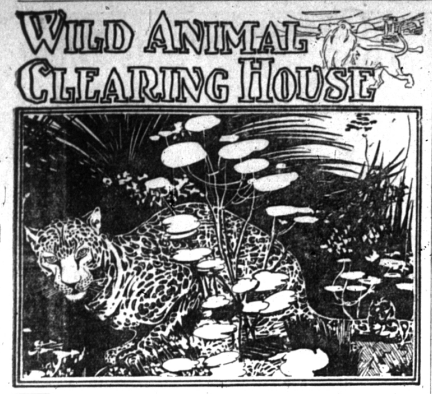
WILD ANIMAL CLEARING HOUSE



WANT an aoudad? Want a ring-neck Swinhoe or a dogface baboon or anything else in the animal line? You can get them if you've the money—and you will not have to do much more than use the telephone and sign the check. For, let it be known, that in Kansas City you can buy anything in the animal line from a green-eyed mole to a prong-horn antelope, and if you've a lot of animals that you're tired of you can trade 'em off for new ones. For in Kansas City are the offices of one of the world's four clearing houses for animals—the Horne Zoological arena.

Our one ordinary desk in the office at 218 Keith and Perry building animals to the value of thousands of dollars pass every week—figuratively speaking, of course. From that desk they go out all over the world, traded, bought, sold and rented. It's the desk of I. S. Horne, one of the owners of the arena.

As to the animals, they're in all parts of the world. Some of them are just commonly tame, others are tame enough to jump through hoops, lay dead, roll over and do 20 other perfectly good and guaranteed acts, while still others are still biting natives and flying hide and go seek with hunters in their native jungles—or playing at the game may be.

The tame-ones are at various parks, circuses and animal shows and are leased, rented or "hired out" for their keep. You can get those any time. The wild ones can be got, but, of course, that takes a little time. As for the prices, they're reasonable. You can take a perfectly docile and guaranteed-to-be-city-and-circus broke hippopotamus home for the reasonable sum of $3,000, no more than you would pay for a limousine touring car. So why buy motors while hippopotami are so cheap? Elephants rent from $100 a month on up. Common, ordinary lions cost $450, while the better grades are worth on up to $1,000. Bengal tigers come higher, with the market always standing pat at $1,000 to $1,500, while a chimpanzee, if he's good, costs the moderate sum of $450.

The Horne Zoological arena has been in existence in Kansas City for years, but, as most of its dealings are made outside the city, not much is known of it. And the size of the office does not indicate of the business, for every week enough business is done to equal that of a large mercantile establishment. Nothing costs less than $15 and from there on up to $2,000, and the greatest business usually is done in the high priced animals.

"Wish I could get my hands on a few more elk right away without having them caught," I. S. Horne was saying the other day when a visitor entered, and say," he added to his stenographer, "tell Umpty-Umph & Company that I won't trade that bunch of elephants unless he throws in a Bonda tiger, one polar bear and a couple of leopards."

By this time the visitor was making his wants known. He had an idea that he would like a little zoo of his own, so he had gone there to find out about it.

"A zoo?" the animal dealer questioned. "Of course you'll want a good one."

"Oh, yes," the visitor answered vaguely; "thought I'd ask you about it. Now, what would you—"

"Advise? Why, let's see, of course you'd want a lion and some leopards and tigers. Pumas are nice and then, oh, yes, you must have a jaguar."

"Oh, yes," again came from the visitor. The animal man was busy.

"Now as to bears. You'd want a pair of polars—they're very popular now since the north pole was discovered—and a black bear and a grizzly and a sloth and a Kadiak. You'll need a hippopotamus and certainly you'd want a rhinoceros. No first class zoo is complete without an Indian and an African elephant. Now there's the South American tapirs, a giraffe, a buffalo, some elk, a few deer, a couple of pronghorn antelope, an aoudad, or Barbary sheep, a Sing-Sing waterbuck, and then in the monkey class—"

"I couldn't very well keep those in the basement, could I?" the zoo wanter asked.

"Hardly," came drylY from the animal man.

"And the price?"

"Oh, about $50,000.

"Well, I don't guess I want any zoo," the visitor said slowly. But being there, he just stayed a little while longer and found out some things about the animal business.

"Much to do?" Horne asked. "Why, there's more than we can attend to right now. You see, the parks and zoos all over the United States are buying right now, while the circuses are selling. So it keeps us busy getting them in and shipping them out. Just in the last month we've sold nearly $33,000 worth of elk, and we've still got orders.

