. The skim-milk from the creamery is all right, but in warm weather it will not keep sweet very long unless it is sterilized well and thoroughly cooled when brought home. If the milk is kept along with a little meal and clean bright hay, calves can be raised on skim-milk.

Some Points on Breeding.

H. E. RICHTER.

In breeding for healthy animals only healthy or vigorous females should be used, and they should be in the prime of life—not too young nor too old. It is equally important that the male should be perfectly healthy and sound and free from all constitutional and hereditary diseases or imperfections. The excessive use of the male for breeding purposes, either by placing him with too many females, or employing him too often, is to be carefully avoided. This will not only weaken the organs and destroy more or less vitality, but seriously impairs the general health, and breaks down the nervous system. As a general rule, the dairyman must rely upon the common stock of the country

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—AND OTHER—

SEPARATOR AWARDS.

All sorts of lying and unscrupulous misrepresentation by our disgruntled would-be competitors to the contrary, the following conclusive facts remain true and indisputable.

(1) The De Laval machines were alone chosen and used in the work of the Model Dairy at the Chicago Exposition and achieved their usual complete success.

(2) The De Laval machines received the only award made to Cream Separators by the regular jury of awards at the Chicago Exposition, this jury consisting of some fifteen of the most prominent creamerymen, dairy-men, and mechanical experts in the United States and Canada.

(3) At the Paris Exposition the De Laval machines received the Grand Prize or highest award, over all competitors from every country, being entered and receiving such award in the name of "Societe Anonyme Separator" which is the French translation of "Separator Corporate Company," the name of the De Laval European organization.

(4) At the Pan-American Exposition the De Laval machines received the Gold Medal or highest award, and the only one of its kind given to Cream Separators alone.

(5) In the Model Dairy at the Buffalo Exposition, the practical work of the De Laval machines easily out-classed that of the only competitor which had the audacity to attempt comparison, as has been set forth in the published statement of the Model Dairy authorities.

These triumphs of the De Laval machines were but natural and logical, being only in keeping with their recognized supremacy in dairying practice in every country, and but illustrations of the nearly 600 First Prizes awarded the De Laval machines during the past twenty years, including every representative exhibition throughout the world.

Anyone further interested in any of these awards, some of which have been the subject of recent advertising controversy, may ascertain the full details by simply asking for them.

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on the one hand and the thoroughbred bull on the other for the base of his operations. It is useless to talk about the exclusive introduction of pure thoroughbreds to meet the present wants of dairymen. The animals would be altogether too expensive, even if it were possible to find them. Again, it may be doubted whether any advantage would be gained in the mere production of milk, over crossing of common stock with thoroughbreds. The grade animal, as a milker, may prove equal to, or even better, than the thoroughbred. The only course for the most of dairymen is to start with a good herd of native cows having good dairy types, use a thoroughbred bull, and breed up to the qualities desired.

Rank of the Breeds Competing on Butter Production.

Breed	Profit for 6 months in butter fat.	In churned butter.
Guernsey.....	\$230.10	\$220.37
Jersey.....	225.44	214.51
Ayrshire.....	217.68	212.91
Holstein.....	210.56	192.88
Red Polled.....	197.80	191.83
Brown Swiss.....	183.08	176.83
French Canadian.....	176.34	181.81
Shorthorn.....	172.84	164.77
Polled Jersey.....	169.44	160.59
Dutch Belted.....	116.94	111.96

In production of total solids, the Guernseys stand well among the heavy milking breeds. The ranks of the breeds is as follows:

Breed	Profit for 6 months in total solids.	In solids and gain in live weight.
Holsteins.....	\$262.14	\$273.87
Ayrshires.....	235.70	242.24
Brown Swiss.....	207.69	213.63
Shorthorns.....	205.67	229.63
Guernsey.....	202.75	208.60
Red Polled.....	201.61	212.08
Jersey.....	201.52	207.19
French Canadian.....	182.76	191.40
Polled Jersey.....	145.38	155.63
Dutch Belted.....	143.66	154.94

WM. H. CALDWELL, Sec'y A. G. C. C.

Effects of Testing Acidity of Cream.

W. W. ALSPAUGH.

Last spring when I came home from the Kansas Dairy School, I began working for Alspaugh Bros. I asked them to get Farrington's Alkaline Tablets for testing the acidity of cream and told them they were churning the cream before it was ripe. They didn't believe me, but ordered the tablets for an experiment more than anything else. I tested the cream when they said it was ripe and found it to be 50 per cent acidity. The next day I ripened the cream to 65 per cent and it churned 60 pounds more butter than the day before. That settled it. This is only one of the many good points to be derived at the dairy school.

A Creameryman's Opinion of a Dairy School.

E. W. CURTIS.

Regarding the value of a dairy school I will say that no young man can afford to miss such a course, should he have any plan for taking up any branch of the dairy business. I went 700 miles to another State to attend one of the first dairy schools in the United States, and thought so much of it that I went the two following winters to the same school. I borrowed \$100 to attend the first winter, and have always considered it the best deal I ever made. The money invested has been returned to me many fold, and I owe what little measure of success I have attained to my first determination to attend a dairy school.

Selling Butter Fat.

BERT DULL.

Selling butter fat is practiced by a

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 237 free. West Chester, Pa.

majority of the farmers in Kansas on account of the smaller amount of labor required than for butter-making. In handling milk for the creamery a small amount of money and a great deal of care is required. The cow's udder should be brushed and dampened with a cloth or sponge before milking to prevent the dirt and hair from falling into the bucket. After being drawn the milk should be taken from the stable and strained and cooled, as warm milk is always an absorber of gasses.

Night's and morning's milk should not be mixed until cool or just before starting for the creamery; the cans should be well filled to prevent churning and should be covered with wet sacks or a canvas to prevent heating and souring on the road.

To Mark the International Boundary.

The boundary between the United States and Canada, from the crest of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, has never been distinctly marked. The original treaty, signed in 1846, which established the boundary at the 49th parallel, did not provide for its immediate survey over this section. This was due partly to the extreme difficulty and even danger of conducting surveys in this region at the time, and partly to the prevailing opinion that so rough and distant a region would be settled only in a very remote future. This view still prevailed to a certain extent when in 1857 to 1861 surveys were actually carried out, for it was then agreed by the commissions representing both governments that it was inexpedient to incur the expense of locating and marking the boundary continuously because, as they say in their official report, the country would not be occupied for generations to come. These commissions did, however, determine the 49th parallel by astronomical observations, and established monuments accordingly on each large stream and every important trail that crossed the boundary.

