

# KANSAS FARMER

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., - - TOPEKA, KANSAS

E. B. COWGILL..... President  
J. B. McAFEE..... Vice President  
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Kansans who visit St. Louis will find the latch-string of the Chief of the Division of Live Stock at the World's

readers of the KANSAS FARMER he will send copies of these papers to this journal for publication.

Naturalists assert that screech-owls eat English sparrows. Whatever doubt may have existed as to the correctness of the naturalists' statement should be removed by the report which comes from Thayer, Kans. This report says: "Marshal Ogg has laid down a law forbidding the killing of screech-owls within his jurisdiction. Some weeks ago Thayer was simply

disease will soon follow. It doubtless pays to pasture corn-stalks even at the risk of some losses. The editor would feel less apprehensions about the reports if he could be assured that the cattle would be turned in with full stomachs, would have plenty of salt, plenty of water, and plenty of hay; that most of them would have access to fields of green wheat; and that they would be looked after very closely during their first days in the stalk-fields. While cattle get a good deal of feed from the stalk-fields, it is worth while to enquire whether they will not return big pay for fairly liberal feeding while gleaning the fields.



The All-Scotch Yearling Bull Owned by Hon. M. A. Low, of Topeka, and Included in the Sale to Be Held at Horton, Kans., Nov. 19, 1903.

Fair hanging from room 221 Administration Building.

A company has been organized to build a suburban electric railroad from Topeka to Council Grove. This will serve a rich farming country which has heretofore been at great inconvenience for lack of modern connection with the outside world. Such a road ought to be a good investment. The day of suburban railroads is here. They cover the eastern part of the country with a network of intersecting lines. There is more produced on western than on eastern acres. The coming of the interurbans will cause more dense settlement, more travel, and increased values of land. It is well to extend a friendly hand to the interurban.

The writer had the pleasure of attending an excellent farmers' institute at Indian Creek, Shawnee County, last week. The fact that the roads were so bad that the trip had to be made on horseback did not detract from the interest in the proceedings, especially that part of the proceedings which came shortly after 12 o'clock and had relation to friend chicken, various salads, fruits, cakes, pies, etc., which the good wives of the neighborhood know well how to prepare and serve. The papers were discussed with lively interest. If the secretary does his duty by those who presented the papers, as well as by the great circle of other

alive with English sparrows. Those pestiferous little birds made life a burden to man and beast and other fowls of the air. Later on, several screech-owls drifted in to make headquarters in the church belfry. War immediately broke out between the owls and the sparrows. The owls won. Hundreds of dead and wounded sparrows are strewn over the town. The survivors have gone to other climes uninhabited by screech-owls. Discovering that the owls had driven the sparrows all away, the marshal now forbids the destruction of the owls."

### 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.

Before many weeks cattle will be turned into the stalk-fields and it is feared reports of losses from corn-stalk

### THE STRONG NEED THE PANAMA CANAL.

Events of the last few days have changed the geography of the Isthmus of Panama. The narrow neck of land which joins Central American to South America has been one of the States composing the United States of Colombia. All of the other States of this Spanish American republic are in South America. The government of the country has been, according to reports, administered quite as much in the interest of those who govern as in the interest of the governed.

When, a few weeks ago, the so-called Congress of this, so-called, republic refused to ratify the treaty with the United States permitting the construction of an interoceanic canal across Panama, the KANSAS FARMER suggested that if some other strong nation were in this country's shoes a revolution would take place in Panama and some sort of government would spring up which would permit the construction of the canal. Another Nation whose subjects are financially interested in the great improvement is France. Frenchmen have sold the beginning of a canal to this country for \$40,000,000 conditional on our obtaining the right to complete it across the Isthmus. It is a fact worthy of note that the accredited ambassador of the provisional government of Panama to the United States is a Frenchman. The question is even raised whether he will be able to act in the capacity of representative of the new government without the consent of France.

But it seems useless to speculate or to inquire whether citizens of the United States or of France stirred up the revolution. Before this paper reaches the reader, it is probable that both of these countries and some others will have formally recognized the revolution as an accomplished event and the new government as a treaty-making power.

The world has long wanted a ship canal across the Isthmus. Its necessity to the safety of this country was illustrated during the Spanish war when the Oregon was obliged to steam around Cape Horn to get from the Californian coast to the scene of action. The strong nations of the world wanted the canal; a weak nation stood as a brigand and prevented its construction. It is perhaps little worth while to split hairs about how it came about that the weapon of the brigand was taken from him. Perhaps it is as well to admit that it was taken by

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the argument of the strong. Perhaps it was taken as a public necessity, the great commercial nations of the world being the public.

Negotiations will doubtless be speedily concluded authorizing the United States to construct the canal. It is understood that this country will be willing to pay to the new government of Panama the liberal financial considerations which it has proposed to Colombia, but may ask rather enlarged and much more definite territorial rights. These payments ought to set the new Republic of Panama up in business in fine shape and to go far towards defraying expenses in perpetuity.

The economic advantages to flow from the construction of the canal have not been much discussed of late. It will make exchanges easier between producers whose ports are on the Atlantic and producers whose ports are on the Pacific. This should improve the markets of each by the saving in cost of transit. To producers in the interior of North America and within reach of the Gulf of Mexico, the advantages gained should be great. Trade via the Gulf should be increased, transportation routes should be developed, and the cost of shipment to tidewater should be greatly diminished. Representatives in Congress and the bread-and-meat-producers of the Central West can do their constituents no better service than to hasten by all honorable means the construction of the great canal.

#### COAL-MINERS OF COLORADO STRIKE.

A strike of Colorado coal-miners took place last Monday. Reports say that 10,000 miners are out. The managers of the strike are conveying the strikers to other States. This is a new departure in strike tactics. Possibly it will relieve the contest of some of its usual harrowing details of hardships to strikers' families and brutalities towards such miners as want to work. The Colorado militia, which did good service in preserving order and protecting life and property during the recent gold-miners' strike, is held in readiness to again take the field on the appearance of disorder. Notwithstanding claims to the contrary a coal famine stares Colorado in the face. Possibly the places vacated by the strikers will be taken by laborers from other States who are now out of work on account of the completion of the work on which they have been engaged. With assurance of complete protection, there is little doubt but that the Colorado coal-mines will be speedily resupplied with efficient laborers.

The time is rapidly passing when the general public will support by its sympathy either party to a contest between employers and employees which contest makes the less fortunate persons of the general public the chief sufferers. The time is fully come when there should be in operation a rational and orderly method of adjusting the differences which are made the pretext for strikes. The time has probably passed when any number of persons in any kind of organization can deprive any other persons, whether organized or not, of the opportunity to work for a living wherever work is offered.

#### PROGRESS IN WALLACE COUNTY.

An interesting report of the progress of agriculture in Wallace County is made by Mr. H. V. Gilbert, whose personal experience and observation make

him an authority on farming in that part of the short-grass country.

The one sure method of farming is by the, so-called, Campbell system. All during the spring and summer the soil is cultivated immediately after every rain. This maintains a dust mulch so that the moisture does not come to the surface to be carried away by the sun and wind. Under ordinary conditions in Wallace County, moisture penetrates the soil to a depth of but a few feet. But where cultivated by the Campbell method during the summer, the moisture has been found to have penetrated to a depth of 15 feet, and the sub-surface soil has been maintained in condition to bring the wheat up quickly and uniformly when sown at any time during the fall. Crops are made certain and remunerative by this system.

Macaroni wheat is regarded as a valuable addition to the crops, and bids fair to extend the wheat-belt many miles further west than its present limits.

#### SAVING OF SEED-CORN.

There is nothing of more importance to the farmers throughout the corn belt of the United States than the quality of seed-corn. The Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture states that in the northern part of this area special precautions are always necessary in saving seed on account of the short season and the consequent difficulty in getting seed which is fully matured. In a season like the present these conditions hold good over a larger area than usual.

Most of the corn is in the field at the present time, and, if not immature, it at least contains a large percentage of moisture. If this moist corn is left in its present condition until after cold weather, the freezing will kill a large part of the seed and the planting of this poor seed will mean a thin stand next year.

Where the seed-corn has not already been obtained, it should be selected at once. Pick out only thoroughly matured ears or, if none can be found that are thoroughly matured, take the ripest to be had. Husk and put in a dry, well-ventilated place kept at a temperature of from 75° to 100° F. and let them remain there until the seed is thoroughly dried and cured. After it has been dried it should be stored where it will remain reasonably dry and cool. It is only when the seed contains a large percentage of moisture that the germination is injured by freezing. If a little trouble is taken now in selecting and caring for next year's seed, the stand and the consequent yield will be greatly increased.

In all cases seed should be tested for germination a short time before planting, and only such seed planted as is found to be in the best condition. Seed tests can be made easily and often more conveniently at home, but the Seed Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, so far as its working force will allow, is prepared to make tests for corn-growers without charge.

#### GETTING READY FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

In making up the program of the annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Secretary Coburn is constantly reaching out for agricultural stars of the first magnitude to appear before our people and enlighten them upon matters of interest. He also is firm in the belief that an infusion of new blood is also most beneficial, and for the next annual meeting of the board, which will be held in Representative Hall, Topeka, January 13-15 next, Mr. Coburn invited Secretary Geo. B. Cortelyou, of the new Department of Commerce and Labor. In replying to the letter of invitation Mr. Cortelyou said:

"I beg to state that this invitation is most cordially appreciated, but that my official duties here are such that it will be impossible for me to accept. I should like very much to attend the meeting and to deliver an address on the subject mentioned, in which I have

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the greatest interest." The "subject mentioned" pertained to the Department of Commerce and Labor and its relation to the promotion of agricultural prosperity of the Middle West.

Secretary Wilson will attend, if possible, but if not will send some authority from his proficient corps of scientific researchers to represent him and his Department at the board's meeting, which, according to all the signs, will be one of the best ever held.

After sailing over a goodly area of the "semi-arid section" in a row boat in 1902 endeavoring to keep engagements and knowledge of the 1903 floods, the eminent secretary at Washington may not come because of a desire to never again see the land described by him, by implication at least, as being in a rainless region.

#### FOR MORE EXPERIMENTING.

Many farmers' institutes are taking action in favor of State appropriations in aid of the work of the Kansas Experiment Station. The Burrton Graphic reports the adoption of the following at the institute held at Burrton October 31:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the work of the Kansas Experiment Station as being of great practical value to the farmers of the State and inasmuch as the station receives no support from the State and has insufficient funds for the carrying on of its work, be it further

Resolved, That we inform our representative to the State Legislature that we wish him to vote for an appropriation of \$25,000 for carrying on the work of the Experiment Station.

#### KANSAS FARMER'S NEW WALL ATLAS.

The KANSAS FARMER has arranged with the leading publishers of maps and atlases to prepare especially for us a New Wall Atlas, showing colored reference maps of Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, the United States,

and the world, with the census of 1900. The size of the New Wall Atlas is 22 by 28 inches, and it is decorated on the outer cover with a handsome design composed of the flags of all nations.

Tables showing products of the United States and the world, with their values, the growth of our country for the last three decades and a complete map of the greater United States are given. This is an excellent educational work and should be in every home. The retail price of this New Wall Atlas is \$1.

Every one of our old subscribers who will send us \$1 for two new trial subscriptions for one year will receive as a present a copy of this splendid Wall Atlas postpaid, free.

Any one not now a subscriber who will send us 50 cents at once will receive the KANSAS FARMER for five months and will be given a copy of our New Wall Atlas free and postpaid.

Some time we shall all learn better than to harbor, even for an instant, any suicidal thought or emotion. We shall no more dream of entertaining thoughts of fear, envy, or jealousy, or worrying, fretful, or anxious thoughts, than we would of entertaining thieves or murderers in our homes. The time will come when intelligent people will no more indulge in fits of anger, will no more indulge in uncharitable thoughts, feelings of hatred or ill-will, or gloomy, depressing, downward-tending thoughts, than they would take poison into the system.—O. S. Marden, in Success.

I will always risk a man if he is in the dark and knows it, but I haven't much use for a man who is groping around in the dark and doesn't know it.

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## Agricultural Matters.

REPLIES FROM THE AGRICULTURIST OF THE KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

### Alfalfa on Overripe Millet Land.

I have just harvested a field of millet which was overripe and much seed is left on the ground. I want to plow the ground soon and prepare for alfalfa in the spring. Will the millet-seed now on the ground come up in the spring and injure the crop of alfalfa? Wabaunsee County. A. T. S.

Unless unusual precaution is taken either to germinate the millet-seed this fall or turn it under so well and so deep that it will not germinate next spring there is likely to be such a growth of millet on the field next season as may interfere with the alfalfa. I would recommend that the ground be harrowed or disked lightly at once. This with the moist soil and abundant rain is likely to cause the germination of much of the millet-seed and the destruction of the young plants by freezing will follow. The ground should not be plowed until late in the fall, giving all the opportunity possible for the seed to germinate. If the ground is carefully plowed five or six inches deep and the surface turned well under so that the millet seed which remains will be buried several inches deep, there is not likely to be any considerable growth of millet next season.

If you are not successful in destroying the millet this fall, and considerable of it comes up next spring with the alfalfa, it will not necessarily destroy the alfalfa, provided the field is clipped with the mower occasionally to keep down the millet. Mr. C. G. Elling, one of our senior students in agriculture, recites an instance in which alfalfa was seeded after millet in this way, when the volunteer millet came up so as to make about one third of a stand, but by keeping the millet clipped off, no special injury was observed to the stand of alfalfa. A. M. TENEYOK.

### Wood Ashes as Fertilizer.

We have purchased a manure-spreader lately and can get about ten loads of wood ashes. Would it make a good fertilizer for top-dressing wheat, and what elements do ashes contain? Is sawdust good for top-dressing? Bourbon County. JOHN SESSLER.

An average sample of unleached wood ashes contains about 7 per cent of potash and 2 per cent of phosphoric acid, which at current retail prices of these plant foods makes average wood ashes worth about 45 cents per hundred pounds or \$9 per ton. Besides the actual fertilizing value, by reason of the potash and phosphoric acid contained in the ashes, there is some value to ashes simply from the power which potash has to make the nitrogen of the soil available for plants by its chemical action on the organic matter and humus in the soil. The potash in ashes exists in a readily soluble form, and is thus immediately available for plant food. Ashes also contain a little magnesia and a considerable amount of carbonate of lime, which is of some importance because of its effect in improving the texture of heavy soils. The farmer can better afford to pay eight or ten dollars a ton for good wood ashes than the usual rates for almost any potash fertilizer.

Leached ashes have rarely more than 1 per cent of potash and 1½ per cent of phosphoric acid, which will make them worth about three or four dollars per ton. Coal ashes are probably not worth 50 cents per ton as fertilizer, but on heavy soils they may often be applied with profit just for their loosening effect, and they are valuable as a top dressing or mulch in fruit gardens. Sifted coal ashes absorb liquids, fix volatile ammonia, prevent offensive odors, and are valuable as absorbents under hen-roosts or in stables. Wood ashes should not be placed under hen-roosts or in stables, because potash liberates ammonia and the quality of both the manure and the ashes as fertilizers is deteriorated.

On average soils, fruits and vegeta-

bles are benefited by liberal applications of wood ashes, and remarkable results have been obtained by the use of ashes on legume crops, especially clover and alfalfa. Ashes will not make so valuable a fertilizer for top dressing for wheat as when used with the crops mentioned. Corn, Kafir-corn, and cane will doubtless be more benefited than wheat by the use of ashes as a fertilizer. However, if the soil is lacking in the potash element, a dressing of wood ashes will benefit almost any crop. Most of the soils of Kansas are well supplied with potash. If there is any part of the State in which this element of plant food is apt to be lacking in the soil, it is the eastern part where the land is old and the plant foods have been exhausted to a great extent. In the Eastern and Middle States it is more usual to apply ashes in orchards, or on onion- or cabbage-fields.

Ashes are best applied in the spring, separately or in connection with phosphate fertilizers as a top dressing. For cultivated crops the ashes should be spread broadcast, after the land has been harrowed and made practically ready for the crop, and cultivated in by light harrowing. On onions, a light dressing is sometimes applied with good results when the plants are two or three weeks old, and I believe that no harm will come to the wheat by a light application of ashes this fall; or better, next spring after growth has started. There will be some waste to the soluble potash by surface draining or leaching, if the ashes are applied late in the fall or during the winter.

Ashes may be applied at the rate of fifty to one hundred bushels (one to two tons) to the acre. One ton of good wood ashes will contain about 140 pounds of potash and 40 pounds of phosphoric acid, which is more of each of these elements than any ordinary crop will take from the soil in a single season. If leached ashes are used, the quantity applied should be increased. I think it will be impossible to spread the ashes thin enough with the manure spreader. Spread in this way there is likely to be not only a loss of fertilizer because of the too abundant supply, but there is also likely to result injury to the growing crop by reason of the presence of too much alkali. Ashes may be applied by sowing broadcast by hand, provided the hand is protected, or it is possible by care to spread them thinly enough from a wagon with a shovel. If the ashes are fine and clean it is possible to spread them with a revolving broadcast seeder.

In wood ashes we have the most serviceable and often the very cheapest fertilizer for peat and muck lands. Such soils are rich in nitrogen and usually poor in phosphoric acid and potash. The nitrogen is also in an unavailable condition and by application of wood ashes, potash and phosphoric acid are not only supplied, but by chemical action of the potash on the peat, the nitrogen is brought into a condition available to the plant. I know of some farmers who collect the ashes of neighboring villages. They

usually furnish barrels into which residents prefer to put their ashes rather than throw them into the streets or door yards. I know of one instance in which a farmer, located two and one-half miles from town, collected ten tons of good wood ashes during the winter which cost less than \$5 per ton after the ashes were spread on the field.

Sawdust has no value as a fertilizer but it may have some value in the physical effect which results when it is applied to light, sandy soils. It tends to make such soils hold water better, and when applied on the surface acts as a mulch to retain the water in the soil below. Such a combination of ashes and sawdust might be made so that the mixture could be applied with the manure-spreader without getting on too heavy a dressing of ashes. A. M. TENEYOK.

### Small Grains in Osage County.

Can wheat, oats and barley be raised in this part of Osage County with any degree of success, and if so, what varieties of grains above-named would you recommend and how would you prepare the soil for them? Osage County. CLARK HOOVER.

Your question as to whether wheat, oats and barley can be grown about Barclay in Osage County, may doubtless be better and more truly answered by the farmers of that district. Corn, I believe, is your main crop and is doubtless the crop best adapted to the soil and climate of Osage County. Grasses and alfalfa are valuable crops, and should be grown to a greater extent than at present. In some parts of Osage County, I have observed that the soil is lacking in humus and it is necessary to grow grasses and alfalfa in order to build up the humus and increase the supply of nitrogen in the soil. If you practice a rotation of grasses and alfalfa with corn, it is likely that some of the small grain crops may also be grown in rotation with the other crops successfully, especially oats and barley. A good strain of Red Texas oats ought to succeed well in your locality; this and common six-rowed barley or the Mansury variety are among the best varieties which I can name for general growing. Oats and barley should preferably be sown early in the spring, on fall-plowed land or on corn ground which is thoroughly prepared by disking. It is necessary to grow early varieties of these grains and to plant early so that growth and maturity may take place during the cooler part of the season. Osage County grows very little wheat. Either the soil or climate is not adapted to the production of this crop, but I know of no reason why oats and barley may not be successfully grown as a rotation crop with corn and other crops. A. M. TENEYOK.

### Have You a Specialty?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This station is often called upon to furnish addresses of farmers who are making a specialty of some particular crop, or crops. I will consider it a favor, and it may also be of interest of read-

ers of the KANSAS FARMER who may be engaged in growing special crops, such as alfalfa for seed, millet, cane, Kafir-corn, broom-corn, sunflowers or cereal grains for seed purposes, etc., if such would furnish me their addresses. A. M. TENEYOK.

### How to Increase the Supply of Humus.

W. W. STANFIELD, NEOSHO COUNTY—PRIZE CONTEST PAPER.

Of late years much has been written of the mad scramble for wealth and of the effect it must inevitably have on posterity. When we consider that the soil which 25 years ago readily produced from 75 to 100 bushels of corn or from 30 to 50 bushels of wheat per acre will to-day yield but meager returns of either, from the farmer's standpoint outward appearances are indeed alarming; and, since the farm is the ultimate source of the world's food-supply, that this alarm should be universal need scarcely be surprising. Yet in some respects it is needless.

Much of the unproductive, unprofitable soil of Kansas and other Western States has resulted from the practice of continuous grain-cropping without any return of plant-food. Thanks to the wisdom of Providence, the damage already done, though great, is not irreparable. While the supply of readily available plant-food has in many cases been practically exhausted, there yet remains in that same soil sufficient plant-food for profitable crops for years, to come.

The chief constituent of such soil, originally present in abundance, but now lacking, and one that scientific experiments have proven to be necessary to soil fertility, is humus.

According to the best authority, native soil contains an average of 5 per cent of humus, while in soil long cultivated there is usually less than 3 per cent. The presence or absence of humus in the soil is readily apparent to almost everyone. Soil that is rich in humus will absorb and retain more moisture than one deficient in humus. This feature alone is of immense importance to western farmers.

Whether humus is or is not in itself a plant-food, its importance is becoming generally recognized, and the present problem is to devise some practicable means whereby the supply may be increased. Since humus is decaying vegetable matter the same conditions that prevent its formation also promote its complete decay, therefore the supply of vegetable matter must be constant in order always to insure the presence of humus.

The simplest method of increasing the amount of humus and one that is always practicable may be stated in the rule: "Never burn any vegetable refuse unless unavoidable." It is a general practice among farmers to burn any and all "trash," such as straw, corn-stalks, grass, weeds, etc., that may be in the fields at plowing or seeding time. This practice will cease as soon as the value of such material is recognized.

By plowing under this refuse and allowing it to undergo the natural process of decay we get the benefit of all the plant-food that had entered into its

composition, and return it to the soil in a form easily available for the use of succeeding crops. From personal experience and observation I am able to state that the persistent application of this simple method of adding humus will materially increase the productivity of the soil.

In addition to conserving what is usually wasted, the practice of growing such plants as will furnish a large amount of vegetable matter and turning them under green has been found of value. Where green-manuring is practiced the leguminous plants, clover, alfalfa, soy beans, cow-peas, etc., should be given the preference. They usually make a rank growth, are deep-feeders, absorb nitrogen directly from the air, break down readily, and give to the succeeding crop in an acceptable form the materials of which they are composed.

Not only leguminous plants, but others, such as corn, sorghum, buckwheat, rye, oats, etc., may be used to great advantage. These may be sown as catch or cover crops and thus serve a two-fold purpose. When and where to practice green-manuring must be determined to a great extent by the character of the soil. In this particular, as in many others, the individual farmer must decide for himself.

Another source of supply for humus is mixed manures, the excrement of animals mixed with bedding and the refuse of their food. Where general farming is followed, this provides a large and valuable supply of material easily convertible into humus. Manures may be wasted by applying them too liberally. Light and frequent applications are better than infrequent, liberal ones. The character of the soil should determine the kind of manure to be applied to it. Too much stress can not be laid upon the importance of utilizing all available manures.

The foregoing methods of increasing the supply of humus are of general application and have been found valuable. Each method cited might be enlarged upon indefinitely and still more could be said. Special methods must be of limited application and have not been discussed.

In conclusion, let it be remembered that the practice of returning to the soil in one form or another all of the material that entered into the composition of the plant removed, will not only insure a plentiful supply of humus and permit the production of bountiful crops, but will in time materially enrich the soil and render it capable of supporting an unlimited number of people.

#### Alfalfa as a First Crop After Sod.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—While at my ranch at Medicine Lodge in September, 1902, I had my tenant plow about six acres of stiff sod on first bottom land, with the view as an experiment, to seed it to alfalfa as soon as the ground could be prepared. The sod was plowed seven inches deep, with a sulky riding plow, especially fitted for breaking sod. Immediately after plowing it was gone over with a heavy roller, then twice with a common harrow, and after that with disk harrow, lapping half, and again with a common harrow. With all this pulverizing we could not get it in the condition we thought necessary to seed it so late in the fall, and it was left over until the spring.

In May last the ground was very wet, but towards the last of the month the disk harrow was put on it, again lapping half, and a common harrow went over it both ways, and alfalfa seed spread over it with a broadcast sower, and harrowed after that. As a result, when I was there in August there was a good stand and although there had not been a half inch of rain on it from the time the seed was sown, up to October, yet a recent letter received from my agent says the new alfalfa is doing splendidly.

A field of ten acres of alfalfa seeded in October, 1891, has been mowed four times this season, dry as it has been. The second and third crops were cut while I was out there, and I sold my half of the third crop for \$20 and there was no rain upon it while it was grow-

ing. I received also about \$50 for my half of the first two cuttings. In May, I had broken twenty-five acres of land adjoining the alfalfa with the intention of seeding it to alfalfa this fall, but my agent wanted it put in sowed sorghum and that was done. I sold my third of the sorghum for \$20. It made a good growth dry as the season has been. It is my intention to put the twenty-five acres of new breaking into alfalfa in May next if the season is right for it.

A few words about marketing wheat. I had on my ranch this year nearly 4,000 bushels of wheat. It was thrashed and carried to market while I was there. I went with the first load to see it tested and weighed. The buyers have erected a new and first-class grain elevator near the depot, which will prove of great convenience to the farmers. After the load was weighed it was driven into the elevator, and tested before it was dumped. The buyer put the testing-can into the wheat, and crowded the bottom of it down into the wheat, and filled it by dipping the wheat into the can, with his hands. Of course the wheat went into the can loose with all the air possible in it. It was then leveled off and weighed. It tested 57. After the can was emptied I said to the weigher, "Please let me take your can and test this wheat." This he willingly did. I took it and pushed the top of the can right down into the load of wheat, and turned it up more than full. He leveled it off and it tested 62, which showed a difference of five pounds to the bushel in my favor. They were paying 59 cents a bushel for wheat that tested 60 and only 57 cents for wheat that tested 57. I tested several loads after that, some of which showed 62 and 63 and none less than 61. The buyers were compelled or instructed to test the wheat on their plan. My crop averaged about 59 by their test so that I got 58 cents for my wheat. Now I do not think it is fair to the farmers, to sell their wheat in that way. In taking a load from the machine to the market, in open box wagons, it is shaken down very solid, and it is sold according to weight in the wagon while the price is fixed by the test weight. According to the latest crop report, Kansas raised over 90,000,000 bushels of wheat. If it is sold at loss of two cents a bushel, on a false test weight, they suffer a loss of \$1,800,000 on the crop. There ought to be some legislation down at Topeka next winter to adjust this matter.

New York. DR. E. P. MILLER.

#### Kafir-corn or Cane Seed.

Is cane seed as good feed for stock as Kafir-corn? Does cane usually yield as much seed to the acre as Kafir? If so, I would rather raise it, as the stock eat the fodder so much better than they do the Kafir fodder. Harper County. W. B. TROLLOPE.

The average yield of Kafir-corn for the past eleven years has been forty-six bushels per acre. No definite statistics have been compiled as to the yield of cane-seed per acre. It yields approximately thirty-three bushels to the acre in the central and eastern part of the State. The feeding value of cane-seed is worth about ninety per cent of that of Kafir-corn. However neither sorghum seed nor Kafir-corn is properly fed alone, but should be balanced with some other feeds. Cane-seed is also considered to be less palatable than Kafir-corn and should be ground before feeding. O. ERF.

#### Coming Events.

Will secretaries, or those having the management of coming events, oblige the Kansas Farmer by sending dates?  
National Grange, Rochester, N. Y., November 11-19, 1902, Secretary, C. M. Freeman, 514 F Street, Washington, D. C.  
International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, November 28-December 5, W. E. Skinner, General Manager.  
American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, next annual meeting will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Monday, November 30, 1902, 7:30 p. m. S. T. Thompson, secretary, Tacoma Bldg., Chicago.  
Mission Center Farmers' Institute, Shawnee County, December 1-2, 1902; Emma W. Wallace, Secretary, Station B, Topeka.  
Kansas State Grange, Arkansas City, December 8, 9, Geo. Black, Olathe, Secretary.  
Missouri State Dairy Association, Clinton, Mo., December 8-10, E. C. Eckles, Columbia, Secretary.  
Missouri State Horticultural Society,



Miss Alice M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering may be quickly and permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never before given my endorsement for any medicine, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain and could find no relief, but one day when visiting a friend I run across Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,—she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change. I use it occasionally now when I am exceptionally tired or worn out."—Miss ALICE M. SMITH, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman Executive Committee Minneapolis Study Club.

Beauty and strength in women vanish early in life because of monthly pain or some menstrual irregularity. Many suffer silently and see their best gifts fade away. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helps women preserve roundness of form and freshness of face because it makes their entire female organism healthy. It carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safeguard of woman's health. The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women published in this paper constantly.

Mrs. C. Kleinschrodt, Morrison, Ill., says:—



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered ever since I was thirteen years of age with my menses. They were irregular and very painful. I doctored a great deal but received no benefit. "A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and after taking a few bottles of it, I found great relief.

"Menstruation is now regular and without pain. I am enjoying better health than I have for sometime."

How is it possible for us to make it plainer that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will positively help all sick women? All women are constituted alike, rich and poor, high and low,—all suffer from the same organic troubles. Surely, no one can wish to remain weak and sickly, discouraged with life and without hope for the future, when proof is so unmistakable that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure monthly suffering—all womb and ovarian troubles, and all the ills peculiar to women.

**\$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Columbus, Mo., December 8-10, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Secretary.  
Fourteenth annual meeting Kansas Improved Stock-breeders' Association, Topeka, January 11-13; H. A. Heath, Secretary.

National Live-stock Association, Portland, Ore., January 11-14, 1904. Chas. Martin, Denver, Colo., secretary.

Thirty-third Annual Meeting State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, January 13-15; F. D. Coburn, Secretary.

Kansas Mid-winter Exposition, Topeka, January 19-31, 1904.

In view of the approaching holidays we call attention to the large advertisement of diamonds and watches on easy payment, advertised by Loftis Bros. & Co., of Chicago. This is one of the oldest established houses for first-class diamonds, watches and jewelry throughout the United States. The writer recently visited

their establishment and does not hesitate to recommend it to intending purchasers. Write them at once and ask them for catalogue, not falling, of course, to mention the Kansas Farmer. You can make very desirable purchases which will be mailed to you as safely as though you were present in person at their big establishment, because everything is as represented in the catalogue.

We call attention to a new advertiser, R. H. Baker Company, Topeka, Kans., who have a large mail-order trade in optical goods. Look up their advertisement and write for free examination sheet and illustrated catalogue. This house has been doing business for many years in Topeka and any of our readers who may need any supplies in this line may rest assured of careful attention being given to all orders sent them.

**Horticulture.**

**An Experimental Vineyard.**

BY W. E. BLACKBURN, EDITOR OF THE ANTHONY (HARPER COUNTY) REPUBLICAN.

A careful study of the short list of farm products of Harper County in 1893 led the writer to a systematic attempt along various lines, to improve and diversify the products of the farm, that in the end, no matter what the season, the farmer need not face the hardships that were an all too common experience with the first settlers.

An experimental garden was planted, that comprehended many varieties of staple crops, and a great many crops not staple, nor indeed very likely to be. Some of the results were so promising that the experiment was reported fully in this paper and to the Agricultural College at Manhattan.

Next was taken up the question of irrigation, and its possibilities, with the probabilities of its use in Harper County, together with the storage and economical distribution of surface waters. The results of much research and experiment was given in a series of articles in this paper.

The neglected utilities of farm life were the next point of attack; and in particular the possibilities of poultry, that was but tolerated on many farms, were set forth—not theoretically, but from a series of practical experiments conducted by the writer, and a careful comparison of breeds and results, all of which was given at length in this paper. The net result has been the vast increase in the poultry interests of the county, and the addition of thousands of dollars in net profits to the farmers' income. And the possibilities are not nearly realized.

The insect-destroying capacity of the fowls led to the belief that with large poultry interests there would be greater success in fruit-growing, and two experimental orchards were set out, more particularly with a view to increasing our list of pitted fruits, and producing crops that could sell in markets against the California fruits. That is a matter that requires time. The orchards were set in 1897 and 1898, and it is hoped some satisfactory data may be had next year.

The time required to bring an orchard into bearing, contrasted with the early productiveness of a few vines set when the trees were planted, led to a more extended study and experiment with that neglected fruit, the grape. Two-year roots, trained to grow into a single stem, will fruit the second spring from planting, and grow a heavy crop the third.

The vine has been cultivated by man since the beginning, and is the most nutritious as well as productive of fruits, being equally pleasing to the eye and taste. With our soil of probable volcanic origin, our pure water, constant breezes, and perpetual sunshine of summer, this should be the home of the finest vineyards in the West. Our altitude gives almost perfect immunity from destructive frosts, and from the fungus troubles incident to heavy dews and fogs.

It was believed that the conditions here very closely approached those of some of the famous grape regions of Italy, and that limitless possibilities in the way of grape-growing for shipment to market and for wine-making were at the command of owners of Harper County soil.

The results from the vines already planted were discouraging. Hardly a farmer reported satisfactory results from vines, and the crop was generally destroyed or badly damaged by birds. Ninety-five vines out of a hundred planted were Concord; almost the same proportion now obtains, as was shown us recently in a tree-agent's order-book.

The Concord formed the larger part of our first few vines; it is a native of the cool, damp climate of the lakes and New England, and at home yields abundantly of a good standard fruit. Here, it ripens poorly and unevenly, and when fully colored contains so much acid it makes the tongue sore to eat it. In New York, when fully ripened, a thin, light wine can be made

of the Concord grape, but in this section it does not develop enough sugar, and the addition of sugar is necessary to develop alcohol enough for keeping. The result is a heady wine of little value, harsh from the excess of tartaric acid, and lacking in flavor and bouquet. In brief, the Concord grape, that every one plants, is of no practical value save to use green for making jelly, and it is not an uncommon experience for the jelly to develop tartaric acid crystals that make it worthless.

In setting our first experimental

blood of the fine wine grapes of Europe as to be successful in a very limited area.

The fruiting of the vines for several years is necessary for data from which to draw approximately exact conclusions; some sorts lack permanent worth under adverse conditions, although yielding one or two abundant crops. Others yield larger and better crops as the vines mature. The first vines were trained to the usual three wires, or tied to stakes. The second planting was run up into the air five



Shows One-third of the Fruit on a Two-year-old Niagara Vine.

vineyard, no Concord were planted, for the reasons given, and for the further reason that its roots grew near the surface of the ground, thus giving but little ability to withstand our long, dry summer. In the first planting, sixty-two varieties were set, many never fruiting from various causes. In the second grape yard, some thirty sorts were planted, including those which proved most satisfactory in the first vineyard.

The second vineyard was planted in the spring of 1901; last year a few vines set fruit; this year a considerable number bore fairly good crops. The vines were root-pruned at the time they were set out with long, sloping cuts on the under side of each root, dipped in thin mud, and set firmly in holes ten inches square and fourteen deep. Half of them were set in buffalo-grass sod that had never been broken; the others were set in old worked ground that had been a garden. The first rain after planting, the sod was cut up two inches deep with a sharp hoe, and the vines have been hoed after each rain in spring and summer, since. This is the Campbell system of soil culture, and the results have been most satisfactory. The vines had no water when set or since, save rainfall, and the magnificent growth and luxuriant foliage approaches the best results from irrigation.

It was expected that there would be disappointments, and there were many, but the net results bear out our



Munson Canopy Trellis, Covered by Two-year-old Vines with the Branches Reaching Down to the Ground on Each Side.

estimate of the adaptability of this section to grape-growing, and that the similarity of our conditions to those of the grape-growing regions of Europe is in part demonstrated by the growth and fruiting of some of the choicest grapes grown in this country, possessing so large an amount of the

feet before branching, and then spread out flat on what is known as the Munson Canopy system. It is the best for cultivation, as the whole yard may be kept clean; best for fruit as it hangs clear, preserves its bloom, and is not injured by swinging vines; but for quality of the fruit, as the foliage, which develops the fruit, is spread out to the sun and air all day long, something not possible under the old style. The cost is slightly greater than the vertical three-wire system, but it is worth it.