"Everybody's buying elk and polar bears—in fact, we've had the best polar bear market this year we've ever had. Sold nine in a month. Rhinoceroses are moving rather slowly, while hyppos are steady. The pheasant market is bearish, while the elephant trade is rather inclined to bull a bit now and then. Just a few weeks ago I took a flyer on a bunch of parrots that a circus wanted to get rid of and came out very well on it.

"So, you see, that's the way it goes. Right now it's elk and polar bears. In another month likely, everything may be going to tigers, while a month later no one will want anything except African lions and Indian elephants.

"Trade animals? Why, certainly. And often, we do more trading than selling. For instance, in the spring, when circuses are getting in menagerie stock that is good only for cages, I can take up a lot of untrainable stock from the animal shows and trade it into the circuses. Then leases on animals run out every once in a while and so it's traded in for new stuff upon which leases can be taken. Many of the animals in the shows are owned by us and rented out. For instance, right out in Denver there are three elephants belonging to us from which we get a rental of $1,000 a month."

What is perhaps the most famous bear in the west to-day, and the one seen by more people probably than an other, is the famous Hearst grizzly of the Golden Gate park, at San Francisco, Cal.

Old Monarch, as he is known, is said to tip the scale at 1,400 pounds. His capture was effected about 16 miles from Santa Paula, Cal., on Pine mountain.

Some two years before the midwinter fair of 1891-2 the bear was taken, but he does not seem to have suffered by his captivity in the least. If anything he has prospered.

During the winter his bearship eats but little—twelve to 14 loaves of bread will do for the three bears in the cage, although in the summer 35 are needed.

Good Boyish Philosophy.

The Paris Petit Journal tells some stories gathered from the imperial nursery at Livadia about the children of the czar. The most interesting of the family is the little czarowitch, Alexis Nikolowitch. He is full of fun and play, fond of soldiers, insists on being saluted in military fashion, tyrannizes over his father, and loves no one so much as his nurse, Marie Ivanovna, and his orderly, Stepan, a retired veteran, who never advanced to a higher grade than corporal. The liking for the orderly has its foundation in the fact that through him he receives occasionally slices of the black bread which is served to the soldiers in the barracks. When he says his prayers at night he always asks a blessing on Stepan before naming his father or mother. When chided for this disrespect by his mother, he said: "Millions of Russians pray for the czar; only prayer for Stepan can be spared!"

"What do you think of Scribbles as a novelist?"

"He's a fine golf player."

The Origin of Spectacles.

An eminent authority has recently contradicted some widely accepted opinions on the subject of spectacles. For instance, he found, as the result of an examination of historical data, that to the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans glasses were unknown. This is in contravention of the common statement that Nero used glasses to correct his near-sightedness. Spectacles, we are now told, were invented by two Italians, Armati and Spina, at the end of the thirteenth century. At first only convex lenses were used, but after about two centuries concave ones were employed. Thomas Young discovered the use of cylindrical lenses in 1801, and the astronomer Airy applied them for the correction of astigmatism in 1827. Bifocal spectacles were invented and first used by Benjamin Franklin in 1785.—Harper's Weekly.

Pleasing Sights.

"It's a pleasure to see a small boy eating peanuts."

"Did you ever watch a fat man absorb a mint julep on a hot day?"

GOING UP!

City ways were not altogether new to him, but, as he waited at the elevator shaft, in one of Omaha's large office buildings, he said to his companions.

"Well, I'll be hanged if that isn't a beater."

"Why, what?"

"Just look at that confounded railroad advertising on an Omaha elevator—UP! What won't they do next!"

His companion replied, "Sh—, Sh—, those letters mean 'up.'"

When I see that word, this jingle always comes to my mind:

"Whenever the little word 'up' you see,
Think of Safety, Speed, Service via U. P.'

You will see that word at almost every passenger elevator in the country, but before you leave for the West, be sure to buy your ticket via "The Safe Road to Travel."

JUST A SUGGESTION.

The Rejected One—And is this great love of mine to be cast aside?

She (wearily)—You might have it stuffed!

Taking Care of Yourself.

There never was a time when people paid as much attention to their health and strength as they do now. Time was when fine stock and fine horses were fed more carefully than human beings.

The result of properly balanced rations has worked wonders with stock and recent experiments are proving that the same thing is true of mankind.

It has been found that Quaker Oats eaten often and regularly taking the place of heavy, greasy foods will work wonders in the health and strength of a family.