Exploration and settlement have far outstripped the expectations entertained forty odd years ago; in those sections where valuable mineral deposits are supposed to exist the location of the boundary has for several years past been a question of more or less interesting dispute. The old cuttings and monuments have become obscured, and in some instances rumor has with purpose circulated false reports that the monuments placed by the old commission were incorrect. Canada and the United States are both interested in having the line precisely fixed, and steps are being taken toward the establishment of a commission whose determination shall be final. In the meantime provisional but accurate work has been done by the joint party of the Geological and Coast and Geodetic Surveys to re-determine the 49th parallel in the sharply disputed sections, while 3 other parties of the Geological Survey have reconnoitered the entire stretch of 410 miles from the crest of the Rockies to the Pacific Coast.

The line traversed 2 mountain districts, the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades and an intermediate country which though hilly is not so high. The mountains carry heavy forests, and along the line are difficult of access because the trails, once kept open by the Indians, are now greatly obstructed by fallen timber. The surveys frequently find the game trails worn by bear and deer the easiest routes to follow. The extreme eastern range of the Rockies is of alpine character, and glaciers and precipices lie across the boundary line. The work of the parties has been arduous, but has been successfully carried out, and a report will shortly be made through the Interior Department for the information of our State Department.

A Remarkable Prediction.

The dastardly assassination of President McKinley calls attention to the remarkable prophecies of Mlle. Couesdon, of Paris, who claims to be the mouthpiece of the Arch-Angel Gabriel, and who became famous by foretelling the dreadful Bazaar fire; the sudden death of President Felix Faure, and the disturbances caused by the Dreyfus case. The correspondent who reported the prophecy to the Chicago Tribune in April, 1899, said:

"The fire of the Bazaar de la Charite, which was on the Champs Elysees, occurred in May, 1897, exactly a year after the prophecy.

"Mlle. Couesdon has within the past month enjoyed a tremendous renewal of popularity owing to the fulfillment of her prediction that President Faure would die suddenly.

"In the course of a conversation with a correspondent she declared that she had no intention of marrying, as had

been reported, because in that case she would lose her gift of prophecy.

"When I visited Mlle. Couesdon I found her in a highly prophetic mood. I asked her what she foresaw for the future of the United States. After a time she closed her eyes and said:

"It will not be easy.
 "War will come.
 "Again it will come.
 "It will not be easy.
 "I see a great day coming—a great day for America.

"All America, North and South, under one government will be united.

"The great American republic will stretch from pole to pole.

"The day is not far distant in the line of a nation.

"Great statesmen will strive to bring the whole continent under the American flag.

"War will not be waged to bring this about.

"Mexico will ask for admission into the United States after the death of President Diaz and it will be granted.

"The South American countries will see the prosperity and happiness of Mexico under the American flag.

"They, too, will ask to be admitted, and their wish will be granted.

"Canada will remain longest out of the Union.

"America will have another great war.

"It will be a greater war by far than that with Spain.

"It will not be with Germany, neither will it be with France.

"It will be with a country that is now making loud professions of friendship for America.

"I can not give you reasons, I can only tell you the things I see.

"Statesmen will see clearly the wisdom of my predictions.

"Germans in America will never permit their fatherland to wage war against the United States.

"Englishmen have no such power.

"But America will be finally triumphant.

"Then the American navy will be the greatest in the world.

"A great change will come over the United States.

"This will be due to her rich men.

"The common people will remain sound and virtuous.

"The rich men will become corrupt, avaricious, and degraded.

"They will ruin themselves with their incalculable riches.

"President McKinley is not going to die suddenly as did President Faure.

"He will be elected president a second time.

"His health will fail him during his second term.

"Then a great sorrow will befall him.

"A sorrow in which he will have the sympathy of friends as well as enemies.

"America will have to pay the penalty of her coming glory.

"She will pay with the blood of her best sons.

"Her negroes will become good citizens.

"They will make splendid soldiers for her colonies.

"In the middle of the next century there will be a great literary revival in America.

"The language of the United States will spread from Greenland to Cape Horn.

"The English language will be governed by America and not by England.

"An American will reach the north pole and another the south pole.

"Then the dominion of the United States will reach from pole to pole.

"The evil of divorce will at last become unbearable.

"The rich will change their wives so often that they will become worse than the Turks.

"At last women will revolt for their own protection.

"They will put an end to divorce altogether.

"An American woman will lead this crusade.

"She will go down to posterity as the Joanne d'Arc of the western world."

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
 F. J. CHENEY - CO., Props., Toledo, O.
 We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
 West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
 Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.
 Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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HIGHEST AWARD

AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

The United States Cream Separator

HAS WON
GOLD MEDAL OR THE HIGHEST AWARD

at Every International Exposition at which it has been exhibited since its invention.

Our "would-be competitors" are advertising extensively as follows:
 "The supremacy of the DeLaval machines at Buffalo is a continuation of their triumphant record at all previous great expositions."
 Yes, this supremacy (?) is a continuation of their triumphant (?) record, and that record shows the "triumphant supremacy" was

IN WIND BUT NOT IN WORK

Mr. Edward Van Alstyne, Supt. of Model Dairy at the Pan-American, states, under date of Nov. 1st, "I find since the receipt of your letter, after carefully going over the figures of the seventy-one runs of their (the DeLaval) machine that I miscalled the figures, and the reading should be .0172 instead of .0161."

NOW READ WHAT THE UNITED STATES SEPARATOR DID IN THE MODEL DAIRY

Mr. Van Alstyne states in reference to the work done by the United States Separator in the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, from Sept. 29th to Oct. 30th, inclusive, that in the fifty separate runs made by that separator during these days, with the milk of the ten different herds in the dairy test, the average per cent. of fat left in the skimmilk was .0138.

DeLaval average test of skimmilk	.0172
United States average test of skimmilk	.0138
Difference in favor of the United States	.0034

This shows that the DeLaval separator left 25 per cent. more butter fat in the skimmilk than the United States—an immense waste that amounts to a very large sum of money upon the dairy products of the world. Enough to pay for a United States Separator to replace every DeLaval Separator now in use.

Perhaps our chagrined and "disgruntled would-be competitors" with characteristic advertising honesty will undertake to bluff this statement off, but it remains true and is a matter of record that cannot be successfully denied.

On the practical every-day work

THE UNITED STATES SEPARATOR STANDS WITHOUT A PEER

The most thorough Separator in the world.
Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

240

U S U S U S U S U S U

There is no better investment for your entire family than \$1.75 for

The Youth's Companion

every week from now till Jan., 1903.

The foremost men and women in the English-speaking world as well as an unprecedented number of new and promising writers have been enlisted as contributors to next year's volume.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

Every New Subscriber who will mention this publication or cut out this slip and send it and \$1.75 will receive:

FREE—All the issues for the remaining weeks of 1901.
FREE—Thanksgiving and Christmas Double Numbers.
FREE—The Companion Calendar for 1902, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

The Companion for 52 weeks of 1902—more than 200 stories, 50 special articles, anecdotes, etc., etc.

From now until January 1, 1903, for \$1.75. LL 208

Prospectus and Sample Copies sent to any address, Free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City, Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,707; calves, 287. The market was slow but generally steady. Representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 94 J.A., 41, 95, 50, 89, 2.