From a grape-yard seventy-five by eighty-five feet, with less than half of the vines fruiting, a family of six had an abundant supply of grapes from the first week in August to the middle of September, usually having from three to five and even seven sorts ripe at a time—and this from vines set in March, 1901. The crop was estimated at six hundred pounds, and worth, at 5 cents a pound, \$30; some of the varieties would bring double that price.

The following list of sorts fruiting, with the amount and quality of their product, is given for the information of those interested. It is not intended to mean that this list comprehends all the varieties that will do well here; there are eighteen hundred sorts of grapes, and every day the list grows. It is hoped that the publication of this may bring out the experience of other viticulturalists in this section. The list is made in alphabetical order, giving the time of ripening:

Beacon: Black, medium-sized; ripe August 20, a week earlier than Concord. Compact bunch, fine bloom, ripens evenly, same sized bunch and berry as Concord; meatier, sweeter, less acid; equal to best New York ConCORDS. It should be planted by all who like the Concord flavor. Fine for table or the market.

Beauty: Red, small bunch, medium oval berry. Very fine when fully ripe, August 25. Fruit scalds in sun. Suitable for table.

Black Eagle: Large, black berry; thin bloom, very fine flavored and with but little acid. One of the finest table sorts grown, and is a descendant from one of the best European grapes, Black Hamburg. Imperfect bloom makes loose, straggling bunches, whose unattractive appearance gives no indication of their high quality. Should be planted among other vines blooming at the same time. Ripe August 20.

Catawba: Large, dark-red berry. One of the standards of excellence;

**MACBETH,**  
on a lamp-  
chimney,  
stays there.

My Index tells what chimney fits your lamp. If you use that chimney, you get perhaps twice as much light, and save a dollar or two a year of chimney-money, I send it free; am glad to.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

**DON'T GET WET!** TOWER'S FISH BRAND  
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE **SLICKER**  
MADE FAMOUS BY A REPUTATION EXTENDING OVER MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.  
TOWER'S garments and hats are made of the best materials in black or yellow for all kinds of wet work.  
SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED IF YOU STICK TO THE SIGN OF THE FISH.  
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.  
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**Weber Gasoline Engines**  
generate most power at least expense and in form best adapted to small or large purposes. Every-thing from the 3/4 horse Jr. to 300 h. p. Engines. All money earned, built to last, absolute in safety. No skilled engineer or license required. Any intelligent person can operate. Preferable to steam for many reasons. Catalog shows why. Write for it.  
WEBER GAS & GASOLINE ENGINE CO.,  
Box 251 Kansas City, Mo.

**BOWSHER**  
(Sold with or without elevator.)  
Crush ear corn (with or without shucks) and grind all kinds of small grain, and head kaffir. Use Central Shaft Grinders. Different from all others.  
**LIGHTEST RUNNING.**  
Handy to Operate. 7 Sizes—2 to 25 h. p. One size for wind-wheel use.  
Also make Sweep Grinders; Geared and Plain.  
C. M. P. Bowsheer Co.,  
South Bend, Ind.

**Be Wise**  
Have a scale of your own. Protect yourself on weight on grain and live stock with **Rollant 5-Ton Scale**  
Guaranteed Five Years \$2975  
Sold on 30 Days' Trial  
Ball bearing, Inter-changeable parts, full compound beam, no loose weights  
O. L. Chase Mercantile Co. 1435 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

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or other real estate, no matter where it is or what is worth. Send description, state price, and learn my wonderfully successful plan. W. M. OSTRANDER  
275 North American Building, Philadelphia.



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to improve the quality, practicability and utility of Page Fence, and we believe we succeed.  
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

**STARK TREES** Best by Test—75 Years  
LARGEST NURSERY.  
FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH  
WANT MORE SALESMEN  
STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Huntsville, Ala.; Etc.

fine for table and for wine. Fair crop. Ripe September 25.

Clinton: Small, black berry; fine, winey flavor when fully ripe. Productive, and, if sacked to save from birds until fully ripe, of the best quality for table or wine; ripe August 25.

Delaware: Small, red berry and small, compact bunch; fine bloom. Quality—the very best, has a large amount of European blood, and is without an exception the best and most satisfactory grape in the experience of the writer. Ripe August 10. Best for table, market, and for wine; very productive.

Elvira: Medium, pale-green berry; sweet and fine flavored, good table sort; ripe August 15. Too thin skinned for market.

Faher Szagos: Medium, white, solid meated. Hungarian wine grape from Europe. Productive, and of the best quality. Needs winter protection and probably can not withstand our phylloxera. Ripe August 25.

Faith: Good, light crop, ripe August 8.

Green Mountain: Small, green, small bunch; fine quality and very early, ripe about August 5. Light crop. Probably will yield satisfactorily as vine gets older.

Moore's Diamond: Medium, greenish white, very brisk, sprightly, and refreshing. Light crop. First grape ripe, fit for table August 3; good for table or market.

Moyer: Small, red, good-sized bunch, fairly productive. Fine quality, sweet, and rich. Good for table or wine. Uneven sized berries unfit it for market.

Muench: Medium, purple, with fine bloom. Fine flavored, good for table or wine; large bunches; ripe September 15.

Norton's Virginia: Small, black, compact bunch with fine bloom. Makes fine wine and is very pleasant eating when fully ripe, about September 15.

Noah: Medium, greenish yellow, sweet, but lacking distinctiveness; good crop; ripe August 25.

Niagara: Large, greenish with fine white bloom. Very fair flavor, juicy and refreshing. Enormously productive (see illustration), and one of the most satisfactory sorts to plant for table or market. Ripe August 20.

Xinta: Large, black, no bloom, sweet and vinous; very fine when fully ripe. Imperfect flowering, must have other vines flowering at same time near by. Loose bunch, good for table or wine; ripe August 20.

#### Orcharding.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In setting an orchard, my experience has proven that it is best to head the trees low, that is, let the limbs start near the ground. It is best for several reasons. It prevents sun-scald of the body by shading the south and southwest sides of the trunk of the tree in spring, summer, and winter, and by making a healthy body, will entirely eradicate the flat-headed borer, one of the worst pests in an orchard which has not been properly set.

I discovered while working in my father's orchard in 1876, that trees headed low were healthy in body and free from flat-headed borers, while those headed high were injured by the sun, and were invariably attacked by this pest. Many articles have been written about how best to fight this enemy. For more than twenty years, we have not had this insect to contend with in any of our orchards, amounting to over 2,000 acres. Low-headed trees entirely eradicated them. In order to get a low-headed tree, we formerly had to raise our own nursery stock, but nurserymen now will provide a low-headed tree, if you ask for it, and I would not plant any other.

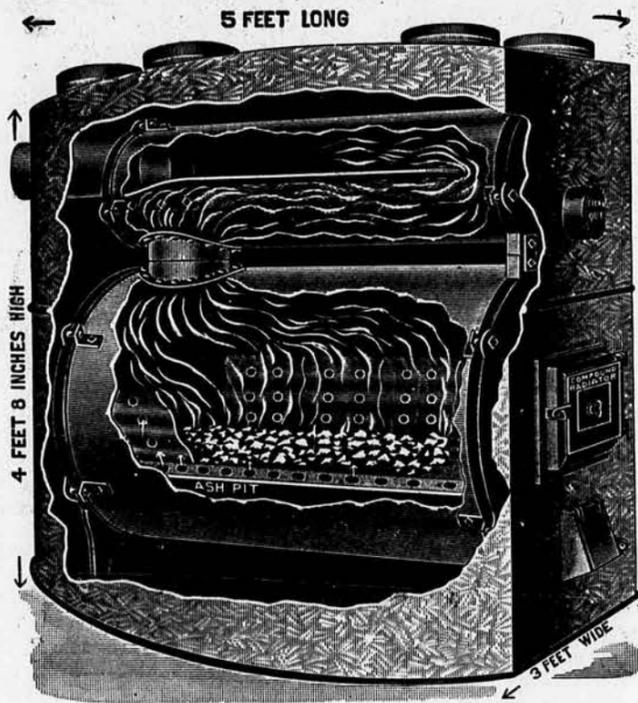
To make a low head does not require a forked head. Trim to make a center. A forked tree will sooner or later split or fall in a wind storm, or when loaded with fruit. You can prevent forks, and make a head with a center when they are small and thus let the trees start properly. Another advantage in low-heads is that it prevents wind storms from topping or uprooting them so easily. It also pre-

serves part of the crop from storms, as the limbs near the ground will be loaded with fruit while the storm takes the top fruit nearly all off. Do not be afraid that the fruit will not color properly. I have gathered more than a barrel of fine apples from the lower limb of a single tree which rested on the ground. A low-headed tree also saves one-half the expense in picking, as most of the fruit can be gathered while standing on the ground. Another point to be observed in setting trees, is with reference to the direction of the prevailing winds; to illustrate: Here in the Ozark our prevailing wind is from the southwest, and the hot sun on the orchard in spring, summer, and winter is in that direction. Therefore, to properly set trees, they should be leaned to the southwest about 20° or more in setting them, and the tree before it reaches the age of bearing will be perpendicular, if not leaning to the northeast. A tree planted perpendicularly at the time it is set will lean to the northeast before it is bearing and thus be injured by sun-scald as

sound, practical comment. But when some one bobs up, who is a "close observer" of the lives and "dietary" of birds, lauding the English sparrow as a public benefactor, and closing with a "long live Cock Sparrow," I feel that it is a duty of each one of us who is forced to endure the ravages, dirt, destruction, vandalism, robbery, of these uncouth, pugnacious, despised parasites, to raise our voice and proclaim our displeasure toward them (the sparrows).

I am not sure who introduced them into this country, but have been informed it was a very great, good man, an ex-president of the United States, and whether or not he imported them, he said at Chicago, "Those birds are abominable!"

There is no doubt they do devour some insects, and as little doubt that they drive away the bluebird, the house or black martin, the barn-swallow, wren, and many other birds whose diet is wholly insects during their season, and they migrate to prolong that. I have seen enough loss in grapes



COMPOUND HORIZONTAL RADIATOR FURNACE.

Manufactured and Sold by the Iowa Grinder and Steamer Works, Waterloo, Iowa.

This furnace is especially adapted to burning soft coal, wood, and also hard coal or coke. It has very large Radiating Surface, and is also made so that it is impossible for it to choke up with soot. The radiating surface can always be kept perfectly clear, so that it will radiate all the heat, which is a great saving of fuel. The heat must travel twice the length of the furnace before reaching the smoke pipe. It is made of heavy boiler steel.

The fire box is lined with heavy cast iron corrugated fire bricks one foot high, and these are perforated, allowing a small draft of air, which passes up through a series of perforations in the bottom around the gratings and behind the fire bricks to pass out into the fire, causing perfect combustion and burning up the gas and a large part of the smoke, which is a great economy in fuel. See advertisement in this issue and write for catalogue.

above stated. It is, therefore, important in properly setting a tree to observe this precaution.

In a previous article I stated that a tree should be set in the orchard not deeper than it stood in the nursery. There are several reasons why this is best; it will not only prevent the "root rot" and other diseases, but also the aphids. A tree set near the surface will not be so easily killed by the round-headed or root-borer; for when the tree is set deep in the earth it is easily girdled and killed by this insect, but if the roots start at the surface, this borer will usually follow and kill but one root, and the tree will throw out new rootlets, and the orchard will not die so readily from this pest.

A tree set properly with its roots near the surface will seldom have aphids. It is best in setting your trees to take about ten or fifteen pounds of tobacco dust and place it in a large candy pail, or tub, full of water and let it soak for a few hours, and just before setting the young trees dip the roots in this solution; it is a preventive of aphids. S. A. HASELTINE. Green County, Missouri.

#### The English Sparrow.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There has been much comment of late on birds in the agricultural journals, and many other publications, much of it good,

punctured by sparrows in one week to silence any of those admirers of his majesty, if the loss had fallen upon them. An entire vineyard of thousands of pounds, utterly destroyed in a few hours. When Mr. Sparrow wants the juice of the grape, he does not consume the grape, but pecks a hole and takes a sip from several at one sitting.

Our Government is doing a deal of good in protecting our birds that are worthy, but I feel confident 90 per cent of the progressive business or thinking population of the country are tired of being compelled to associate with the sparrow, and would freely grant them a ninety-nine years leave of absence. Show me a beautiful sparrow on a woman's hat. S. H. TALLY. Graham County.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that can not be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. (SEAL.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Sold by Druggists, 75c Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It looks as if a man's back is the center of strength when he is straining to lift or haul a heavy weight. But the center of strength is not the back, but the stomach. There's no strength in the back of a giant if he's starving. All strength is made from food, and food can only be converted into strength when it is perfectly digested and assimilated. When the stomach is diseased, the nutrition of food is lost and physical weakness follows. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It makes men strong and muscular, by enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food eaten.

"I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia," writes R. E. Secord, Esq., of 13 Eastern Av., Toronto, Ontario. "I tried a number of remedies without success. I was so far gone that I could not bear any solid food on my stomach; felt melancholy and depressed. Could not sleep nor work. A friend recommended your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have taken three bottles and it has accomplished a permanent cure."

The Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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ALFALFA FOR SEED FALL SOWING. New Crop; thoroughly re-cleaned, evenly graded, no chaff nor waste to pay for.

BUY IT WHERE IT GROWS nearest perfection and save money. Write for prices. GEO. H. MACK & CO., Garden City, Kansas.

#### LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

In Barton County, Kans., raised the Banner wheat county of the State; raised this year over 5,000,000 bushels. You can buy a first-class wheat farm from \$20 to \$40 per acre, with good improvements, three to ten miles from county seat. Barton is one of the very best counties in the State; good schools, churches, fine soil and healthy climate. I will take great pleasure in giving you all information you may ask for, having lived in the county 29 years. I also have for sale a number of choice farms in Pawnee County at such prices that one good crop will pay for the land. The Pawnee Valley in Pawnee County is one of the richest valleys of land on the map. I can sell you the best from \$10 to \$17.50 per acre. I have sold more land in the past two years than all other agents in Central Kansas. For further information call on or address

JOE S. EWALT, Great Bend, Kans.

FARMS in CALIFORNIA 22,000 acres irrigated lands in Fresno county, California.

Raisin and Fruit Center of the World Dairying and Stock Raising. For sale in tracts to suit on easy terms. For particulars and terms address S. N. GRIFFITH, Resident Agent, Fresno, Cal., or 99 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

#### THRIFTY FARMERS

are invited to settle in the State of Maryland, where they will find a delightful and healthy climate, first-class markets for their products and plenty of land at reasonable prices. Maps and descriptive pamphlets will be sent free upon application to H. BADENHOOP, Sec'y State Board of Immigration, Baltimore, Md.

Thousands of Miles of Advance Fence are made and sold every year direct to the farmer at the same price the dealer pays for fence, and we allow the farmer 30 days free trial to be sure it suits in every way. You take no chances. If the fence doesn't suit send it back. Free fence books tell whole story. ADVANCE FENCE CO., 87 F Street Peoria, Ill.

Read our Blocks of Two offer, page 1.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

November 17 and 18, 1903—Armour-Funkhouser, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.  
 November 18, 1903—A. G. Lamb, Eldorado, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
 November 19, 1903—J. F. True & Son, Blackwell, Okla., Shorthorns.  
 November 21, 1903—Henry W. Kuper and W. D. Elmore, Humboldt, Nebr., Shorthorns.  
 November 27, 1903—Scotch topped Shorthorns, A. B. & F. A. Heath, Republican City, Neb.  
 December 2, 1903—Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo., Poland-Chinas.  
 December 2, 1903—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, at International Exposition, Chicago.  
 December 3, 1903—100 head of Herefords, at Chicago, Ill. C. R. Thomas, Secretary.  
 December 4, 1903—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. W. C. McGavock, Mt. Pulaski, Ill., manager.  
 December 9, 1903—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas at McPherson, Kans. M. O. Klimer, M'gr.  
 December 10-11, 1903—Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine, Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kans., C. A. Stannard, owner.  
 December 11, 1903—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-Chinas.  
 December 15, 1903—Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
 December 16, 1903—Pure-bred Shropshire sheep, E. S. Kirkpatrick, Wellsville, Kans.  
 December 18, 1903—Plainville Breeders' Association combination sale of cattle and swine, Plainville, Kans.  
 February 1, 1904—Poland-Chinas, Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kans.  
 February 2 to 5, 1904—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords, and Poland-Chinas, at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., Manager.  
 February 2, 1904—Duroc-Jersey swine at Humboldt, Neb. Wm. Brandow, Manager.  
 February 2 and 3, 1904—Benton Gabbert and others, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.  
 February 3, 1904—Jno. O. Hunt, Maryville, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.  
 February 4, 1904—C. E. Pratt, Frankfort, Kans., Duroc-Jersey sows.  
 February 5, 1904—J. B. Davis Fairview Kans. Duroc-Jersey sows.  
 February 17, 1904—Combination sale of Angus cattle at Kansas City, Berry Lucas, Manager, Hamilton, Mo.  
 February 23, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, A. F. Johnson, Osceola, Neb.  
 February 24, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, E. J. Brown Osceola, Neb.  
 February 25, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, Nels. Holm, Osceola, Neb.  
 February 26, 1904—Duroc-Jerseys, C. G. Johnson, Osceola, Neb.  
 March 1, 1904—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton Mo., Jacks, saddle and roadster horses.  
 March 8, 1904—F. M. Gifford, Manhattan, Kans., Shorthorns.  
 April 7, 1904—Central Missouri Hereford Breeders' Association Sale, Macon, Mo., S. L. Brock, Secretary

### The Quarantine Rules, National and State.

#### THE GOVERNMENT ORDER.

It is hereby ordered, that section 3 of B. A. I. Order No. 107, dated March 13, 1903, providing for the movement of cattle from the quarantine district described by said order and amendments thereto, be amended as follows:

From November 1, 1903, to January 31, 1904, inclusive, cattle from said district may be moved for purposes other than immediate slaughter to the non-infected area within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and California, and to the States of Missouri and Kansas, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, as may be provided for in the regulations of these States and Territories, and after inspection and upon written permission by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or a duly authorized inspector of the State or Territory to which the cattle are destined. From November 1 to December 31, 1903, inclusive, cattle from said district may be moved to the non-infected area in the Territory of Oklahoma after inspection and upon written permission by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. In the absence of such inspection and permission all movement of cattle from the quarantined district to points outside of such district in the above-named States and Territories is prohibited, except as provided for immediate slaughter.

All cattle from the quarantined district destined to points outside of the States and Territories above named may be shipped without inspection between November 1, 1903, and January 31, 1904, inclusive, and without restrictions other than may be enforced by local regulations at point of destination.

The reshipment to any part of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and California, and the Territory of Oklahoma, outside of the quarantined district, or to any part of the States of Missouri and Kansas and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, of any cattle which may have been moved under this order, except by permission of the proper authorities of the State or Territory to which destined, is hereby prohibited.

And it is further ordered that all stock pens which may have been reserved for the use of cattle from the quarantined district prior to November 1, next, shall not be used for re-

ceiving or storing of cattle from the quarantined districts, which have been inspected and passed, nor for cattle originating outside of the quarantine district, except when such cattle are intended for immediate slaughter.

J. H. BRIGHAM, Acting Secy.

#### THE KANSAS ORDER.

Section 1. Notice is hereby given that on and after November 1, 1903, and until January 31, 1904, cattle shipped from south of the federal quarantine line will be admitted into Kansas after first having been carefully inspected and found free from Texas fever infection (*Boophilus bovis*) by an inspector duly appointed by this commission, or by the Bureau of Animal Industry. The following places of entry have been named for the above-described cattle, to-wit: Kiowa, Caldwell, Anthony, Arkansas City, Elgin, Caney, Coffeyville, Chetopa, Edna, and Baxter Springs, Kans. Parties wishing to avail themselves of the above inspection will notify D. R. Streeter, Kiowa; A. M. Colson, Caldwell; Jonathan McFall, Arkansas City; W. R. Rowell, Anthony; David Robison, Caney and Elgin; Wm. Greenwell, Coffeyville, Edna, and Chetopa; and

sanitary commission establishing and governing quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000."

#### The Foremost of all Shows.

All the news from St. Louis rings acceptably to the ears of exhibitors of live stock. The preliminary classification is very broad and comprehensive, advancing features of novel and valuable character, and marking a higher standard of classification for live-stock exhibitions than has yet been set. Expectation had been keyed high concerning this show and breeders are deeply gratified to learn that these high hopes have suffered no disappointments. It has been the aim of Chief Coburn to set a standard that will serve for years to come, and he has succeeded admirably.

It is idle to traverse the ground on which is rested the offer of money prizes for exhibitions of pedigreed live stock. The proposition is defensible in argument, impregnable in precedent. The query for years has not been whether money prizes should be

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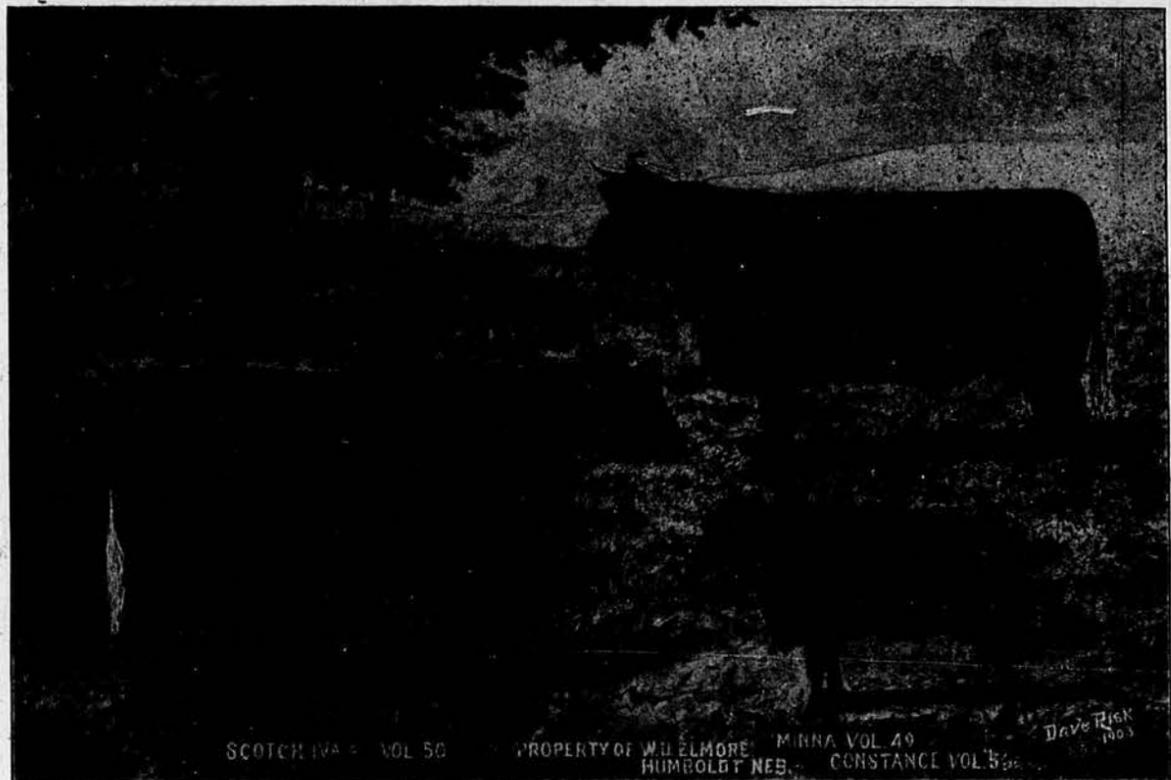


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 The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is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

ing great interest in this coming exposition and it behooves American breeders of pedigree stock to present such an array of the products of herd, stud and flock as will drive home to all visitors the preeminence of this country in the diversity, magnitude, and excellence of its production of the breeds of live stock.—Breeder's Gazette.

#### Push the Pigs.

A few years ago when the theory was advanced that the pig should be



Some Shorthorns in the W. D. Elmore Draft Contributed to the Kuper-Elmore Sale, Humboldt, Neb., November 21.

Chas. E. Collins, Baxter Springs, who will properly inspect the cattle offered for entry and issue a bill of health if they are found free from infection. If not found free from infection, they will either be turned back or permitted to go to the quarantine division at Kansas City for immediate slaughter, cars tagged as "Southern cattle."

Sec. 2. Cattle will under no conditions be permitted to enter Kansas at points other than those above named, where the point of origin of cattle is below the federal quarantine line.

Sec. 3. All movements of cattle not specifically set out in this bulletin shall be governed by the rules and regulations for the movement of cattle adopted April 1, 1903, which will remain in full force and effect until April 1, 1904, or until new rules and regulations are published.

Sec. 4. An inspection fee of 2 cents per head will be charged on all cattle offered for introduction into Kansas by railroad or trail, irrespective of the results of inspection, where inspected by Kansas inspectors.

Sec. 5. All railroad, live stock, transportation, and stock-yard companies, their employees, and all other persons, are hereby forbidden to transport, drive, or in any way handle cattle in Kansas except in compliance with the foregoing rules, under the pains and penalties of the following statute:

Extract from chapter 2, Session Laws of 1884: "Sec. 21. Any person who shall violate, disregard, or evade, any of the \* \* \* rules, regulations, orders, or directions of the live-stock

offered, but as to the amount of money which could be wisely devoted to the encouragement of such exhibitions. There is a point short of which falls niggardliness, beyond which lies extravagance. It would tax memory, however, to cite any example of the latter. It has not yet come about that prizes disproportionate in value to the importance of the exhibit have been given at live-stock exhibitions. Pride would induce many a breeder to exhibit at St. Louis next year even if prize money were not attractive. Pride and prize money will make it the record show of the country.

Comparison of financial exhibits will be helpful in acquiring an accurate idea of the money attractions for breeders at St. Louis. It is understood that thousands of dollars in special prizes will be offered by pedigree register associations, of which amounts no accounting can be made at this time, inasmuch as appropriations for such purpose are not yet complete. The figures that follow, therefore, are only those which are exponent of the liberality of the exhibition authorities. The cash prizes for live stock at the St. Louis World's Fair aggregate nearly 30 per cent more than the total prize money offered at twelve leading State Fairs and the Kansas City Royal and the Chicago International. In round figures these prizes are \$55,500 greater than the total of fourteen of the largest live-stock shows in the United States.

Palpably the cash prizes at St. Louis mount to the dignity of a World's Fair. The Nations of the earth are manifest-

made to gain one pound per day till he was 9 or 10 months old, it was supposed by many to be impossible, and I must confess that the proposition found in me a doubting Thomas. But I am compelled to yield my incredulity, for it is being done every year in thousands of cases all over the country. Last February I sold thirty-two hogs that averaged 304 pounds at an average age of 292 days. The bunch of hogs received my best attention prior to weaning time (the most critical period in the pig's life). I fed them soaked wheat, scalded oats and milk, with shorts, so at the end of the seventh week they were prepared for that critical change which was done by taking the sows away from the pigs (never the reverse). I have a small building, which I call the slop-house, close to the cistern and adjacent to the feed lots. All the slop they drank was given them from this house, consisting of water, milk, shorts, and salt. During the summer they had access to an alfalfa field. I fed them twice a day all the corn they would eat; also plenty of soft coal three or four times a week. I may add they ran after a bunch of steers the last three months.

I am now feeding forty-six head of April and May pigs. In connection with green corn (milk and all) I feed them slop three times a day, using 100 pounds of shorts per week, and milk, adding four handfuls of salt to each barrel, and they consume of this 150 gallons per day. In the absence of milk, I should use 150 pounds of shorts. Let me tell you a little experience!

had which led me to adopt this treatment. In 1899 I had sixty-five early spring pigs; in those days I thought all a hog needed in order to do well was plenty of corn, a little water and no salt. The corn crop the previous year was good and the following summer it became as dry and hard as the pavements over which the flames of Sodom rolled. By October 1 they would eat but little of it, would run over it and squeal for something to eat, rooting great holes in the earth. I went to a dealer and he said all they needed was stock food, which he would sell me at 10 cents per pound, in 100 pound lots. I thought that would be like casting pearls before swine, so I went to an old fellow who had made a success of the business in Illinois. He told me they didn't drink enough, but I replied they had access to water. Then he said I must dope the water so they would drink of it all they could possibly hold. I took the hint, bought five hundred weight of shorts, a barrel of salt and went to work; in less than a week they ate more corn than I wanted them to. So after that I came out reasonably well with them, having a small margin in the end.—G. W. Hill, in Northwest Agriculturist.

#### A Combine Scored.

A loud complaint comes from Omaha concerning the manipulation of the live-stock markets. This indictment is as follows:

"Farmers and stockmen of the West have been robbed of millions of dollars' worth within the past six weeks by the meat trust and consumers in the East and South have been robbed of still further millions by the same hands, is the charge made by stockmen. The big packers have, they say, by their agreements to refrain from bidding on stock at the stock yards, beaten prices down almost to the breaking point, and at the same time have raised the price on dressed meats to Eastern consumers until they are far above what they were one year ago, when the meat trust is supposed to have been formed.

"The packing trust is paying to-day 40 per cent less for pork than one year ago, while the retailers are paying the packers 15 per cent more for dressed pork than one year ago, making the increased profits of the trust by gouging both consumer and producer 55 per cent on pork.

"For beef steers the packers are paying 25 per cent less than last year while the selling price is 10 per cent higher; increased profits of the trust, 35 per cent.

"These figures are from the actual market prices of Monday, the selling prices being based on Omaha prices, although the manager of one of the packing houses admitted the prices to Eastern consumers were still higher.

"Do you know that hogs have declined 50 cents this week?" was asked of a retail butcher.

"That don't interest us," was his reply. "The price of hogs has nothing to do with the price the packers make us pay for dressed meats."

"Conservative live-stock men claim the stockmen of Nebraska, Iowa, and other Western States have lost more than \$100,000,000 during the past three months by the manipulation of the markets by the packers, and that hundreds of cattlemen are on the verge of ruin. There being practically only one bidder for live stock, the trust sets the price and stockmen must sell at that price or see their stock depreciate daily.

"The packers' trust is overreaching itself in attempting to arbitrarily regulate the price of live stock," said one commissionman to-day. "They do such things successfully for awhile, but there is a general agreement that they will pay for it in the long run. When the live-stock men start their new packing company they will receive enthusiastic support from Western stock-raisers."

#### Goats at the World's Fair.

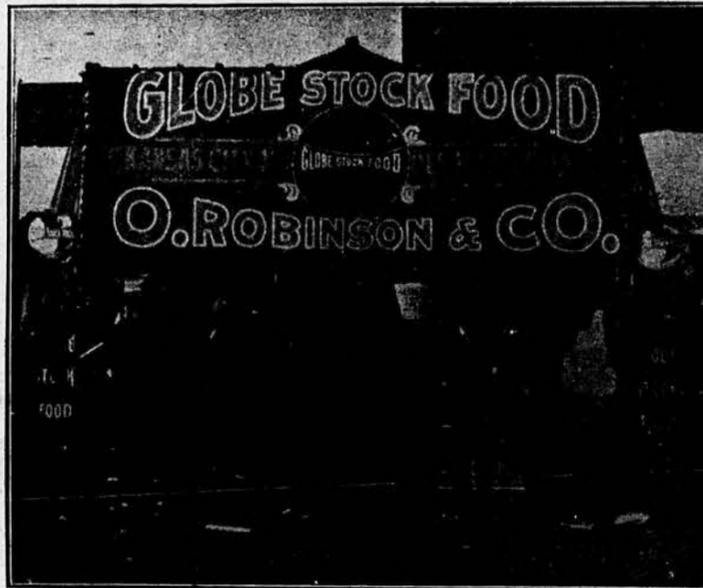
Chief F. D. Coburn, of the World's Fair Department of Live Stock has received an application from John W. Fulton, secretary of the American Angora Goat-breeders' Association, for a

date for a public sale of Angoras under the auspices of that association during the period of the displays of goats at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The World's Fair classification gives the Angora goat much larger recognition than has been accorded to it at any previous show, allotting to the breed \$3,410 for 133 cash prizes. It is possible for a single buck to win \$230, and to aid in winning \$320 additional, of exposition money, together with diplomas, special prizes, etc.

A more active interest in the milch goat has been developed through the attention paid to that animal in the World's Fair live-stock classification. It has been suggested to breeders that the exposition's shows at St. Louis next year might afford an opportune occasion for the organization of a milch goat register association. This has so far received the unanimous approval of the breeders concerned and a preliminary organization has been made. A permanent establishment of the American Milch Goat-breeders' Association, as the society is known, will likely be effected at the World's Fair.

#### Feeding Value of Wheat versus Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I've been a reader of your valuable paper for a long time. Will you please tell through your columns whether it



Snap-shot of the Globe Stock Food Exhibit at the American Royal.

would pay me to chop my wheat and feed it to my cows or sell it at 50 cents a bushel when my butter-fat is worth 16½ cents a pound? I live twelve miles from town and it is worth 5 cents to haul it there. How much would I get per bushel for it at the above prices? I chopped 500 bushels last year and fed it to my cows and horses and did well on it. Corn is worth 40 cents a bushel and I have to haul it from town, and I don't think it would pay me to sell my wheat at 50 cents and buy my corn.

C. D. DAVIDSON.

Russell County.

This inquiry was referred to Mr. H. S. Bullard, of Leavenworth County, whose marked success in feeding wheat in 1901-2 makes his reply especially valuable. He says:

I have fed considerable ground wheat to hogs, horses, milch-cows, and young stock, always with excellent results. In my experience, wheat, selling at 60 cents per bushel, is a cheaper and better feed than corn selling at 40 cents. In Mr. Davidson's case I should certainly feed wheat and not buy corn.

#### Low's Dispersion of Scotch Shorthorns.

The forthcoming breeders' combination sale of Scotch Shorthorns to be held at Horton, Kans., Thursday, November 19, at high noon, is a Shorthorn event extraordinary. The contributors to this sale are M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, and G. Y. Johnson, Willis, Kans., and the dispersion offering of the entire herd of imported and Scotch-bred Shorthorns of M. A. Low, Topeka, who has spent considerable time, and money without stint, to build up the very best herd of Scotch Shorthorn cattle in the West, and it is a great disappointment to the Shorthorn breeding fraternity to have Mr. Low retire at this time, but

owing to the time and responsibilities of his connection with the Rock Island System he finds it impossible to give the personal attention to the herd that he would like, so has concluded to close out at this time.

Of the fifty-eight grand individual Shorthorns in this combination sale there are thirteen bulls, a better or a more attractive lot were never offered at a single day's Shorthorn sale, to the knowledge of the writer. Every one is good enough for a herd-header or suitable for any show herd. Mr. Low contributes ten of them, Mr. Dawdy one and Mr. Johnson two. This offering includes Mr. Low's herd bull, Clipper Chief, sired by Imp. Orange Chief 144650, and was sold at Platt's sale in Chicago in 1900 for \$1,510, the highest price paid for a bull at that sale. He belongs to the celebrated Butterfly family and has proven himself a great sire for so young a herd-header. All of these bulls included in the offering it will be observed by reference to the catalogue are either pure Scotch or Scotch-topped. There are splendid individuals and the opportunity presented at this sale to get a show animal or a herd-header will probably not be surpassed in the next 12 months in America.