School children fed frequently on Quaker Oats thrive physically and are always capable of the best work at school. For athletes, laborers, it is the best food. One of the attractive features of Quaker Oats is the perfect way it is packed. Besides the regular size package there is the large size family package. 10

Embarrassing.

Not only the houses of the Mexicans, but whatever you admire is yours. If you express a sentiment of approbation of anything, the owner at once says: "Senor, it is yours;" but he simply intends something flattering, and you are therefore not expected to accept anything that is offered to you. An amusing story is told of Sir Spencer St. John, the English ambassador, which illustrates how this national courtesy often provokes embarrassment. Sir Spencer, who is a gallant old bachelor, was promenading with some ladies in the park, when he met a nurse girl with a bright-eyed baby. The ladies stopped to admire the little one, and Sir Spencer asked whose child it was. "Senor, it is your own," replied the nurse, with a courtesy. Sir Spencer has never inquired as to the parentage of pretty children since.

Mind Over Matter.

"Much may be done," said the Acute Observer, "by an authoritative voice. Now, if a man says to a dog: 'Come here!' with a note of absolute authority in his voice, the dog comes immediately."

"Yes," said the Traveler, "I've noticed it. And it is especially marked in oriental peoples. Why, when I was in Khalsandjharo, I heard a man say with that authoritative note in his tone 'Oh, king, live forever,' and immediately the king lived forever."—Carolyn Wells, in Success Magazine.

Undoubtedly Not.

Capt. Jerome, while visiting Col. Higginson, took a derringer from the table, and asked: "This thing loaded?" but before the colonel could reply the weapon was discharged, the bullet tearing away one of the fingers of the visitor. The colonel, who is widely known on account of his extreme politeness, bowed gracefully, and rejoined: "Not now, my dear captain."

For a Poor Memory.

"Say, Mayme, what's that ring on your finger for?"

"That's so I won't forget that I promised to marry Tommy. Beats a string for looks, too."

CAREFUL DOCTOR
Prescribed Change of Food Instead of Drugs.

It takes considerable courage for a doctor to deliberately prescribe only food for a despairing patient, instead of resorting to the usual list of medicines.

There are some truly scientific physicians among the present generation who recognize and treat conditions as they are and should be treated regardless of the value to their pockets. Here's an instance:

"Four years ago I was taken with severe gastritis and nothing would stay on my stomach, so that I was on the verge of starvation.

"I heard of a doctor who has a summer cottage near me—a specialist from N. Y., and as a last hope, sent for him.

"After he examined me carefully he advised me to try a small quantity of Grape-Nuts at first, then as my stomach became stronged to eat more.

"I kept at it, and gradually got so I could eat and digest three teaspoonfuls. Then I began to have color in my face, memory became clear, where before everything seemed a blank. My limbs got stronger and I could walk. So I steadily recovered.

"Now, after a year on Grape-Nuts I weigh 153 lbs. My people were surprised at the way I grew fleshy and strong on this food."

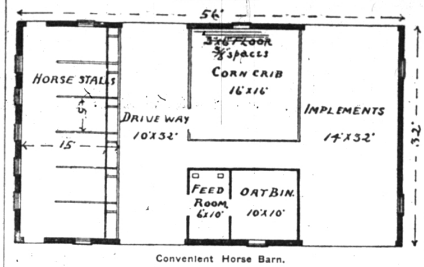
Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PRACTICAL PLAN OF CONVENIENT HORSE BARN

Illustration Showing Arrangement of Building Well Adapted for Storing Feed and Implements—By J. E. Bridgman.

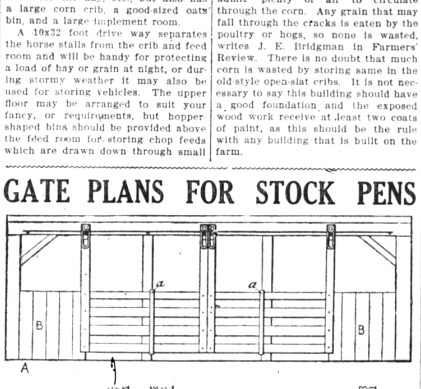


Convenient Horse Barn.

Many farmers find it convenient, or necessary, to house the horses in a separate building. The usual small horse barn is rather small and provides no space for storing hay and other rough feeds. The arrangement shown in the floor plan herewith illustrated, seems well adapted to the purpose and not only provides storage room for the hay, etc., but also has a large corn crib, a good-sized oats bin, and a large implement room.