WESTERN STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 92, 95, 89, 2.

WESTERN COWS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 27, 10, 2.

COLORADO COWS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 5, 70, 73.

NATIVE HEIFERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 15 mix., 18, 5, 10.

NATIVE COWS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 3, 2, 3, 2.

NATIVE FEEDERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 24, 3, 24.

NATIVE STOCKERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 15, 7, 25, 2.

STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include 2, 16, 5, 3.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,702. The market was steady to strong on weighty offerings and steady to lower on others. Representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Rows include 59, 71, 83, 75, 112, 21.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,431. The market was steady to strong. Representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Rows include 26, 50, 27, 547.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000. Good to prime steers, \$6.25@7.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@4.40; Texas steers, \$3.30@4.00; western steers, \$3.50@5.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 46,000. Mixed and butchers, \$5.50@5.80; bulk of sales, \$5.60@5.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 28,000. Good to choice wethers, \$3.40@4.00; western sheep, \$3.00@3.75; native lambs, \$2.50@4.50.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000. Native steers, \$3.50@6.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.45@4.15; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.00@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000. Pigs and lights, \$5.35@5.50; butchers, \$5.65@5.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000. Native sheep, \$3.00@3.50; native lambs, \$4.20@4.60.

Omaha Live Stock.

Omaha, Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,100. Native beef steers, \$4.25@8.50; western steers, \$3.65@5.25; Texas steers, \$3.40@4.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,900. Heavy, \$5.60@5.75; bulk of sales, \$5.60@5.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000. Common and stock sheep, \$2.50@3.50; lambs, \$3.50@4.60.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Nov. 18.—Wheat—Sales by sample on track:

Hard—No. 2, 68 1/2 @ 69c; No. 3, 67 1/2 @ 68c. Soft—No. 2, 71 @ 72c; No. 3, 69 1/2 @ 70 1/2c.

Mixed Corn—No. 2, 65 @ 65 1/2c; No. 3, 64 1/2 @ 65c.

White Corn—No. 2, 65c; No. 3, 64 1/2c. Mixed Oats—No. 2, 43 @ 43 1/2c; No. 3, 42 @ 43c.

White Oats—No. 2, 44c; No. 3, 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2c. Rye—No. 2, nominally 61 1/2c.

Prairie Hay—\$5.00@13.00; timothy, \$9.00@13.50; clover, \$9.50@12.00; alfalfa, \$10.00@12.00; straw, \$5.00@5.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—\$25.00 ton in car lots. Linseed meal, \$29 per ton.

Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 73 1/2 @ 74c; No. 3, 71 1/2 @ 73 1/2c; No. 2 hard winter, 71 1/2 @ 72c; No. 3, 70 1/2 @ 71 1/2c; No. 1 northern spring, 72 1/2 @ 73 1/2c; No. 2, 70 1/2 @ 72c; No. 3, 67 @ 71c. Corn—No. 2, 60 1/2 @ 60 3/4c; No. 3, 60 1/4c. Oats—No. 2, 40 1/2 @ 41c; No. 3, 40 @ 40 1/2c.

Futures: Wheat—November, 71 1/2c; December, 71 1/2c; May, 75 1/2 @ 75 3/4c. Corn—November, 59c; December, 59 1/2 @ 59 3/4c; May, 62 1/2 @ 62 3/4c. Oats—November, 39 1/2c; December, 39 1/2c; May, 40 1/2c.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, elevator, 73 1/2c; track, 74 1/2 @ 75c; No. 3 hard, 71 @ 72c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 62 1/2c; track, 63 1/2 @ 64c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 42 1/2c; track, 42 1/2 @ 44 1/2c; No. 2 white, 45 1/2 @ 45 1/2c.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Nov. 18.—Eggs—Fresh, 20c per doz. Butter—Creamery, extra fancy separator, 21c; firsts, 18c; dairy, fancy, 16c;

packing stock, 1 1/4c; cheese, northern full cream, 10c; Missouri and Kansas full cream, 10c.

Poultry—Hens, live, 5 1/2c; roosters, 20c each; springs, 6 1/2 lb.; ducks, young, 6c; turkey hens, 6c; young, weighing over 7 pounds, 6c; young gobblers, 5c; pigeons, 50c doz.; squabs, \$1.25@2.00 doz. Choice scalded dressed poultry 1c above these prices.

Potatoes—\$1.05@1.10 per bushel in small lots; car lots, 97c; sweets, \$2.50@2.75 per barrel.

Fruit—Apples, \$1.00@4.50 per barrel; cranberries, \$7.00 per barrel; California pears, \$2.25@2.60 per box.

Vegetables—Navy beans, \$2.20 bu.; cabbage, \$1.00@1.20 per cwt. Onions, 90c@1.00 bushel in job lots; beets, 40@50c per bu.; turnips, 15@25c bushel.

Special Want Column.

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—One dark red, registered Shorthorn bull; a sure breeder. Brookover Bros., Eureka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Hereford cattle—wholesale and retail, 175 in herd; and Cotswold sheep—5 rams and 25 ewes. Railway station, East Fairmont, on Santa Fe R. R.; Postoffice, Wallula, Kans. H. A. Naber.

FOR SALE—Red Shorthorn bulls, all ages, grades, and registered. Can furnish what you want. F. H. Foster, Mitchell, Kans.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES—Seven months old for sale; also some registered Poland-China boars and gilts. Write me for prices. F. H. McKittick, McCracken, Kans.

FOR SALE—3 pure Crutchshank-Shorthorn bulls. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Five registered Shorthorn bull calves, 10 cows and heifers; on account settling estate. Catherine E. Anderson, Admrx., 153 North Ninth Street, Salina, Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE—I will offer at public sale, 1 1/2 miles south of Marysville, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, October 15, 17 registered Shorthorns, 19 high grade Shorthorns, and 3 thoroughbred Jerseys. Lewis Scott, Marysville, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—The Percheron stallion, Brilliant Junior 24583; 7 years old, weight 1,850 pounds, color black. Also two Mammoth jacks, 4 and 6 years old, color black. Will sell cheap, or trade for good land. John Stewart, Elm Dale, Kans.

FOR SALE—One Percheron stallion, 2 years old; also one Mammoth Black Jack, 4 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, good sire. Address S. C. Hedrick, Tecumseh, Kans.

FOR SALE—Saddle and harness stallion, has five saddle gait, trots in harness, chestnut, very stylish, 4 years old, weight 1,100 pounds, 16 hands high, will geld if desired, a beauty. Also high-grade Percheron stud colts. F. H. Foster, Mitchell, Kans.

FOR SALE—At a bargain—young draft stallions. A. L. Hakes, Eskridge, Kans.

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

FARMS AND RANCHES.