As showing the exceptional and desirable qualities of the cows and helpers in Mr. Low's dispersal offering, the critical review made by the Breeder's Gazette deserves consideration:

Included in the offering are some imported cattle of more than ordinary merit. A splendid imported cow is Naomi's Ruth, calved January 4, 1897. She was imported by Mr. W. D. Platt and belongs to the famous Cruickshank Clipper tribe, a family that furnished more herd bulls for the Sittytown Herd than any other single family. She was sired by the Sittytown Secret bull Touchstone. This cow with calf at foot by Golden Lad will be one of the attractions of the sale, as will be her daughter, Imp. Naomi's Ruth 2d, by Imp. Best of Archers. Best of Archers has demonstrated his ability to get show cattle both in the hands of Mr. Philo L. Mills and Mr. Wm. Duthie, his breeder. Naomi's Ruth 2d was calved April 19, 1900, and is

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cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Carb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.

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The Original Hog Dip.

Used on Outside and Inside of Hogs

Kills lice and fever germs, removes worms, cures mange, canker and cough; aids digestion, promotes healthy growth, and

Prevents Disease, at Small Cost.

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The best system for watering stock which has ever been placed before the American stockman and cheaper because more substantial and durable. Send for descriptive catalogues. Address HUDSON & COOK, Oklahoma City, O. T. We have a tank at the Kansas City Stock Yards. Call and inspect it when in Kansas City.

#### HOW TO FEED AND BREED HOGS

is of importance to swine growers. A practical, clean, common-sense swine paper for farmers can be had from now to January, 1904, by sending 10 Cents in Silver at once to

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#### HEIFERS FOR SALE.

Eight nicely bred Shorthorn heifers, three coming 3 years, and are due to calve next spring; five coming 2. Will price them at a bargain for want of room. Young bulls for sale. Address

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The Omega Separator Co.,  
23 Concord St., Lansing, Mich.

stred by Red Knight, a Scotch Mysis bull by Pro Barmpton. Her dam Orange Leaf was by 15th Scottish Lord, son of the Cruickshank show bull King Glamia. This large, sappy cow was dropped September 8, 1897, and is a queen among the best Scotch cows in this country. She traces directly to Imp. Orange Blossom 19th by Royal Duke of Gloster. A yearling daughter of Missie of Brownale, the royally bred Missie cow previously referred to, is Golden Missie by Golden Lad, dropped September 14, 1902, bred and owned by M. A. Low. This is a choice heifer with as fine a pedigree as could be desired and is without doubt one of the useful sort and one that would not be priced were the herd not being dispersed. A grand old cow is Imp. Red Ruth by Star of Morning. She belongs to Cruickshank's Clipper by Billy tribe. Although up in years this cow possesses the fleshiness and flesh-carrying qualities of a 5-year-old. While she may not be as desirable as some of the younger things, certain it is that such cows as Red Ruth are very rare. Carrying the weight of 11 years she is as straight and true in her lines as would be expected of a 4-year-old. Scottish Queen by 17th Scottish Lord is a splendid specimen of the Violet Bud family. Imp. Violet Bud, it will be remembered, was by that grand old sire Barmpton, the sire of Imp. Baron Victor and a host of other prominent herd bulls in America. Barmpton probably furnished more first-class Scotch herd-bulls for American breeders than any other sire used at Sixtyton. Scottish Queen is undoubtedly one of the desirable things to buy. She sells with bull calf at foot by Golden Lad and is considered by Mr. Keats (the farm manager for Mr. Low) as one of the most profitable cows on the farm. The catalogue is now ready for distribution, and will be mailed free to all who address O. M. Keats, Horton, Kans., or D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kans.

**The Dietrich & Spaulding Poland-China Sale.**

The swine-breeders during the last few weeks have had very disagreeable weather conditions to contend with when holding the pure-bred sales. In spite, however, of this difficulty a number of the sales have been good ones and several have been very good. On November 4, in the new sale pavilion at Ottawa, Kans.,



THE NEW SALE PAVILION, OTTAWA, KANS.

was held the annual sale of Dietrich & Spaulding, of Richmond. The record these breeders have had for years as breeders of show hogs served to bring together a very respectable crowd of breeders in spite of the continued threatening weather. As the sale was held in the new sale pavilion and the buyers were assured of every comfort they did not hesitate to walk the short distance from the hotel to the pavilion as might have been true had the sale been in the open. One of the remarkable guarantees offered in the sale catalogue was that any female bringing \$30 or more should be entitled to free breeding service from any boar belonging to this firm. The sale was conducted by Col. J. N. Harshbarger, Lawrence, Kans., D. P. McCracken, Paxton, Ill., and H. O. Correll, Tallorville, Ill. It was a satisfactory sale of a great lot of Poland-Chinas. The top of the catalogue who went for \$180 to G. W. Brock, Waynesville, Ill. This sow is an Ideal Sunshine out of a Missouri's Black Perfection dam. Garver & Son, of Abilene, Kans., who just had such a good sale, captured a splendid gilt in Ideal Gem sired by Ideal Black Chief out of King's Gem, which they got for \$96. She won second in class at the Topeka State Fair and was a member of the herd that won first in the under-1-year class. She is one of the plums of the sale and we think Garver & Son got her cheap. The sale in detail is as follows:

**BOARS.**

No.	Price.
2. C. P. Shelton, Paola.....	\$76
3. H. W. Weiss, Westphalia.....	32
4. D. S. Church, Ottawa.....	21
5. Harry Boeken, Maron.....	32
6. Harry Boeken.....	17
7. A. & P. Schmitz, Alma.....	28
8. W. B. VanHorn, Lone Star.....	70
9. A. L. Chapman, Waverly.....	17
10. M. W. Lidtkay, Wellsville.....	10
11. D. V. Spaulding, Hennesey, Okla.....	46
12. J. H. Winters, Ottawa.....	11
14. F. M. Rogers, Louisburg.....	20
15. O. S. Lee, Pomona.....	13
16. Wm. Mallory, Ottawa.....	70
18. Emmett McGrew, Kossuth.....	70

**OPEN SOWS AND GILTS.**

19. G. B. Brock, Waynesville, Ill.....	\$180
20. G. B. Brock.....	145
21. H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott.....	76
22. J. A. Rosenberry, Goodwine, Ill.....	80
23. H. Davidson & Son, Waverly.....	30
24. H. E. Messick, Western Park.....	100
25. Garver & Son, Abilene.....	96
27. M. M. Offut, Clebourne, Tex.....	43
28. Jos. R. Young, Richards, Mo.....	125
29. Jos. R. Young.....	69
29½. M. M. Offut.....	50
30. D. A. Kramer, Washington.....	35
32. E. L. Jamison, Oneida, Ill.....	27
33. A. & P. Schmitz.....	42
34. J. R. Killough & Son, Ottawa.....	34
35. J. W. Meyers, Galva.....	27
36. W. H. Brewer.....	19
37. A. & P. Schmitz.....	15
38. A. L. Chapman.....	20
39. C. O. Heag, Mound City.....	20

**BRED SOWS.**

43. J. W. Meyers.....	\$64
44. M. M. Offut.....	55
45. E. L. Wares, Paola.....	66
46. L. E. Wares, Paola.....	36

47. Harry Boeken.....	49
48. E. P. Sherman, Wilder.....	31
49. J. W. Meyers.....	30
51. Harry Boeken.....	30
52. Harry Evans, Pleasanton.....	27
53. Harry Boeken.....	25
54. A. & P. Schmitz.....	45
58. J. W. Meyers.....	23
59. J. W. Meyers.....	28
60. W. H. Brewer, Rantoul.....	28
62. J. W. Meyers.....	30
64. Harry Boeken.....	39
65. J. W. Meyers.....	55

**SUMMARY.**

15 boars sold for \$473, average.....	\$31.53
20 open sows sold for \$1,233, average.....	61.15
17 bred sows sold for \$541, average.....	37.70
52 head sold for \$2,347, general average.....	45.14

**Garver & Son's Poland-China Sale.**

On October 26 was held the postponed sale of Poland-China swine by C. M. Garver & Son, owners of the Prairie Dale Herd at Abilene, Kans. In spite of the inclement weather which had compelled a postponement of the sale the results were quite satisfactory. Indeed, Mr. Garver's reputation as a breeder, together with the quality of the offering, insured a good sale at good prices under any ordinary circumstances. In view of the extremely adverse condition which met Mr. Garver we consider this sale one of the most successful in the State. Mr. Garver sold 70 head of both sexes at a general average of \$26.90. His spring pigs, sired principally by Kansas Chief, averaged \$24. This record will prove this sale to be one of the good ones of the year and should Mr. Garver hold a bred-sow sale in the spring we expect him to break the records with it. The sale was conducted by Col. Burton, of Abilene, to the entire satisfaction of both buyer and seller. Col. Burton is quite well known in his section of the State and his success in the pure-bred rings is spreading his reputation. The details of the sale are as follows:

1. C. F. Dietrich, Richmond.....	\$37
2. J. W. Burkholder, Abilene.....	18
3. A. Dorman, Lucas.....	30
4. F. C. Schunelienig, Belle Plain.....	36
5. Jacob Engle, Abilene.....	26
6. M. O. Kilmer, McPherson.....	47
7. M. O. Kilmer.....	24
8. C. N. White, Bennington.....	21
9. Richard Waring, Abilene.....	25
10. C. E. Rhodes, Banner City.....	25
11. C. F. Dietrich.....	75
12. J. S. Boyce, Detroit.....	24
13. Jacob Engle.....	24
14. J. B. Jones, Abilene.....	37
15. M. O. Kilmer.....	37
16. J. M. Fengel, Abilene.....	23
17. Gus. Leonard, Enterprise.....	22
18. W. S. Caldwell, Culver.....	19
19. E. J. Browning, Abilene.....	18
20. W. B. Van Horn, Lone Star.....	30
21. H. W. Rhodes, Banner City.....	24
22. W. E. Dieffenbaugh, Manchester.....	20
23. B. F. Landis, Abilene.....	16
24. S. P. Lenhart, Hope.....	19
26. Henry Kohrs, Dayton.....	19
27. Thompson Bros., Maryville.....	45
28. D. C. Numb, Durham.....	22
29. C. E. Rhodes.....	22
30. W. H. Cottingham, McPherson.....	22
31. Frank Close, Abilene.....	23
32. D. B. McNicol, Lost Springs.....	18
34. J. M. Fengel.....	16
35. John Byer, New Brazil.....	17
36. W. C. Minner, Lost Springs.....	20
37. W. B. Van Horn.....	30
38. Richard Waring.....	23
39. Jacob Engle.....	15
40. W. C. Minner.....	18
40½. A. F. Huse, Manhattan.....	18
41. W. B. Van Horn.....	32
42. C. N. White.....	16
43. D. B. McNicol.....	12
44. John Voelpel, Chapmon.....	21
45. A. C. Muir, Salina.....	18
46. E. J. Browning.....	16
47. W. Hartzell, Abilene.....	34
48. Henry Kohrs.....	29
50. Richard Waring.....	16
51. F. B. Swan, Manchester.....	16
52. Jacob Engle.....	36
53. Thompson Bros.....	35
54. E. Hoyt, Abilene.....	29
55. E. Hoyt.....	32
56. C. F. Dietrich.....	30
57. Jacob Engle.....	36
58. H. W. Rhodes.....	50
59. D. B. McNicol.....	18
60. C. F. Dietrich.....	21
61. A. F. Huse.....	40
62. Thompson Bros.....	50
63. O. L. Thisler, Chapman.....	20
64. Richard Waring.....	25
67. Gus. Leonard.....	25
68. D. B. McNicol.....	12
69. John Voelpel.....	20
70. John Voelpel.....	16
72. Jacob Engle.....	38
74. Geo. Fuller, Morrowville.....	32
75. W. C. Minner.....	21

**The James Mains' Poland-China Sale.**

The fourteenth annual sale of Poland-China swine held by James Mains at his farm, near Oskaloosa, Kans., was a success. The sale occurred on Thursday, October 29, and was held under a pavilion which Mr. Mains has built for the accommodation of his large and increasing annual sales. Much credit is due to the auctioneers for the success of the sale. The auction was in charge of Col. J. N. Harshbarger, Lawrence, assisted by Col. John Daum, Nortonville, P. E. McFadden, Whiting, E. D. Metzger, Ozawie, and J. M. Follom, North Topeka. There was a large crowd numbering nearly 200 farmers and breeders in attendance and the bidding was fairly spirited and the prices realized were good. Included in the sale were a number of unregistered animals which sold at good prices but which are not included in the following summary and averages. The Mains Poland-Chinas have long been known throughout the State for their quality and breeding, and good prices were expected. We think Mr. Mains can congratulate himself on having had a very successful sale, and the crowd in attendance were placed in the highest good humor by the bountiful dinner which was spread for them at the noon hour. Mr. Mains is a great entertainer as well as a great hog-breeder. At the sale a total of 59 head were disposed of for \$1,550.30, making a general average of \$26.27. Of these 34 were females which averaged \$29, and 25 were males which averaged \$22.60. The sale in detail is as follows:

**FEMALES.**

No. 1. T. B. Pitcher, Rautpe 1, Topeka.....	\$25
No. 2. C. W. Wyatt, Tonganoxie, Kans.....	21

No. 1. Wm. Plummer, Barclay, Kans.....	22
No. 4. Devin Jeffreys, Mulhall, Okla.....	19
No. 5. T. B. Pitcher.....	17
No. 6. H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott.....	26
No. 7. Devin Jeffreys.....	19
No. 8. Francis Babcock, Nortonville.....	20
No. 9. C. S. Babcock, Nortonville.....	17
No. 10. Wm. Plummer.....	23
No. 11. Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.....	32
No. 12. L. W. Wyatt.....	20
No. 13. F. Laing, McLouth.....	20
No. 14. C. S. Babcock.....	15
No. 15. Fred Glock, Oskaloosa.....	24
No. 16. F. D. Young, Winchester.....	16
No. 17. H. W. Cheney, Sta. A, Topeka.....	22
No. 18 and 7 pigs. Clyde Bliss, Oskaloosa.....	44
No. 19 and 3 pigs. A. M. Hanna, Oskaloosa.....	45
No. 20 and 6 pigs. Jas. O'Connor, Mclouth.....	52
No. 21 and 5 pigs. Jas. Collier, Lamont.....	43
No. 22. Wm. Plummer.....	29
No. 23. A. M. Jordan, Alma, Kans.....	42
No. 24. E. V. Wyke, Long Island.....	20
No. 25. Harvey Hawk, Oskaloosa.....	17
No. 26. Wm. Plummer.....	35
No. 27 and 4 pigs. Jas. Collier.....	30
No. 28. Thos. Matthews, Oskaloosa.....	30
No. 29. J. M. Follom, Sta. A, Topeka.....	55
No. 30. C. S. Babcock.....	16
No. 31. Geo. Hodge, Oskaloosa.....	19
No. 32. J. M. Follom.....	50
No. 34 and 4 pigs. John Bollin, Kickapoo.....	45
No. 35 and 5 pigs. Geo. Garrett, McLouth, Kans.....	55

**MALES.**

No. 1. T. B. Pitcher.....	\$24
No. 2. T. V. Wilson, Oskaloosa.....	16
No. 3. David Crites, Osawkie.....	16
No. 4. A. M. Jordan.....	22
No. 5. Francis Babcock.....	22
No. 6. Wm. Plummer.....	24
No. 7. J. R. Olinger, Nortonville.....	26
No. 8. C. F. Taylor, Oskaloosa.....	25
No. 9. Nick Sloup, Valley Falls.....	21
No. 10. John Tucking, Boyl, Kans.....	31
No. 11. Fred Glock.....	15
No. 12. Geo. Dennis, Oskaloosa.....	18
No. 13. Alvin Griffiths, Osawkie.....	53
No. 14. John Tucking.....	26
No. 15. Monroe Tomkins, Oskaloosa.....	17
No. 16. J. W. Core, Eskridge.....	17
No. 17. J. W. Ijams, Osawkie.....	22
No. 18. Geo. A. Patterson, Oskaloosa.....	15
No. 19. Jas. Barnes, Nortonville.....	30
No. 20. Frank Dick, Beardstown, Ill.....	26
No. 21. John Sherwood, Dunavant.....	16
No. 22. Hazel Todd, Oskaloosa.....	17
No. 23. Sam Craig, Dunavant.....	15
No. 24. A. Dunkinson, Tonganoxie.....	15
No. 25. W. H. Stewart, Winchester.....	24

**Bollin's Successful Sale.**

The public sale of Poland-China hogs held at Leavenworth the 5th inst. by John Bollin was a satisfactory sale. A draft of 44 pigs from the Highland Herd sold for \$896, an average of \$20.23. Twenty-three males averaged \$17.78 and twenty-three gilts averaged \$23.19. Two pigs from one litter by Black Perfection sold for \$75. One went to H. M. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott, and the other to H. M. Graves, Atch- (Continued on page 1172.)

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Dr. Hess Proposes to Prescribe, Free of Charge, for Animals Owned by Readers of this Publication.



THROUGHOUT November any reader of this publication who has an ailing animal may get the best service of a famous veterinarian free of all charge. This public benefaction comes from the determination of Drs. Hess & Clark to

demonstrate to the world the unvarying success of Dr. Hess as a practical veterinarian, and to emphasize his ability to formulate a stock compound of almost universal application.

Thousands of head of valuable stock are lost yearly by the inability of breeders to grapple with the subtler phases of stock diseases, and the greater number of small owners suffer serious loss through ignorance of even the simpler disorders. To all of these comes Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), ready to freely dispense his knowledge of medicine, gained in the great medical and veterinary colleges and in half a lifetime of active and lucrative practice.

If you have an animal with any kind of disorder, write to-day to Drs. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, care Information Bureau, enclosing a two-cent stamp, and describe your case fully. Also state what stock you have (number of head each kind); what stock food you have used and mention this paper. You will receive in return a special prescription, written from a scientific diagnosis of the special disorder, by this eminent veterinarian. If you want further advice, this also will be fully given.

This offer holds good only during November.

While waiting Dr. Hess' reply, get Dr. Hess Stock Food and feed as directed on the package. You will notice a wonderful change in the spirits and condition of your stock.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is the scientific compound for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). Sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$5—except in Canada and on Pacific slope—smaller quantities at a slight advance; fed in small dose. For any disease or condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess at any time.

If your dealer can't supply you, write Drs. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.

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**WHEN**

**FEEDING CATTLE OR HOGS**

It has been proven that a steer absorbs only 60 per cent of the nourishment in his food. By giving him GLOBE STOCK FOOD with his rations, he will absorb 80 per cent of the nourishment in his food. Won't that make an extra gain? Of course it will, and costs less than 17 cents per month per steer.

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**Hog Worms and Fever**

(Not Cholera)

**Is Killing The Hogs.**

When buying a Remedy for your hogs don't look for the cheap per pound kind. Get the best and save your hogs. Read this letter:

"Will you please send 100 lbs. Rex Hog Remedy to me. I know what Rex Hog Remedy will do and don't want to try any other. I have tried different kinds but they don't do what yours will do." (Signed) J. S. McDonald, Mo. Valley, Ia.

REX HOG REMEDY is a very strong medicine it costs only 2 cts. per hog per month to feed it. We believe it has more friends than all other Hog Remedies combined. 12½ lb. box \$1.25; 25 lb. box \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$9.50. Freight paid on 25 lbs. or more. Dealers in nearly all towns. Write us a card and you will get important information.

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Respectfully yours, **R. G. PENDLETON.**

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**The Veterinarian.**

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the Kansas Farmer. Give age, color, and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should give the inquirer's post office, should be signed with his full name, and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans., or Dr. N. S. Mayo, Manhattan, Kans.

**Fistulous Withers and Poll Evil.**—I have a good 4-year-old horse that has poll-evil. Please advise regarding the same in KANSAS FARMER. J. C. L. Derby, Kans.

Answer.—This disease is so common that the following press bulletin is published regarding it:

Fistulous withers, often called "thistelow," is a running sore that follows the formation of an abscess or "gathering" in the region of the withers of horses, or in the upper part of the neck just in front of the withers. A poll-evil is a similar condition occurring in the region of the poll.

Causes.—Fistulous withers and poll-evil are caused by specific germs gaining entrance to the system probably through the food or water, and locating in the regions above described, where they cause pus or matter to form and thus produce an abscess. It is possible that they may be caused or aggravated by local injuries such as blows or ill-fitting collars or saddles or from hitting the poll against the ceiling, or from pulling on a halter.

Symptoms.—At first there is a diffuse swelling of the withers or poll, usually on one side or the other; this swelling is often tender and causes some stiffness in the muscles of the part. Later the swelling becomes more prominent in some part, softens, and, unless opened, breaks and discharges pus or matter. The sore thus formed is lined with a smooth "false membrane" that secretes pus and is very difficult to heal. Sometimes a fistula of the withers or poll-evil, will discharge for a year or two and frequently causes the death of the animal.

Treatment.—In the early stages it is often possible to cause their absorption or "scatter" them by bathing the affected part with hot water, rubbing and kneading the parts thoroughly and applying a stimulating liniment such as the following: Strong ammonia, one ounce; turpentine, one ounce; water, one ounce; linseed oil, five ounces.

This should be applied once daily until the skin begins to get sore when it can be withheld for a few days and repeated. Application of tincture of iodine and blisters are also used to "scatter" fistulae and poll-evil.

After much pus or matter has accumulated it is impossible to "scatter" them, then they should be opened freely with a knife; good surgeons often dissect them out, at least so far as is possible. The incision should be made as low down as possible to give free drainage. In most cases a cavity will be found with one or more "pipes" extending into the tissues. In case the bones of the withers are ulcerated they must be removed surgically. The cavity should be thoroughly cleaned out and kept clean, all pieces of diseased tissue removed and the cavity dried by swabbing out with absorbent cotton. Pure tincture of iodine should be injected once daily after cleaning and drying. A solution of one part of carbolic acid in twenty-five parts of water is good to clean it out. Pure turpentine can be used in place of iodine with good results in some cases.

Another method of treating after opening is to thoroughly swab out the inside of the cavity and "pipes" with a good liquid caustic such as butter of antimony. In place of a swab, rags saturated with butter of antimony can be packed in the cavity and "pipes;" they should be removed in a few minutes. This destroys the "false membrane," which sloughs out in a day or two. The fistula should be washed out daily, a 4-per-cent solution of carbolic acid used, and the parts kept clean. In using a caustic, it should be used once carefully and thoroughly. Repeated use of caustics is injurious, and strong caustics should be used with caution.

Rubbing with liniment or applying a light blister about the diseased part is often useful in assisting the healing process. Other good solutions used to inject into the cavities for cleaning and healing are: Corrosive sublimate one part, water one thousand parts; blue vitrol, pulverized, one teaspoonful dissolved in a pint of water, or a 1-per-cent solution of creolin or similar coal-tar products.

In treating these diseases, a good syringe with a long nozzle that can be inserted into all parts of the fistula, is essential. Showering the part once daily with cold water, with considerable force from a hose, and then rubbing briskly until it is dry, is often

beneficial. It is important that the fistula should heal from the bottom; if the outside opening is allowed to close before the cavity has healed it will break out again.

Animals with a fistula or poll-evil should be well fed with nutritious food, and salted frequently. A tonic condition powder is often very useful. The following is good: Sulfate of iron, one ounce; hyposulfite of soda, one ounce; saltpeter, two ounces; Nux vomica seed, one ounce; Gentian root, two ounces. All should be well pulverized and mixed. A heaping teaspoonful can be given in the feed twice daily.

**Malignant Sore.**—I have a fine cow that has a sore just in front of the udder as large as the palm of my hand, with two wings extending well around in front of each quarter. It is very offensive and usually covered with bloody scabs; it discharges a bloody water and transparent pus. It heals up in some places but the skin is thick and scaly. It itches considerably. What can I do for it? "Ely." Merriam, Kans.

Answer.—This may be a difficult case to treat. I would advise you to have a qualified veterinarian see it if possible. Otherwise wash with castile soap and warm water, cleaning off all scabs and open up any places that may cover pus; apply thoroughly a solution of twenty grains of permanganate of potash in a pint of water, and when it is dry apply some oxide-of-zinc ointment, which you can get at the drug store. This should be done daily. If it does not improve in a week it may be necessary to cauterize it; soften it and clean it up well with hot water and soap-suds and pencil it over thoroughly with a stick of lunar caustic, then follow the treatment as before.

**Rupture.**—I have a yearling mule that has a rupture at the navel about the size of a turkey's egg. What can I do for it? H. B. Piedmont, Kans.

Answer.—This will require surgical treatment. A good veterinarian can operate on it and cure it, but I would not advise a layman to perform the operation. It is quite probable that it may be cured by the use of clamps.

**Blackleg.**—Within the last three months I have lost three good steer calves, under 8 months old. I am afraid it is blackleg. In your paper

you say vaccination is the best preventive of blackleg. Is it a sure preventive? B. R.

McPherson, Kans. Answer.—This department sent out nearly four hundred thousand doses of vaccine last year, and according to statistics collected, vaccination will reduce the loss from nearly 4 per cent among unvaccinated cattle to less than one-third of 1 per cent. If the vaccinating is thoroughly and properly done it is a very reliable preventive. I would advise using the double vaccine.

**Lameness—Bog Spavin.**—I have a horse with a swelling of the pastern joint of both hind legs; he suffers continually. When first brought from the stable he could hardly walk, but after being used a little the lameness largely disappeared. I have another 3-year-old colt which has either a bog spavin or thoroughpin; it does not bother him, but I am afraid it may some time. What can I do for these two cases? Vega, Kans. M. R. B.

Answer.—It is almost impossible to diagnose lameness from a description. I am afraid the first case has ring-bone. If that is true it will render him practically useless, and I would hardly advise the expense of any treatment. You had better have a veterinarian examine him. For the second case, bathe the bog spavin or thoroughpin with hot water, rubbing it well, and after drying it rub in a little iodine ointment, not enough to blister but to cause the fluid to be absorbed. Avoid working him hard or straining the joint in any way.

**Wire Cut.**—I have a yearling colt cut in the breast by wire one week ago. I have washed it out with carbolic solution; but it seems as if "pipes" have formed in the wound, and it discharges considerably. What can I do? E. A. H. Yates Center, Kans.

Answer.—Wash it carefully with warm water and castile soap and inject into the pipes and apply to the wound some white lotion, made by dissolving six drams of white vitriol and one ounce of sugar of lead in a quart of water, once daily. Shake the lotion before using. If there is a raw sore on the surface, dust on some drying powder made by mixing two drams of tannic acid in half a teaspoonful of finely pulverized, air-slaked lime.

Miscellany.

Labor's Share in the Cost of Products.

The New York Journal of Commerce thinks it a question of considerable importance to determine how much of the cost of a ton of pig iron or steel is represented by wages. On this point it thinks the testimony of Mr. Archer Brown is entitled to considerable weight. He insists that the usual figuring of economic writers and Government statisticians is misleading. He cites the conclusion reached from a Census Bulletin that of \$100 of American manufacturers less than \$18 represented wages paid. Of a dozen leading industries, the wages item in the highest is 44 per cent; in two it is 25 per cent; in one 24 per cent; in two 22 per cent; and in seven others it ranges from 20 down to 9 per cent. Mr. Brown analyzes the cost of a ton of pig iron by way of proving the superficiality of such reasoning. At first glance the items of cost divide somewhat as follows, assuming the total cost to be \$14 at Pittsburg: Ore, \$7; coke, \$4; limestone and other materials, \$1; labor, \$1.25; repairs, taxes, and incidentals, 75 cents. Labor thus appears to account for about 11 per cent of the whole; but Mr. Brown proceeds to ask how much of the cost of the ore profits omitted is labor, and he replies that all, except the royalty of, say, 25 cents per ton, must come under that head. So, in regard to the cost of coke, he insists that all is labor except the royalty of 10 cents per ton on coal in the ground. The limestone and supplies similarly dissolve into 90 parts of labor, with 10 of other items. Even the transportation which enters into the delivered price of raw materials is 60 to 70 per cent labor, so that if the inquiry be pushed to the limit, he contends that of the actual cost of a ton of iron (eliminating all profits) everything is resolved into labor except taxes, interest, royalties, and insurance. These latter items are held to aggregate barely 5 per cent in some districts, and seldom reach 10 per cent anywhere. It is Mr. Brown's judgment that a complete analysis of the cost of a ton of steel rails or structural material will show practically the same result.

An Exhibit by Kansas Women.

Out of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association has grown a Kansas Woman's Bazaar Association and for their initiation work, they will hold an exhibit and bazaar in Chicago from November 18 to 25 inclusive. The exhibit will advertise western Kansas lands and the products generally of the State. About twenty counties will be given a prominent place in this exhibit. Each will be given a space of ten feet square, upon which will be built a booth, handsomely decorated with the products of the county and with pictures of various scenes of that particular county.

Each county will be represented by some prominent man or firm, and the principal product of each county specialized. Wheat, corn, oats, Kafir-corn, barley, the grasses, sugar-beets, fruit of all kinds raised in Kansas, honey, and vegetable products will make up the exhibit.

A unique feature on two evenings will be the selling at public auction of three or four Kansas farms, by Mrs. Sadie V. Gresham, of Cottonwood Falls.

There will be lessons in bread- and cake-baking by young ladies from the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kans., and the demonstration will be made from flour made by one of our Kansas mills.

A handsome painting has been donated by Miss Wilson, of Cowley County, and fancy work from ladies in Cherokee County.

Among the counties that will exhibit in a way to show their best features are, Kiowa, Smith, Sheridan, Decatur, Rooks, Finney, Cloud, Grey, Meade, Pratt, Lane, Ness, Logan, Trego, Sherman, Osborne, Reno, and Sedgwick.

A train bearing these products to Chicago will leave Topeka over the

Rock Island road about November 10. The car will be decorated with a banner on either side covering the entire length of the car, on which will be placed an outline of the exhibit.

The exhibit will be an interesting thing on a big scale. It will cover a space of 4,000 square feet. About twenty Kansas women will have charge of the booths for the six days and will do much talking for the great State of Kansas, her products and her possibilities.

Good Advice to Agricultural College Boys.

Col. J. W. Robison, the veteran Percheron and Shorthorn breeder of To-wanda, Kans., gave this advice to the Iowa Agricultural College boys who attended the American Royal:

"Boys, I suppose a good many of you expect to be farmers. Let me give you some advice from my own experience. When you start farming, no matter if you are a renter, get two fine mares, two fine cows, two fine sows, and the best hens you can buy. They will cost a good deal more than scrubs, but the difference in a few years will be immense. Sell their male progeny and keep the female. The male progeny will bring you as much as the whole product of cheaper stock and in a few years the female portion will produce enough to buy you a farm and then another farm.

"That old black mare you have been scoring was supposed to be one of the best mares in France in her time. She was imported fifteen years ago. She made the first man who owned her \$5,000. We bought her even years ago and she has made us \$5,000 and she has done the full work of a horse in the field all these years. Don't start your farming with scrubs. If you can't buy as good a mare as this one buy the best you can. Do your farming with mares, and if you manage right the colts will be profit, and big profit at that. We have three old mares on the place that have earned us \$5,000 each. The Rosa Bonheur mare I bought in hard times for \$100. She has made us five times that much money every year."

Durable Whitewash.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to know through the FARMER if you know of a whitewash that can be used on fences and sheds and one that will stay on.

A. VANRIPER.  
Reno County.

Directions for making the Washington or Government whitewash have appeared at different times in the KANSAS FARMER. We reproduce the recipe again for the benefit of readers who have not retained copies of papers containing it and for the several thousands who have subscribed since the directions for preparing it were published:

WHITWASH FOR EXTERIOR BUILDINGS.

Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, 3 pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting and 1 pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add 5 gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. The east end of the President's house at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the Government to whitewash lighthouses.

A pint of this wash mixture, if properly applied, will cover one square yard, and will be almost as square-

W. G. BISHOP, President.  
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able as paint for wood, brick, or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

Coloring matter may be added as desired. For cream color add yellow ochre; for pearl or lead add lampblack or ivory black; fawn, add proportionately 4 pounds of umber to 1 pound of Indian red and 1 pound of lampblack; common stone color, add proportionately 4 pounds of raw umber to 2 pounds of lampblack.

Kansas live-stock breeders are desirous of obtaining an appropriation from the State Legislature for an annual State fair to be held in that State. At present there are held each year two fairs, both of which claim to be State institutions, but neither one of which is under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, such as are the annual shows of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and others, and the object of the breeders' petition, which will shortly be filed with the Legislature, is to establish one big show to be held under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture of that commonwealth. A State of Kansas' proportions, with its wealth of agriculture and live-stock industries, to be without a regular authorized State fair is almost unheard of at this progressive date, and the Legislature should at once appropriate an amount sufficient to maintain a big show such as the magnitude of the State's industries warrants.—Chicago Daily Drivers' Journal.

Handy Low-down Wagons.

This is the season of the year in the corn-growing sections when the man with the low wagon has the advantage of his neighbor who uses the high wheel. One has only to drive through the country and witness the loading of fodder to be forcibly impressed with the labor that is saved in one field and the energy that is needlessly wasted in the next. Another fact is equally patent and that is that there has been a remarkable increase in the number of the low-wheeled wagons in recent years. The low wheel has the better of the argument for all farm work. This has been proclaimed time and again as the result of competitive draft tests, and is abundantly proven from the standpoint of convenience every day by the great army of users.

The Electric Wheel Company, of Quincy, Ill., has perhaps done more than any other one institution to popularize the low wheel and "Handy Wagon." Their "Electric" Steel Wheel is the kind that is made to last. An item that has multiplied the number they are constantly sending out is that they are made to fit the skel of any make of wagon. The wheels being the first to give way in the wooden fellow high-wheel style of wagon, a great many farmers take advantage of this fact and procuring the "Electric" wheels,

convert their old wagons into Handy Wagons. In most cases the running gears are good and with little expense they secure a wagon as good as new, with all the conveniences which the use of the low-down Handy Wagon carries with it. If any reader of this finds his old high wheels giving away, he will do well to send to the above company for their catalogue and learn what their low steel wheel will do in the way of giving him practically a new wagon at but very slight cost. It must not be forgotten that the company makes the best Handy Wagon complete where parties desire it.

Hatching the Early Bird.

It is coming to be more the case with each succeeding year, that the cream of poultry profit is obtained by hatching, raising, and sending to market the chickens that have come to be commercially known as "broilers." This term includes, in a general way, birds that weigh from 1 to 2 1/4 pounds at an age of from 2 to 4 months. Of course, the highest prices are obtained during the early part of the season, say from March to May. For this reason fully 90 per cent of poultrymen use the incubator exclusively, as it enables them to regulate the season and number of the hatch with entire independence of the hen, who need only furnish the eggs. In the matter of incubators they have been brought to a point where they actually beat the hen at her own game. Manufacturers have closely studied the natural laws of incubation, and followed them minutely. In the machines made by George H. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill., known as the Excelsior and the "Wooden Hen," every problem of heat, moisture and ventilation has been solved, and it is said they will hatch a greater percentage of hatchable eggs than the mother hen herself under ordinary conditions. Five minutes' daily attention when in operation is all they require. Everyone interested in poultry should write George H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., for his free catalogue of incubators and poultry appliances. It is worth having.

The Detroit White Lead Works who are advertising Rogers' carriage paint, have gotten out a handsome half-tone picture of Lou Dillon, the champion trotter, which shows also the records of all the champion trotters and pacers. This picture will be sent free to any of our readers who will send a two-cent stamp for it.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child-birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 125 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write to-day.

Wanted--Oil Agents

In every county—reliable, energetic man to sell on commission, especially to the Farmers and Thrashers our line of High Grade Lubricating Oils, Greases; also Roof, Barn, and House Paints. Apply at once. Address The Woodland Oil & Grease Co., Cleveland, O.

UNLIMITED QUANTITIES RAW FURS wanted For London January Sales. Opposum, Muskrat, Mink, Skunk, Raccoon and others. Highest cash prices paid. Write A. E. Burkhardt, Main & 2nd, Cincinnati, O.

## The Young Folks.

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### HOW MANY?

How many bowls to make a bowlder?  
How many shoals to make a shoulder?

How many lambs to make a llama?  
How many drachms to make a drama?

How many bats to make a battle?  
How many rats to make a rattle?