A 10x32 foot drive way separates the horse stalls from the crib and feed room and will be handy for protecting a load of hay or grain at night, or during stormy weather it may also be used for storing vehicles. The upper floor may be arranged to suit your fancy, or requirements, but hopper shaped bins should be provided above the feed room for storing chop feeds which are drawn down through small spouts or chutes. The corn crib has pears instead of a solid foundation and the floor is laid over 2x10-inch joists with 2x6-inch timbers, a space of about three-eighths-inch being left between the same for the air to circulate up through the corn. This permits solid side walls and keeps out the rain and snow, also the wind, but will admit plenty of air to circulate through the corn. Any grain that may fall through the cracks is eaten by the poultry or hogs, so none is wasted, writes J. E. Bridgman in Farmers' Review. There is no doubt that much corn is wasted by storing same in the old-style open-slat cribs. It is not necessary to say this building should have a good foundation and the exposed wood work receive at least two coats of paint, as this should be the rule with any building that is built on the farm.

GATE PLANS FOR STOCK PENS



My barn is 20 feet wide, and across one end it is divided into three pens, each ten feet square, writes G. A. Clark, in American Agriculturist. The gates are ten feet long, and are hung on common barn-door rollers, and track, as will be seen by sketch. There is a stationary fence extending from the wall half across each outside pen, B B, Fig. 1. By shoving the gates to the right the left-hand pen is opened, and by pushing them to the left opens the right-hand pen, while by parting the gates in the center opens the middle pen. Fig. 2 shows the form of catch I use for the center of the gates. If one has a forge it can be made very easily at home. C C in Fig. 2 are short projections of wood beveled at the ends to pass between the bars of the opposite gates and hold them rigid when closed. Fig. 3 shows the form of loop that may be made of old wagon tire. It is secured to the posts that divide the pens, as shown at a a, Fig. 1, and keeps the gates from swinging.

MAKING MONEY ON THREE ACRES

Farmer Devotes All of His Time to Small Tract and Finds It Profitable—By Thomas M. Cisel.

I know a man who is making money on three acres of land.

This was his share of the old home place. When the land was turned over to him he had only the one small field with no buildings.

The first year he planted most of the ground to garden truck. One half acre was planted in small fruits and strawberries. From this first year's crop money was secured to make the first improvements.

He built a storehouse for keeping his products in winter and used all spare time and money in enriching the soil.

Manure was bought at the stables in near-by towns and in three years the entire three acres had been covered with plenty of stable manure with but a small outlay of money.

Now he is growing fine crops of potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage and beans, besides other garden crops. He has built a house and other buildings, has a small greenhouse, several stands of bees, a few chickens, fruit and shade trees—in fact a beautiful, well-kept home which is his own.

He gives all of his time to this small farm and is making money and a good living. The same can be done in almost any county or state, but it takes study and industry.

In almost every state land can be had in small lots at low prices. These lands are broken too much for grain farming and usually can be purchased for from $8 to $15 per acre, and there is no place more suited to the building of beautiful country homes than these hill lands, and the man with $300 or $400 could soon have a home to be proud of.

As much of this land still has some timber left, true it would be a backwoods life for a few years, but the time is not far distant when the change will come.

Much of this hill land belongs to people who give it no care. They came there to work in the timber for the railroads; they bought the land for the timber, worked it up and are now glad to part with it at almost any price. They are not suited to farm life.

A man does not have to own a large farm to make a success of farming. The middle west is fast becoming a truck-growing country and the small farm of from three to twenty acres is more often found than large ones, and crops of this kind are bringing higher prices each year.

Sharp Tools for Pruning.

Use very sharp tools in pruning trees to insure smooth cuts. Where a heavy branch is to be cut off support it with one hand during the cutting process, so that splitting of the stub will not result. The branch should always be cut perfectly smooth and close to the wood from which it grows, so that it will heel quickly and evenly. Cut away all water sprouts, both at the base of the tree and further up. A good way to keep a moderate-sized orchard in shape is to keep a large, sharp pocket knife, and go through the orchard every few weeks of the year, cutting out useless branches and shaping the trees to suit individual taste. If the work is begun in time all orchard pruning can be done with a large, sharp pocket knife. With a good knife of this kind and a little practice one can easily remove branches an inch in diameter, doing the work quickly, easily, and making a smooth cut than can be made with any other tool.

Keep Road Drag Going.

Bad roads are an extravagance that no farming community can afford. Just what they cost in unnecessary expense it takes but a moment to determine.