640-ACRE FARM—For sale or trade for cattle, smaller farms, or city property. Good house, orchard, water, timber, 200 acres in creek bottom, balance pasture. \$6,600 incumbrance, 4 miles to county seat of Morris County, Kansas. Write me. M. E. Charvoz, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For a good farm, a first class livery barn, all stocked in good shape; and a fine residence in Carbondale, Kans., on main line of Santa Fe R. R., doing a good business. Address W. Q. Hyatt, Carbondale, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—160-acre improved farm, in central Kansas. A bargain. For full particulars, address Jno. Fox Jr., New Cambria Kans.

FARM WANTED—A customer wants a good stock farm, of from 200 to 400 acres in Chase, Marion, Lyon, or Morris County. Prefers mostly rough land, but enough in cultivation to raise feed for 100 head of cattle. Must have living spring water, some timber, and fair buildings. Will pay part cash and balance good rental property in Topeka, or will rent a good farm for one year with privilege of buying. John G. Howard, Land Dealer, Eskridge, Kans.

160 ACRES of land for sale cheap, in the mineral and fruit belt of Missouri. No incumbrance, title perfect, 50 acres in cultivation, two-room log house with shed porch, good well in yard, cellar, smokehouse, barn, corn crib, garden, 8 miles from railroad point, 1 1/2 miles from postoffice, 1 1/2 miles from school, 3 miles church. Price \$1,200. Address R. L. Olive, Hume, Mo.

FARM LOANS—Low rate, best terms, 5 to 10 years with privilege to pay in full or in partial payments before due. Loans can be closed at once. Call on or write The Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Co., 701 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—160 acres in Custer County, Oklahoma, at a bargain. 130 acres No. 1 plow land, 70 in cultivation, 1 1/2 mile to school and church, convenient to railroad towns. For further description, address Box 65, Arapahoe, Okla.

FOR EXCHANGE—A good ranch containing 650 acres—slope and upland. Only one mile from Eskridge, Kans. Land lies in a strip one-half mile wide, two miles long. 330 acres in one pasture, 160 acres in pasture near buildings; 110 acres in cultivation including 40 acres alfalfa, 50 acres wild meadow, good eight-room house, good basement barn, good cribs, sheds, good orchard. The ranch is watered by never-falling springs in pastures and spring and spring house near building. Price \$15 per acre. Incumbered for \$8,700. Owner wants to trade his equity for a larger ranch in western Kansas; does not care for much improvements, but wants living water. This farm is well adapted to raising fine stock, or fattening cattle for market. School privilege at Eskridge is first-class. John G. Howard, sole agent, Eskridge, Kans.

HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY, independently rich, wants good honest husband. Address ERIE, 193 Washington Street, Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT—People desiring employment of any kind are invited to correspond with the undersigned; employment guaranteed, state kind of work desired. PEOPLE WANTING HIRED HELP for any kind of work should also address People's Employment Agency, 501 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLD SHEEP—I have two registered, and 12 high-grade Cotswold rams, lambs, and yearlings for sale. Write me for prices and descriptions. John H. Rust, Altamont, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STUDY LAW AT HOME—Free scholarships. University Law School, R. 68, 125 Clark St., Chicago.

WANTED—Every one who is in the market for corn, oats, prairie or alfalfa hay, cane seed, cottonseed meal, corn chop, or anything in the feed line to know that we are in position to furnish straight or mixed cars on any road on short notice. Western Grain & Storage Co., Wichita, Kans.

HIGHEST PRICE paid for cane seed, alfalfa, millet, kafir-corn, and pop corn. Please send samples. Kansas City Grain & Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

OYSTER SHELLS—Eighty cents per 100. Poultry and stock foods, and feed. Topeka Seed House, 306 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Alfalfa hay. Send price and amount for sale. E. B. Davis, Columbus, Kans.

CHOICE ALFALFA SEED, price \$4.50 f. o. b. J. E. Good, Canada, Kansas.

AFFALFA SEED—None better than I have. Buy direct from a grower. Quantities to suit. Write for samples and prices. V. S. Jones, Syracuse, Kans.

WANTED—Alfalfa, millet, cane seed, kafir-corn, milo maize, and pop corn. If any to offer please correspond with us. Kansas Seed House. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

WOOL WANTED—We have just completed our New Woolen Mill in North Topeka and want at once 200,000 pounds of wool for which we will pay the market price. Write us if you have wool for sale. Western Woolen Mill Co., North Topeka, Kans.

BALMOLINE—Nature's Wonderful Healing Salve. Man or Beast. Druggists, 25 and 50 cents. Trial size 4 cents from B. H. De Huy, Ph. D., Abilene, Kans.

ALFALFA SEED—Crop of 1901, pure and fresh. Write for prices. McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kans.

FOR SALE—Feed mills and scales. We have 2 No. 1 Blue Valley mills, one 600-pound platform scale, one family scale, and 15 Clover Leaf house scales, which we wish to close out cheap. Call on P. W. Griggs & Co., 208 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kans.

SWINE.

HERE YOU ARE—Choice Duroc-Jersey males, ready for service. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kans.

PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS—\$5 each; registered Shorthorns cheap. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENTS. F. M. COMSTOCK & CO. OFFICE 529 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

J. A. ROSEN, attorney and counselor in patent, trademark, and copyright causes. Patents procured and trademarks registered. Office, Rosen block, 418 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

AGENTS.

WE WILL GIVE the exclusive agency of our specialty to one canvassing agent in every town; up-to-date article and big profits. Daisy Mfg. Co., Seymour, Iowa.

Agents: Either sex are earning \$4 to \$10 a day selling our 25-cent household necessity. Write us to-day. Domestic Supply Co. DETROIT, MICHIGAN. Show what it will do and it sells itself. Sample Free.

KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Smokes most perfectly in a few hours. Made from hickory wood. Delicious flavor. Cleaner, cheaper. No smoke-house needed. Send for circular. K. KRAUSER & BRO. Milton, Pa.

FREE GUN CATALOGUE. SEND TO-DAY—DON'T DELAY. WHOLESALE PRICES TO YOU. WE SAVE YOU MONEY—WHAT DO YOU WANT—WE SELL MOST EVERYTHING. FURNITURE STOVES SEWING MACHINES WIND MILLS | Stimson & Co Station "A", HARDWARE PUMPS MUSICAL GOODS TANKS, PIPE | Kans. City, Mo

WE ARE NOT THE LARGEST IMPORTERS. In the United States, neither have we all ton horses. But we do make five importations each year. Our stables at Lincoln, Neb., and at South Omaha Union Stock Yards are full of first-class Percheron and Shire stallions. If you want a good one for what he is worth, it will pay you to see us. Our horses won sweepstakes in all draft and hackney classes at Nebraska State Fair. Address all correspondence to WATSON, WOODS BROS. & CO., Lincoln, Neb. SPECIAL NOTICE: Woods Bros., of Lincoln, Neb., have two cars of Shorthorn and Hereford bulls and cows at a bargain.