How many folks to make a focus?  
How many croaks to make a crocus?

How many quarts to make a quarter?  
How many ports to make a porter?

How many fans to make a phantom?  
How many bans to make a bantam?

How many aches to make an acre?  
How many fakes to make a fakir?

How many wraps to make a rapture?  
How many caps to make a capture?

How many sums to make a summer?  
How many plums to make a plumber?

How many nicks to make a nickety?  
How many picks to make a pickle?

How many capes to make a caper?  
How many tapes to make a tapir?

How many tons to make a tunnel?  
And how much fun to make a funnel?

—Justin Ingersoll, in exchange.

### Death of Little Paul Dombey.

Paul had never risen from his little bed. He lay there, listening to the noises of the street, quite tranquilly; not caring how much the time went, but watching it and watching everything about him with observant eyes.

When the sunbeams struck into his room through rustling blinds, and quivered on the opposite wall like golden water, he knew that evening was coming on, and that the sky was red and beautiful. As the reflection died away and a gloom went creeping up the wall, he watched it deepen, deepen, deepen into night. Then he thought how the long streets were dotted with lamps, and how the peaceful stars were shining overhead. His fancy had a strange tendency to wander to the river, which he knew was flowing through the great city; and now he thought how black it was, and how deep it would look, reflecting the hosts of stars—and more than all, how steadily it flowed away to meet the sea.

As it grew later in the night, and the footstep on the street grew so rare that he could hear them coming, count them as they paused, and lose them in the hollow distance, he would lay and watch the many-colored ring about the candle, and wait patiently for day. His only trouble was the swift and rapid river. He felt forced, sometimes to try to stop it—to stem it with his childish hands—or choke its way with sand—and when he saw it coming on, resistless, he cried out. But a word from Florence, who was always at his side, restored him to himself; and leaning his poor head upon her breast, he told Floy of his dream and smiled.

When day began to dawn again, he watched for the sun; and when its cheerful light began to sparkle in the room, he pictured to himself—pictured! he saw—the high church towers rise up in the morning sky, the town reviving, waking, starting into life once more, the river glistening as it rolled (but rolling fast as ever), and the country bright with dew. Familiar sounds and cries came by degrees into the street below; the servants in the house were roused and busy; faces looked in at the door, and voices asked his attendants how he was. Paul always answered for himself, "I am better, thank you! Tell papa so!"

By little and little, he got tired of the bustle of the day, the noise of carriages and carts, and people passing and re-passing; and would fall asleep or be troubled with a restless and uneasy sense again—the child could hardly tell whether this were in his sleeping or waking moments—of that rushing river. "Why will it never stop, Floy?" he would sometimes ask her. "It is bearing me away, I think."

But Floy would always soothe and reassure him; and it was his daily delight to make her lay her head down on his pillow, and take some rest.

"You are always watching me, Floy. Let me watch you, now!" They would prop him up with cushions in a corner of his bed, and there he would recline

while she lay beside him; bending forward oftentimes he kissed her, and whispered to those who went near that she was tired, and how she had sat up so many nights beside him.

Thus the flush of day, with its heat and light, would gradually decline; and again the golden water would be dancing on the wall.

He was visited by as many as three grave doctors—they used to assemble down stairs, and come up together—and the room was so quiet, and Paul was so observant of them (though he never asked anybody what they said), that he knew the difference in the sound of their watches. But his interest centered in Sir Parker Peps, who always took his seat on the side of the bed. For Paul had heard them say long ago, that that gentleman had been with his mama when she clasped Florence in her arms, and died. And he could not forget it now. He liked him for it. He was not afraid.

The people around him changed as unaccountably as on that first night at Dr. Blimber's—except Florence; Florence never changed—and what had been Sir Parker Peps, was now his father, sitting with his head upon his hand. Old Mrs. Pipchin dozing in an easy chair, often changed to Miss Tox, or his aunt; and Uaul was quite content to shut his eyes again, and see what happened next without emotion. But this figure with its head upon its hand returned so often, and remained so long, and sat so still and solemn, never speaking, never being spoken to, and rarely lifting up its face, that Paul began to wonder languidly, if it were real; and in the night time saw it sitting there with fear.

"Floy," he said, "what is that?"

"Where, dearest?"

"There! at the bottom of the bed."

The figure lifted up its head, and rose, and coming to the bedside, said: "My own boy! Don't you know me?"

Paul looked in the face, and thought, was this his father? But the face so altered to this thinking, thrilled while he gazed, as if it were in pain; and before he could reach out both hands to take it between them, and draw it toward him, the figure turned away quickly from the little bed, and went out at the door.

Paul looked at Florence with a fluttering heart, but he knew what she was going to say, and stopped her with his face against her lips. The next time he saw the figure sitting at the bottom of the bed, he called to it, "Don't be sorry for me, dear papa! Indeed, I am quite happy!"

His father coming and bending down over him—which he did quickly, and without first pausing at the bedside—Paul held him round the neck, and repeated those words to him several times, and very earnestly; and Paul never saw him in his room again at any time, whether it were day or night, but he called out, "Don't be sorry for me! Indeed, I am quite happy!" This was the beginning of his always saying in the morning that he was a great deal better, and that they were to tell his father so.

How many times the golden water danced upon the wall; how many nights the dark river rolled toward the sea in spite of him; Paul never counted, never sought to know. If their kindness or his sense of it could have increased, they were more kind, and he more grateful every day; but whether they were many days or few, appeared of little moment now, to the little boy.

One night he had been thinking of his mother, and her picture in the drawing-room down stairs, and thought she must have loved sweet Florence better than his father did, to have held her in her arms when she felt that she was dying—for even he, her brother, who had such dear love for her, could have no greater wish than that. The train of thought suggested to him to inquire if he had ever seen his mother; for he could not remember whether they told him, yes or no, the river running very fast, and confusing his mind.

"Floy, did I ever see mama?"

"No, darling, why?"

"Did I ever see any kind face, like

mama's, looking at me when I was a baby, Floy?"

He asked as if he had some vision of a face before him.

"Oh, yes, dear!"

"Whose, Floy?"

"Your old nurse's. Often."

"And where is my old nurse?" said Paul. "Is she dead too? Floy, are we all dead, except you?"

There was a hurry in the room, for an instant—longer, perhaps; but it seemed no more—then all was still again; and Florence, with her face quite colorless, but smiling, held his head upon her arm. Her arm trembled very much.

"Show me that old nurse, Floy, if you please!"

"She is not here, darling. She will come tomorrow."

"Thank you, Floy!"

Paul closed his eyes with these words, and fell asleep. When he awoke, the sun was high, and the broad day was clear and warm. He lay a little, looking at the windows, which were open, and the curtains rustling in the air, and waving to and fro; then he said, "Floy, is it tomorrow? Is she come?"

Some one seemed to go in quest of her. Perhaps it was Susan. Paul thought he heard her telling him when he had closed his eyes again, that she would soon be back; but he did not open them to see. She kept her word—perhaps she had never been away—but the next thing that happened was a noise of footsteps on the stairs, and then Paul woke—work mind and body—and sat upright in bed. He saw them now about him. There was no gray mist before them, as there had been sometimes in the night. He knew them every one, and called them by their names.

"And who is this? Is this my old nurse?" said the child, regarding with a radiant smile a figure coming in.

Yes; yes. No other stranger would have shed those tears at sight of him and called him her dear boy, her pretty boy, her own poor blighted child. No other woman would have stooped down by his bed, and taken up his wasted hand, and put it to her lips and breast, as one who had some right to fondle it. No other woman would have forgotten everybody there but him and Floy, and been so full of tenderness and pity.

"Floy! this is a kind, good face!" said Paul. "I am glad to see it again. Don't go away, old nurse! Stay here."

His senses were all quickened, and he heard a name he knew.

"Who was that, who said, 'Walter?'" he asked, looking round. "Some one said Walter. Is he here? I should like to see him very much."

Nobody replied directly; but his father soon said to Susan, "Call him back, then; let him come up!" After a short pause of expectation, during which he looked with smiling interest and wonder on his nurse, and saw that she had not forgotten Floy, Walter was brought into the room. His open face and manner, and his cheerful eyes, had always made him a favorite with Paul; and when Paul saw him, he stretched out his hand, and said, "Good-by!"

"Good-by, my child!" cried Mrs. Pipchin, hurrying to his bed's head. "Net good-by?"

For an instant, Paul looked at her with the wistful face with which he so often gazed upon her in his corner by the fire. "Ah, yes," he said, placidly, "good-by, Walter dear, good-by!"—turning his head to where he stood, and putting out his hand again. "Where's papa?"

He felt his father's breath upon his cheek before the words had parted from his lips.

"Remember Walter, dear papa," he whispered, looking in his face. "Remember Walter. I was fond of Walter!" The feeble hand waved in the air, as if it cried, "good-by!" to Walter once again.

"Now lay me down," he said, "and Floy, come close to me and let me see you!"

Sister and brother wound their arms around each other, and the golden light came streaming in, and fell upon them, locked together.

"How fast the river runs between its green banks and the rushes, Floy! But 'tis very near the sea. I hear the waves! They always said so!"

Presently he told her that the motion of the boat was lulling him to rest. How green the banks were now, how bright the flowers growing on them, and how tall the rushes! Now the boat was out at sea, but gliding smoothly on. And now there was a shore before him. Who stood on the bank?

He put his hands together, as he had been used to do at his prayers. He had to remove his arm to do it; but they saw him fold them so behind her neck.

"Mama is like you, Floy. I know her by the face! But tell them that the print upon the stairs at school is not divine enough. The light about the head is shining on me as I go!"

The golden ripple on the wall came back again, and nothing else stirred in the room. The old, old fashion! The fashion that came in with our first garments, and will last unchanged until our race has run its course, and the wide firmament is rolled up like a scroll. The old, old fashion—Death!

Oh, thank God, all who see it, for that older fashion yet, of immortality! And look upon us, angels of young children, with regard not quite estranged, when the swift river bears us to the ocean!—Charles Dickens.

### The Screech Owl.

The screech owl (*Megascops asio*), until after its progeny has been raised, is not much in evidence. In July it comes to our lawns. From now until the snow flies we shall hear him almost every evening. Why he is called a "screech" owl is more than I know. I have never heard one "screech." His notes are various. That most common is "a tremulous, wailing whistle." One often comes to the elm which branches over our back porch, and within 20 feet of my bed, makes his wailing noise. Sometimes it is like the cry of a child in distress.

The size of a screech owl is about that of a small spring chicken. The male and female look alike. Some of them are of gray color and some reddish brown. This is called dichromatism, and many of the ornithologists think it is occasioned by the climate. Their food consists entirely of animal matter. Of 225 stomachs examined by Dr. Fisher of the United States Department of Agriculture, one contained poultry; 38, other birds, one-third of which were English sparrows; 91, mice; 11, other mammals; 2, lizards; 1, fish; 100, insects; 5, spiders; 9, crawfish; 7, miscellaneous; 2, scorpions; 2, earthworms, and 43 were empty. According to this, nearly three-fourths of this owl's food consists of injurious mammals and insects, and only about one-seventh of birds. Those who despise them will be glad to note that a large portion of the birds were English sparrows. Dr. Fisher closes his report by saying, "There is no question but that this little owl should be protected."

These owls abide with us all the time and it is believed that they mate for life. They nest in holes of the trees and sometimes in the outbuildings. The nest is a trifling affair, composed of bits of wood and some feathers. Both the male and female take part in the brooding and are much devoted to their young. They crush their food and swallow it without mastication. Their stomachs are so constituted that food which is not digestible is formed into "pellets" and expelled through the mouth.

For a long time it was believed that the owls could not see well in the daytime. Later investigations, however, have proved that they see as well as we do in the daytime, and better in the twilight. The query then is, why are they not seen in daylight? The answer is that they are despised by all other birds. If another bird espies one of them he immediately gives the alarm and all the other birds of the neighborhood congregate at once and make life to the discovered owl most miserable. A distinguished ornithologist profited by knowledge of this fact. He had a pet screech owl that had a

disabled wing and could not fly. He took this pet with him into the woods when he was studying the birds. Having found a favorable locality, he would place his pet upon a perch and conceal himself. Soon all the birds of the neighborhood would be there to fight the owl, and thus an excellent opportunity was afforded him for study of them.—William Watson Woolen, in Farmer's Guide.

The Thermometer Scale.

Why should the freezing point be marked 32° and the boiling point 212° on the Fahrenheit thermometer scale? Most students know that its inventor divided the space between these points into 180° instead of the simpler 100° used in the Centigrade system; but few understand how this number came to be chosen. A writer thus explains the matter:

The thermometer was really invented by Sir Isaac Newton. He started his scale with the heat of the human body and used as his instrument a glass tube filled with linseed oil. The lowest figure on the scale was the freezing point and the highest boiling water. The starting point of this scale, as mentioned, was the heat of the human body, which he called by the round number 12, as the duodecimal system was then in common use. He divided the space between the freezing point and the temperature of the body into twelve points, and stated that the boiling point of water would be about 30, as the temperature must be nearly three times that of the human body.

When Fahrenheit took up the subject a few years later he used the Newton instrument, but, finding the scale not fine enough, divided each degree into two parts, and so made the measure between the freezing and boiling points 24 parts instead of 12. Fahrenheit then discovered he could obtain a lower degree of cold than freezing, and taking a mixture of ice and salt for a starting point he counted 24 points up to body heat. By this measurement he obtained 8 for the freezing point and 53 for the boiling point. His scale now read: Zero; freezing, 8; body heat, 24, and boiling water, 53. It will be noticed this scale is identically that of Newton's, only starting lower and having the numbers doubled.

It was with this scale which Fahrenheit worked for a long time, but finally finding the temperature division still too large, he divided each degree into four parts. Multiplying the numbers just given by four the thermometer scale now in use results.

The chance choice of Newton of the figure 12 to represent the body heat determined the present thermometer scale, even as the yard, feet and inches measure originally came from measures of parts of the human body, and as the width of the railroad carriage was determined by the track, which, in turn, was determined by the width between the cart wheels necessary to bear a load which could comfortably be drawn by a mule.—American Inventor.

For the Little Ones

THE BEDTIME TRAIN.

When we go up stairs to sleep—  
Up the stairs so long and steep—  
They're a mountain climbing high  
Through the clouds, up to the sky!  
Though our train's not very long  
We must have two engines strong.  
Harve' and I the engines are,  
Mamma'n babe are each a car,  
"All aboard!" now here we go!  
Don't you hear the whistles blow?  
Puff the engines, "choo, choo, choo,"  
Blow the whistles, "toot, toot, toot!"  
See us go around the bend!  
There's the tunnel at the end.  
Tunnel is the bedroom door,  
Cause it's dark there, just before—  
"Switch a car, she'll bring the light!"  
Now, we'll reach the station right.  
"Toot!" we're home; our journey's done,  
Bed's the station—Oh, what fun!  
—Maude Whitmore Madden, in Good Housekeeping.

A Spelling Lesson.

A little girl's slate was lying on the floor one day. It was a fine slate, with a pretty red frame, and there was a pencil tied to it with a long string. The little girl who owned the slate was named Clara, and she sat on the

floor, too, over in one corner. You may imagine how surprised she was when she heard some one say very slowly, "c-a-t, cat!" And she opened her eyes with astonishment when she saw the pencil moving over the slate all by itself, writing the words which the slate spelled out very carefully. "D-o-g, dog," said the slate, and the pencil wrote, "D-o-g." "Why, how did you learn to spell?" asked Clara in wonder. The pencil dropped down very quietly, answering not a word. Clara thought it even looked a little bit ashamed. "Oh, you needn't mind me," she said. I like to see you write." Then the pencil arose slowly and slid bashfully across the slate again. "Who taught you to spell?" asked Clara, again, for she really wanted to know. "Y-o-u, you!" answered the slate, while the pencil wrote "y-o-u."

Clara did not ask anything more for fully five minutes. She was busy thinking it out. The pencil went on writing, "B-o-y, boy; g-o, go; r-a-t, mouse— "Oh, that is not right," interrupted Clara, "r-a-t spells rat." Then she stopped for she heard a quiet little noise, and coming across the room was a strange sight. First, a cat pranced in on its hind legs, spelling over and over, "d-o-g, dog, d-o-g, dog," and there after her, marched a dog, on his hind legs, saying over and over, "y-o-u, you, y-o-u, you," and before she knew it, Clara herself, was mincing along behind the dog, spelling, "B-o-y, boy, b-o-y, boy," and looking over her shoulder she saw a boy and heard him saying, "G-o, go, g-o, go, g-o, go," and they all began to go, faster and faster across the room, till they all disappeared through the wall—all but Clara, who bumped her head as she tried to go through, and first thing she knew she was sitting on the floor, rubbing her eyes. She looked over to where the slate and pencil lay, and there, written upon the slate was her spelling lesson:

"Cat.  
"Dog.  
"You.  
"Boy.  
"Go," and then at the end was "r-a," where she had started to spell rat, and forgotten how.

She thought about all this strange occurrence for quite a while, then she said to the slate, "Can you talk?" and to the pencil, "Can you write?" Neither one of them did a thing.

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"Well," said Clara, "I guess I've been asleep," and she got up and wrote, "r-a-t, rat," two or three times, so that she would never forget it. "I'm glad the rat didn't come, too," she said as she thought about it.

Matrimonial Notice.

A Blackwell editor received the following note the other day, which explains itself: "Dere professor editor, I would like for you to pull in yo'h paper a notice for a husband fer me. I am 38 years old, have no dentist bills fer my teeth are all ok. I can cook a stake, wash deeshes and grace the parlor fine. Also player on the accordeen and have had two husbands. They are ded but their graves are green and tended to all on account of me. Any lovin man of wait over 120 answer please. No doods."

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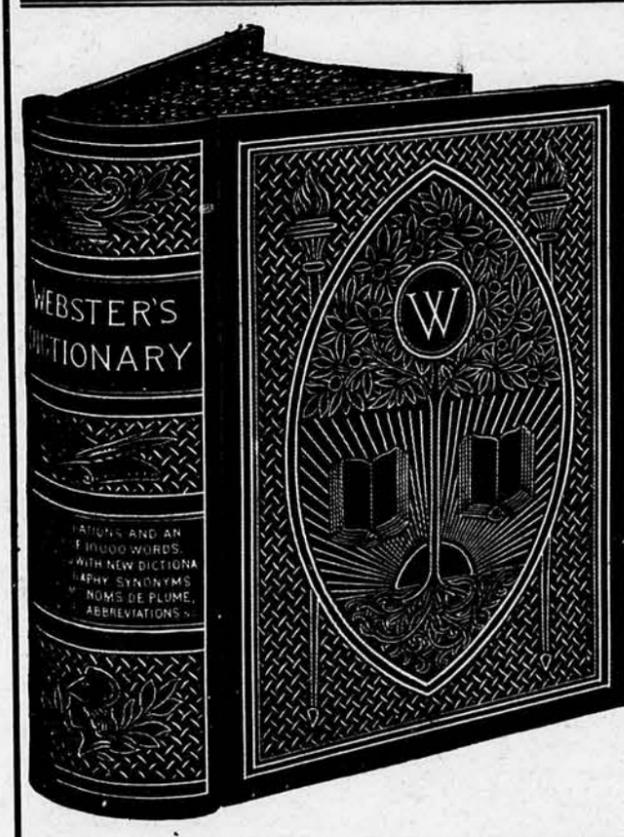
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### THE WOMAN WITH THE BROOM.

"The Man with the Hoe" let others sing,  
And to him ready tribute bring;  
Tell of his labor and unrest,  
The sense of wrong that rives his breast;  
How on his Atlas back he bears  
The world, with all its toils and cares,  
His broken spirit wrapped in gloom—  
I sing "The Woman with the Broom."

Smiling, within the door she stands,  
Her busy broom in willing hands;  
She makes the household wheels go 'round  
Without a jar, with scarce a sound;  
To her the skies are always clear  
And, moving with a breath of cheer,  
She sweeps away the dust of gloom—  
This happy Woman with the Broom.

And while she works she sings a song,  
While all life's joys together throng,  
That rings a call from roof to dome  
Throughout her realm of "Home, Sweet Home".

Love's garden nestles 'round the door,  
Where flowers of fond affection bloom  
And bow their rainbow heads before  
The radiant Woman with the Broom.

Queen o'er the home her scepter sways;  
Her subjects walk in pleasant ways;  
They love her rule, protect her right;  
Enjoy her sweetness, strength and light.  
And when, at last, she's called to rest,  
"Her children rise and call her blessed;"  
By cradle, altar and the tomb,  
The faithful Woman with the Broom.  
—George Birdseye, in Leslie's Weekly.

### MY TASK.

To love some one more dearly ev'ry day,  
To help a wandering child to find his way,  
To ponder o'er a noble thought, and pray  
And smile when evening falls.

To follow truth as blind men long for light,  
To do my best from dawn of day till night,

To keep my heart fit for His holy sight,  
And answer when He calls.  
—Maud Louise Ray, in Harper's Magazine.

### When Shall the Training of a Child Begin?

MRS. ANNA T. PALMER, BURLINGAME.

If the committee who assigned this subject to me were expecting a finished treatise upon this many-sided subject, I fear they may have made a mistake. Perhaps some one with more theory and less practical experience might have been able to prepare a more attractive paper. The mother of seven children, who has begun practice on the eighth, is very likely to have discarded most of the "cut-and-dried" theories that may have inspired some of her earlier efforts in child-training. Yet in thinking over the many experiences of the past twenty-five years; in attempting to analyze the motives prompting the varied sources of discipline, one can but be assured that there has been the desire for a definite object, toward which all efforts have been directed.

Not alone the tiding over of a present crisis; not simply to govern because "might makes right;" not even the securing of ease and quiet and peace for the mother, with undisturbed leisure for other and perhaps more pleasant occupations; nor yet for the purpose of pleasing or interesting and amusing the child, has been my purpose, but always the desire that discipline be used for the purpose of assisting the child in what might be termed character-building, the various methods crystalizing into this sentiment. Everything that tends toward the rounding out of a child's being, whether it be directed toward the development in a physical, mental, or moral sense, is to be encouraged. And anything, everything, from whatever source, at whatever cost, that is likely to influence in a wrong direction is to be discarded. This is a broad declaration, and the practice of this doctrine entails untold labor, untiring vigilance, an active brain, and a clear conscience, to be able to grasp each bewildering dilemma by the horns.

The attainment of a thoroughly well-balanced manhood and womanhood is accomplished only by the most untiring effort. A child afflicted with a weak or poorly nourished body can not develop in other directions as perfectly as one not so burdened. Impaired mental faculties are, of course, an obstacle to perfect development. And a deficiency in the moral nature is just as sure to work disaster, or at least a partial failure in accomplishing the desired result.

This lengthy preamble brings us to

the proper beginning of this article—When should the training of the child begin? I do not hesitate to answer, "A hundred years before the child is born." That even remote ancestors have an influence over the various characteristics of the human being no thinking person can deny. And every young woman who contemplates matrimony would do well to look to the characteristics of the father whom she gives to her child.

The prospective mother should so care for her health and her condition of mind, that the little one is started on its journey through life the possessor of quiet nerves, a sound body, and a good digestion. The moment its little bark is launched its individual training should begin. The first efforts should be made toward securing regularity of habits and a healthy appetite. So much depends on these stomachs of ours through life! A healthy baby needs to swallow little more than the proper nourishment. A sick baby needs medicine—a "colic" baby may, sometimes, be benefited by some simple antidote, though my experience has gone to prove that, generally speaking, it was—the more antidote the more colic. Many people seem to think that a baby is a sort of human funnel through which to pour successive streams of sweetened water, camphor, peppermint, catnip, soothing-syrup, etc. A continuous course of such treatment soon deranges the delicate digestive organs, and can not help but affect the appetite later on.

Following this line of thought, I hold that the child, grown older, will call for something to excite the appetite, sharp sauces and pickles and spices, etc.; and a taste accustomed to these will, later on, crave sharp drinks, pop, ginger ale; then the step is easier to the more exciting and injurious indulgences. While stimulating foods are to be guardedly used, too much attention can not be given to the proper nourishment of the child. You know when we wives are anxious to secure the cooperation of our husbands in some scheme, we are apt to broach the subject after they have partaken of a particularly satisfactory meal. They are more apt to feel at peace with the world at that time—if their digestion is good. A recent daily paper contained an article entitled "Saloons versus Kitchens," wherein the author made the statement that it was useless to expect men to stop drinking liquor until they were furnished with more nourishing, satisfying food. I believe there is a great deal to be gained by looking well to this matter all through the life of the child.

As the little one grows older, direction must be given to the development of all the opening faculties. Perhaps the greatest care will be to form the habit of obedience. We have never learned this lesson to the full until we are through with life. There is a higher law than man's which says, "Thou shalt," and "Thou shalt not," and the person who has well learned to obey the commands in youth is saved many troubles all through life. It is not enough to ask obedience because the command is given, but because it is the right thing to do. And the older I grow the more I am inclined to make the doing of the right thing as easy as possible, and to avoid desperate conflicts whenever possible to accomplish the necessary results in a reasonable manner. For instance, when once I thought it the most important thing in life to drop every other occupation and devote half an hour to an inquisitive year-and-a-half-old baby and a spool of thread on the windowsill, the discipline requiring the scolding of the baby, and the spitting of the little hands perhaps many times to insure the tranquil repose of the spool, for the time being, with probably a repetition of the performance on many succeeding occasions with grave doubts as to the ultimate result. The temptation of today would be to kiss the dimpled hands, have a romp with baby, and when its attention is attracted elsewhere, to surreptitiously slip the offending spool to a safe place. If baby did not know war had been declared,

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no harm would come to mama's discipline; and life holds so many more perplexing problems for the poor dear than spools of thread. The thought here is to secure the important and not lay too much stress on the trivial points.

Following in close order come habits of truthfulness, honor, virtue, industry, perseverance, and in all there is nothing so good to impress these lessons as example. Here comes the benefit of pre-natal training. Those things I wish my child to practice I must first practice myself. It really is not of much use to tell a child it must be honest and practice the Golden Rule, and perhaps ask it to carry a scant pint of milk to a customer; or to boast in its hearing of having got the better of some one in a business deal. I believe it is always best to deal squarely and truthfully with a child. It is not always necessary to go into minute details, but whatever is said let it be the truth. The little people in our household are told that it is not what is said so much as what is implied that makes the truth or falsity of a statement. I do not believe in the existence of "white lies." We talk of Santa Claus, but when the question comes up, as it always does

"Is there a Santa Claus, who comes down the chimney?" the answer is, "No," and explanations follow, and the little one goes on talking and enjoying the joke as well as the elders. No baby in my house, with my knowledge, was ever scared into good behavior by the threat that a "big black man" was waiting around the corner of the house to carry it off if it did not behave. I would sooner pin my faith to a good spanking to accomplish that end.

A good factor in creating a tendency toward truthfulness and purity of thought is the reading of solid, healthful literature, something which, if it is not actual fact, at least contains a clearly defined moral. The world is flooded with trash of the "Happy Hours"—"Golden Days" variety. Their

name is legion. The subject matter in this class of literature may not always be absolutely bad, though in many cases the general influence exerted is degenerating in a moral way, and extremely unreal, but we think it a waste of valuable time to indulge in such reading; and, besides, it destroys a taste for more solid reading. I may add I have never seen any especially good results from an extended perusal of fairy tales, nor such unreal, exciting productions as the Oliver Optic books, but think they have a different effect on different minds.

A child should be early taught to deal justly and honorably with its fellows, and there is no better precept than the Golden Rule.

The subject of virtue is a broad one. I must say, however, that having had to deal with children of both sexes, I never found occasion to place one set of morals before my girls, and another before my boys. Purity of thought and word and action is the object to be attained; and the mind and heart of the bright, loving little boy is just as pure and sweet and impressible as that of his little sister. The character of literature and of companions has a great influence in these lines. Fill the little mind so full of good thoughts that there is no room for the bad ones. It has never been our custom to repeat before our children choice bits of scandal, vulgar language, or smutty stories, although they can not be expected to escape these things always. The fact that they have never heard them at their mother's fireside may go a long way toward creating a dislike for such things. A close companionship with the mother, a knowledge that she is interested in, and aware of all of their occupations, or tries to be, is a great safeguard. I always prefer that my own yard shall be full of boys at play, rather than that my own boys should be away somewhere—anywhere—in search of amusement with no one knows what kind of companions. The proper place for a child of either sex, of whatever age, after night, unless

away for some special purpose and that of not frequent occurrence, is at home in the company of its parents. The tendency of our American people, old any young, is to fly away from home. What, with business and lodges, the husband and father is seldom known in the family circle after lamplight, and the same call of lodge and outside work of various kinds is drawing woman more and more away. The mother of a family of little ones can not afford to let anything come in the way of a thorough, systematic supervision of the daily and hourly influences that are moulding the habits and thoughts and characters of these little souls. There is an adage, "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." It may just as truly be said, take care of the little habits, start the child right in all directions, and when some great temptation comes to the older youth, he may generally be depended upon to do the right thing.

Little by little, a word here and a check there, a bringing about of some unsuspected restraint or obstacle to some hurtful tendency, a quiet placing in the way of proper and agreeable influences toward the right way of thought and action, a seemingly never-ending routine of little things so insignificant as to seem almost useless; but if, as the years roll by, the structure grows more firm and symmetrical, until at last the building is complete, and there is added to the world one more upright man or woman to battle for truth and purity and right, who shall say that the mother's life has been lived in vain, even though she has seldom been heard of outside the limits of her own small home.

**The Bread Question.**

Good Bread from Iowa.—My summer vacation was spent on a large farm lying on the Iowa side of the Mississippi River, says a writer in Good Housekeeping. The mistress of the model farmhouse was also the "cook lady," and she made the finest bread I ever tasted. It was moist, fine grained, fairly velvety in texture, and particularly sweet flavored. The following is her recipe: Take one dry yeast cake (this will act as the leaven for four large loaves of bread and two dozen plump dinner or tea biscuit) and soften it in a coffee-cup of lukewarm water, stir in flour enough to make a thick batter ("sponge" my hostess called it), beat well, cover closely and set where it will not become chilled. Do this about supper time. In the morning scald two quarts of thickened, slightly soured milk, drain off the whey (use the curd for cottage cheese) and add it to the now foamy sponge. Add also a level tablespoon of salt, and a heaping tablespoon of lard. The whey of course must be cooled to a little over the lukewarm degree before adding to the yeast mixture. Now add flour sufficient to make a batter as thick as pound cake, and beat vigorously for at least fifteen minutes. Then add flour and knead until a soft, elastic, non-sticking mass is the result. Twenty minutes is none too much to devote to this stage of the proceedings. Set to rise and when doubled in bulk, cut down, and when it has risen again divide into five parts, mold four parts into loaves and one into biscuits, brushing the latter all over with melted butter; when doubled in bulk, bake, the bread requiring about fifty minutes and the biscuits twenty-five minutes in a properly heated oven.

Salt-rising Bread.—Early in the morning (the earlier the better) mix in a pitcher a pint of warm water, or one-half water and one-half new milk, with flour enough to make a thin batter, and a teaspoonful of salt. Put the pitcher in a kettle of warm water, and keep it at an even heat—about 70° to 80°. Cover the pitcher with a saucer, and in about five hours it will begin to rise (not frothy, like hop yeast, but with very fine bubbles), then add one quart water with a little more salt, and mold in flour to make a soft dough, and put it in three brick-shaped baking-tins to rise. When it has risen to nearly twice its bulk in the pans, it is ready to bake. This

bread requires great care in making, and much time. It gives off a disagreeable gas while rising, but that is all driven off in the baking, leaving a fine-grained, most delicious bread. Boston Brown Bread.—Two cups graham flour, one cup white flour; two cups cold water; one cup molasses, a little salt and one teaspoonful soda dissolved in the water; one cupful of dried currants if desired. Put into baking-powder cans, making about half full. Steam for two hours, and at the end of that time put into the oven for a moment. MRS. PALMER.

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Sabeau Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, R. R. No. 2 (1903).  
Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).  
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, R. R. No. — (1903).  
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).

[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

We have an excellent paper on "Books" this week from the Literatae Club, of Ford. The clubs are sending us valuable articles which can not but be helpful to other readers whether club members or not. We hope the custom will continue.

**An Afternoon With an Osage County Club.**

It was with great alacrity that I accepted an invitation to visit the Domestic Science Club of Osage County, for through its representative, Mrs. Ferris, who has spoken to us several times through our Club Column, we have known a good deal of its workings. The Domestic Science Club is a very interesting club, and one of the oldest in the State. It contains about fifteen members, of whom several are young women. The club is very fortunate, I think, in being able to interest the young girls, for they add greatly to the interest of the meetings, not only with their music and their readings but also with papers, and in the discussions, in which from their young point of view they can see and present points which would escape the older women. The advantage to the girls themselves is, of course, very great, for club work is just as good for girls as for older women, and its benefits to them are equally great.

One of the members complained that there was nothing they could do in the way of philanthropic or benevolent work. Yet I found that they help to pay the minister's salary, give socials and entertainments, and encourage and foster the social life of the neighborhood, three very beneficent modes of well-doing.

They have a traveling library, and have had for years, which perhaps accounts in part for their being the remarkably well-informed group of women that they are.

The day on which I attended was one the the terribly disagreeable days, when the sky is a leaden gray, and the air is thick and heavy with



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Everybody can cure their own meats without the use of fire, smoke-house, or any of the clumsy and laborious methods of the old days, by using

**WRIGHT'S CONDENSED SMOKE**

This wonderful preparation is a liquid smoke, made from hickory wood. It imparts to meats cured with it the delicate flavor that is peculiar to meats smoked with hickory wood. Used by applying the Condensed Smoke with a brush. Send names of 5 who cure meat and we will mail you sample free. Sold only in square quart bottles with metal cap. Never in bulk. At druggists, 75c; sent prepaid, \$1.00, or 50c, if you pay express; price in Canada, \$1.00.

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moisture; the mud was deep and clung to the wheels like little demons that would not let us go. We wondered uneasily if any but ourselves would go, but there was no need to fear. A good-sized club gathered, and enjoyed the cheer within all the more for the dismal prospect without. The president and those who were on the program were there, and each did her part, making an afternoon both instructive and extremely enjoyable.

I was presented with one of their year-books, a very dainty little affair, containing the program for the year, which I subjoin here, for it is excellent:

**APRIL 16.**

Roll Call—How I Spent the Winter.  
Address—President.  
Address—Mrs. A. L. Wilson, County President.  
Music.

**MAY 7.**

Roll Call—Spring Poetry.  
Paper—Revolutionary War, 1771 to 1783.  
Select Reading.  
Music.

Discussion—Flower Culture.

**MAY 21.**

Roll Call—Current Events.  
Discussion—Poultry-raising.  
Recitation.  
Music.

**JUNE 4.**

Roll Call—Household Hints.  
Paper—Articles of Confederation and the Constitution.  
Music.  
Discussion—Plans for Attending Chautauqua Assembly.  
Recitation.

**JUNE 18.**

A Day With the Colored People.  
Roll Call—Anecdotes.  
Music—Whistling Rufus.  
Discussion—Race Problem.  
Recitation.  
Negro Melodies—Club.

**JULY 16.**

Roll Call—Stories of Patriotism.  
Paper—Signers of Declaration of Independence.  
Recitation.  
Music—Star Spangled Banner—Club.  
Fire Works—Club.

**AUGUST 20.**

Roll Call—Current Events.  
Music.  
Paper—George Washington.  
Reading.  
Recitation.

**SEPTEMBER 3.**

Roll Call—Floral Quotations.  
Paper—Flower Culture.  
Discussion.  
Recitation.  
Music.

**SEPTEMBER 17.**

Roll Call—Current Events.  
Paper—Adams' and Jefferson's Administrations.  
Discussion—Taking Care of Fruit.  
Select Reading.

**OCTOBER 1.**

Roll Call—Vocal Selections.  
Paper.  
Music.  
Domestic Science—Pie-making.  
Select Reading.