A team and driver are reasonably worth $2 a day, and by the use of these it is possible to deliver to market, from your home, 100 bushels of corn. Hauling over good roads, the cost of delivery is two cents per bushel. But if, in consequence of bad roads, but 50 bushels can be delivered, the cost is doubled and the difference is what the impassable roads cost you. Continue this calculation, applying it to the hauling of all your crops, and it quickly becomes apparent that it amounts to a very burden some tax.

Agricultural Schools.

The farmer owes a great debt of gratitude to the agricultural schools. True they sometimes theorize too much. It is true, too, that some of the men they send out are incompetent, but the vast majority of them are hard-working students, who are a help to any farmer who will heed their advice.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

W·L·DOUGLAS
$3.00 $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES
Wear W. L. Douglas comfortable, easy walking, common sense shoes. A trial will convince any one that W. L. Douglas shoes hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes.
They are made upon honor, of the best leathers, by the most skilled workmen, in all the latest fashions, shoes in every style and shape to suit men in all walks of life.
CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom, which guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.
BOYS SHOES $2.00 & $2.50
Wherever you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If your dealer cannot fit you, write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

New England Pie.

Some poor dweller in the benighted beyond of Chicago asks what a real New England pie is like. It probably will not help him to be told, but if he means apply, it is like an essay by Emerson liquefied with the music of Massenet and spiced with the cynicism of Shaw; if he means pumpkin, it is like some of Gounod's music heard in a landscape all sun and flowers. It is too early yet to describe the mince pies of 1909, but last year's—and last year was not an extraordinary good year—were like an increase in salary, and a present from home arriving on the day when one's conscience was behaving itself.—Boston Globe.

A Hero.

Tommy's mother had made him a present of a toy shovel and sent him out in the sand lot to play with his baby brother. "Take care of baby now, Tommy, and don't let anything hurt him," was mamma's parting injunction.

Presently screams of anguish from baby sent the distracted parent flying to the sand lot. "For goodness' sake, Tommy, what has happened to the baby?" said she, trying to soothe the wailing infant.

"There was a naughty fly biting him on the top of his head, and I killed it with the shovel," was the proud reply.—Exchange.

An Entirely Selfish Theorist.

"Do you believe in the theory of reincarnation?" asked the serious girl.

"You mean to ask if I think we'll keep coming back to the earth again and again?" rejoined the flippant young man.

"Yes."

"I have my doubts about it. The creditors may all come back, but we debtors are apt to go wandering along to other planets if we can possibly arrange it."

Getting in Deep.

The ladies devoted to reform were in session.

"I believe," said one, "that only good men should be permitted to marry."

"But," interposed a second, "would not such a radical policy be promotive of race suicide?"

On the instant they perceived that they had tackled a real problem.

Social Progress.

"The Pilters are getting on rapidly, aren't they?"

"Indeed, yes. They used to employ a washerwoman, but now they have a laundress."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

The next time you feel that swallowing sensation, the sure sign of sore throat, gargle Hamlins Wizard Oil immediately with three parts water. It will save you days and perhaps weeks of misery.

After our subtlest analysis of the mental processes we must still say that our highest thoughts and our best deeds are all given to us.—George Eliot.

FOR DEEP-SEATED COLDS and coughs, Allen's Lung Balsam cures when all other remedies fail. This old reliable medicine has been sold for over 40 years. 25c, 50c, $1.00 bottles. All dealers.

Crude.

"This is crude," said John D. as he tasted oil in the milk.—Cornell Widow.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The average man is satisfied with his past if it is past finding out.

CERTAIN DEATH.

Hilda—Would you lay down your life for me?

Harold—Glady, dearest.

Hilda—Then go and tell father of our engagement.

When a man returns from a visit to his folks, his wife looks at him as much as to say: "What have they been doing to poison your mind against me now?"

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES, BACKACHE
75 "Guarantee"

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.
They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
Brent Good
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Oh! That Awful Gas
Did you hear it? How embarrassing. These stomach noisemakes you wish you could sink through the floor. You imagine everyone hears them. Keep a box of CASCARETS in your purse or pocket and take a part of one after eating. It will relieve the stomach of gas.
CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

PILES
A sample will relieve and demonstrate to you that Cheney's Medicated Cream will cure all forms of Piles. Send your name and address and we will mail you a FREE SAMPLE.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., 1223 Adams St., Toledo, O.
Manufacturers of Hall's Catarrh Cure