CREAM SEPARATOR GIVEN AWAY FREE. We know the PEOPLES CREAM SEPARATOR is the best in the market. We want all farmers and their wives to convince themselves that our statement is true. We will therefore give away ABSOLUTELY FREE for a limited time, one of these separators to every one writing for it. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who keep cows. Don't forget to send us the name of your nearest freight office with your request for free separator. PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., KANSAS CITY, MO. Write today; it's free for the asking.

The Stray List.

For Week Ending November 7.

Clay County—J. H. Kerby, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Fred Hanson, three miles east and one-half mile south of Clay Center, Clay County, Kansas, one red and white cow, 3 years old, 4 feet and 3 inches high, letter F branded on right hip; valued at \$12.50.

Labette County—E. H. Hughes, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. A. Jones, in Mt. Pleasant tp., (P. O. Altamont), October 22, 1901, one black mare mule, 14 1/2 hands high, 2 years old; valued at \$50.

Sumner County—W. E. Wood, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Arthur Scott, (P. O. Caldwell), October 1, 1901, one large red cow, dehorned, star in forehead, white spot on left shoulder, 7 years old.

COW—Taken up by same, one strawberry roan cow, dehorned, unknown brand on left hip, branded F on right hip, 7 years old.

Marion County—Ira S. Sterling, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Dandel Dell, in Peabody tp., December 1, 1900, one brown horse mule, blind in one eye, 12 or 13 years old, 14 hands high; valued at \$25.

Marion County—Ira S. Sterling, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by O. H. Crawl, in East Branch tp., one red yearling heifer, has horns and a few white spots on the belly, came to his place about September 10, 1901.

For Week Ending November 14.

Stafford County—J. B. Kay, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Louis Teiperman, in Hayes tp., (P. O. Hudson), October 15, 1901, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old; valued at \$14.

Lyon County—H. E. Peach, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up in Waterloo tp., October 25, 1901, one steer, 1 year old, white and red neck, blind in right eye, brand on left hip looks like letter L.

Montgomery County—D. S. James, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A. Hildebrand, whose residence is one-half mile south of Caney, in Caney tp., October 19, 1901, one dark bay, sorrel gelding, 10 years old, weight 1,000 pounds, thin in flesh, white spot in forehead.

HORSE—Taken up by same, one black gelding, 8 years old, weight 1,000 pounds, branded J on right shoulder, 15 hands high, white stripe in forehead, white hind foot, in good flesh.

Rush County—W. J. Hayes, Clerk.

CALF—Taken up by Adam Kirch, whose residence is 2 1/2 miles southwest of La Crosse, October 5, 1901, one red heifer calf, coming 2 years old, scratch on left hip; valued at \$15.

Week Ending November 21.

Marion County—Ira S. Sterling, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Meyer, in Lost Springs tp., one red Hereford steer, 3 years old, left ear off, white face; valued at \$40.

Notice of Final Settlement.

The State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss. In the Probate Court in and for said County. In the matter of the estate of John S. Firey deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said County, sitting at the court house, in Topeka, county of Shawnee, State of Kansas, on the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1901, for a full and final settlement of said estate.

J. B. McAFEE, Administrator of the estate of John S. Firey, Deceased. October 26, 1901, A. D.

Notice of Final Settlement.

The State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss. In the Probate Court in and for said County. In the matter of the estate of William Firey, deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county sitting at the court house, in Topeka, county of Shawnee, State of Kansas, on the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1901, for a full and final settlement of said estate.

J. B. McAFEE, Administrator of the estate of William Firey deceased. October 26, 1901 A. D.

Introduction Offer.

Write at Once if You Want an ANN ARBOR QUICK LIGHTING GASOLINE LAMP

...FOR CHRISTMAS... SUPERIOR MFG. CO., - ANN ARBOR, MICH Advertising Department.

SKUNK KILL THEM and send their skins to us. Also ship all other kinds of raw FURS.

Highest market price paid. Farmers will get 50 cents to \$2.00 more by shipping to us their... Cattle and Horse Hides than they can by selling same to the local butcher. Prompt CASH RETURNS at highest market price guaranteed. Write for price list and shipping tags. ANDERSCH BROS., Dept. 10. 412-415-419 Main St., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Poultry Yard.

Feeding to Secure the Greatest Number of Eggs During Months of High Prices and Maintain Good Health.

I wish to present this phase of poultry keeping just as is stated above. I firmly believe that the two should go together. It is not hard to so feed as to have healthy birds and get few eggs during the cold winter months. It is also true that birds can be so pushed for winter eggs as to ruin them in constitution while they are doing great laying. To get the largest number of eggs during the months of high prices consistent with maintaining perfect health, should be the goal of every keeper of money making poultry. No one of us can afford to so push our birds for winter eggs as to injure them for breeders or to cause them to break down as spring comes on. The only exception is the man who is so situated as to be able to get his birds to begin laying in the early autumn, keep them at it during right prices and sell his birds for meat before the coming spring. This calls for breeders that are not to be pushed for eggs.

SURROUNDING INFLUENCES.

It is expected that in feeding for health and profit that the other "necessaries" are furnished—tight houses so far as wind and water are concerned; neither too much nor too little glass; dry, wooden or dirt floors; filth not allowed to collect on floors, and dropping boards; lice and "red mites" not kept with the birds; and last of all, the birds must have arrived at laying maturity. The birds must have got their growth in order to have the food go to eggs rather than bone and flesh. If the birds come from a line of poultry bred as egg layers, with the tendency fixed to early maturity, especially if hatched early enough to begin laying by October, the problem is simplified.

Let us suppose then that the birds are in the pens they are to occupy all winter; that their size and combs show that maturity has arrived; that they are free from insect life of all kinds; that they have floor space enough for exercise; fresh air and sunshine during the bright hours of the day; clean water several times a day, water that is not icy cold at any time; abundant litter on floor to induce scratching for grain.

WHAT TO FEED AND HOW.

First, all food must be sweet and clean. Cheap grain or meat, low in price because off in quality, does not have a place in our rations. Poultrymen, however, in order to make as large a profit as possible, should watch the markets and change the makeup of the ration as the different grains vary from season to season and prices differ in various sections of our country.

Then, the ingredients of our ration must not irritate any organ of the bird. "Egg powders" that excite the reproductive part of the birds are to be used, if at all, with watchfulness. Too large a proportion of bran, especially if fed quite wet, irritates the bowels and induces diarrhea. A mash over-rich with ground meat will cause bowel trouble and in many cases an extra large egg yield will be followed by sudden cessation. Too free use of whole or ground oats is likely to inflame the digestive passages.

VARY THE FEEDING STUFF.