**OCTOBER 15.**

Roll Call—Current Events.  
Paper—Monroe Doctrine.  
Discussion.  
Select Reading.

**NOVEMBER 5.**

Roll Call—Scriptural Quotations.  
Paper—Divine Inspiration.  
Select Reading.  
Hymns.

**NOVEMBER 19.**

Roll Call—Extemporaneous Speeches.  
Paper—Art in Needle Work.  
Discussion.  
Music.

**DECEMBER 3.**

Roll Call—Quotations from James Whitcomb Riley.  
Paper—Mexican War.  
Discussion—Christmas Dainties.  
Christmas Night at the Quarters.

A year-book is, perhaps, something of a luxury. Yet it is a very good thing to have. I have inquired as to cost of year-books, and find it ranges from five cents to twenty cents.

They may be very elaborate, or very simple, as to cover, design, etc., and the cost will vary, of course, in proportion. The only essential is that they contain the program for the year, the officers, committees, and members. If you can do no better, these may be written out, and copies made. It is a very great advantage, you will find, to have a fixed program for the year, made out in advance, and put into the hands of every member. The meetings will be more interesting, and those who are on the program will feel

a much keener interest to be there and take the part assigned.

By all means, get a year-book of some kind.

**Books.**

MRS. MARY CRAWFORD, LITERATAE CLUB.

A book in itself, considered either good or bad, contains a wondrous power. Nothing is to be more coveted or more dreaded. A few or even one good book has started the reader on a career of honor or usefulness, and made life a success.

The reading of good books has been the strong foundation upon which scholars, statesmen, authors, poets, ministers and missionaries have built their life work of usefulness, but evil and trashy reading never made a decent man or woman. Such books weaken the mind and demoralize the character.

Abraham Lincoln in his early life was influenced by companions to read Paine's Age of Reason and Volney's Ruins. The reading of those two books caused him for a time to doubt the truth of the Bible. But after a few years, he saw his error, renounced all skeptical opinions, and returned to his perfect confidence in a divine ruler. Afterwards the reading the the lives of Washington and Henry Clay awakened noble aspirations in his soul, that led him on to honor.

Benjamin Franklin read an infidel book at the age of fifteen, and it corrupted his religious opinions for years, and had it not been for the excellent books he had read before, infidelity would have blasted a noble and useful life.

Goethe became a poet by reading the Vicar of Wakefield. Captain Cook's Voyages aroused Cary's sympathy for the heathen. Henry Martin was made a missionary by reading the lives of Bromard and Cary. Rev. John Sharp said, "Shakespeare and the Bible made me Archbishop of York."

Those who read a few books well are better equipped mentally than those who read many in a careless way. The reading of one good book thoroughly is better than shallow reading of many; this is what Dr. Johnson meant when he said: "Beware of the one-book man, he is a dangerous antagonist."

Go back to the great reformers of the 16th century, Luther, Melancthon, and Savonarola, whose one book for study and recreation was the Bible. Luther who defied the Roman Catholic power at Worms, said, "There is but one book, the Bible," and that "John

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**THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER WILL BE SENT FREE**

to all housekeepers who answer this advertisement, with out deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid both ways, on 30 days' trial. Unquestionably greatest family labor saver ever invented. Saves time, expense, and wear and tear. Will do the family washing without boiling clothes, hand-scrubbing or back-breaking. Revolves on bicycle ball bearings and is therefore easiest running washer ever made. Will do two hours' washing in ten minutes. Washes blankets as well as laces, absolutely clean, and without the slightest injury.



EAST PLYMOUTH, OHIO.  
P. O. Ashtabula, O.

We have been using the "1900" Washer since May 15, 1900. Have done over 1,200 washings, and I think it is good for as many more. We do family work from Ashtabula. We have used 8 different machines, and the "1900" beats them all for good and fast work and durability.

GEO. M. BURNET.

It costs nothing to try. Sent absolutely free, freight paid both ways, for a trial of 30 days. No money required in advance.

Write at once for book and particulars to **THE "1900" WASHER CO., 2567 State St. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.** References: First National Bank, Binghamton, N. Y.

3-16 was a whole book in itself worth a life of study."

Take the signers of the Declaration of Independence, what were they as literary men? Did they read twenty-five novels every year? Thayer says: "They were descendants of a hardy, christian race. Men who were fed mentally on the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress and Josephus, Science and Philosophy. Could there be found men of finer, truer dignity, better sense or more honest heart?"

The influence of one book, Uncle Tom's Cabin, opened the eyes of thousands of good people to the evil and cruelty of slavery, and was an inspiration to wipe out one of the greatest sins of our Nation.

A young man of my acquaintance at the age of twenty-one boasted of having read one hundred novels, and what was he? Almost a mental nonentity, a specimen of humanity whose social and moral enjoyments rose no higher than an oath, or "Simon says, weble, wable; Simon says, point up and point down," or leading other boys to do some mean trick.

Franklin said, "Wasted time is a great prodigality." All time spent in reading trashy books is wasted time. In this age of good libraries and periodicals there is no need of reading dime novels. And if there is no library near, the price of good books is within the means of multitudes of families if they will buy them; yet more time is wasted by many of both sexes in reading worthless books and papers than in any other way.

A person who goes into a new or remote settlement where good reading matter is scarce, and circulates books of a right character, is a public benefactor; for in this way the inmates of many homes have been inspired with true and virtuous principles. Many young men and women who have filled important stations with honor received their first impetus from some volume which thus found its way into their home.

By the influence of good books and the inspiration they give, the young are allured to uprightness, stimulated to purer life, and warned of dangers that beset a path of vice, and so roused to the true dignity of nature. Parents who have due regard for the true happiness of their children will be cautious of the company they keep. Books are companions. If these are immoral or frivolous, the minds of the children will be injured or corrupted but if they are of the right kind, the mind will be elevated and enlightened. Viewed in this light good books are worth more to man than their weight in gold.

#### Coming Events.

The annual meeting of the American Southdown Breeders' Association will be held in the Live Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, December 1, 1903, 7-30 P. M. Frank S. Springer, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

Annual meeting of the Hampshire Down Breeders' Association of America, Palmer House, Chicago, December 2, 1903. C. A. Tyler, Secretary, Nottaway, Mich.



## Straighten Up

The main muscular supports of body weaken and let go under

## Backache

or Lumbago. To restore, strengthen and straighten up, use

## St. Jacobs Oil

Price 25c. and 50c.

## Miscellany.

### PANAMA, AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

For more than half a century the construction of a ship canal across the narrow neck of land which joins South America to North America has been under consideration. It had finally been concluded by the intelligent people of all Nations that this great undertaking could be accomplished only at the hands of some great and rich Nation and that the only Nation which could properly undertake and successfully carry through the work is the United States.

True, a French company had expended large sums of money and commenced the construction of a canal across the Isthmus at a point a little east of the 80th meridian west longitude and about the 9th parallel of north latitude. For this purpose concessions were obtained from the Government of Colombia, a South American country holding sovereignty over that part of the Isthmus which constituted the State of Panama. The United States was preparing to make a canal farther north, across the Central American country, Nicaragua. The French company found itself unable to complete its canal and offered its beginning and all franchises to the United States. This country finally agreed to buy out the French company at \$40,000,000, provided the Colombian Republic would enter into a satisfactory treaty. The treaty was negotiated and was duly ratified by the United States Senate at the last session. But when the treaty came before the Colombian Congress, it was rejected.

The people of the State of Panama were greatly disappointed at this action. They seem to have immediately set about arranging the usual South American remedy for political grievances, namely, revolution. Last week the revolutionists' plans were executed, and without shedding a drop of blood a new provisional Government was established. The United States has recognized this defacto Government and seems likely to protect it. The events now transpiring are so important and likely to form so prominent a part of history that we present herewith the statement of Secretary of State John Hay, which is clear and explicit, as follows:

#### SECRETARY HAY EXPLAINS.

"The action of the President in the Panama matter is not only in the strictest accordance with the principle of justice and equity, and in line with all the best precedents of our public policy, but it was the only course he could have taken in compliance with our treaty rights and obligations. By our treaty entered into with New Granada [now Panama] in the year 1846, New Granada guarantees 'that the right of way of transit across the Isthmus of Panama, upon any modes of communication that now exist or that may be hereafter constructed, shall be free and open to the Government and citizens of the United States.'

"This is a right which we acquired by the treaty, not gratuitously conferred, but in return for an important compensation, for in the same article the Government of the United States guarantees 'positively and efficaciously to New Granada by the present stipulation the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned Isthmus with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence the United States guarantees in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.'

"The close connection thus created between the two Governments was well set forth by President Polk in his message transmitting the treaty to the Senate. He said:

#### PRESIDENT POLK'S VIEWS.

"The importance of the concession to the commercial and political interests of the United States can not be

# ANNOUNCEMENT

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## John Deere Plow Co.

Kansas City, Mo., and Denver, Colo., take pleasure in announcing to the Farmers, Dairymen and General Dealers that they now have the general agency for the

### Sharples "Tubular"

Cream Separators. We have created a special "CREAM SEPARATOR DEPARTMENT" for the aggressive handling of this business. Your correspondence and patronage is cordially solicited. Yours very truly,

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overrated. The route by the Isthmus of Panama is the shortest between the two oceans, and from the information herewith communicated it would seem to be the most practicable for a railroad or canal. The vast advantages to our commerce which would result from such a communication not only with the west coast of America, but with Asia and the islands of the Pacific, are too obvious to require any detail. Such a passage would save us from a long and dangerous navigation of more than 9,000 miles around the Horn and render our communication with our own possession on the northwest coast of America comparatively easy and speedy. The treaty does not propose to guarantee a treaty to a foreign Nation in which the United States will have no common interest with that Nation. On the contrary, we are more deeply and directly interested in the subject of the guarantee than New Granada herself or any other country.'

#### GROWING IN IMPORTANCE.

"These considerations, the controlling nature of which were at once recognized so long ago, have become more and more important in every year that has elapsed since the treaty was written. Our acquisition of Hawaii and the Phillipines has given them a greatly enhanced validity. The control in the interest in the commerce and traffic of the whole civilized world, of the means of undisturbed transit across the Isthmus of Panama, has become of transcendent importance to the United States.

#### ALWAYS ASSERTED OUR RIGHTS.

"The right to this control we have never forfeited by any laxity of our own, either in the assertion of our rights or in the performance of our duty under the treaty. In 1853 Mr. Everett assured the Peruvian minister that we should not hesitate to maintain the neutrality of the Isthmus in case of war between Peru and Colombia. In 1864 Colombia, which has always been vigilant to avail itself of its privilege conferred by the treaty, expressed its expectations that in the event of war between Peru and Spain the United States would carry into effect the guarantee of neutrality. There have been few administrations of the State Department in which this treaty has not either by one side or the other been used as a basis of more or less important demands.

"It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 that the Department of State had reason to believe that an attack on Colombian sovereignty on the Isthmus had on several occasions been avoided by warning from this Government. In 1886, when Colombia was under the

menace of hostilities from Italy in the Cerruti case, Mr. Bayard expressed the serious concern that the United States could not but feel that an European power should resort to force against a sister republic of this hemisphere, as to the sovereign and uninterrupted use of a part of whose territory we are guarantors under the solemn faith of a treaty. The United States has not only constantly protected Colombia from foreign invasion on the strength of the rights and the duties created by the treaty of 1846, but has time and again intervened to preserve the freedom of traffic from disturbance in the course of dissensions. In these cases we have intervened sometimes at the suggestion of Colombia, sometimes on our own impression of the necessity of the case, but always to the profit of Colombia as well as universal commerce. The position of the United States was clearly set forth by Mr. Seward in these words:

#### SEWARD'S DECLARATION.

"The United States has taken and will take no interest in any question of internal revolution in the State of Panama or any State of the United States of Colombia, but will maintain a perfect neutrality in regard to such demonstrative controversies. They will, nevertheless, hold themselves ready to protect the transit trade across the Isthmus against invasion by either domestic or foreign disturbers of the peace of the State of Panama.'

#### OUR RIGHTS ACKNOWLEDGED.

"There has never been any doubt of the validity of the treaty of 1846 to guarantee free and open transit either for American citizens or for the Government of the United States. We have used the Isthmus for the transit of troops and of fugitives from justice and a protocol was signed at Bogota on the 22d of February, 1879, acknowledging this right of transit for troops and extradition by fugitives belonging to the United States, a right, as is declared in the protocol, which is established in compensation for the guarantee of the sovereignty and property of the Isthmus, to which the same Government is bound.

#### TREATY BINDS UNDER ANY NAME.

"It must not be lost sight of that this treaty is not dependent for its efficacy on the personnel of the signers or the name of the territory it affects. It is a covenant, as lawyers say, that runs with the land. The name of New Granada has passed away; its territory has been divided. But as long as the Isthmus endures, the great geographical fact keeps alive the solemn com-

fact which binds the holders of the territory to grant us freedom of transit, and binds us in return to safeguard for the Isthmus and world the exercise of that inestimable privilege.

TIME FOR CANAL.

"It is therefore too clear for discussion that when at the repeated solicitation of the Government of Colombia, a treaty was entered into between that Government and the United States for carrying into effect the long-considered plan of a canal across the Isthmus, to be owned and controlled by the Government of the United States it was no new proposition that was being adopted, but rather the carrying out of a long-cherished plan of both countries and the assertion of a right which had been long since conceded in principle by the Government of Colombia. It was the universal conviction that the time had come for this gigantic project to be carried out. It was too great for individual or corporate enterprise. It could only be initiated and carried to a conclusion by a Government of great power and vast resource.

"The only Government to which it was a possibility was that of the United States. By authorization of Congress the President entered into a treaty with the Government at Bogota for the construction of a canal by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Wishing to show every consideration to the Government of Colombia, the treaty contained provisions of extraordinary liberality. A large bonus was given for the privilege of constructing the canal; a liberal annual lease was added, and all this was in addition to the numberless benefits which would accrue to the Colombian Government and people from the construction in their territory of the colossal work. The treaty was promptly ratified by the Senate of the United States and rejected unanimously and without consideration by that of Colombia. The suggestions which have been made by this Government since the failure of the treaty in Bogota of a renewal of negotiations have been too vague and too extravagant to merit the serious consideration of the United States; and they were such as to create the impression in the minds of the people of Panama that there was no reasonable prospect of the accomplishment of the object upon which their hopes and desires had been set for many years.

EVENTS OF NOW.

"This brings us to the sudden and startling events which have so recently attracted the attention of this country and of the world. Although there has been no lack for many years past of the numerous causes of discontent and anxiety among the people of Panama, it appears that the failure of the canal treaty convinced them that there was nothing more to be hoped for in their connection with the Colombian Government which had never proved entirely satisfactory. They went to work with that talent for prompt and secret organization to which there is no parallel among people of Northern blood; they prepared the machinery of revolution in advance and suddenly, in a single day without the firing of a shot—with the exception of a few shells that were thrown into the city from a Colombian steamer in the harbor of Panama—they accomplished their independence. A Government consisting of the leading citizens of the State was at once organized and proclaimed to the world, a part of the Colombian forces joined the revolution; the rest returned to Colombia and, so far as we are able to judge, the new republic begins its career with no organized opposition throughout the entire extent of the Isthmus.

"The course of the President in this conjunction was marked out in advance by all our principles and precedents. He gave orders that traffic from one side of the Isthmus to the other should be kept unimpeded by either party, and charged our officers on the Isthmus to use their utmost influence to prevent any attack by one of the contending factions upon the other which would be calculated to cause a disturb-

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The greatest price-cutting sale  
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CARPETS AND CURTAINS  
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Your railroad fare paid both ways on any  
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ance of traffic. When it was reported to him that a Government capable of maintaining order had been established and was working without opposition, he did what is always done under such circumstances. He directed our representatives at Panama, as soon as he was certain that a Government capable of maintaining the public peace had been established by the consent of the people, that he was to enter into official relations with it."

Kansas Prize-winners at the American Royal.

In the exhibition of breeding stock at the American Royal were a number of Kansas cattle and horses, all of which won prizes, but the number of cattle present among the prize-winners was not nearly so large as it might have been from this State. In the Hereford division Steele Bros., Belvoir, Kans., won three 4ths, one 7th and two 8th prizes. C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans., got one 3d, three 5ths, two 6ths, one 9th, and one 12th. Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kans., got one 4th and one 7th. Mrs. Kate Wmder Cross, Emporia, Kans., got one 7th. Frank Rockefeller, Belvidere, Kans., got one 8th. In the Shorthorn division, T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., got one 2d, two 3ds, three 4ths, one 5th, two 6ths, one 10th, one 11th, and one 12th. J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., got one 2d, one 4th, one 5th, one 6th, and one 7th. C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kans., got one 3d and two 4ths. Hanna & Co., Howard, got one 4th. A. M. Ashcraft, Atchison, Kans., got one 5th. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans., got one 5th. Fred Case, Olathe, Kans., got one 10th. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans., got one 13th. In the Aberdeen-Angus division, Parrish & Miller, Hudson, got one 2d, two 3ds, seven 4ths, three 5ths, one 6th, one 8th, and two 9ths. Chas. E. Sutton, Russell, Kans., got one 3d and one 6th. J. T. McCreary, Highland, Kans., got one 6th. In the Galloway division, S. M. Croft & Sons, Bluff City, Kans., got one 4th, one 5th, one 6th, and one 7th. W. D. Brown, Wheeler, Kans., got one 3d, one 5th, and one 6th. In the horse division, J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., got five 1sts, four 2ds, one 3d, and one sweepstake. Many of these exhibitors had but one or two animals in the show, and we have in mind now one who showed only three animals and won two prizes. Kansas has as good blood lines in cattle as any State in the Union. Her individual animals are as good but her breeders frequently do not feel it worth the trouble and expense to highly fit their animals for such competition as was met at the American Royal. It is conceded that this show brought together the best specimens of all the breeds to be found in the country; and any breeder whose animals were deemed worthy of even a place in the show, even though he did not get inside the money, has added to his laurels.

Imported Ruby Lass and Nonpareil 188587.

The illustration shown on the first page of Nonpareil Lad and also the one shown on the last page in the advertisement of Imp. Ruby Lass represent the popular Scotch families that are in highest demand among the best breeders everywhere and these two animals are the best samples of the offering in this great sale of Scotch Shorthorns. The illustration in the advertisement

this week of Imp. Ruby Lass is one of the "plums" of the M. A. Low dispersion consignment in the great sale of Scotch Shorthorns to be held at Horton, November 19. She is a typical and ideal Scotch cow of the Brawth Bud family. She was imported by Mr. Platt of Canada and is owned jointly by Mr. Lew and Mr. Vansell. She was sired by the Miss Ramsdem bull, Topsman. Topsman was by the old Sittytton Brawth Bud sire, Gravensent, used in the best herds in Scotland. The subject of our illustration is of the low, thick, Scotch type peculiar to the Brawth Bud family possessing a great udder and a beautiful breedy looking head, that readily stamps her the great producer she is. Such animals are seldom offered at auction except at dispersal sales. She is due to calve before the sale in the service of Clipper Chief. She also has a beautiful roan yearling heifer included in this sale.

Users of cream separators in Kansas will be pleased on reading the advertisement of the John Deere Plow Company to see that their friend, E. W. Curtis, is in charge of that company's separator department. Mr. Curtis is well known throughout Kansas and his word needs no endorsement.

THE MARKETS.

South St. Joseph Live-stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., November 9, 1903. The trade in cattle starts out the week with a little better tone than for some time past. Receipts in the aggregate were quite large, but supplies in the East were not excessive and prices as a consequence indicated some strength. Good to choice ripe beefs were scarce and everything indicates that not many are ready to come, and while dealers do not anticipate any permanent improvement in values, they think that prices for the strictly ripe steers will hold right around present figures until more are available. The half-fat plain steers, which are coming in competition with the range grassers are showing no improvement and until the range season is over, the prospects are very poor for any betterment of prices. Good cows did not meet with as much favor as the canning stuff which was in strong demand with prices generally strong to 10c higher than the close of last week. Bulls met a better inquiry on country feeding account than on packing account, and therefore sold strong, and veals also showed a little strength. The trade in stock cattle continues very dull, with country inquiry only nominal. Offerings look cheap at present prices and dealers are at a loss to understand the apathy of country dealers, as they will be wanting them at higher prices later on. The hog trade showed a little strength to-day, but Chicago closed lower and dealers are looking for a decline Tuesday and Wednesday, which will probably throw prices below the \$5 mark. The outlook is not very encouraging and unless there is a material loss in aggregate supplies, which is not probable, values will still go lower. The demand continues very strong in South St. Joseph, where prices are ruling much higher than in Chicago, but even with this inducement packers are unable to get enough for their wants.

Kansas City Live-stock and Grain Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., November 9, 1903. With only 16,000 head of cattle in sight here to-day the market reacted slightly after the disastrous slump of last week, and about 10c of the 25@40c loss of the past eight days was put back. Top steers to-day brought \$5. They were Angus from the feed-lots of W. C. Lundgren, Keats, Riley County, Kansas. Some pretty good 1,200- to 1,350-pound fed West-erns brought all the way from \$4.10@4.75.

These cattle were 15@20c lower than last Monday. Traders are counting on a reduction in receipts from now on and better prices, but the lateness of the range season may upset all calculations. The bulk of cow sales ranged at \$2@2.25. One bunch of fancy corn-fed heifers commanded \$4.85, but good grassers brought all the way from \$2.50@3, with stockers at \$1.75@2.25. Stock steers averaged 5@10c higher, with tippy 1,050-pound feeders bringing \$3.60, and a very desirable grade of feeders going at \$3.15@3.40. Western stockers sold from \$2.40@3.25, with the latter price buying some extra nice stock. Cattle receipts here last week showed a falling off, which traders hope will continue. The supply aggregated 56,900 head. Hog receipts barely reached 4,000 head and prices went up 5c. Tops brought \$5.15 and the bulk was at \$5@5.12 1/2. Receipts last week amounted to 35,300 head and the runs elsewhere were light but packers seem determined to bring swine values down within the 4c limit and hammered prices at will, taking off 15c for the week. The average weight dropped to 201 pounds last week, showing that the farmers are either responding to the demand for light weight stock or else that they are encroaching upon their feeding swine in their efforts to get their hogs on the market before worse breaks occur. If this be the fact, the outlook for better prices will be more favorable. Top hogs were marketed to-day by R. H. McKeighan, Lees Summit, Mo., and A. H. Wilkerson, Warrensburg, Mo.

The record for sheep receipts at this point was broken to-day when 23,700 head arrived. The next high day was October 29, this year, when 17,962 sheep were received. Nearly two-thirds of the offerings were feeding lambs and wethers. Fat sheep were ready sale and prices looked 5@10c higher. Top lambs brought \$5.10 and native weathers \$3.40. Native ewes sold up to \$3.25 and Western sheep ranged at \$2.75@3.60 for the fat grades. Feeding wethers held steady to firm, Mexican wethers commanding \$3.25. They were about all yearlings. Feeding lambs were draggy and had a weaker tendency. Some good grades of such stock now bring \$3.40@3.75. The horse and mule supply here last week aggregated 1,000 head, compared with 1,000 the preceding seven days. Nearly two-thirds of the arrivals were mules which are beginning to come in heavy supply. Mules are now selling at the low point of the season, the bulk of sales here ranging at \$100@125, although prime 16-hand stock will occasionally sell up to \$175@190. Horses held nominally steady. Drafts are worth \$150@200 and best South-erns, 15- to 15.1-hand stock, command \$75@100.

Wheat slumped off a big 1c per bushel here last week, largely through groggy markets at export points. The foreign demand is not running heavy enough to boost the local trade and for this reason prices sagged. Corn held nominally steady with moderate receipts. Traders fear that supplies of this grain will augment shortly when the roads are better and husking is over and that prices will decline. No. 2 wheat is worth 72@81c; No. 4, 59 1/2@75c; No. 2 corn, 40@40 1/2c; No. 4, 38 1/2@39c; No. 2 oats, 34@38c; No. 4, 32@33c; chops, 79c; flaxseed, 82c; bran, 66@68c; rye, 48@49 1/2c. Hay is easier with quotations ranging from \$5@9.50 per ton.

Produce trade opened sluggish but later picked up, potatoes showing considerable strength. Butter continued firm all week. Poultry was inclined to sell weak to a little lower with a fair demand. Egg receipts continue light and prices hold their own. The trade needs more ducks and other wild game than are arriving at present. Hens are worth 7c; broilers 10c; eggs 20@21c; turkeys 10 1/4@11 1/4c; geese 5@7 1/4c; ducks 9c; wild ducks 1.50@5 per dozen; potatoes 65@75c per bushel; rabbits 75@90c per dozen. H. A. POWELL.

New York Butter Market.

The average price of butter fat for the past week was 22 1/2c.

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### In the Dairy.

Conducted by George C. Wheeler, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

#### Selecting and Compounding Rations.

Selecting a ration which may be fed with satisfactory results is not a simple matter. There are numerous factors in the problem, both from the strictly scientific and practical standpoints, which must be carefully considered. No amount of scientific calculations based upon the work of the chemist and physiologist can compound a successful ration unless coupled with intelligent observation based upon the case at hand. A ration containing the proper nutrients in the exact proportions required by the animal economy might be compounded and still absolutely worthless from a practical standpoint.

Still we must not quarrel with the theorist who furnishes the experimental data to be taken as guides by the practical man. His deductions are worked out more broadly, his views are more free from the trammeling influences of daily life and so approach more nearly the underlying principles sought for. To the practical man relative prices and availability of feeds come in, and this is strictly a matter of business having no connection with the scientific aspect of the question.

The methods practiced by some of the early experimenters along the lines of animal nutrition seem absurd to us now. Yet these same experiments were the beginnings of all the scientific knowledge we now have on the subject. The theorist and the practical man are beginning to understand each other better. The latter is beginning to grasp the underlying truths of the former's theories and apply them to the conditions at hand.

There is much more to be done before ideal relation can exist between the scientific experiment-station worker and the practical feeder, but the outlook is very encouraging at the present time. We must grasp the results obtained by the experiment station and apply them to our own use in the most common-sense manner possible.

In preparing the successful ration a number of underlying principles must be understood. The ration must be palatable. The palatability of a ration is not a direct source of energy but we all know that an animal will not do well on a ration which it dislikes. A palatable ration seems to stimulate the functions of digestibility and assimilation to a high efficiency. The dairyman with a large number of cows will find marked difference in the various cows as regards the palatability of a ration. This individuality of the cows must be studied and catered to if the best results are to be obtained. The careful dairyman will plan to have somewhat of a variety of feeds for use throughout the year so his cows will not become cloyed by continuous feeding of one grain or rough feed through a long period.

A cow producing a certain quantity of milk must have the material from which to elaborate this product in the ration fed. It must be supplied in sufficient quantity over and above that

required for the maintenance of the normal functions of life or the production of milk can not go on. It follows from this that there are certain standards from which it is unwise to deviate very widely.

These standards which have been worked out by scientific methods have two essentials: First, the quantity of digestible nutrients required, and second, the relative proportions of the classes of nutrients.

It will be readily understood that the quantity required by the dairy-cow will vary mainly according to her capacity for milk-production. The relative proportion of two classes of nutrients in a ration is what we speak of as the nutritive ratio.

It is the ratio which exists between the protein portion of the ration and the carbohydrates and fats taken together, the fats being calculated to be 24 times as valuable as the carbohydrates in the production of energy. For

unbalanced ration than from one balanced by the purchase of feeds supplying the required protein.

Within the past few years the generally accepted beliefs regarding the nutritive ratio required for economical milk-production has been undergoing somewhat of a change. The Pennsylvania Experiment Station conducted a series of experiments beginning in 1896 in which this question was investigated through three separate experiments. From these experiments the following conclusions were drawn:

The nutritive ratio between the limits of 1:3.4 and 1:11.3 had no effect upon the quantity or quality of milk-production.

That 1.3 pounds of computed digestible protein was sufficient for a thousand-pound cow in full milk, the other conditions necessary to her welfare being met.

Within certain limits the quantity, digestibility, and palatability of the



A PURE BUTTER FACTORY.

One of the largest and most progressive manufacturing institutions of St. Joseph, Mo., is that of the Blue Valley Creamery Co., located at the corner of Main and Jule Streets.

The spacious and commodious building into which they have just moved was designed and built by them without regard to cost. The machinery and appliances in this mammoth institution were made especially for it. The pure white walls, the constant flow of pure water over the concrete floors; the snow white suits worn by the men, and changed every morning; the individual lockers in which the men are required to keep their clothing; the bath rooms; the prohibition of the use of tobacco and the scrupulous regard for cleanliness all tend to show that the strictness laws of hygiene must be observed in the making and handling of their celebrated brand of pure butter.

This institution is the outgrowth of a creamery operated upon the whole milk plan, at Maryville, Kans., under the management of J. A. Walker, who is still at the head of the concern. When they moved to St. Joseph, they were the first

to adopt the hand-separator system, which system enables them to secure cream that has been separated from the milk while it is perfectly fresh instead of milk that is from twenty-four to seventy-two hours old and has been hauled over the country until it is impossible to make good butter because of too much acidity.

No better evidence of the superiority of this butter can be given than the prizes won by the Blue Valley Creamery Co., at the State Dairy Association of Kansas and the State Dairy Association of Missouri, and more notably the National Butter-makers' Association, in which there were four hundred and ninety-four contestants from nineteen different States. The demand for their butter, in consequence of its quality, made it possible to establish and maintain, in St. Joseph, this, the largest exclusive creamery butter factory in the world. Of the 300 employees of this company, 47 are in the house in St. Joseph, 18 are on the road, and over 200 local representatives in different towns throughout Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado.

example, in a ration containing 2.2 pounds protein, 11.4 pounds carbohydrates, and .58 pound fat, we have  $(.58 \times 2.4) + 11.4 \div 2.2 = 5.8$ , or in other words there is 5.8 as much carbohydrates and fats reduced to their equivalent of carbohydrates as protein.

In the short space of this article it would be impossible to follow through the methods of calculating a balanced ration for the dairy cow. The dairyman should, of course, use the feeds at hand as far as possible in compounding his ration but if his feeds are all of the highly carbonaceous kind, as corn, corn-fodder, prairie hay, barley, cane, and Kafir-corn, he should by all means make some attempt to introduce nitrogenous crops into his rotation or else exchange some of his corn for bran, gluten-feed, oil-meal, or some concentrate supplying the protein required for milk-production. In the purchase or use of feeds it must be kept in mind that profit is what is required and the ration inducing the greatest production might not be the most profitable, owing to the excessive cost of some feed used. If the protein feeding stuffs are very high in price it might be that a farmer could make much more profit from a very

food and its effect upon the animal's general system was of more importance than the relative amount of digestible protein and carbohydrates the ration contained.

The individuality of the cows experimented upon is an important factor to be reckoned with in investigations of this kind.

The term, "balanced ration," is a very indefinite one and may be misleading.

Similar results have been obtained by the Minnesota Experiment Station. It would seem that the standards call for more digestible protein than is necessary for the most economical production of milk. The fact remains, however, that while many of our Kansas farmers are feeding a ration far too wide, with nothing but cane-fodder and corn for grain, the dairyman can not expect a large production of milk. The cow simply can not produce milk without protein. With cane or corn-fodder for roughness, the man with good cows can afford to buy bran or oil-meal, the increased production will pay for the feed purchased unless they are very high-priced. If alfalfa hay is obtainable, that is usually the cheapest source of protein. The dairyman

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A good dairy herd, well sheltered and cared for and well fed, is always a source of profit. The demand for good dairy products is in no danger of being over supplied. The steer-feeder has far more ups and downs to contend with than the owner of a good dairy herd. G. C. W.

#### Impotency in the Herd-bull.

WAYNE DINSMORE.

Men—dairymen especially—are often heard complaining that their bull is not sure. They tell you that he only served about thirty cows last season, but didn't get more than half of them with calf; and they can't understand where the trouble lies.

In nine cases out of ten, if the failure is due to impotency of the bull, improper feeding and lack of care are to be blamed for it.

A bull in active service is under a heavy drain on his vital powers. He must be cared for accordingly, and fed in such a manner as to insure his keeping in a vigorous condition.

One man recently complained that his bull had done him no good last season. We investigated the manner in which he had been kept. According to the owner's own statements, he had been tied in an ordinary stanchion at night, had run with the cows all day, and had received only a moderate ration of hay and grain. "There's no use in babying a bull," said the owner. He went to the opposite extreme.

"Did he gain or lose in weight during the season," we asked. "Well, he rather lost in weight—probably a hundred pounds," was the answer.

This is the story of the bull's failure, and in all probability his cows had lost in weight during the same time. Satisfactory results can not be expected under such conditions.

In another case that came under our observation, during the past year, a 2-year-old bull served 42 cows and got 41 of them with calf. The calves are coming strong and hearty.

This particular bull made a record that is seldom surpassed. He was cared for in such a manner, however, as to insure his vigor. He was allowed a large box stall, with plenty of bedding, permitted but one service to each cow, and was so fed as to remain in a vigorous, gaining condition throughout the entire season.

He was given practically all he would clean up at three feeds per day of mixed grain, which was as follows: Fifty pounds ground corn, 50 pounds

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oats, 25 pounds bran, 10 pounds gluten-feed, and 10 pounds oil-meal.

In addition to this he was fed good, bright, tame hay, and a half bushel of cut mangels every evening after supper. These kept him in a moderately laxative condition and well cooled out. He gained more than 100 pounds in weight during the four months of active service.

Dairymen, your bulls can do just as well, if you will but give them similar treatment; and who will deny that it is far more profitable to so care for the bull—even though it be at a little extra cost—as to insure his potency than to have six or eight of your best cows fail to come fresh.

Don't be penny-wise and pound-foolish. Give the bull good care.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Milk Fever of the Cow.

Milk fever, technically called parturient paresis or parturient apoplexy, is characterized by the following symptoms:

The newly calved adult cow that has had an easy labor and "cleaned" promptly, suddenly becomes restless, sticks her tongue out, refuses feed, steps up and down with her hind feet, gets a "kink" in her neck, "wabbles" when exercised, and finally goes down paralyzed, with milk, urine, and manure suppressed, tucks her head into her side, snores loudly, becomes bloated, unconscious, and lies stretched out upon her side until death occurs in from three hours to three days. Some cows show delirium, struggle and pound the head upon the ground. The majority of cases, however, are quiet, and have no fever; the temperature is often below normal.

Cause.—The exact cause of milk fever has not been determined, but Dr. J. Schmidt, a Danish veterinarian, points out that the disease may be due to poisonous products derived from tissue changes taking place in the udder, while experience teaches that certain conditions apparently render a cow of the proper age peculiarly susceptible. A few of these aggravating causes are: Hot, badly ventilated, filthy stables; heavy feeding upon grain foods (concentrates) right up to the time of calving; lack of exercise; excessive use of succulent foods; sudden plethora induced by new grass in spring; heredity; immediate and complete removal of the first milk produced after calving, or immediate removal of the newborn calf.

Natural prevention.—It is safe to assert that the disease may be absolutely prevented by the adoption of the following simple, natural methods. Start six weeks prior to calving and feed cow upon dry hay, bran mash and a little flax-seed meal, but no corn, corn meal, shorts, middlings, oat meal, gluten meal, malt-sprouts or any similar concentrate. One month from calving increase the amount of flax-seed meal mixed in the bran mashes to insure keeping the bowels freely open. If there is a tendency to constipation, despite the increased amount of oil-meal, dissolve two ounces of epsom salts in the mash or drinking water once or twice daily as required. One week before calving double the amount of oil-meal daily, and give at calving, if the cow is costive, one pound of epsom salts, one ounce of ground ginger root and one ounce of saltpeter with a cupful of molasses in two quarts of warm water, at one dose, slowly and carefully from a long-necked bottle. During all this time the cow is to be given ample out-door exercise daily to keep her blood in full circulation, all the organs of the body in proper order and her muscles full and strong. This method of preventive treatment applies equally to the susceptible cow whose calf is expected when green grass is in its "spring flush." She is to be kept in a dry yard and there to have the same food and care given the cow about to calve prior to the advent of grass. When calf comes, allow it to suckle for three days or draw off some of the milk frequently by hand; do not milk clean at first.

Medicinal Prevention.—Unless the cow has suffered a previous attack of the disease predisposing her to a second attack and necessitating larger

doses of medicine, it will be found safe and sufficient in average cases to give her as a preventive one-half drachm of iodide of potash twice daily for three days, then three times daily during the week preceding parturition, and two drachms the moment it is observed that she is about to calve. Where the cow is fat she may also have two drachms immediately after parturition. While this plan succeeds it checks milk flow after calving, hence it somewhat objectionable.

Treatment.—Place cow attacked with milk fever in a box stall or in a shady place in summer time when out of doors.

Prop her up by means of bags filled with straw, so that she must lie upon her sternum (breast bone). Keep her head up in the same manner. She will soon bloat and die if allowed to lie upon her side. Tap the paunch with trocar and cannula if she is bloated when found. Give no drenches of medicine by the mouth. Strip away the milk; wash the udder clean with warm water and soap, adding Zenoleum to make a 2-per-cent solution. This done, place the udder upon a clean rubber sheet to prevent soiling. By means of a five-foot length of quarter-inch rubber hose, in one end of which has been inserted a large milking tube and the other a glass funnel, infuse very slowly into each teat in turn half a pint of a milk-warm solution of 2 drachms of iodide of potash in one quart of freshly boiled water. Then rub the udder well once an hour until the liquid has been absorbed.

Inflation of the udder with pure oxygen gas gives even better results than the iodide of potash treatment.

In addition to the above treatment syringe a gallon of soapy, warm water into the rectum every four hours; remove the urine by means of a catheter at least twice daily; repeat the infusion of iodide of potash solution if the cow is not up inside of twenty-four hours. Do not milk in less than six hours. Give by the mouth one drachm of fluid extract of nux vomica in a tablespoonful of water every six hours. Turn the cow partly every four hours so that the hind leg can be pulled forward and outwards to retain her on her chest. Let her drink when she can do so and feed her soft mash when she becomes conscious. Feed her carefully for a few days and as a rule this will be the last of the treatment necessary. A. S. ALEXANDER, V. S., Veterinarian Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

We can learn a few lessons from the noted dairy countries of Europe, according to Chief H. E. Alvord, of the U. S. Dairy Department, who says: Very skillful feeding may be observed in many of the dairying districts of foreign countries. The owners seem to know how to obtain the maximum product from their cows with the minimum expenditure of forage. From Norway to Italy and from Ireland to Siberia, dairymen, including the poorest peasants, do not hesitate to buy concentrated cattle foods when necessary to supplement home supplies; the purchases are made judiciously, and the feeding is equally so. But this skillful practice is almost all based upon "the rule of thumb," learned by son of sire, and passed from generation to generation. We believe that, at the present day, there is much more general knowledge of the difference and comparative value of feeds and of correct principles of feeding in this country than anywhere else, Denmark not excepted. And yet there is probably more careless and wasteful feeding of dairy cattle and animals of all kinds in America than anywhere else in the world.

Not a Laughing Matter.

The girl who expressed so much sympathy for the poor farmer because of his cold job in harvesting his winter wheat is equal in agricultural knowledge to the one who expressed a desire to see a field of tobacco when it was just planted out. But the farmer who asked which cow gave the most butter milk is only answered by the girl who, on her return from the country,

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How many cows do you milk?
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was asked if she ever saw any one ing for 20 cows making 200 pounds of milk a cow and replied "Oh, yes, indeed, I have; it just tickled me to death to see Uncle Jerk and two of his faucets at the same time." As a general proposition a cow must make 200 pounds of butter to pay her way. This figure, of course, is a stratum far above the average of the 130-pound record. The man and his wife who are milking and har-

# The Poultry Yard.

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

## Coming Poultry Shows.

November 28-29, Glasco, John Chase, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
 November 30-Dec. 2, Clay Center, M. B. Caldwell, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
 December 2-5, Cottonwood Falls, Jennie C. Warren, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
 December 8-12, Leavenworth, N. R. Nye, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
 December 14-16, Fort Scott, Jas. Burton, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
 December 17-19, Lawrence, John Manwarring, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
 December 21-24, Wellington, Ellen R. Clayton, secretary; Thos. W. Southard, judge.  
 December 28-30, Nortonville, C. D. Stillman, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
 January 4-9, Wichita, H. P. Schoff, secretary; I. K. Felch, judge.  
 January 11-16, State show, Topeka, J. W. F. Hughes, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, W. S. Russell, H. B. Savage and J. Y. Atherton, judges.  
 January 25-27, Atchison, W. G. H. Fraiser, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
 February 1-3, Manhattan, Geo. C. Wheeler, secretary; C. H. Rhodes, judge.  
 February 4-10, Manhattan, Kansas State Agricultural College Poultry Institute, Prof. Geo. C. Wheeler, superintendent; C. H. Rhodes, instructor.  
 December 7-12, Newton, R. R. Hobbie, secretary; F. W. Hitchcock, judge.

## Color of Barred Rocks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have a nice flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks and am very proud of them. Am selling young roosters this fall at 50 cents. I would like you to tell me through the KANSAS FARMER just the color a full-blooded Barred Rock should be. Should the hens be dark, or light, and does the cockerel have a few black feathers in the tail?

We take the KANSAS FARMER and I always enjoy reading the poultry page very much. Mrs. P. N. F. Oklahoma.

The color of Barred Plymouth Rocks according to the Standard of Perfection is, "Body color, grayish white, each feather regularly crossed with parallel bars of blue-black, producing the effect of a bluish tinged plumage; this color to be the same throughout the plumage." No black feathers are allowable in the tail or in any other part of the fowl, though they do come occasionally in the purest of flocks. The hens of Barred Rocks are generally much darker than the males, but the Standard calls for them to be as even in color as possible, and breeders use the lightest males on the darkest hens and the darkest males on the lightest hens to try and produce the color the Standard calls for. The object is to get the feathers barred as evenly as possible with an alternate streak of white and black to give them a zebra appearance.

## Roup.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you tell me what is the matter with my chickens? They have rattling in the throat and running at the nostrils; they seem to breathe through the mouth like a person when he has a cold, and in a few days they die. They just choke to death. We have never had anything like it in our flock before. Saline County. G. H. LIESER.

Your chickens have the roup, a very prevalent disease among fowls at this time of the year. It is caused by damp quarters or drafts of cold air through the poultry-house. The cause must first be removed and then preventives can be used. The proper breathing place of fowls is through the nostrils, but when they are closed they are compelled to breathe through the mouth; hence the rattling in the throat. The nostrils should first be cleaned out and coal-oil injected into them to keep them open. Sweet oil with a few drops of turpentine is also good. If you have a great number of fowls, put some coal-oil in their drinking water. The oil will float on the surface and the fowls will be compelled to get some of it in their nostrils when drinking. See that they have access to no other water to drink or they will not touch the coal-oil water, as it is distasteful to them.

## The Farmer's Hen.

Good blood is as efficient in farm poultry as in the pens of the fancier. Farmers are often careless in their management of poultry and the evils of too close breeding—long-continued breeding from birds closely related—

are apparent in farm flocks. Most of the cases, where remedies are sought in the farm- and poultry-papers for leg-weakness and other maladies in fowls, are the results of decline in constitutional vigor and force, brought about by breeding too long in one line.

But few farmers take any pains to breed in pure lines of poultry, and if they begin once in a while, they soon lose interest and then flocks degenerate to a race of mongrels. The mongrel hen may be a prolific layer and profitable, but the rule is that indiscriminate mixing of breeds and such breeding, indefinitely, in every class of farm stock results in degeneracy. The losses in farm poultry which may be traced to errors in breeding amount to 20 or 30 per cent of the value of the whole flock, annually. But few attribute the loss to the true cause, and only now and then are attempts made to remedy the evil. The farmer is not expected to be a fancy breeder, but he can breed in pure lines of a single breed, and if his choice of breed is a happy one, he may continue his flock indefinitely on a healthy and profitable basis, with little expense and care. And it is not absolutely necessary to discard the stock one has on hand to build up a profitable flock. It requires some pains, of course, but in well-bred poultry stock as in other lines of the higher orders, blood prepotency will tell in cross-breeding, and by the introduction of good blood in the male line the farmer can easily raise the standard of his poultry stock.

There is no better breed of fowls to cross upon the mixed stock of the farms, to tone up the qualities of size, robustness, and egg-production, than the Plymouth Rocks, Barred or White, through the introduction of pure blood by a thoroughbred male. Of course, the first cost will be more than the slower process of purchasing a sitting of eggs from pure-bred stock, but if the element of time is not to be considered one can begin in that way. A good male bird will cost from \$3 to \$5, but a sitting of eggs can be bought for \$1 to \$2. A couple of sittings of eggs would be less than the cost of a single male bird, and with ordinary good luck, 75 per cent of the eggs hatching, and allowing for casualties, fifteen or eighteen fine birds should be the result of \$3 or \$4 invested in eggs for hatching. In this way, if eggs are secured from parties whose stock is known to be in no wise related, one has the foundation for building up a flock of pure-bred fowls, also an opportunity to improve the mongrel stock already on the farm. Stock of the same hatch should not be bred together, but there is no objection to breeding pullets back to their sire, but the line of in-breeding should be continued no farther. The next generation of pullets should be coupled with an unrelated male. But even this form of in-breeding needs to be conducted with good judgment and wise discrimination in selection, for it should be remembered that the tendency is to intensify trait characteristics; good qualities are strengthened by the amalgamation, and weak points appear in exaggerated form in the following generation. Hence, the breeding stock should be selected on the line of retaining only those pullets whose desirable qualities are in excess of the objectionable ones.

## Value of the Egg Crop.

Russia is the largest seller of eggs in the world. She sells to foreign countries 150,000,000 dozen eggs nearly every year. In 1896 she sent abroad 1,475,000,000 eggs; in 1897, 1,737,000,000 and in 1898 1,831,000,000. Her sales are all the time increasing.

China is supposed to be the largest producer of eggs in the world. There is no such thing as statistics of poultry products in China, but there are over 400,000,000 persons in that empire who are very fond of eggs; it takes a good many eggs to supply them. The humblest farm hut has hens in plenty, and they do their best to supply the demand. There is little doubt that China takes the cake as an egg-producer. Her entire supply is usually consumed at home, though she

sometimes manages to spare a few for Japanese consumers.

Great Britain is the largest buyer of foreign eggs in the world. Of course no English breakfast table is complete without eggs as a complement to its toast and marmalade. Great Britain buys every year an average of 1,500,000,000 eggs from about twenty countries; and this is only 40 per cent of the consumption. British hens manage to produce three-fifths of the eggs that the home market demands. In 1901 Russia sold to England 539,053,000 eggs, and the next largest sellers were Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Egypt, and Morocco. Great Britain spent \$26,745,194 in the purchase of eggs in 1901.

Our entire export of eggs in 1902 was only 2,717,990 dozen, valued at \$528,679, which cuts a small figure in comparison with Russia's total. But our hens are very industrious, and it is only the enormous home demand that keeps our exports at such a low figure.

In 1899 there were 233,598,005 chickens in this country, and they produced 1,293,818,144 dozen eggs; and the fact that we consumed 90 per cent of them shows that we are a Nation of egg-eaters. It is enough to make any hen dizzy to think that a train of ordinary refrigerator cars containing our entire egg crop of that year would have extended from Chicago to Washington, with several miles of cars to stretch along the track toward Baltimore.

In 1901 the receipts and consumption of eggs in New York City were 2,372,500 crates of thirty dozen each. Chicago has even a larger per capita consumption, or an average of 1,581,545 crates a year. Truly the egg-industry is a great business; and when we consider it in connection with the broilers, spring chickens, tough and tender, and the roosters we consume, the poultry interests assume prodigious proportions.

The total value of the poultry and eggs we produced in the last census year was \$281,178,247. The industry was worth more than all the cattle and hogs we slaughtered. It was worth more than the wheat crop of twenty-eight States and Territories; and the value of our eggs alone was higher than that of the combined gold and silver product of the United States in any year since 1859, when the precious metals exceeded the eggs by \$9,418,125. These are surprising statements, but they are true, if the census figures from which they are taken are correct.

But such facts are not so wonderful when we remember that the dietary studies of recent years have shown that eggs compare favorably with most animal foods, both in respect of the total food material and the total protein and fat which they supply. They are also valuable for giving variety to the diet and for furnishing a light, easily digested, nitrogenous food, especially suitable for breakfast or other light meals. These things are appreciated in the American household, and it is no wonder that eggs have a prominent place in the dietary of nearly every family. We have 5,739,657 farms in Uncle Sam's domain, nearly every one of which is producing eggs right along.—New York Sun.

Ducklings will eat twice as much as chicks, but they will also eat almost anything that is given them. Though apparently voracious, they also grow twice as fast as chickens, and do not cost any more per pound than chickens, as a duckling will weigh four pounds when nine weeks old, if of the Pekin breed. Cooked turnips, beets, carrots or potatoes, thickened with bran, make an excellent mess for them. Feed them four times a day, giving them all that they will eat, and you can almost see them grow.—Western Poultry World.

## Low Rate Excursions

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month to Texas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories via M. K. & T. Ry. Take advantage of the opportunity offered and see the Great Southwest in all its glory. "Texas," "Business Chances," "Indian Territory," and other booklets, brimful of information, will be sent on receipt of two-cent stamp to prepay postage. Address George Morton, G. P. & T. A., M. K. & T. Ry., Suite Q, The Wainwright, St. Louis, Mo.

## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

LANGSHAN PULLETS and cockerels for sale; good ones; \$1 each. Mrs. Mary McAul, Elk City, Kans.

THOROUGHbred Rose Comb White and Brown Leghorn, Cornish Indian Game cockerels and pullets, \$1.00 each. Mrs. John Holshy, Bendena, Doniphan Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—40 rich-colored heavy-feathered Buff Cochins cockerels, pullets and hens at half price, \$1.00 each. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels from \$1.50 down. Good birds. Write your wants. My birds will please you. Eggs in season. Adam A. Weir, R. F. D. 2, Clay Center, Neb.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS—Choice cockerels for sale. Eggs in season, \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. J. A. Kaufman, Acme, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK roosters, \$1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ethel J. Williams, R. F. D. 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for sale, 5 cents a piece. Minnie M. Steel, Ridley, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS ONLY—Heavy boned, vigorous stock, unlimited range. Eggs carefully and securely packed. 100, \$4; 15, \$1. Adam A. Weir, Clay Center, Neb.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

GEM POULTRY FARM has for sale 400 Buff Plymouth Rock chicks, also 100 last year's breeding stock. Prices reasonable. C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kans.

COLLIE PUPS AND B. P. MOCK EGGS—I have combined some of the best Collie blood in America; pups sired by Scotland Bay and such dams as Handsome Nellie and Francis W. and others just as good. B. P. Mock eggs from exhibition stock; none better; 15 years' experience with this breed. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Write your wants. W. R. Williams, Stella, Neb.

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A Condition Powder (BEEK'S REMEDY) which years of experience has proven a never-failing remedy and preventive of Chicken Cholera, as well as Distemper and Influenza in live stock. Send for list of testimonials of leading Kansas breeders, and a sample box. Price 50c. Manufactured and sold by J. H. SCHLEGEL & CO., Topeka, Kans.

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Now is the time to improve your flock. I have some beauties in White Wyandottes and Rose Comb White Leghorns. Will sell cockerels from these varieties at a low price. Score-card by Rhodes with every bird. White Guineas in pairs, trios or single birds.

Mrs. Winnie Chambers, Onaga, Kans.

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## The Apiary.

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

### State Beekeepers' Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The question has been asked a number of times as to what the object is in organizing a State beekeepers' society. In reply permit me to say that there are several objects sought to be accomplished. Among the most important are the following:

1. The dissemination of information concerning the habits and scientific management of honey-bees in order that they may become a much greater source of profit than they are at present in Kansas.

2. To ask the State Legislature to pass a law looking to the prevention and spread of foul brood among the bees within the State. Also to require parties who sell glucose to label it as such; and to punish by fine any person adulterating honey with glucose, except when it is labeled glucose or adulterated honey. Glucose is often sold as pure honey when there is not a particle of honey in the package. In other cases, a jar is filled nearly full and a small piece of comb-honey is put in and serves to induce the purchaser to think it is pure honey when all aside from the bit of comb-honey is glucose.

The sale of pure extracted honey has been very seriously curtailed for the reason that many people can not tell the difference between it and glucose by merely looking at it through glass, glucose being almost invariably put up in sealed packages.

It has been thought by some that a State meeting of the society should be called to meet at Topeka at the same time the State Horticultural Society hold their annual meeting, the date of which has not yet been announced, but will be in the near future. In the meantime, I hope that many persons interested in beekeeping will signify their approval or disapproval of such a meeting, at time and place above-mentioned, by dropping a line to the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, who, I feel sure, will gladly publish what seems to be the wish of the majority of those expressing themselves.

G. BOHRER,

President State Beekeepers' Society.

### House Apiaries.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am thinking of building a house to keep bees in, and am very much in need of advice on the subject. Some people tell me that keeping bees in houses is not successful. One man told me of an expensive bee house in a certain district in Illinois, that was used only a short time. I wish to know if they are successful in Kansas. The kind I wish to build would be eight feet wide, twenty-four feet long, with five-foot walls, with a pitched roof covered with shingles. I would use native lumber at about \$1.35 per hundred feet, and the best cedar shingles at \$3.25 per thousand. Do you think it advisable to build such a house or would it be cheaper and better to make chaff hives and keep the bees

out of doors? If I build a house I will use the simplicity frames and make my own hives out of cheap lumber. Any information you give me will be greatly appreciated so, that I can decide what to do with my bees. I am a reader of the KANSAS FARMER and appreciate it very much.

Labette County. CHAS. A. GORDON.

Your idea of a house apiary is all right, except I would not make it so long for the reason that bees located in a house of this kind where as many as twelve or more hives are in a line will lose bees from the center of the building and the hives on each end will become stronger. That is, the center hives will lose many bees which will naturally go into the hives nearest the end during the working season. Perhaps a house only twenty-four feet long with twelve hives in a line may not give any bother, but this has been the principal objection to house apiaries. I have used such houses as you describe ten or twelve feet long, and I had the best of success with them. I have made them six feet wide, six feet high, and ten feet long, and in them I put eleven colonies of bees, five on each side and one at the end opposite the door. On each side, for the hives to stand on, I make a floor, and just through the center I leave a ground floor, so that when working with the bees I am standing on the ground, and do not jar the hives and bees by walking on the floor. This is very important, especially in winter when we do not wish to disturb the bees in the least. I have used two tiers of hives in such a building, but discarded the second tier as it was too inconvenient to get at to handle them. Houses like these will cost no more than chaff hives, and are superior for winter use, as the entire building may be filled with chaff or straw, or it may be used in any quantity as desired. As the frames in the ordinary hive are lengthwise of the hive, I would place the hives with the side to the wall, so that the frames are more conveniently handled. The floor on which the hives stand may be made with strips for the hive to rest on, the same as the ordinary bottom board of the hive, and thus make the entrance at the side instead of the end of the hives.

There are a great many advantages in having bees in a building. Bees will seldom attempt to sting you in a building; you will certainly get ten chances of being stung outdoors to one in a building. You can handle bees in any kind of weather in the house during summer or as long as the weather is so as to permit it. Rain does not stop you, or the wind interfere with your work in opening hives and handling the frames. One of the most important advantages is, that in opening the hives out of the honey season no robber bees will interfere with you and you can thus work right along all day, when you could not in safety open a hive out of doors. For the same reason you can remove honey from the hives, or extract it from the combs, when if the bees were outside, you could not do so except during the principal honey season. Some object on account of the escaping bees accumulating in the house when you are handling the bees. Of course a few bees will come out of the hives, but if your building is in proper shape this trouble is very easily obviated. The building should be tight, and the windows or openings arranged so they can be shut up and thus make the inside dark; the bees will immediately hunt for the first opening they find and will fly out in an instant if a small opening is made. A small window is large enough, and a less opening will do very well. The house should be tight, and all cracks well stripped.

The advantages of house apiaries are, in my opinion, many over the old plan of keeping the hives out of doors. Reading of house apiaries in the past I in some way became prejudiced against them, but after trying them on my own account I changed my mind. In making a house for bees it is not necessary to construct something out of the ordinary, as any building will answer. It may be a low, one-story

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The best of all Lawn and Field Fences. Is hog proof. Manufactured in 18, 24, 33, 39, 50 and 56 inch heights; in 20 and 40 rod rolls. The narrow widths can be supplemented to any height desired by Barbed or Plain wire, or two strand twisted Cable wire. Manufacturers of Diamond Mesh Fence, Plain, Galvanized, Barbed or Telephone Wire. Wire Nails and Hay Bale Ties. Write for illustrated catalogues and price lists. **Dillon-Griswold Wire Co., Sterling, Ill.**

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For Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Two cans, 120 pounds net—amber, \$7.80; whitest \$9.00. Also small cans, all sizes. Comb honey in one-pound sections, 11 to 13c. See price list. Nothing but genuine bees' honey. (Reference, Kansas Farmer Co.) Address

Arkansas Valley Apiaries,

Cheek & Wallinger, Las Animas, Colo

deserts him, that one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog. A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journeys through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by the graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even in death."

Then Vest sat down. He had spoken in a low voice, without a gesture. He made no reference to the evidence or the merits of the case. When he finished judge and jury were wiping their eyes. The jury filed out, but soon returned with a verdict of \$500 for the plaintiff, whose dog was shot; and it was said that some of the jurors wanted to hang the defendant.—Nashville American.

building, or if two story, your implements may be kept in the upper story, or you may have some bees on the second floor in case of emergency, or you can manage queen-rearing above fully as well or better than down on the ground. The building may be small or large as suits the size of the apiary when a common building is used, for the hives may be set against the insides of the wall facing out on all sides of the house, east, west, north and south alike.

### Senator Vest's Tribute to the Dog.

One of the most eloquent tributes ever paid to the dog was delivered by Senator Vest of Missouri, some years ago. He was attending court in a country town, and while waiting for the trial of a case in which he was interested, was urged by the attorneys in a dog case to help them. Voluminous evidence was introduced to show that the defendant had shot the dog in malice, while other evidence went to show that the dog had attacked defendant. Vest took no part in the trial, and was not disposed to speak. The attorneys, however, urged him to speak. Being thus urged he arose, scanned the face of each jurymen for a moment, and said:

"Gentlemen of the jury: The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him and before his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us, may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never

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Established 1840.

## Grange Department.

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

Conducted by E. W. Westgate, Manhattan, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. Papers from Kansas Granges are especially solicited.

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Secretary, John Trimble, 514 F St., Washington, D. C.

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Lecturer..... Ole Hibner, Olathe  
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### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Rhoades..... Gardner  
J. T. Lincoln..... Olpe  
A. P. Beardon..... McLouth

### Thirty-second Annual Meeting Kansas State Grange.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The thirty-second annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange will be held at Arkansas City December 8, 9, and 10, 1903.

We take pleasure in announcing that the Western Passenger Association has granted a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip from points in Kansas and from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., under the usual condition that there are in attendance by rail at least one hundred holding certificate receipts showing full adult fare on the going trip at a rate in excess of 50 cents.

Under this arrangement delegates and visitors should purchase one-way tickets to Arkansas City, paying regular fare therefor and obtaining from the agent who sells you the ticket receipts for full fare paid. This receipt you will present to the secretary of the Kansas State Grange on your arrival in Arkansas City who will issue to you a certificate of attendance, and after he has collected and certified to one hundred or more of these certificates he will present them to the agent of the Western Passenger Association at Arkansas City, who will affix his official stamp and written signature to those who show payment of full fare for going trip. He will also stamp any additional certificates of similar character when properly certified to and presented to him by the secretary of the State Grange or by the delegates themselves.

No certificate will be honored which was issued to cover the sale of more than one single trip ticket.

Where the journey is made over more than one line, it is usually necessary for the passenger to purchase separate local tickets of each road's issue, between points traveled thereon, and procure certificates therefor for each of the lines in this territory over which he travels in going to the meeting, as through tickets are not always sold. Passengers should, therefore, ascertain from the ticket agent what portion of their journey can be covered by the receipt obtainable from him and procure certificate filled out to correspond with the ticket purchased. Delegates traveling over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, be sure and obtain the foregoing information.

Certificates which show the purchase of tickets not earlier than three days prior to the opening date of the meeting, or which show the purchase of the tickets during the three days of the meeting, may be honored if presented not later than three days after the closing date of the meeting, Sunday not to be counted in any case.

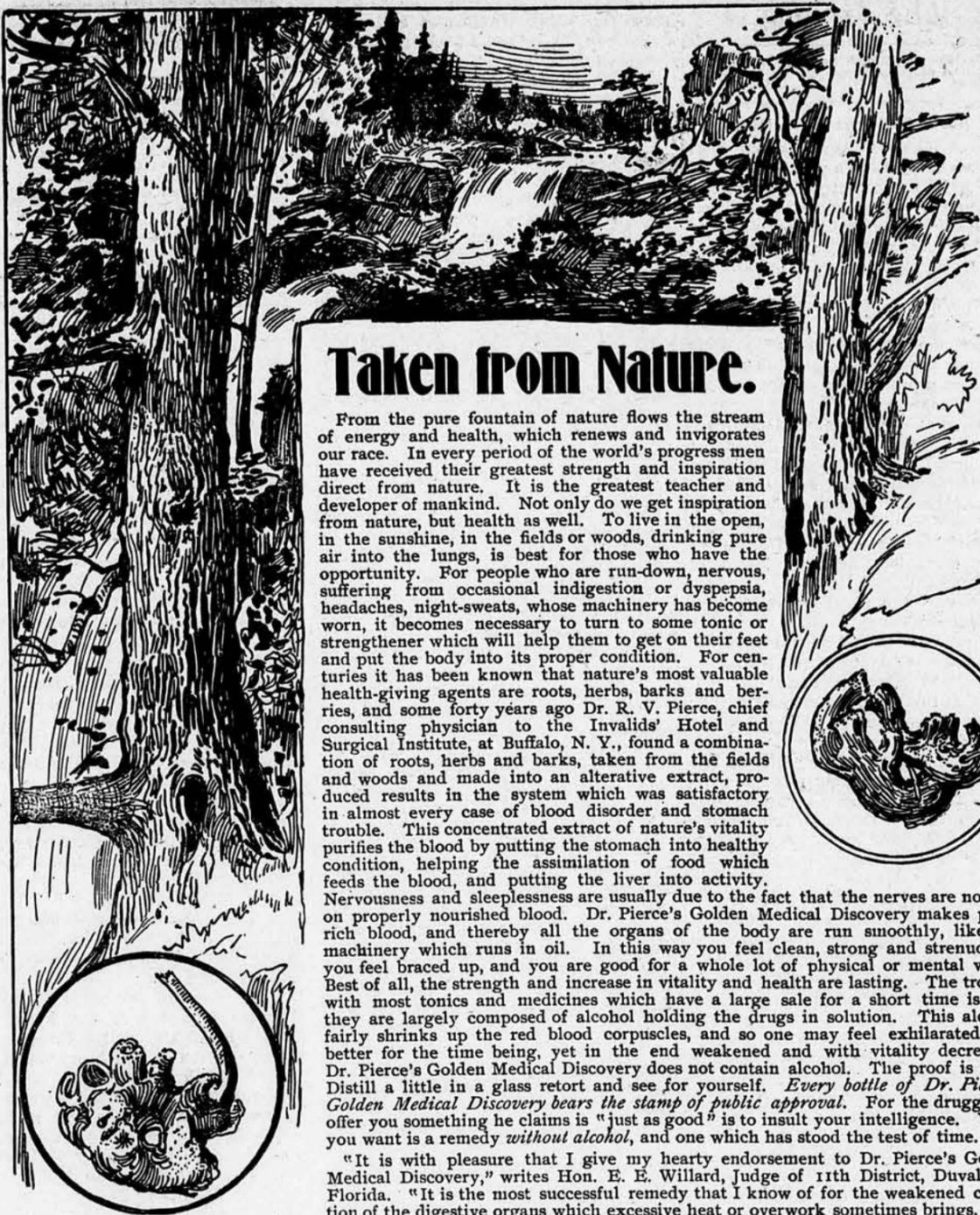
Grange deputies for each county or the officers in charge of the meeting which elected the delegates to the State Grange will please forward to this office as soon as possible the names and postoffice addresses of the delegates elected.

Geo. Black,  
Secty. K. S. G.

### Merchandise Post Suggested.

We are glad to give below some suggestion from Mr. James L. Cowles, secretary N. Y. Postal League:

Col. Albert A. Pope, manufacturer of the Columbia Bicycle and the special



## Taken from Nature.

From the pure fountain of nature flows the stream of energy and health, which renews and invigorates our race. In every period of the world's progress men have received their greatest strength and inspiration direct from nature. It is the greatest teacher and developer of mankind. Not only do we get inspiration from nature, but health as well. To live in the open, in the sunshine, in the fields or woods, drinking pure air into the lungs, is best for those who have the opportunity. For people who are run-down, nervous, suffering from occasional indigestion or dyspepsia, headaches, night-sweats, whose machinery has become worn, it becomes necessary to turn to some tonic or strengthener which will help them to get on their feet and put the body into its proper condition. For centuries it has been known that nature's most valuable health-giving agents are roots, herbs, barks and berries, and some forty years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., found a combination of roots, herbs and barks, taken from the fields and woods and made into an alterative extract, produced results in the system which was satisfactory in almost every case of blood disorder and stomach trouble. This concentrated extract of nature's vitality purifies the blood by putting the stomach into healthy condition, helping the assimilation of food which feeds the blood, and putting the liver into activity. Nervousness and sleeplessness are usually due to the fact that the nerves are not fed on properly nourished blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood, and thereby all the organs of the body are run smoothly, like the machinery which runs in oil. In this way you feel clean, strong and strenuous—you feel braced up, and you are good for a whole lot of physical or mental work. Best of all, the strength and increase in vitality and health are lasting. The trouble with most tonics and medicines which have a large sale for a short time is that they are largely composed of alcohol holding the drugs in solution. This alcohol fairly shrinks up the red blood corpuscles, and so one may feel exhilarated and better for the time being, yet in the end weakened and with vitality decreased. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery does not contain alcohol. The proof is easy. Distill a little in a glass retort and see for yourself. Every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery bears the stamp of public approval. For the druggist to offer you something he claims is "just as good" is to insult your intelligence. What you want is a remedy without alcohol, and one which has stood the test of time.

"It is with pleasure that I give my hearty endorsement to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Hon. E. E. Willard, Judge of 11th District, Duval Co., Florida. "It is the most successful remedy that I know of for the weakened condition of the digestive organs which excessive heat or overwork sometimes brings, causing indigestion, sick headache, a disagreeable or bitter taste in the mouth, sleepless

nights and a complication of unnatural conditions, making one feel sick all over. Your remedy is scientifically prepared and well calculated to renovate the entire system, cleansing and vitalizing the blood and assisting the stomach to perfect assimilation of food, which will soon restore health and harmony."

The dealer who tries to palm off a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," does so in order to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious preparations. Insist on having Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

The best guide to health and happiness is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. In the scope of its 1008 large pages there are discussed the great mysteries of human origin and of human destiny, and a broad path is laid out for those who would have a strong and long life. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book bound in strong cloth, or if content to have the book in paper covers, send only 21 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

champion of "good roads," also president of the New York Postal Progress League, presents for the consideration of the farmers of the United States the following scheme of a merchandise post: The consolidation of third- and fourth-class mail matter with a weight limit extended to 11 pounds and rates as follows: on parcels up to 3 ounces, 1 cent; over 3 to 6 ounces, 2 cents; over 6 to 9 ounces, 3 cents; over 9 to 12 ounces, 4 cents; over 12 ounces to 1 pound, 5 cents, and on larger parcels, for each additional pound or fraction thereof, 2 cents, making the rate on an 11-pound parcel, 25 cents. These rates to pay for collection and delivery, house to house, with insurance up to \$10 on unregistered parcels. On parcels registered the present registration fee of 8 cents is to carry an insurance up to \$25 and on more valuable parcels, an additional fee of 2 cents per each additional insurance of \$50, will insure a package up to its full value.

In other words the proposition is to give to the people of the United States a merchandise post as good as that of England. We can not aspire at present to as good a merchandise post as they have on the continent of Europe, but we can, if we will, secure this proposed merchandise post before the close of the coming session of Congress.

The awful waste of the funds contributed by the people for the support

of the postoffice brought to light by the present postal scandals is proof positive that this business can be carried on at our proposed rates and pay the bills. If, however, more evidence be needed to convince the farmers of this fact, then they should be informed that for years past the express companies have carried registered, second-class matter, magazines, etc., anywhere on their lines east or west of the Ohio-Pennsylvania State line, in packages of 5 pounds for 5 cents, and two-thirds of this matter is handled to-day by the express companies and the railroads for less than one cent a pound.

Our Postal League is pledged to two special ends, to prevent any increase on any class of mail matter and to secure lower rates on merchandise.

Col. Pope will unquestionably carry the manufacturers of the country with him in the support of his bill; the labor organizations of the country will certainly indorse it. The mercantile interests will back it up. It only needs the cordial endorsement of the National Grange to give it an irresistible force. May we not hear that this endorsement has been secured and quickly? Our hope is that this bill may come before Congress in December with such an overwhelming popular force behind it that it will be immediately enacted into law. Can not the candidates for the State Legislature of Ohio be required to endorse this movement and this bill under penalty

of losing the farmers' vote? It ought to be possible to commit the candidates of both the great political parties to the support of this bill. It certainly ought to be possible so to arouse the country in behalf of this bill that its opponents in Congress will go down to irretrievable defeat in the coming National elections. The farmers can gain something from Congress on this line. Where else can they gain anything of equal value?

The National Grange is already committed to the advocacy of the Parcels Post system for the United States. The representatives of foreign nations have already secured a lower rate for merchandise carried in our mails than is granted to our own people. A four-pound package from London will be brought to us cheaper than from Kan-

## The KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Offers short courses in  
**FARMING and DAIRYING,**

Beginning January 5th, and closing March 25th, 1904. These are practical courses for persons of mature age who cannot afford the time for a four-year course. Tuition free. Expenses low. For further particulars address

**E. R. NICHOLS, President,**  
Manhattan, Kansas.

City. Let us demand at least equal privileges with those of foreign Nations.

Instruction Needed.

The State Grange is a representative body. By means of the delegates chosen to the various county conventions each subordinate grange has had a part in the important preliminary work of choosing the individual members of the next law-making body of the order in the State.

But is this a correct view of the subject? Has the subordinate grange performed its whole duty and relieved itself of responsibility in this easy manner? The representatives are supposed to carry out the wishes of their constituents. How shall they know what is the opinion of the subordinate granges whom they represent if that opinion is never expressed and recorded? Where are they to go for instruction as to the action desired of them? When called to express by their vote upon the floor of the State Grange the views of their constituents upon questions of Grange law or of public policy, should there not be some guide, some recorded action which may indicate to them the policy which will be most heartily approved by the Patrons of their county?

It is none too early to begin an earnest review of these questions at Grange meetings for the purpose of giving instructions to those whom we have chosen to represent us. Let resolutions be drawn and placed in the hands of the voting members of State Grange, expressing the consensus of opinion in the subordinate granges upon all subjects upon which we wish action taken.

New Granges in the United States.

The following is a statement of new granges organized and granges reorganized from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903, both inclusive:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Granges. Includes California (5), Connecticut (3), Indiana (3), Maine (24), Massachusetts (2), Michigan (135), New Hampshire (5), New Jersey (8), New York (54), Ohio (22), Oregon (18), Pennsylvania (25), South Carolina (4), Texas (1), Vermont (1), Washington (2), West Virginia (2), Total (326).