There must be variety in the food given. A horse will remain healthy and do good work on oats, hay, water, and a little salt. But a hen that is being pushed for eggs as well as to keep well, must have variety. This is obtained by varying the meals from day to day, and even the feeds during the day. If a mash is used as a constant article of food it is well to omit it one day a week. It is better to feed oats at one meal of the day, barley the next day, wheat the third day, corn the fourth, rather than use a mixture of the four every day. Then the green foods used can and should be varied. Cabbage, cut carrots, green or cut clover, weeds in the growing season. In fact all of the long list of fresh vegetable substances give variety and appetite to the birds' needs. Even the leaving out of the mash the animal food, and feeding green bone or scraps the next meal, is not without its good results.

The more active breeds can be fed larger proportions of fattening foods with less danger to health. The state-bred Brahma and the flighty Leghorn are not to be fed alike. The Leghorn will fill the egg case on a ration that would cause the Brahma to become too fat to lay an egg. Birds nearing laying maturity can be fed more meat or green

bone than at any other time in their lives. So long as the droppings remain healthy you may be sure you are not feeding too much.

PROPORTIONS FOR MASH.

There are several good combinations of grain, meat and clover that go to make up a mash for our purpose—winter eggs and healthy birds. In my own experience in getting eggs in winter the mash that has seemed to give the best results in every way was made as follows: Two measures bran, one ground oats, one-corn-meal, three clover-meal, and one of ground dry meat and bone, all well mixed together while dry; then stirred into water that has just stopped boiling, mixed as stiff as a strong arm can do it and allow to stand for two hours before feeding. This is fed in troughs large enough so every bird has a chance to get his share of the mash. The birds have ten to fifteen minutes to eat their fill and then the troughs are cleaned of any surplus food.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon grain of some kind is given. This varies from day to day; wheat, corn, barley, or buckwheat being used for food, given in quantities large enough to enable the birds to go to roost with full crops and also leave some grain left in the litter of the pen to keep the birds at work until the next feed of dry grain. Green food of some kind is given the birds at noon. Turnips, cattle beets, or cabbage are all good.

GREEN BONE AND CUT CLOVER.

If so situated as to be able to get fresh meat and bone the worker for winter eggs starts with a good prospect of success. The ground meat is omitted from the mash and green bone fed three times a week at noon. Test your birds some morning to find out how much they can eat when they have the chance; then give them each morning one-half the full meal. This keeps them hungry and when the bone at noon and the grain at night is fed they are ready to work. Cut clover and green bone are important factors in feeding for profit.

BREED FOR LAYERS.

Sometimes you read, "the hen is a machine—feed right and you will get great results." This is not so. The hen is not "an egg machine," unless she has been bred that way. Pedigree tells in hens as well as in blooded stock. If your birds are not the "egg kind," breed them up to it. Get a cockerel that has behind him blood that tells for eggs, cross him on the best layers you have (yearlings if possible), and continue to breed year by year from your best layers. The quickest way to success is to buy a pen of fair birds from some reliable breeder who has succeeded in getting his birds near the 200-egg mark. Take these birds, hatch all your chicks from them, feed both old and young for growth and eggs, and you will find that good "egg blood" and thoughtful feeding will bring rich returns.

GOOD FOOD FOR WINTER.

A subscriber writes, asking what to get for green food for winter. If I had to depend on one article of green food it would be clover. There are many articles that are at hand in every household. Apple parings, potato parings, cabbage, turnips, and turnip tops are all good. Cabbage is the best of them all, but can not always be had. The litter that always collects at the bottom of the hay mow contains many leaves and is useful for both food and scratching material. If you have some clover hay, late cut second crop is best, and a hay or corn cutter to work it into shape for use, you are well fixed for winter. Cut it as short as you can, less than 1 inch in length, stir up with boiling water, let stand half an hour and feed at noon. If cut into lengths of one-fourth inch or less it can be mixed with ground grain and become part of the mash.

If you have no green food at hand—buy some. Cut clover can be had, ready to mix with other food, of most grain dealers. Hens need green food just as much as cows, and I should just as soon think of taking the hay from the cows' ration as green food from the hen.—Dr. M. W. Sanburn, in Poultry Keeper.

Winter Care of Pekin Ducks.

At Clovernook, when our ducks stop laying in the summer, we change their rations to a (very nearly) vegetable diet, mixing cut grass or clover and wheat bran in about equal parts. We are obliged to feed heavier than on some ranches, because "free range" and "forage for yourself" means—with our flock—a leisurely following of our river down to its mouth at the lake, 2

miles distant, and then—"good-by, sweetheart!"

Though accustoming them to three feeds a day at regular hours, they never wander off very far, and a whistle brings them promptly to the feeding troughs, if (which is usually the case) they are not already there, and scolding, impatient enough, for their meal. Before discovering this simple plan, many and wild were the chases those birds have led me along the banks of the Little Chazy; and there were moments when the entire concern could have been bought up very cheap.

RATIONS FOR 100 DUCKS.

All through the fall, we give 100 ducks, 3 times a day, 2 pails of this grass and bran, in fact, till everything outdoors is dried or frozen up. Then we work off on them chopped apples, cabbage, and so on till cold weather really sets in, when the rations are changed to dried clover steeped in boiling water, which is used to mix up 2 measures of wheat bran, 1 of corn-meal, one-tenth of beef scrap. (We steep about 1 measure full of the clover.) This is given—all they will eat up clean—night and morning. At noon we throw them about 4 quarts of grain (corn, wheat, or barley). My ducks have never been fed as little grain as this fall and never looked so well. They seem to thrive better than when heavily grained.

We have tried, during the winter months, different methods of furnishing them with water, but thus far have discovered none better than giving them a drink with each feed and then bringing in and thawing out the pails for next time. This, of course, refers to zero weather, 30° below and so on. They get along for three or four hours without water, during the cold snaps, if—between whiles—a liberal supply is furnished. I usually have the chill taken off, which keeps it from freezing a trifle longer. Have tried keeping water in the houses, but they make such an awful mess, squirting it all over, that we have given it up. In such climates as ours, the birds seem to do better fed and watered outdoors, except on extremely bitter days.

Our birds discovered a great liking for coal ashes; so we keep a pan in their houses and also one of sand. This seems to furnish them sufficient grinding facilities and saves me quite an item of expense on behalf of mica crystal grits and so on.

COLD WEATHER QUARTERS.

Regarding their quarters—all winter long we are very careful to have good ventilation and the floors kept clean, dry, and well bedded. Under these circumstances they will withstand very cold weather and quarters. Last year we wintered unexpectedly 12 birds for a customer. They had to be kept in a shed where it was as cold almost as outdoors, but dry and clean. Though they were younger than any of the birds in my flock, they commenced laying as soon as did those that were more carefully and warmly housed.

All winter long, on pleasant days, we let the ducks range over the snow, but they do not go very far, and if it is very cold or stormy, they are better off in the house; much of the time we have the door open so they can come and go as they like.

FEEDING FOR LAYING.

We do not commence to feed for laying till about the first of February; as we figure to fill our first incubator early in March and have this hatch 3 months old at the opening of Hotel Champlain. Those readers who start up business earlier, must get into a grain and beef scrap feed sooner, and about two weeks previous to the time they want eggs, increase the grain from one-third to nearly half, thus: Four quarts of corn-meal, 5 quarts of wheat bran, 1 quart of beef scrap, and 3 quarts of clover.