Granges reorganized from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, 256. Granger reorganized from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903: Colorado (1), Delaware (6), Illinois (1), Kansas (3), Kentucky (7), Maine (4), Massachusetts (6), Maryland (1), Michigan (17), Missouri (1), New Jersey (8), Ohio (3), Pennsylvania (1), South Carolina (1), West Virginia (1), Wisconsin (5), Total (84).

Good men are not cheap.

At first the A. T. & S. F. Railroad was the only one that granted a fare and one-third rate on certificate plan for the Kansas State Grange, but we are now informed that it is granted by all the railroads from all points in Kansas. More particulars later. E. W. W.

Lacked Just What He Wanted.

The agent for the "Inexhaustible Encyclopedia, in Twelve Parts," approached Mr. Ransom with a light and springy step, and was greatly cheered when he received an invitation to "draw up an' show your wares," and the other rocking chair on the shady porch was pushed toward him.

"You say there's everything anybody wants to know in it," said Mr. Ransom, genially, when the agent's flow of conversation ceased for a moment and he looked hopefully at his host. "Well, I guess I shall have to buy it. Lawzee, yes, I can see how easy payments'll be. But now I just want to make sure o' one or two things before I pay ye down the fust money.

"Le's see, what parts have ye got with ye? 'Vol. One, A to Com;' that's all right. Now you find me the place where it tells about anth-hills, and the best way to rid your dooryard of 'em. I've tried more'n forty different ways a'ready."

Mr. Ransom leaned comfortably back in his chair and rocked with a loud creak, while the agent searched the pages of "Vol. One," with an anxious face.

"It doesn't tell about them," he stammered at last. "You see—" But Mr. Ransom raised his hand in protest.

"It's too bad," he said, "but probably that slipped their minds. Jest turn over to the b's, and find 'butter.' Now see how you can make it come when it's 'contrary, same as it is sometimes when you're in a hurry to get through churning."

Again he regarded the agent's reddening face with a calm and genial gaze.

"Not there?" he said, when the result of the search was reluctantly admitted. "That seems curious, don't it? But still I'll give 'em another chance. Now you turn over the c's till you come to 'cats.' There you've got it. Now how do they undertake to keep a Malty cat from shedding all over the visitors' clothes and the furniture, so the whole family won't be picking an' eating gray hairs the enduring time?"

The agent shut the book with a slam and rose abruptly, in spite of Mr. Ransom's benevolent smile.

"You stan' there a minute till mother fetches ye a glass o' lomonade; it's a warmish day," said Mr. Ransom, cordially. "But as to the book you're peddling, why, mother's got a 'Helps to the Handy' that her mother had before her that you'd ought to take a look at some time. What with that

Advertisement for Dr. MacFarland's Germicide. Title: A LATE DISCOVERY. Dr. MacFarland's Germicide. Machine Patented June 30, 1903. The only Scientific Method for the Treating and Curing of CATARRH, HAY FEVER, ASHTMA. It is the Wonder of the Twentieth Century. The MacFarland Chemical Co., 607 Jackson Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS, U. S. A.

and the World's Atlas an' the dictionary, I guess mother an' I'll make out to get along without any cyclopedy, young man."—Youth's Companion.

Giant Killer Feed Grinder.

If the time ever was when Iowans felt they could be wasteful of the corn crop, that time has passed. That State not only takes the lead in the growing of that



great crop, but produces some of the best patterned machinery for its provident use. A single instance of this is shown in the illustration herewith, the Giant Killer Triple Geared Feed Grinder, manufactured

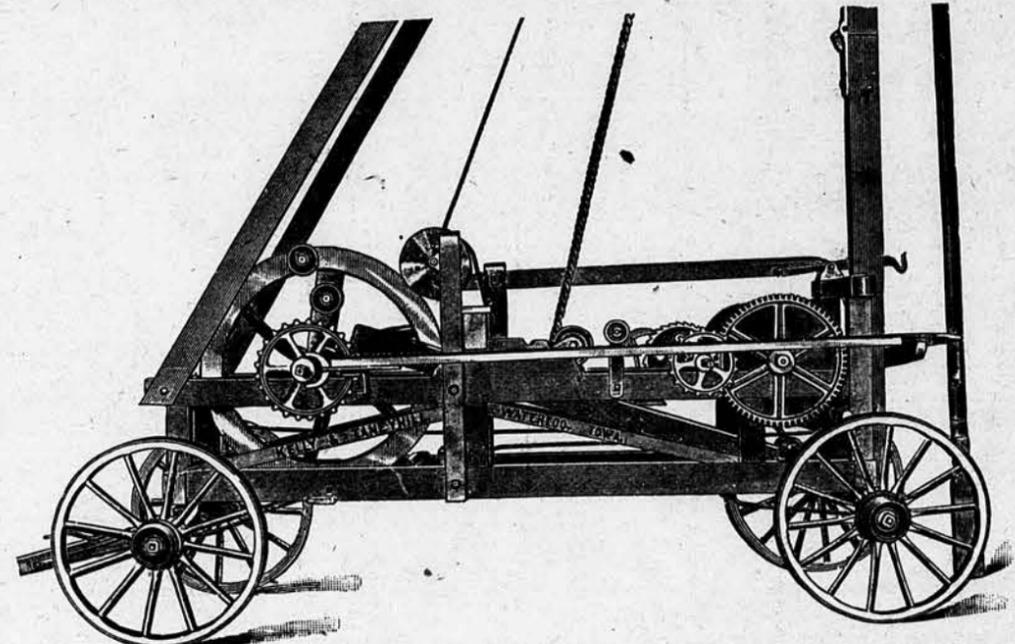
by the Cascaden Manufacturing Company at Waterloo. It may be a surprise to some to know that this mill has been on the market for twenty-seven years, though not in its present perfected form. By many it is now accounted a leader among sweep-mills. Though primarily intended as an ear and shelled corn-grinder, it does equally satisfactory work in wheat, oats, rye, etc. The capacity, which runs from 20 to 40 bushels of ground feed per hour, is not marked by a corresponding increase in draft. For the great amount of work done, the draft is exceedingly light. A special feature of this mill is its fitting with the Cascaden patent self-sharpening grinding burrs. This mill appears in an advertisement elsewhere with the Northwestern Return Draft Steam Cooker, another excellent appliance for the feeder manufactured by the same company. Together they administer perfectly to the wants of every feeder, large or small. Circular fully describing may be had free by consulting the advertisement and directing to the company at Waterloo.

Half Bottle Cures Ringbone.

Palm, Ark., March 24, 1903. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Gentlemen: I have a very valuable mule that was taken lame with ringbone. I used half a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure and it has gotten my mule all right. Accept my thanks. I have purchased a new bottle of your Spavin Cure, and intend to keep it on hand all the time. Find enclosed a stamp for your "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." Yours truly, W. M. FORMBY.

One Fare Plus \$2, Round-trip Rate via Chicago Great Western Railway.

To points in Canadian Northwest, Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Idaho. Ample return limits. Tickets on sale November 3 to 17. For further information apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West 9th st., Kansas City, Mo.



We present herewith the Climax, the latest improved drilling machine on the market. It combines simplicity and ease of operation and yet has strength and durability. As will be seen by the above cut the drilling is done by means of a large propelling wheel, to the side of which are attached two small rollers. On steel pins, these striking the treadle give the drop which can be varied in length by shifting the clevis on the beam. The tools are hoisted by shifting the chain wheel on the main shaft into a clutch. The entire control of the machine is in the hands of the driller while standing at the hole. If will be noticed that practically all gearing has been eliminated; the object being to do away in as far as possible with all breakage, and thus save the driller delay in waiting for repairs. The machines have been thoroughly tested and found to be a complete success, and this old established firm put their years of experience back of the machine which should be a sufficient guarantee to the driller. Write them for catalogue and prices, Kelly & Taneyhill Co., Waterloo, Ia.

Bollin's Successful Sale.

(Continued from page 1157.)

son. Mr. Jas. Mains, of Oskaloosa, also bought a gilt for \$38 sired by Black Perfection. These were the top prices of the sale. The auctioneer who deserves much credit for his work in this sale was Col. John Daum, Nortonville, Kans., who has quite a number of good sales to his credit. The details of the sale are as follows:

FEMALES.

Table listing female stock with names and prices. Includes entries like H. N. Kirkpatrick, Wolcott for \$40, H. N. Graves, Atchison for \$35, etc.

MALES.

Table listing male stock with names and prices. Includes entries like Peter Cline, Beverly, Mo. for \$15, J. Haag, Leavenworth for \$15, etc.

The Lincoln Importing Horse Co.'s Stallions.

The Lincoln Importing Horse Co., Lincoln, Neb., has a new advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer, to which we are glad to invite the attention of horsemen and farmers generally. This advertisement is intended to keep the one fact before the horsemen of Kansas—that this establishment is maintained for the purpose of supplying buyers with a class of horses second to none in the world. From the advertising announcement you get the fact of the company's location, and their desire to do business with you. In these notes we shall attempt to say a few things too cumbersome for the advertisement itself. Mr. A. L. Sullivan, the widely known manager of the company's interests, has just returned from across the water with the new importation of about 50 stallions, including what is perhaps the finest string of select German Coachers that ever pressed foot on American soil. The bulk of the importation, however, consists of Percherons and English Shires, with a few Belgians for variety's sake. Mr. Sullivan was accompanied on his tour of inspection and purchase by Mr. T. A. Glerens, the president of the Lincoln Importing Horse Co., and a man closely identified with the development of the State's resources. These gentlemen resolved to buy good horses only and it is to be said at the outset that they have succeeded admirably; and Mr. Sullivan states that he has never in all his years of experience had horses ship so well as these. They feel tip-top everyone of them; and they look just as well as they feel. They range in age from 2- to 4-year-olds. The catalogue is now in preparation for the convenience of prospective buyers. It may be asked for at any time new; and visitors who are looking about for first-class stallions will be welcomed at any time. Many of the stallions are to be seen in these Lincoln stables are found to trace through a lineage of prize-winners on either side the house, and they are themselves the material from which prize-winners are evolved. Prominent in these stables is the fine string of black Percherons, clean in bone, fine in action, and with the scale of the ideal drafter. These great young Percherons and the big drafty Shires constitute the real backbone of the establishment. They are the bone and sinew of the horse world. The big Belgians, too, are eminently high-class draft horses, but they are less widely known, and therefore less popular, perhaps. As for the German Coachers—they are the flower of the stud. Some of these, too, were led out for the writer's inspection. They are like birds of the air—beautiful, graceful, nimble, but they walk right on the ground, and they possess the scale to move a load, and the stamina to move it quickly, and stay with it to the end of the road. You will be royally entertained when you visit the Lincoln Importing Horse Co.'s establishment—remember that. See the advertisement, and when you write for catalogue kindly mention the Kansas Farmer.

The Kuper-Elmore Shorthorn Sale.

The Kuper-Elmore sale of Shorthorn cattle, to be made in the new sale pavilion at Humboldt, Neb., on November 21, is of the right sort to bring together a class of stockmen who can appreciate good ones. Mr. Henry H. Kuper, who sells the heavier draft of this big double offering, is himself a pioneer and a son of a pioneer. He knows the cattle business as a child knows his a-b-c's. He is one of the extensive landholders of his section, and is therefore responsible for any statements or representations he makes about the cattle he will sell. Mr. W. D. Elmore is likewise a pioneer Richardson County cattleman, and there is no better nor more enthusiastic Shorthorn breeder in the State. He is making some first-class offerings from his herd. The Kansas Farmer is printing some group illustrations from both herds, from which it is evi-

dent that a strictly high type of Shorthorns will be at the forefront on Kuper-Elmore sale day. As to the useful character of these cattle, men can judge who attend the sale, or to some extent by a close study of the catalogue. We remember to have seen a fine big string of calves in the pastures last summer, and more have been coming since. Many of these big youngsters are the get of the herd bull, Viscount 187567, a massive red 3-year-old bull by Dandy Duke 111465, dam Belle of Green Park 2d, tracing to Imp. Belina by Barmpton. This bull has done excellent service in both the Kuper and Elmore herds. He will be in the sale together with a large number of his get. Many of the cows are now bred to him, while others are bred to the great 2,600-lb. red Scotch bull, Baron Surmise, the bull that made Ernst Bros.' herd famous at Graf, Neb. These Humboldt herds are largely founded upon the best blood to be obtained from the leading herds of southeastern Nebraska, as R. T. Scott, T. J. Cummings, Ernst Bros., John Tighe, L. J. Hitchcock, and John McCoy, Sabetha, Kans., and others. The cows are a class of big roomy animals that are to be prized from the two-fold standpoint of being good mothers and good beef-makers. The offering is one sufficient in numbers to attract the attention of many good stockmen. The catalogue is out, and it will be sent to any man who asks for it. It is full of information about the cattle. Don't delay writing for one. Sixty head of cattle will go around to a good many buyers. You are extended a cordial invitation to come to the sale. You are entertained free at Park Hotel. For terms, etc., see advertisement or catalogue.

A Big Day's Sale of Durocs.

The second annual sale of Duroc-Jersey swine from the Standard Herd, owned by Peter Blocher, Richland, Kans., held at the farm on October 27, was a very successful event. The offering was mainly pigs of March and April farrow and over 100 head was disposed of during the afternoon in a very lively manner. Thirty-five males sold for \$514, an average of about \$15. Fifty-three gilts sold for \$1,065, an average of \$20. Fourteen others that were not catalogued sold for an average of \$23.35. One hundred and two Duroc-Jersey pigs brought the neat sum of \$1,906, an average of \$18.85. This is a pretty good farm sale and Mr. Blocher still has Durocs in plenty left. The complete list of purchasers is as follows: G. W. Foster, Carbondale; Frank Simon, Overbrook; H. D. Craig, Overbrook; H. F. Mitchell, Auburn; H. F. Perryman, Overbrook; W. D. Whitchee, Quenemo; F. E. Mitchell, Auburn; W. H. Hazlett, Auburn; M. A. Hutchinson, North Topeka; D. A. Huyett, Richland; A. G. Dorr, Osage City; B. E. Tucker, Carbondale; C. V. Lodge, Eureka; W. Q. Hiatt, Carbondale; G. W. Land, Richland; S. C. Simmons, Blackwell, Okla.; W. R. Corell, Carbondale; L. E. Ross, Osawkie; W. H. Coultis, Richland; G. M. Kellam, Richland; C. C. Hook, Richland; W. Atchinson, Overbrook; Joe Leach, Carbondale; A. E. McKee, Richland; F. J. Hase, Overbrook; Dan Talley, Richland; Albert Hose, Overbrook; D. O. Orr, Topeka; J. C. Mitchell, Overbrook; Edd Beach, Richland; E. C. Fostnot, Richland; J. W. Jeffrey, Richland; Joe Smith, Carbondale; J. W. Felony, Baldwin City; J. W. Israel, Tecumseh; W. H. Morrow, Carbondale; A. L. Fulkson, Overbrook; A. V. Grice, Richland; Perry Kosler, Richland; A. L. Herlan, Overbrook; Noah Blocher, Topeka; C. F. Acker, Severeance; Philip Blocher, Overbrook; Chas. Dorr, Perterton; H. F. Perryman, Overbrook; Wm. Sutton, Richland; T. Krepe, Tecumseh.

International Live-stock Exposition.

One of the chief benefits to be gained by live stock men and agriculturists from the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, which opens on November 28 and continues to December 5, 1903, at the Stock Yards, arises from the competition for the best car-load exhibits. After the awards are made in this class a bulletin must be given to the public by the successful owner telling just how he fed his stock, what feed stuff was used and what conditions were responsible for the results produced in his stock. This competition will be open for entries until the opening of the show. Another great benefit derived from this competition is that it shows just exactly what the market wants and this of course is the most valuable knowledge that can be gained. One of the chief features of the show of interest to stockmen and agriculturists all over the country will be the great sales to be held during the progress of the exposition. At present the following are listed among the important sales to be held: One hundred Aberdeen-Angus, 75 cows and heifers and 25 bulls. Sixty head of representative Gallo-ways. Seventy head of very choice Shorthorns, fifteen bulls and 55 cows. They are of extra breeding and rare individual merit. One hundred Herefords selected with care from the best herds in the United States, 67 cows and 33 bulls. These are only a few of the choice lots of stock that will be sold. These sales give fine opportunity for the improvement of the breeding establishments all over the country. Entries in all classes are pouring in and the exposition this year will be of vastly greater importance than ever before. The best animals in every class will be exhibited and with the sales there will be great opportunity for profit both financially and intellectually.

The Heath and Shallenberger Sale.

In this issue is the public sale announcement of the fourth annual Shorthorn sale at the Heath Ranch, two miles south of Republican City, Neb., on Friday, November 27, 1903. There will be in this sale 40 head of good, useful, western-bred and acclimated cattle, of which A. B. & F. A. Heath contribute 10 young, serviceable bulls and 14 cows and heifers, all of their own breeding, by well-bred sires of the best breeding and individual merit. The cows are young and will either have calves at side or be bred to the late Scotch herd bull, Golden Victor Jr. 175464 by Victor of Wildwood 126054, whose grandsire was the celebrated Imp. Baron Victor. Other late stock bulls used in this herd are Aberdeen Lad 154974, by

Courtier 2d, he by Double Lavender 115031, and out of Aberdeen Maid; and Guardian 131360 (a half brother to Geo. E. Ward's champion show bull St. Valentine), by Imp. Guardsman 108200, dam Blooming Rose, by Imp. Premier Earl, bred by A. Cruickshank of Scotland. Hon. A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb., ex-U. S. Congressman, started his herd several years ago, and making the best selection for the foundation that could be had, regardless of cost. He has succeeded even beyond his expectations. Last month he sent his herd bull Bar None 2d 188820 to the American Royal Show at Kansas City, and he won second prize in the 2-year-old ring, one of the largest rings in the show. Mr. Shallenberger puts in the sale eight young cows and heifers, and those old enough will be bred to Bar None 2d. Don't fail to attend this sale, whether you buy or not, and should you want something choice to start with, it can be had at this sale, for there will be 18 young bulls and 22 young cows and heifers, and no doubt some of them will go cheap. Take this chance to visit the Heath Ranch and see what they have to show you and what they are doing.

Why McLaughlin Bros. Win.

As will be noticed in the Kansas Farmer report of awards at the American Royal, published last week, the McLaughlin Bros., of Kansas City, Mo., and Columbus, Ohio, were heavy winners in very keen competition. The reason for this may be found in the following extracts from a letter just received from them: The American Royal in Kansas City is one of the leading exhibitions of its kind in this country. Our draft stallions won six first prizes, all that it was possible for them to win, and our French Coach stallions were equally successful, winning every possible first prize.

When it is taken into account that we are at present preparing our horses for the International Live Stock Exposition to be held in Chicago a month later, and that we have here in Columbus a lot of horses in preparation for the coming show which we could not well send to Kansas City, our success in Kansas City is evidence that we have only the best.

Mr. McLaughlin, who buys our horses, is now in France where he has been most of the time during the past three or four years. The horses that he buys there for us are, every one of them, superior in quality. Mr. McLaughlin speaks the French language perfectly and has formed friendships with the breeders of horses in France, so that they will without exception sell him their best horses. The reason for our success in the show ring, every where, all the time, is because ours are the best. Our poorest ones are the best in comparison with those others imported. Our motto all the time is to buy and sell the very best.

International Shorthorn Sale.

There are many valid reasons why stockmen should attend the International Show, one of which is the splendid lot of Shorthorns that will be sold under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Tuesday, December 1. In point of both breeding and individual excellence this offering has rarely been equalled. The most popular and meritorious families in Shorthorn history have excellent representatives in the offering and prominent breeders of nine States are contributors to the sale and offer to the public the product of their skill in mating some of the best sires and dams of the breed. The following is a partial list of contributors: C. E. Leonard, E. S. Kelly, N. P. Clarke, Geo. Bothwell, Iowa Agricultural College, N. A. Lind, Hector Cowan, Jr., F. A. Edwards, Purdy Bros., J. G. Withers, Geo. Allen, and others.

While the offering is mainly of home-bred cattle, there are several that have been imported and they are of sufficient merit to make them desirable additions to any herd. Few sales are made containing so many choice herd bulls. Some of these have been used and have demonstrated their worth as sires. For stockmen who wish to lay a solid foundation for a splendid herd of Shorthorns or for breeders who wish to strengthen theirs by an infusion of rich, fresh blood, this sale will be a rare opportunity. Remember the date, Tuesday, December 1, at 10 a. m. See the "ad." in this issue. Write for catalogue.

Gossip About Stock.

C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans., who had the satisfaction of getting inside the money with his exhibit of Shorthorns at the American Royal has another change in his advertisement this week. Read it and ask him for his prices.

C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Dickinson County, Kans., that splendid breeder of Shorthorn cattle, decided a year or so ago to build up a highly representative herd of Duroc-Jersey hogs, which he has now established and has a fine lot for sale of spring males that are a good growthy lot with heavy bone and good colors. Any one desiring a good Duroc-Jersey boar should either call or write to Mr. Taylor. In Shorthorns he has now for ready sale a

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

Over 200 Head with fall farrow, of large, early litters, good length and heavy bone, sired by Perfection Style 2990 S, he by Chief Perfection 2d, Kemp's Perfection 2d, L's Perfection 2d, and other noted boars out of well-selected sows of the latest leading strains. The spring farrow has been reserved for this fall's trade. I think I can furnish what you want. JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

..Cash For Cattle..

Registered cattle, all beef breeds, Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, and Galloway bulls and heifers, singly or in car-lots, at right prices, always sold strictly on their merits and strictly on commission. Mr. Buyer: These cattle, from 100 to 300, can always be found in our barns in South Omaha. They are consigned to us by the best breeders in America, and you can get a choice of thirty different men's breeding. We always have some choice herd-headers of the very best breeding; have your commission man select one for you if you can not come. Mr. Breeder: Adopt new methods and consign your registered bulls to us. We will sell them for what they are worth and entirely to your satisfaction. We sold in the last three months over 1000 registered bulls and heifers. Ship us no cattle without first writing us. Our charges are \$10 per head and 30 cents per day for feed and care. We have stall room for 250 head. On September 1st we received a large consignment from the noted herd of W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ontario, both bulls and heifers. This is a chance to get some good ones. Address all communications to us at Lincoln, Nebraska. WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO.

Advertisement for Gearhart's Improved KNITTER. Includes an illustration of the knitter and text describing its features and availability.

HEAT YOUR HOUSE WITH A Compound Radiator Furnace.

Advertisement for a Compound Radiator Furnace. Includes an illustration of the furnace and text describing its efficiency and safety.

Advertisement for the Largest Optical Mail Order House in the West. Includes an illustration of eyeglasses and text about eye examinations.

Any style glasses for \$1. Write for free examination sheet and illustrated catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. H. Baker Co., 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

dozen yearling bulls and a nice lot of young calves which the writer knows from personal inspection to be of the kind that will please discerning buyers.

The annual meeting of the American Southdown Breeders' Association will be held in the Pedigree Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday evening, December 1, 1903, at 7:30 P. M. At this meeting will occur the annual election of officers and such other business as may come before the meeting. A full attendance of members is earnestly desired. Frank S. Springer, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Hampshire Down Breeders' Association of America will be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, on Wednesday, December 2, 7:30 P. M. The secretary, C. A. Tyler, Nottaway, Mich., will be at the Palmer House several days prior to the meeting and any communication sent thereto will receive prompt attention. This has been one of the most prosperous years in the history of the association for the breeders of this class of sheep and in consequence the annual meeting will be one of unusually large attendance and interest.

Deitrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans., who held a very successful sale of Poland-Chinas last week at Ottawa, now announce stock for private sale which includes U. S. Perfection by Perfect Perfection and out of Rye 2d by Welsh's Black U. S. It will be remembered that the produce of U. S. Perfection won first in herd under 1 year at Iowa and Minnesota State Fairs, also first on boar under 1 year in a class of thirty-seven at the Iowa State Fair. This firm also has a few bred sows and gilts for private sale.

The great Kansas herd of Tamworth swine, owned by C. W. Frelove, of Clyde, is now being recognized by prominent people who are interested in this class of stock. Last week the Agricultural College at Manhattan purchased a herd boar, and E. W. Adams, of Berryton, who has been anxious to start a herd of this breed, visited the herd of Mr. Frelove and purchased a few bred gilts. He says it is the best herd of Tamworths that he ever visited. Mr. Adams was well pleased with his inspection of this famous herd of Tamworths.

Col. J. C. True & Son, of Perry, Kans., will hold a public sale at Blackwell, Okla., Thursday, November 19, 1903. The offering consists of 75 head of which 25 are bulls, the remainder cows and heifers. This consignment from Rocky Hill Herd is probably the best offering throughout that the firm has ever made at an auction offering. The greater portion of the cattle are from three-fourths to seven-eighths Scotch and four of the bulls are straight Cruickshank, one more has done herd service at Rocky Hill. Intending purchasers in southern Kansas and Oklahoma will be well pleased with this offering. Catalogues sent free on application to J. F. True & Son, Perry, Kans.

In view of the recent outbreak of hog-cholera in three or four counties in the State a little booklet, "Piggies' troubles,"

will interest a great many of our readers. A new edition of this booklet, "Piggies' Troubles and Their Treatment from a Scientific Standpoint," has been issued by Zenner Disinfectant Company of Detroit, Mich. of which the publishers say "it contains more valuable information to swine-breeders than anything that has even been offered to them." It also contains much valuable information regarding the sanitary condition of swine and the prevention of hog-cholera, and any reader of the Kansas Farmer can have a copy free for the asking.

During the State and National shows of 1903, one of the most interesting and attractive displays in the horse division was the magnificent exhibit of German Coach stallions from the Lafayette Stock Farm of J. Crouch & Sons, Lafayette, Ind., who also have a western branch at Sedalia, Mo. Their last importation of 100 horses arrived July 10, being the third importation during 1903. Their horses have won more prizes during the past two years than all others combined, having won every champion prize in Coach and Draft shown for, and yet notwithstanding the high character of the horses in the show-ring their prices are as low to purchasers as any other importers and what is more significant they give a guarantee on every horse sold and make terms to suit the buyer.

D. L. Houston, proprietor of the Riverside Stock Farm Herd of Hereford Cattle, Chanute, Kans., and who is largely interested in oil stock, lands and leases, has rented his farm and proposes to close out his entire herd of 58 head of registered Hereford cattle during the present month at private sales, buyers' own prices. He will sell in lots to suit purchasers and his offering consists of the great herd bull, Watchman 126512, sired by Beau Brummel 51817. He also has 8 bulls from 10 to 25 months old, twenty-two heifers from 10 to 24 months old. The remainder of the herd consists of cows and calves. If desired purchasers will be given a long-time payment at a low rate of interest by furnishing good paper. This herd was visited by a Kansas Farmer representative who pronounces them a representative lot of cattle of most excellent breeding. This is certainly a great "White Face" opportunity.

S. Y. Thornton, Blackwater, Mo., proprietor of the Rose Hill Herd of Duroc-Jersey hogs, in a recent letter says: "My hogs are doing exceptionally well and the demand for breeders continues good. I have some extra good boars that now weigh 200 to 250. They are all out of large sows and sired by well developed boars. They are good, lengthy, deep-bodied fellows with big strong bone. I have 75 early spring gilts for sale, either open or bred. I have just commenced breeding for early farrow. I also have a good lot of August and September pigs that are now ready for shipment and I am selling them worth the money. Six sows farrowed 75 pigs within four days, all sired by Red Chief 15293, the boar that won first in class at the Missouri State Fair last year with fourteen in the ring. How will that do these times when we have plenty of cheap grass and corn for them to convert into pork? I think they are hard to beat."

Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, of the Illinois Experiment Station, read a paper at the meeting of the Chicago Press Club last week in which he gave the substance of results of experiments with commercial fertilizers. Among Dr. Hopkins' assertions were the following: Much of the nitrogenous fertilizer now purchased by farmers is not worth the freight it costs. Investment in acid phosphate is so much money thrown away. That an abundant supply of nitrogen may be secured from the atmosphere by the agency of such legumes as clover and cow-peas. That such a supply of nitrogen need not cost more than a cent per pound. That such tonics as gypsum can only be applied to land with harmful results. That in untreated rock phosphate the farmer has an abundant supply of potassium. That steamed bone meal is the best fertilizer in which money can be invested. That grain farming exclusively without depletion of fertility is possible by the agency of legumes and liberal use of rock phosphates.

On November 18 and 19 there will be held a swine-breeders' combination sale at Central City, Neb. The offering will consist of 15 Berkshires, 30 Duroc-Jerseys, 35 Poland-Chinas, and 40 O. I. C. White hogs. The latest consignment is the contribution of our advertisers, John W. Roat & Company, and Fisher Live-stock Company, who have contributed all of the O. I. C. White hogs. The first-named firm have sold a great many hogs in Kansas and they are now booking orders for private sales for sows bred. In the offering in this combination sale are 40 head of O. I. C. White hogs in their first public offering and is a well-selected consignment from prolific litters of splendid blood lines and of individual excellence. The herd boar, Hero 13588, and a number of his get are included in this offering. Mr. I. M. Fisher, of Central City, Neb., will be pleased to meet all of his old customers or mail promptly catalogue of this great combination offering, which is only one of a series of sales in prospect by this swine-breeders' combination.

Mr. H. D. Nutting, the big Ohio Improved Chester White breeder, of Emporia, Kans., has a wonderfully prolific strain of hogs in his herd. Some months ago we had occasion to mention a breeder of another breed of hogs who had nine sows that farrowed sixty pigs. Mr. Nutting goes several better by showing that in the second week in October, ten of his O. I. C. sows farrowed 99 pigs and one of his sows farrowed 14 pigs at one litter on two different occasions. In view of the boom which was experienced by this breed at the American Royal when \$1,000 was refused for the champion boar we feel safe in predicting that there is a great future ahead for the O. I. C. in Kansas and that now is an excellent time to buy hogs of this breed. We know of no one in the western country who has a better herd or in better condition than those of Mr. Nutting, and as he is on the main line of the Santa Fe and located within two blocks of the depot, his herd is one of the most readily accessible

in the State. Notice his handsome advertisement on page 1174 and write him for particulars. Now is the time to get next.

Mr. C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans., changes his advertisement of Shorthorn cattle this week and makes a very tempting offer. Mr. Nevius has been a prize-winner with his cattle at a number of large county and district fairs in the State and has just wound up his fall campaign by getting inside the money at the great American Royal at Kansas City. The offering he has to make consists in yearling and 2-year-old bred heifers and some calves by Victor of Wildwood. He also has a number of choice young bulls of serviceable age for sale. Mr. Nevius is an up-to-date breeder and an extra good feeder. He uses an Olds gasoline engine on his farm for grinding feed, cutting hay and pumping water. This not only insures properly prepared feed but an abundance of it and fed in the right proportion. It will pay to watch his advertisement on page 1177 as he has arranged with the publishers of the Kansas Farmer to make a new announcement each week. This is the way to advertise.

F. C. Swiercinsky, breeder of Poland-China swine at Belleville, Kans., changes his advertisement of page 1176. His herd is doing well and his sales at private treaty are of the best. At the recent combination sale held at Clay Center Mr. Swiercinsky had three gilts from his herd which were very much admired by breeders and farmers and which sold at top prices. One of these three was the largest and growthiest gilt of her age in the sale. They were sired by Belleville Chief 29123, a grandson of Chief Tecumseh 3d. On inquiry we learn that Mr. Swiercinsky still has a few good things to sell, especially some boars that seem to be good enough for almost anybody. One of these is a May boar by Winn & Mastin's Lamplighter. On this breeding farm prices are made by the owner and they will surprise you for the quality. He has about decided to offer his 3-year-old boar Royal Tecumseh 2d 25314 at a bargain. He has proved a great breeder. He was sired by Royal Tecumseh out of Carrie I Know and is a good hog for somebody to buy who wants a strong, highly bred, vigorous breeder.

The great popularity of the various stock foods has resulted in enormous demand upon all manufacturers for their produce and has also resulted in a discrimination by the buyers between the good and the bad. One of those which has retained its popularity in the country where it is manufactured and which has been growing rapidly in other territory is the Globe Stock Food manufactured by O. Robinson & Company, Des Moines, Iowa, and Kansas City, Mo. Very many of the show animals at the American Royal had been fitted with this food and the quality of the animals with the winnings they earned spoke volumes for the efficiency of this food. This food is especially valuable not only for fitting animals for show but for keeping them in condition for the winter. It is very inexpensive and those who use it find it profitable. A letter to this firm at Kansas City will bring full information. Their display at the American Royal at Kansas City afforded thousands of visitors a chance to examine the food and gain facts as to its value for feeding purposes.

When in Chicago, stop at the New Northern, baths and hotel combined. To one who has never visited this most famous establishment of its kind in America it will be a new and delightful experience, beneficial in the extreme; and in view of the forthcoming International Exposition, many readers of this paper will have an opportunity to try for the first time the New Northern baths and hotel. Meantime see the advertisement on page 1175 and write for one of their booklets which will be sent free on application.

California, the Beautiful.

Now's your chance—cheap rates to California! \$30 from St. Louis, \$25 from Kansas City. Tickets on sale daily until November 30. Personally conducted excursions on "The Katy Flyer" from St. Louis on Tuesdays of each week. Tourist car through to San Francisco. Ask for tour book and information. George Morton, G. P. & T. A., M. K. & T. Ry., Suite R, The Wainwright, St. Louis, Mo.

One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents. Topeka Semi-weekly Capital and KANSAS FARMER for one year, only \$1.25.

An indiscreet man usually lives to see the folly of his ways; and if he doesn't his children do.

The Stray List

Week Ending October 29.

Barber County—C. M. Wilson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W. R. Lepper, in Sharon tp. July 6, 1903, one brown gelding horse, about 750 pounds, small W on right shoulder, lump on upper jaw, valued at \$25.

Smith County—Henry A. Clark, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. R. Townsend, in Blaine tp., October 15, 1903, one claybank pony, mare, weight about 850 pounds, T on left shoulder, valued at \$15.

Week Ending November 5.

Woodson County—J. P. Keley, Clerk. SOWS—Taken up by C. M. Helstand, in Eminence tp.; (P. O. Yates Center,) October 16, 1903, one black brood sow, with 3 pigs; also one black brood sow, with 4 pigs; about 200 pounds each; valued at \$25.

Week Ending November 12.

Rush County—W. J. Hayes, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by O. J. Young, residence 3/4 mile west of Alexander, one sorrel horse, white feet and blaze face, 5 years old, weight about 800 pounds.

Linn County—J. A. Cady, Clerk. HOGS—Taken up by J. W. Butts, of Centreville tp., (P. O. Farlinville,) October 7, 1903, two black hogs, valued at \$14.

Coffey County—W. M. Palen, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Frank D. Hartwell, in Le Roy, October 22, 1903, one red and white spotted steer, with white face, T S on both sides, 4 years old, valued at \$25.

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. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

CATTLE.

A BARGAIN in Red Polled cattle. S. H. Seever, Vassar, Kan.

\$35 BUYS a registered Jersey heifer, 2 months old, crated f. o. b. here. Choice calf; choice pedigree. Grand dam is now on test at Kansas Experiment Station. Will keep until old enough to ship. Fred Zimmerman, Moray, Kan.

FOR SALE—Nineteen head of Shorthorns, 7 cows, 3 bulls, 2 yearling heifers, 7 calves, of good breeding and fine individuality. Sell all or part. If after a snap, call at farm or address owner. L. W. Webb, Kincaid, Kan.

FOR SALE—Five registered Jersey heifers, 3 years old, all fresh; and a yearling bull. M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans.

FOR SALE—Choice registered Hereford bulls, 8 to 15 months old. Address, or call on A. Johnson, R. R. 2, Clearwater, Kans.

FOR SALE—Four thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls, color red, from 5 to 21 months old. Also a few thoroughbred cows and heifers. For prices write, J. P. Engel, Alden, Rice Co., Kans.

FOR SALE—The imported Shorthorn bull Mark Hanna 127532, also several of his get, serviceable ages. F. H. Foster, Rural Route 6, Lyons, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Shorthorns \$50 each. Best of breeding, splendid individuals, cows and heifers bred to imported Royal Briton, calves and yearlings. Must sell carload or more. Write at once. Also some choice Poland Chinas very cheap. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two double standard Polled Durham bulls, one my herd bull three years old, one yearling. A. L. West, Garnett, Kans.

FOR SALE—Guernsey bulls from best registered stock. J. W. Perkins, 423 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SWINE.

TWO WELL-BRED HERD BOARS FOR SALE By W. E. Nichols, Sedgwick, Kans.—Young U. S. 2391 S., sired by Hill's Black U. S. 11882 S., he by Old Black U. S. 4209 S. The dam of Young U. S. was Mable 66160 S, she by Shortstop Tecumseh 16922 S, her dam Tecumseh Girl 37766 S. Young U. S. was farrowed September 24, 1899. He is a fine breeder of solid colored, broad backed, heavy hammed, short-faced pigs. T. C. U. S. 24 30340 S, sired by the noted old T. C. U. S. 41718 U. S. that was shown in 13 shows, and won 13 first prizes in the state show at Ohio. Esther Price his dam was bred by Peter Mouw, Orange City, Iowa. These hogs are not for sale because of any fault of their own, but I cannot use them longer. If you need a first-class reliable sire at the head of your herd, write me at Sedgwick, Kans. W. E. Nichols, breeder of Poland-China hogs.

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS ready for service; pedigree furnished. L. L. Vrooman, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey pigs, 2 months old. H. J. Lane, Hedgewood Place, West Sixth St., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three nice sows, coming 2-years old, and several good gilts; pure-bred Large English Berkshires—very cheap. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE—3 yearling herd boars, fine lot of good males and bred gilts, also pigs in pairs Pedigree furnished. Write for prices. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kans.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. pigs both sexes, healthy and thrifty; also one year sows, registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Asa Chandler, Randolph, Mo.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Duroc-Jersey pigs, April farrow. Some very choice pigs of either sex. F. A. Hill, Durham, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Four black full-blood Percheron stallions, three registered road stallions, two Mammoth black jacks. All of the stock are good breeders. Will trade for anything but breeding animals. I am going out of the breeding business. Here is a chance for a bargain. H. J. Stevens, Wellington, Kans.

FOR SALE—7-year-old bay pacing mare by Flying Bird. Mare single driver, and one of the finest pieces of horseflesh in Kansas. Chas. W. Barnes, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Span of large mules, one roadster stallion. Will exchange part for cattle or sheep or colts. For further particulars address, T. J. Kennedy, Ozawie, Kans.

FOR SALE—Cheap, or will trade for cattle, my two black Percheron stallions, both recorded and one is imported, weight 1,700 each. Address me at Carbondale, Kans., P. O. Box 35, Col. W. Q. Hyatt.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a registered Hambletonian stallion, 16 hands, weighs 1,200 pounds, 5 years old, sound, and all-right. Address G. A. Stites, Hope, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Percheron and French Coach stallions, and one imported Shire mare, for good native cows, yearling heifers not bred, or heifer calves. W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—The best 3/4 Percheron stud colt in Kansas, 28 months old, 1500 pounds, also younger ones of like quality. F. H. Foster, Rural Route 6, Lyons, Kans.

FOR SALE five jacks, one to seven years old, all blacks. One Clydesdale and one Percheron stallion, registered. Would trade jack for mares. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for sheep or cattle, one imported registered Percheron stallion, black. One black Missouri-bred Jack 3-year-old—will make a large Jack. Can be seen one-half mile south of city limits. J. C. Hentzier, Rural Route No. 6, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—To buy or trade, a Clydesdale stallion for a span of good mules. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing our advertisers.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—A flock of 100 good ewes, 110 lambs. For further information address W. M. Hollister, R. F. D. 2, Mulvane, Kans.

FOR SALE—Shropshire rams; one aged ram, and a few ram lambs. A. M. Dull, Washington, Kans.

COTSWOLD RAMS—Eight 2-year-olds, for sale by W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire rams, sired by the famous ram, Look Me Over 155469. Closing out sale in December account of health. E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wellsville, Kans.

FOR SALE—250 high-grade yearling Shropshire sheep in Woods County, Oklahoma. 100 ewes and 150 wethers. Time will be given to responsible parties. Address, W. W. Cook, Russell, Kans.

POULTRY.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES and White Wyandotte cockerels for sale. \$1.50 each. L. D. Arnold, Salina, Kans.

B. C. B. Leghorn Cockerels \$1 each; 6 for \$5; 12 for \$9. H. M. Johnson, Formoso, Jewell County, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

IMPROVED FARM LAND for sale in Hodge-man Co., Kans. at \$4 to \$10 per acre. Write for list. Eakin & Eakin, Jetmore, Kans.

WANTED—A purchaser for 800 acres of unimproved land in Gray county, Kansas; admirably suited for a small ranch, with privilege of renting additional pasture land. Inquiry solicited. Address Wm. Leatherwood, Dodge City, Kan.

ONE TRACT good grass and farming land, consisting of 720 acres, to lease for 1 to 5 years, cheap for cash. Address Box 88, Fort Gibson, I. T.

WANTED—To rent a farm for crop rent, or on shares. Have my own machinery and team for both grain and stock farming. F. R. Montager, R. F. D. 5, Ottawa, Kans.

FOR SALE—A fine ranch of 2,150 acres, 4 1/2 miles from Hazelton, Kans., 600 acres in cultivation, 800 bottom land, 10 miles of 4-wire fence with posts one rod apart, good 4 room dwelling, stable for 8 horses, bins and cribs for 17,000 bushels of grain, watered by 3 miles of running water and 3 good wells and windmills. Price \$1250 per acre. A splendid ranch of 1,284 acres, 4 miles from Hazelton, 300 acres in cultivation, most of the ranch suitable for cultivation, fence in 3 fields, watered by 3 good wells and windmills, small house, small stable, and good bin, and a great bargain at \$10.50 per acre. Also a number of other good farms and ranches, all near railroad, and all at fair prices. For full particulars as to price and terms and any other information, write or call on W. C. Alford, at Hazelton, Barber County, Kans.

FORTY ACRES GOES FREE—Why not buy or sell a home by my method and save commission. W. L. Alexander, Chanute, Kans.

120 ACRES, new buildings, Osage Co., \$2,500. Bargain. Farm, R. F. D. 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

GOOD CATTLE RANCH—400 acres, 40 acres first and 40 acres second bottom, 8 acres alfalfa, hog light, 5 acres timber, good 5 room house, fair barn, and out buildings, good orchard, fine spring. Price, \$5,500. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kans.

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale. Write for list. Kansas Realty Co., Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good farms and ranches. Write Verdigris Valley Land Co., Quincey, Greenwood County, Kans.

STOCK FARM—240 acres, 4 miles to railroad and creamery, 1 mile to school, R. F. D., 140 acres broken, balance meadow and pasture, 9 room house, barn 32 by 32, hog house and granary 20 by 40, cattle sheds etc., 8 acres alfalfa, orchard, 2 wells and cistern, good water. Cheap at \$45 per acre. D. M. Trott, Abilene, Kans.

FOR SALE quarter section in Allen County oil and gas fields. No lease, no agent. Cheap from owner. Write if you want a good investment. J. C. Strong, Moran, Kans.

FOR SALE—490 acres improved, good water. Also farms and ranches, containing 160 acres and upward. For description and terms address H. B. Gilbert Wallace, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—Texas red oats. Weight forty pounds per bushel. Write for prices and sample. Will Shelton, Sherman, Texas.

WANTED—New crop alfalfa, red clover, timothy English blue-grass, and other grass seeds. Correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.

200,000 FRUIT TREES! Wholesale prices; new catalogue. Baldwin, Nurseryman, Seneca, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS MAKE \$10 daily selling solution for making mirrors; cost 2 cents, sells for 25 cents; recipe with full instructions sent for 10 cents. Address G. H. Pixley, Box 731, Wichita, Kans.

WANTED—To sell or trade for any kind of stock, one 6.0-pound capacity Sharples separator, almost new. L. A. Abbott, R. R. 1, Wamego, Kansas.

WANTED—Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents Local territory. Salary \$20.00 per week with expenses additional, all payable in cash each week. Money for expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 330 Dearborn St., Chicago.

COIN MONEY mailing circulars as I am doing. Sample circular for 2 cent stamp C. J. L. Boher, 747 Westfall Ave., San Antonio, Texas.

WANTED—Man of good moral character, for general work on farm. Good home, steady employment, and fair wages to the right party. Address Midland Stock and Grain Farm, Columbus, Kans.

PALATKA—For reliable information, booklets, and other literature, address Board of Trade, Palatka, Florida.

VIEWS OF TOPEKA FLOOD—Having purchased the balance of the edition of the "Views of Topeka Flood" of which many thousand sold at 25 cents each, we are prepared until the supply is exhausted to send them prepaid to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Address, Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.

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**\$10.00 A Sweep Grinder For \$10.00** We manufacture Wind Mills, Steel Towers, & Feed Grinders. All sizes & styles. Write for catalog & prices. **CURRIE WINDMILL CO., Topeka, Kansas.**

**THE AMERICAN WIND ENGINE.** The Greatest Pumping Wheel On Earth. Specially designed for Irrigators and Ranchmen. Hardened self oiling, ball and roller bearings; gears automatically. Patented long-pump stroke. Also installers of a compressed air water system for hotels and private houses, giving country homes city water service. Write for circular. **AMERICAN WIND ENGINE COMPANY, Topeka, Kans. Mention Kansas Farmer.**

**THE OLD RELIABLE ANTI-FRICTION FOUR-BURR MOGUL MILLS** No gearing, no friction. Thousands in use. 4-horse mill grinds 60 to 80 bushels per hour; 8-horse mill grinds 30 to 50 bushels per hour. We make full line of FEED MILLS, best sold, including famous Iowa Grinder No. 2 for \$12.50. Send for Catalogue. Made and sold by **IOWA GRINDER & STEARR WORKS, WATERLOO, IOWA.**

**CHARTER Gasoline Engine.** For Grinding, Shelling, Fodder Cutting, Threshing, Pumping, Sawing, etc. STATIONARIES, PORTABLES, SAWING AND PUMPING OUTFITS, ETC. Send for Illustrated Catalog and Testimonials. **State Your Power Needs. CHARTER GAS ENGINE CO., Box K STERLING, ILL.**

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**Giant Killer Feed Mill** Triple geared. For ear and shelled corn and all grains. Fast working. Grinds as coarse or fine as wanted and makes excellent family meal. You save feed and have more thrift in animals if you install the **Northwestern Steam Cooker** shown below. Return draft, an easy steamer and suited to large or small stables. Don't buy either mill or cooker until you get our free circulars. They're money makers and savers. It needs no argument with feeders to show the advantages of cooking and grinding. **Cascaden Mfg. Co. Waterloo, Ia. John Deere Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo.**

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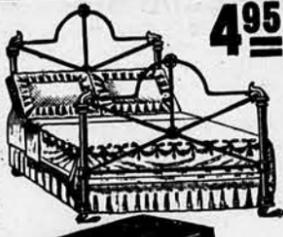
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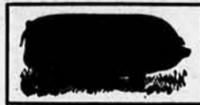
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75 Prizes Won at 6 State Fairs 1903 50 spring pigs (of either sex) for sale. All of our sale stock is of the same strain as our show herds for the past three years, that have won 185 ribbons.

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Large English Berkshires Pigs of both sex sired by first prize boar at Topeka fair; also a prize winning boar, and 2-year-old herd boar, Highclere Improver 18627.

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ROYAL BARON 58846, the Greatest Show Boar in the World, at head of herd. Home of the Win- ners.

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200 Head in Herd. Herd Bulls now in use are sons of Don Carlos 33784...

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POLLED

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Imp. RODERICK, GILTEDGE

—son of Dale and Expansion.

A car-load of Heifers bred to our best bulls, and a car-load of choice Bulls, 13 to 24 months old at private treaty

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Bulls, bred heifers, and cows with calves at foot sired by Lord Mayor 112727, Knight Valentine 157048 and Golden Day for sale. Heifers bred to Golden Day and calves at foot by each herd bull.

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Baron Ury 2d 124970 and Sunflower's Boy 127337 Head the Herd.

Can ship via Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, or Missouri Pacific Railways. For SALE—12 yearling bulls and a lot of calves. Call, telephone or write to

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40 Bulls For Sale. Every one a good one and at farmers' prices. Elegant breeding and quality. The kind that sire my champion steers.

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Also German Coach, Saddle, and trotting-bred horses. World's Fair prize Oldenburg Coach stallion Habbo, and the saddle stallion Rosewood, a 16-hand 1,100-pound son of Montrose in service. . . . Visitors always welcome. Blackshere Bros., Elmdale, Chase County, Kansas

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Arnold the Great 15520 by King Hensol and Decoy of Wavertree 17094 by Imp. Miro of Castlemilk at head of herd. Extra fine young bulls by Arnold the Great for sale. GEO. M. KELLAM & SON, Richland, Shawnee County, Kansas.

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15 HEAD AT SPECIAL PRICES CONSISTING OF

Five Percherons, 2 to 5 years old—all black but one, and that a black-grey; two black yearling Percherons; four Shires, 8 to 7 years old; three trotting-bred horses, 3- and 4-year-olds; one registered saddle stallion. All but two at prices from \$200 to \$1,000 each. Come at once for bargains. SNYDER BROS., WINFIELD, KANSAS.

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Percheron Herd headed by Casino (45462) 27830. Prize-winner Notional Show of France 1901. Winner of first prize at Missouri and Kansas State Fairs 1902. Shorthorn herd headed by Airdrie Viscount, a son of the great Lavender Viscount, champion of America in 1900 and 1901. Stock for sale. Address

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## 60 IMPORTED Belgian, English Shire and Percheron STALLIONS



We won all first and sweepstakes on Shires and first and sweepstakes on Belgians at the last Nebraska State Fair. We were also big winners on Percherons in the 3-year-old and 4-year-old classes. All we ask is that we have the chance to show you our horses and quote you our prices before you buy. Our horses are thoroughly acclimated and not hog fat. Our guarantee the best and most liberal given. We will take your note at 6 per cent interest on 1 and 2 years' time, so that your horse has a chance to prove himself before you pay for him. If we don't show you the best horses at the least money on the most liberal terms, we will pay your railroad fare for coming to see us. Long distance phone No. 840. Call us up at our expense. Office in Lincoln hotel. Barn at 9th and R street.

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## 10 Shire and Hackney Horses



On hand of last year's importation which he will sell on the following terms:

One-half cash or bankable paper due in one year, with interest. Other half due when horse has earned it. You settle for one-half the horse only; the other half must run until the horse earns it. Just the terms you want. I mean to dispose of these horses at once to make room for October importation and I know the wide-awake buyers will be promptly on hand, as these horses are sure to suit. They are heavy-boned, massive, shapely horses, with two good ends and a good middle. Best of feet and action. These are 1,800- to 1,950-pound horses, each and every one fully guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Remember, you take no possible chances when you deal with Hefner. My terms should convince you that my horses are certainly right in every particular. I know they will suit you. These are 30 per cent better than "Top-Notchers," and just the sort "peddlers" are selling at \$3,000 to stock companies. Form your own stock company and come buy one of these grand Shires for your own use. I know my horses are the genuine, honest, reliable sort and cannot fail to please you and give the most satisfactory results; hence these unheard of terms. Write for information. Do so immediately, as these horses will soon go on these terms and prices.

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## America's Leading Horse Importers

At the Great Annual Show of France, held at Evraux, June 10 to 14, our stallions won First, Second, Third and Fourth prize in every Percheron stallion class; also won first as best collection.

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Our French Coach Stallions were equally successful, winning every First Prize.

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McLAUGHLIN BROTHERS,

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Largest Importers in America of the German Coach, Percheron and Belgian Stallions. Our last importation of 100 head arrived July 10 making three importations in 1903. We have won more prizes in 1902 and 1903 than all others combined. We have won every championship prize in coaches and drafters shown for.

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FOR SALE—Two Clydesdale Stallions, one years old, weight 1,750 pounds, the other 2 years old, weight 1,400 pounds; registered and sound. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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Registered Jacks, Jennets, and saddle studs for sale at low prices. Write for prices on what you want. G. A. Fewel, Leeton, Mo.

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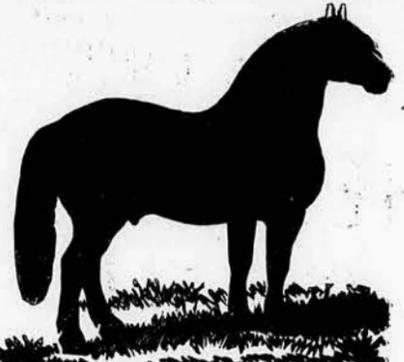
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Henry H. Kuper and W. D. Elmore Sell Fine Double Draft

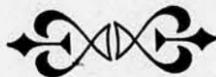
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**60--BREEDING CATTLE--60**



Farmers and stockmen are cordially invited to attend this sale of nicely bred useful Shorthorns. Our cattle represent standard families, and they embrace plenty of scale and good feeding quality,—in short, they are what are known popularly as the modern-day "BUSINESS SHORTHORN." They raise their own calves and at same time make plenty of high-class beef. Our catalogue sets forth all pedigrees in full, and gives much other desirable information. We request that you send for it. Write for it to-day.

Note that the Great 2600-pound Scotch Bull, BARON SURMISE 146885, is in Service

Col. F. M. Woods,  
Col. M. W. Harding,  
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NEW  
SALE  
PAVILION  
AT  
HUMBOLDT,  
NEBR.,  
NOVEMBER  
21,  
1903.

## ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER PUBLIC SALE 108 Imported and American Bred HEREFORD

REGISTERED CATTLE, INCLUDING 97 COWS AND 11 BULLS.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
(Stock Yards Fine Stock Pavilion.)

Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 17 and 18, 1903.

This offering is large enough so that it will be possible to get almost any breeding desired by the buyer, and to have that breeding coupled with the best of individuality. This sale also affords the bidder an opportunity of picking from 57 English bred Herefords from a sale at home, thus avoiding the trouble and expense incident to buying and shipping them over from the other side. The offering also includes 51 American bred cows and bulls. Most of the cows are bred to drop calves from 2 to 4 months after date of sale. Some of the breeding bulls are: Imported "Majestic" an exceptionally good bull carrying the highly desirable cross of "Statesman" and "Maldstone"; "Lord Pretty Face" combining the blood of "St. Louis" and "Kansas Lad"; Imported "Bell Metal", carrying such fashionable strains as "Albion", "The Grove 3d" and "Lord Wilton"; "March on 5th" winner of the Armour trophy, 1902; "Hesiod 5th", the largest 2-year-old bull ever shown at Kansas City; and "Onward 4th", champion bull of the American Royal, 1903. The bulls range in age from 11 to 19 months. We expect only reasonable prices, and, as has been the case in the past, no doubt a good many real bargains will be taken away from this sale.

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ADDRESS EITHER

JAMES A. FUNKHOUSER, CHARLES W. ARMOUR,  
Plattsburg, Mo. Kansas City, Mo.

## HEATH AND SHALLENBERGER FOURTH ANNUAL SALE

### 40 Head of Shorthorn Cattle

REPUBLICAN,  
NEBRASKA,  
FRIDAY,  
NOVEMBER  
27, 1903.



10 Young Serviceable  
Bulls and  
14 Cows and Heifers  
From the herd of  
A. B. & F. A. HEATH.  
8 Fine Young Bulls and  
8 Cows and Heifers  
Consigned by  
Hon. A. C. Shallenberger.

The latter will have calves at side or be bred to Bar None 2d, the 2d prize winner at the American Royal Show at Kansas City, October, 1903. The sale will be held at the HEATH RANCH, just across the river, or 2 miles south of Republican City, Harlan Co., Neb. Catalogues now ready.

A. B. & F. A. Heath, Republican, Neb.  
Hon. A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb.

Cols. T. C. Callahan and John Brennan, Auctioneers.

## PUBLIC SALE 75 Registered Shorthorns

We will sell about 50 Cows and Heifers, and 25 Bulls at  
Blackwell, Okla., Thursday, Nov. 19, 1903,

Commencing promptly at 10 o'clock a. m.

These cattle are well bred Scotch blood largely pre- having three or four crosses Bulls. There are a number and many more will come the bulls are three straight



and useful beef-makers. dominates. Most of the lots of the best Cruickshank of cows with calves at foot soon after the sale. Among the bulls are three straight Cruickshank, including our herd bull, Mayor 129229. Send for catalogues.

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2,000 Acres, 400 acres in cultivation, balance divided in five pastures. All watered good barn and granaries. This is one of the best ranches in southwestern Kansas. Will sell very reasonable and on most liberal terms. S. B. ROHRER, Topeka, Kansas.

## Riverside Hereford Herd For Sale

During November I offer at private sale, at bottom prices, my entire herd of

### 58 Head of Registered Hereford Cattle, 58

Either singly or in lots to suit purchaser. The herd consists of the great herd bull, Watchman 126072 by Beau Brummell 51817; 8 young bulls 10 to 25 months old; 22 heifers 10 to 24 months old; the remainder are cows and calves. Will sell on long time with low rate of interest to purchaser on good paper. Address D. L. HOUSTON, Chanute, Kans.

## BIG CLOSING-OUT SALE

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs,  
Roadster-bred Horses, etc. . . . .

Belton, Mo., November 20, 1903.

Choice Bates-bred Rose of Sharons, Agathas, and Coquettes. Berkshires all descended from stock bought at Sunny Slope; only the older ones registered. Send for catalogue, mentioning this paper.

H. H. GRIMES, Belton, Mo.

R. E. EDMONDSON, Auctioneer.

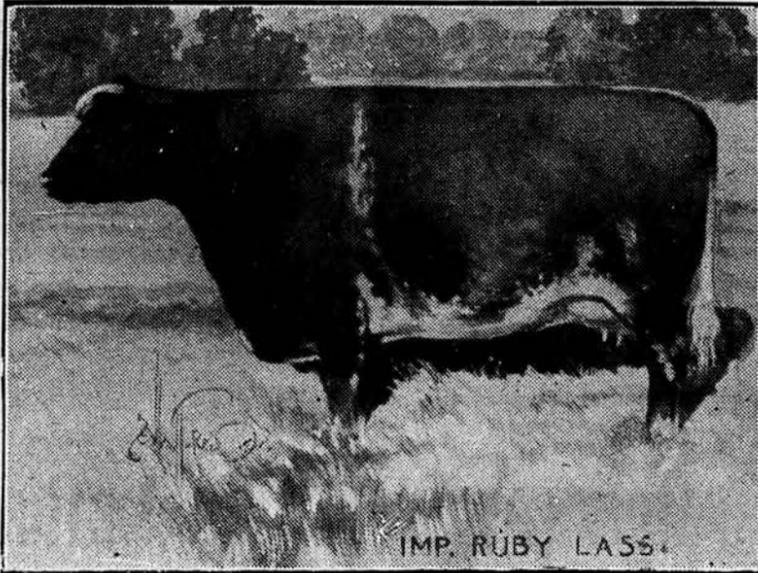
# GREAT SALE OF SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OFFERING OF THE YEAR.

## Horton, Kansas, Thursday, November 19, 1903

SALE BEGINS AT 12:00 O'CLOCK SHARP.

THIS offering includes the dispersal of the entire Walnut Grove Herd of Scotch-bred and imported Shorthorns owned by M. A. Low, Topeka; 40 head in all; seven choicely selected from D. L. Dawdy's Riverdale Fine Stock Farm, Arrington, Kansas; an imported Scotch cow, a Scotch bull and heifer, owned by M. C. Vansell and M. A. Low, and an imported Scotch cow, and some Scotch-topped heifers owned by M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kansas; and two bulls by G. Y. Johnson, Willis, Kansas; including imported Scotch Cows of the Clipper, Brawwith Bud, and Nonpareil families, and pure Scotch cows and bulls of leading Cruickshank tribes, among them the fine Scotch bull, Clipper Chief 174514, by Imp. Orange Chief 144650, which sold for \$1,500 at the Platt sale in 1900, out of Imp. Red Ruth by the great Star of Morning (58189); Nonpareil Lad 188587 by the pure Cruickshank Brawwith Bud bull, Golden Lad 115691, out of Imp. Nonpareil 35th; Golden Chief



by Golden Lad 115691, out of Queen of Iowa 2nd, a Scotch cow by Highland Chief 136717, etc; good, Scotch-topped Young Marys, Rosemarys, Adelaidas, Beauties, Rubys, etc.; in all about fifty head.

For Illustrated Catalogue address

### D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Ks., or O. M. Keats, Horton, Ks.

COLS. F. M. WOODS and M. W. HARDING, Auctioneers.

#### GOLDEN CHIEF.

Red; calved November 15, 1902.

Queen of Iowa 2d.....	Highland Chief 132717.....	Cookson Bros.
Farm 2d.....	Royal Duke 77597.....	J. W. Aldrich
Beauty's Pride 2d.....	Orange Lad 46679.....	John Dryden
Beauty's Pride.....	Imp. Baron Surmise 47342.....	
Queen of Beauty 2d.....	Imp. Stanley 21127.....	A. Cruickshank
Imp. Queen of Beauty.....	Senator (27441).....	A. Cruickshank
Gem of the South.....	Sir Walter Scott (20998).....	A. Cruickshank
Queen of the South.....	Lord Raglan (13244).....	M. S. Stewart
Queen of Scotland.....	Matadore (11800).....	W. Smith
Edith Fairfax.....	Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196).....	Mr. Whitaker
Fancy.....	Billy (3151).....	Capt. Barclay
Jessie.....	Sovereign (7539).....	Capt. Barclay
Rose.....	Satellite (1420).....	Mr. Robertson

#### NONPAREIL LAD 188587.

Red; calved May 15, 1902; Vol. 53, p. 358.

Imp. Nonpareil 35th.....	Kintore Hero 130859 (70723).....	A. Campbell
Nonpareil Gem.....	First Consul 139916 (67314).....	
Nonpareil Pride.....	Gravesend 98361 (46461).....	A. Cruickshank
Nonpareil 20th.....	Royal Duke 77593 (35356).....	S. Campbell
Nonpareil 23th.....	Sir Christopher (22895).....	R. Booth
Nonpareil 24th.....	Lord Sackville (13249).....	A. Cruickshank
Nonpareil 25th.....	The Baron (13333).....	R. Chaloner
Nonpareil 17th.....	Matadore (11800).....	W. Smith
Nonpareil 10th.....	Prince Edward Fairfax (9606).....	A. Cruickshank
Countess of Lincoln.....	Diamond (5918).....	Mr. Booth
Nonpareil 3d.....	Young Fredrick (3836).....	W. Bartholomew
Nonpareil 2d.....	Commodore (1858).....	Mr. Ostler
Nonpareil 1st.....	Tathwell Studley (5401).....	Mr. Cartwright
Twine Tall.....	Blyth Comet (85).....	Mr. Champion

#### NAOMI'S RUTH (IMP.)

Red; calved January 4, 1897. Vol 47, p. 243.

DAMS.	Sires.	Bred by
Ked Ruth (Imp.).....	Touchstone (60073).....	A. Cruickshank
Ruth.....	Star of Morning (58189).....	Wm. Duthie
Mercy.....	Doctor A. Duff (46167).....	J. Williamson
Charity 2nd.....	Lord Mayor (38625).....	A. Longmore
Chastity.....	Scotland's Pride (25100).....	A. Cruickshank
Charlotte.....	Lord Raglan (13244).....	M. S. Stewart
Clipper.....	The Baron (13333).....	R. Chaloner
Favorite.....	Billy (3151).....	Captain Barclay
Keepsake.....	Dandy (6918).....	I. Boswell
Old Lady.....	Tiptop (7633).....	Captain Barclay

#### RUBY LASS (IMP.)

Dark roan; calved February 17, 1897. Vol. 47, p. 245.

Ruby 16th.....	Topman (63447).....	A. Cruickshank
Ruby 10th.....	Montrose (57775).....	T. F. Jamieson
Ruby 2nd.....	Cayhurst (47 60).....	A. Cruickshank
Ruby.....	Bernadsey (39464).....	A. Cruickshank
Golden Morn.....	Lord Lan-downe (29123).....	A. Cruickshank
Golden Days.....	Lord Raglan (13244).....	M. S. Stewart
Pure Gold.....	Young 4th Duke (9027).....	G. D. Trotter
The Star Pagoda.....	Duplicate Duke (6952).....	G. Duff
The Mint.....	Robin O'Day (4973).....	B. Wilson
Brawwith Bud.....	Sir Walter (2639).....	R. Crofton

#### NONPAREIL 35th (IMP.)

Red roan; calved March 4, 1898. Vol. 47, p. 244.

Nonpareil Gem.....	Kintore Hero 130859 (70723).....	A. Campbell
Nonpareil Pride.....	First Consul 139916 (67314).....	A. Cruickshank
Nonpareil 30th.....	Gravesend 98361 (46461).....	A. Cruickshank
Nonpareil 28th.....	Royal Duke 77593 (35356).....	S. Campbell
Nonpareil 27th.....	Sir Christopher (22895).....	R. Booth
Nonpareil 24th.....	Lord Sackville (13249).....	A. Cruickshank
Nonpareil 23rd.....	The Baron (13333).....	R. Chaloner
Nonpareil 17th.....	Matadore (11800).....	W. Smith
Nonpareil 10th.....	Prince Edward Fairfax (9606).....	A. Cruickshank
Countess of Lincoln.....	Diamond (5918).....	Mr. Booth
Nonpareil 3rd.....	Young Fredrick (3836).....	W. Bartholomew
Nonpareil 2nd.....	Commodore (1858).....	Mr. Ostler
Nonpareil 1st.....	Tathwell Studley (5401).....	Mr. Cartwright
Twine Tall.....	Blyth Comet (85).....	M. Champion
A Turnell cow.....		

#### REDBUD OF RIVERDALE 2nd.

Red; calved September 19, 1902. Vol. 52 p. 547.

Redbud.....	Orange Viscount 157352.....	W. A. Betteridge
Red Blush.....	Home Secret 108632.....	D. Cookson & Son
Red Princess.....	Imp. Spartan Hero 17932.....	A. Cruickshank
Golden Roaney.....	Orange Lad 46379.....	John Dryden
Golden Princess.....	Imp. Knight of the Rose 23646; Rob Jefferson	
Imp. Golden Galaxy.....	Crown Prince of Athelstane 2nd 46585.....	D. Christie
Gold of Sheba.....	Senator (27441).....	A. Cruickshank
Golden Pippin.....	Caractacus 16397.....	G. R. Barclay
Gold Mint.....	Champion of England (17526).....	A. Cruickshank
Pure Gold.....	The Baron (13333).....	G. D. Trotter
Star Pagoda.....	Young 4th Duke (9027).....	R. Chaloner
The Mint.....	Duplicate Duke (6952).....	Grant Duff
Brawwith Bud.....	Robin O'Day (4973).....	B. Wilson
	Sir Walter (2639).....	Mr. Crofton

#### MISSIE OF BROWDALE.

Red; calved November 26, 1893. Vol. 39, p. 338.

Missie 100th (Vol. 39, p. 337).....	Goldstick 86748.....	A. Cruickshank
Missie 99th imp. (Vol. 34, p. 759).....	Elocutionist 92221.....	W. S. Marr
Missie 55th.....	Royal Prince 33801.....	W. S. Marr
Missie 30th.....	Ma duff (28773).....	Mr. Bruce
Missie 13th.....	Young Parana (24467).....	S. Campbell
Missie 5th.....	Lord of Love (13258).....	G. Shephard
Missie 2nd.....	Augustus (15598).....	A. Morison
Missie.....	Son of Duke 3rd (17697).....	Duke of Richmond
Countess.....	The Pacha (7812).....	Captain Barclay
Jessamine.....	Malommed (6170).....	Captain Barclay
Rose.....	Plenipo (4725).....	John B. Simpson
Thorn.....	Abbot (2899).....	John B. Simpson

#### QUEEN OF IOWA 2nd.

Red; calved October 18, 1899.

Pride of Orchid Farm 2d.....	Royal Duke 77597.....	Cookson Bros
Beauty's Pride 2nd.....	Orange Lad 46679.....	J. W. Aldrich
Beauty's Pride.....	Imp. Baron Surmise 47342.....	A. Cruickshank
Queen of Beauty 2nd.....	Imp. Stanley 21127.....	A. Cruickshank
Imp. Queen of Beauty.....	Senator (27441).....	A. Cruickshank
Gem of the South.....	Sir Walter Scott (20998).....	A. Cruickshank
Queen of the South.....	Lord Raglan (13244).....	M. S. Stewart
Queen of Scotland.....	Matadore (11800).....	W. Smith
Edith Fairfax.....	Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196).....	Mr. Whitaker
Fancy.....	Billy (3151).....	Capt. Barclay
Jessie.....	Sovereign (7539).....	Capt. Barclay
Rose.....	Satellite (1420).....	W. Robertson

#### RED RUTH (IMP.)

Red; calved April 20, 1892. Vol. 47 p. 244.

Ruth.....	Star of Morning (58189).....	Wm. Duthie
Mercy.....	Doctor A. Duff (46167).....	J. Williamson
Charity 2nd.....	Lord Mayor (38625).....	A. Longmore
Chastity.....	Scotland's Pride (25100).....	A. Cruickshank
Charlotte.....	Lord Raglan (13244).....	M. S. Stewart
Clipper.....	The Baron (13333).....	R. Chaloner
Favorite.....	Billy (3151).....	Captain Barclay
Keepsake.....	Dandy (6918).....	I. Boswell
Old Lady.....	Tiptop (7633).....	Captain Barclay

#### CLIPPER CHIEF 174514.

Red; calved October 31, 1900; Vol. 51, p. 45.

Imp. Red Ruth.....	Imp. Orange Chief 144650.....	W. Adams
Ruth.....	Star of Morning (58189).....	Wm. Duthie
Mercy.....	Doctor A. Duff (46167).....	J. Williamson
Charity 2d.....	Lord Mayor (38625).....	A. Longmore
Chastity.....	Scotland's Pride (25100).....	A. Cruickshank
Charlotte.....	Lord Raglan (13244).....	M. S. Stewart
Clipper.....	The Baron (13333).....	R. Chaloner
Favorite.....	Billy (3151).....	Captain Barclay
Keepsake.....	Dandy (6918).....	I. Boswell
	Tiptop (7633).....	Captain Barclay

# International Live Stock Exposition

## UNION STOCK YARD, CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 28 TO DECEMBER 5, 1903.

Increased room and better facilities for display of the stock. Increased and improved conditions for visitors to see all of the exposition without inconvenience from any cause. Entries larger and stock better than at any previous exposition. Live-stock men, farmers and business men, this is your annual show. The four big beef breed associations will hold auction sales during the week of the International that will contain the best offerings of the year.

**100 Aberdeen Angus**  
Consisting of 75 cows and heifers, and 25 bulls from the herds of the best Aberdeen Angus breeders in America will be sold Friday, December 4, at 10 a. m.  
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**70 Choice Shorthorns,**  
Consisting of 55 cows and 15 bulls, containing excellent breeding and rare individual merit. A rare opportunity to buy good cattle. Tuesday, December 1, at 10 a. m.  
For catalog write B. O. Cowan, Asst. Secy., Record Bldg., Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yard.

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Representative cattle. A splendid chance to get some of the good things offered by the best breeders. Wednesday, December 2, at 10 a. m.  
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Selected for the sale, Thursday, December 3, at 10 a. m., by the American Hereford Breeders' Association.  
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### VERY LOW RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.