When the ducks begin to lay we have a fire in their roosting room at night, to keep the eggs from chilling, using just sufficient heat to make the temperature safe for the eggs. Am thinking of using this winter a kerosene parlor stove, as it will hold a more even heat than any fire I know, and if safe, will be quite a little less trouble to regulate.

WILD TRAITS OF PEKINS.

Pekin ducks are different as regards timidity from any other fowls I have ever handled. Their wild stampedes in a pen, trampling down and over the weak, is a painful sight to witness. Of a morning I would (during my first year of duck culture) find two or three birds dead and crushed into an almost shapeless mass (flatter than a rolling pin on a cookie) and several others badly bruised and lamed beyond hope of recovery during the night. After one or two such experiences, we always, at dark, hung a lighted lantern in the houses until the plant was surrounded

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with a 5-foot wire netting fence and locked gates; since when we discontinued the light and have had no similar accidents.

It seems strange that this timidity can not be bred out of these gentle creatures by kindness, but as the case stands, it is a feature of duck raising that must be counted on and arranged for if our profits are to be such as we should reasonably expect them.—Frances Ellen Wheeler, in Poultry Keeper.

The Apiary.

Conducted by A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans., to whom all inquiries concerning this department should be addressed.

Save the Empty Honey Combs.

There are usually a lot of empty frames of comb left after our fall work of putting hives in shape for winter, is finished. These frames of comb are very valuable to have on hand during spring, and the honey harvest. We can put swarms in shape at once after being hived, to store honey rapidly and also to breed young bees. The queen being thus accommodated with capacity for depositing eggs will soon fill several of these frames, and hundreds of young bees will be hatching out in a short time, where but few would be hatching otherwise. Drawn out combs are much ahead of the raw foundation itself to thus give them a quick start.

These surplus combs, if taken care of, will last a long time, and if by some mishap they should get slightly damaged, the bees will soon fix them up and repair them so completely that no trace of the damaged parts can be seen. There is no better way to keep these combs safely than to place them in an empty hive in the same position as when the bees occupied them. They should not be left sitting out in hives thus exposed, but placed carefully away in a building. The hives must be close fitting so that they will exclude mice, for if there is the least trace of honey or pollen left in them the mice will soon cut them to pieces.

Moth worms will frequently destroy combs unoccupied by bees, especially so in summer, or after the weather gets warm in spring. Moths are worse on combs that contain pollen than new combs containing only pure wax. The worms may easily be destroyed by fumigating the combs with burning sulphur. The combs may be arranged in empty hives, with both lid and bottom left off, and the hives set over others in considerable numbers, and the sulphur applied in an empty box underneath, when the entire lot may be fumigated at one time.

We not only have empty frames of comb to carry over, but have other frames containing more or less honey and pollen. These are more valuable for use than others, and should receive special care. We frequently find colonies in spring that stand in need of these frames containing honey and pollen, which will be greatly benefited by them. Empty frames may be taken out of such colonies, and those containing food substituted. No other arrangement will bring colonies out more rapidly in spring than such treatment as this, and it is much more convenient than feeding.

Empty frames also include partly filled section boxes. If we have a supply of sections thus partly filled with honey, or the empty combs without the honey, we can, by their use, get the bees to working in the surplus boxes much earlier in the season. If the season is a good one for honey gathering we will be ready with crates filled with surplus honey long before we otherwise would

without these partly filled sections which were carried over.

The best way to keep these sections in good condition is to place them carefully in the ordinary section crates, or supers, in same position as when on the hives, but, as they are used for surplus, they must have the best of care. Combs of any kind, even pieces of nice, straight comb, may be put together and fitted up into a frame, and if put in the hive with the bees for a few days, they will be thoroughly patched up and cemented together into a good frame of comb. It does not pay to melt into wax good combs that can be thus patched up.

Frames of comb should be kept in good shape, that is when we find a crooked comb we can press it into shape and we also frequently have combs that from neglect on our part are not properly spaced in the hives, so the bees build them out until they are too thick. These can be shaven down with a sharp knife to the right thickness.

Wintering Bees in the Cellar.

Putting bees in the cellar to winter, is the last work we have to do in all their management, so if you have made no provisions to winter them out of doors until it is too late, you can still go to the cellar with them. This work is done just at the beginning of steady winter, but if winter has progressed a little, you can yet put the bees in the cellar. Do not undertake to do so, however, unless you have some idea of managing bees in the cellar. If one was not aware of the fact that it is a difficult matter to winter bees in a cellar, he might think that just putting them down in the cellar was very easy, and the best way to get rid of the winter problem.

Remember that setting hives of bees in an ordinary cellar will not work, and they would be much better on their summer stand in their summer hives. The cellar in which to keep bees must be of an even temperature, varying but a very few degrees, 45° being about right. If the cellar is not to be used exclusively for the bees, as much of it as is to be used must be set off entirely to itself with a good partition. The apartment the bees are to occupy must be in utter darkness day and night. This part must be free from any disturbance of any kind, and must have a ground floor, or if not a ground floor, the floor should not connect with any other. To prepare a place for the hives, get 2x4 scantling, place them about 16 inches apart on a good solid foundation, tack a piece across each end to hold them in place. Now set a row of hives crosswise on this frame; about 8 inches of space should be left between each two hives. Remove the bottom boards from the hives, but leave on the lids. Set the second row of hives on top of the first, and directly over the 8 inch space between the same. The third row may be set on the second in the same manner, and may be carried up as high as the ceiling. It takes but a small place to thus winter a large number of colonies.

Odd Wedding Mishaps.

A group of young men, all of whom had taken part in weddings, were telling their reminiscences. The stories began when the tall, thin one said:

"At every wedding there is something unexpected. I do not mean particularly such as that fine affair we saw to-day, for it was a performance where everything was done by contract, and where that instant enjoyment was lost in the common-place ease of the professionals, who arrange things as smoothly and as solemnly as if they were undertakers preparing for a funeral. A real wedding is where no irreverent or mechanical outsider lays his hand on the program."

"An old bachelor was to be married," said another usher. "This is the story as he told it: 'I rigged out in my best, but I think that of all the outfit I was proudest of my boots. I had them shined until I did not need a mirror. They were perfect, but on the day of the tragedy rain was falling in torrents. So I bought a pair of galoches that came well up so as to protect those precious boots. The fateful hour arrived. I emerged with the best man from the vestry room, and just as we reached the head aisle I looked down and saw the galoches. I had forgotten to take them off!'"

"A few years afterward the niece was married. It was a beautiful wedding. She sent to New York for a pair of satin slippers, which were the pride of her outfit. But on the day it snowed, and in the country town, far removed from cities, there was no canvas awning. So the good, kind relatives who swarm on such occasions put bigger slippers over



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the satin treasures, and over them drew large woolen stockings, so that she would not slip on the icy pavement that led from the road to the church steps, intending of course, to remove them in the little anteroom.

"The ceremony was without flaw, and the happy bride and bridegroom made a lovely picture as they marched down the aisle, but just as they reached the outer door the bride clutched her husband's arm and turned deathly pale. "Oh, Edgar," she gasped, "they forgot to take the stockings off!"

"Edgar was dumfounded for a moment, but the story was all told afterward with many a laugh.

"I heard it from both bride and groom, and it never grew stale. The next year I was best man at a wedding in Pennsylvania. It was a special affair—all weddings are, of course, but this was very special. I purchased a special pair of patent leathers for the occasion. It was in a small city and the December snow had turned into slush. The pair of overshoes I wore were generous in scope and outline. As we entered the vestry room an old friend came forward, and we were busy renewing our acquaintance when a voice shouted, 'Hurry up, they've come!' and we got out of our overcoats instanter. "Everything went along beautifully. The bridegroom met the bride at exactly the right instant and caught step perfectly. It was not until I turned that the awful truth flashed upon me. There, incasing my lovely patent leathers, were the rubbers, looking as big and splotted as two ferryboats that had just arrived through the mud. It was one of those times that a man thinks that there was some mistake that he was ever born.

"This couple," he continued, "went to one of the big Southern resorts on their bridal tour. The bridegroom was a notably handsome man, over 6 feet and with the build of a Grecian athlete. He marched to the office and with the self-possession of a man who had been married many years, registered. This is the way the register read: "Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Z. Blank and wife."

"He never went into that office again, and when he departed he settled his bill through a bell boy. Moreover, he quit teasing his wife about satin slippers and stockings."

The Southern man spoke: At a wedding in Virginia the chancel rail of the church was a semi-circle. Both the bride and the bridegroom had a number of unusually handsome little nephews and nieces. These afforded an opportunity which could not be missed.

"So the best girl and I spent a day in training them for the ceremony. In order that there might be symmetry and a picture of orderly arrangement, as viewed from the audience, we pinned just inside the chancel rail—out of sight of the people, of course—pieces of ribbon corresponding to the dress each was to wear or in the case of the boys to the color of their neckties. The rehearsals were brilliantly successful.

"And so was the wedding, but several of us nearly went under at the slightest of incidents. The little beauty in pink had marched up the aisle like a soldier, her head high in the air, her expression one of absolute placidity.

"But just as the service began she happened to glance down and she saw that she was about 6 inches from her ribbon mark. With her to see was to do, and she literally jumped the 6

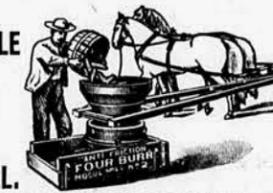


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inches to her proper place. Her countenance did not change a shade, but to those of us who were standing near it was excruciating."—Kansas City Journal.

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**ARMOUR-
FUNKHOUSER
PUBLIC SALE**

**..Hereford..
Cattle.**

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, AND....
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1901,
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS SALE PAVILION

We shall offer 90 head of American and Imported Hereford females, well advanced in calf, or with calf at foot, and 25 head of American and Imported bulls.
The entire lot was selected under an arrangement between the late Kirk. B. Armour and James A. Funkhouser to make it form their greatest public offering.
We shall leave nothing undone to that end and pledge ourselves to present a grand lot of cattle.
Write for Catalogue.

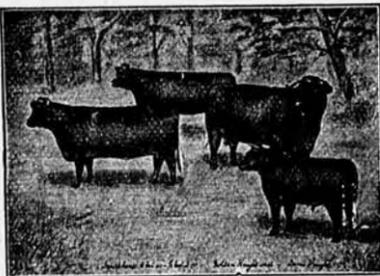
CHARLES W. ARMOUR, JAMES A. FUNKHOUSER,
For Estate of Plattsburg, Mo.
KIRK B. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

T. K. Tomson & Sons,

Proprietors of

Elderlawn Herd of Shorthorns.
DOVER, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

GALLANT KNIGHT 124468 in service. How would you like a cow in calf to, or a bull sired by, Gallant Knight 124468? His get won 14 prizes at the National Cattle Show held at Kansas City last October. 100 head in herd. Correspondence and inspection invited.



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1,000 HEAD OF GRADE HEREFORDS

600 Cows and Heifers, 300 Calves,
100 Yearling Steers, 25 Registered Hereford Bulls
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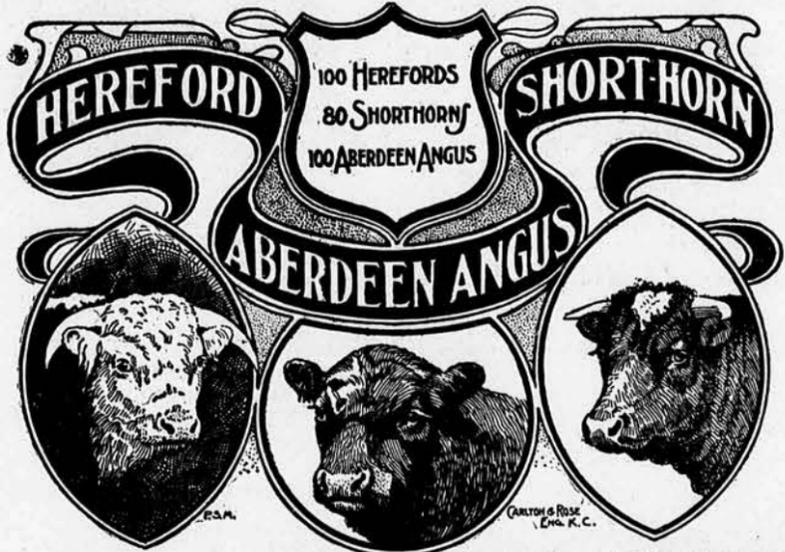
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Pigs by Anderson's Perfect, Harris' Black U. S. (the champion sweepstakes boar at the Iowa State Fair of 1900), Kemp's Perfection (the highest priced pig by Chief Perfection 2d sold last year), for sale from the very best of sows. Stock of all ages for sale.

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During the International Live Stock Show 50-Head of High-Class Berkshires-50 Will be sold at the time and place named above.
The consignments to this sale will be made by well known breeders and the contributions will be creditable specimens of the best American herds. For Catalogues and particulars, address
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Breeders of SELECT

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Sunny Slope Herefords

...200 HEAD FOR SALE...

Consisting of 40 good Cows 3 years old or over, 10 2-year-old Heifers bred, 50 yearling Heifers, and 100 Bulls from 8 months to 2 years old. I will make VERY Low Prices on any of the above cattle. Write me or come and see me before buying.

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LORD MAYOR 112727, and LAIRD OF LINWOOD 127149
HEAD OF THE HERD.

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