

# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.  
VOL. XXXVII. NO. 34.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1899.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY  
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

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of the fashionable prize-winning Chief I Know strain. Cheney's Chief I Know at head of herd. Pigs for sale. Prices low.

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Registered Galloway Cattle. 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. Address BLACKSHERE BROS., Elmdale, Chase Co., Kas.

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Ringlet and Empire Strains.

Now is the time to buy, as I can sell you fine early hatched birds at \$1 each, which will, later on, command from \$3 to \$5 each. Finest lot of youngsters I ever had. Pullets, 75 cents. Order quick and get the best.

T. E. LEFTWICH, Larned, Kans.

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Our record for 1898-99: Won 5 out of 6 first premiums at State show in Topeka, including sweepstakes, in January, 1899. Won 6 out of 7 first premiums, including sweepstakes in Asiatic class, at Sedgewick (Kansas) show in December, 1898. Won 6 out of 6 first premiums, including sweepstakes, at Butler County show, held in Eldorado, December, 1898. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per sitting. Also breeders of Red Polled cattle. Address CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Eldorado, Kans.

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

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If you want anything in this line, from a leg-band to an incubator or brooder, I've got 'em—it's a part of my business. Write me for prices, or better, send ten cents (silver or stamps) for my Guide to Poultry Culture, catalogue and price list. It may be worth dollars to you. I also breed first-class poultry.

EXCELSIOR FARM,  
C. B. Tuttle, Prop'r, Topeka, Kans.

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### PROSPECT FARM

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Breeder of PURE-BRED Clydesdale Horses and Scotch Shorthorn Cattle.

FOR SALE: Registered stallions and mares. Also the straight-bred Cruickshank herd bull, MY LORD 116563. VISITORS WELCOME.

### 40 Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

I wish to sell as soon as possible 40 young bulls, 6 to 15 months old. Will also spare a few females to customers. Prices will be right. Address, GEORGE CHANNON, Proprietor Lockridge Stock Farm, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kans.

### Before Buying

### Harness

Sold direct to consumer at wholesale prices.  
KING HARNESS COMPANY, Mrs., 220 Church St., Owego, N. Y.



## Agricultural Matters.

### GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT FOR AUGUST.

#### CORN.

The average condition of corn on August 1 was 89.9. This was 2.9 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, 5.7 points higher than on August 1, 1897, and 3.2 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. There was an improvement during the month of 8 points in Pennsylvania, 5 in Ohio and Illinois, four in Indiana and Louisiana, 1 in Iowa, 3 in Missouri and Texas, 14 in Kansas, and 6 in Nebraska and Arkansas. On the other hand, there was a decline of 9 points in Virginia, 3 in North Carolina, 8 in South Carolina, 7 in Tennessee and Kentucky, and one in Georgia and Alabama.

#### SPRING WHEAT.

The average condition of spring wheat on August 1 was 83.6. This is 8.1 points lower than last month; 12.9 points lower than on August 1, 1898; 3.1 points lower than at the corresponding date in 1897, and 0.3 point below the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The whole of the thirteen States having 100,000 acres or upward in spring wheat show a decline in condition as compared with July 1. The decline in Minnesota and Utah was 5 points; in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Washington, 4 points; in Nebraska, 7; in South Dakota, 18; in North Dakota, 8; in Oregon and Idaho, 3; in Kansas, 10; in Colorado, 2; and in New Mexico, 15 points.

#### OATS.

The average condition of oats on August 1 was 90.8. This was 0.8 point higher than one month ago, 6.6 points higher than on August 1, 1898, 4.8 points higher than at the corresponding date in 1897, and 8.3 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. There was an improvement during July amounting to 2 points in New York, Missouri, and Nebraska, 6 points in Pennsylvania, 4 in Ohio, 3 in Indiana and Illinois, 7 in Michigan, and 1 in Kansas. On the other hand, there was a decline of 1 point in Minnesota and of 3 points in Iowa.

The proportion of the oat crop of last year still in the hands of the farmers is estimated at 6.9 per cent, as compared with 6.4 per cent of the crop of 1897 in farmers' hands one year ago, and 10.1 per cent of the crop of 1896 in farmers' hands two years ago.

#### BARLEY.

The average condition of barley on August 1 was 93.6. This was 1.6 points higher than one month ago, 14.3 points higher than on August 1, 1898, 6.1 points higher than at the corresponding date in 1897, and 8.6 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. There was an improvement during July of 2 points in New York, 1 point in North Dakota, and 9 points in California. On the other hand, there was a decline of 2 points in Wisconsin and of 6 points in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa.

#### SPRING RYE.

The average condition of spring rye on August 1 was 89. This was 0.7 lower than one month ago, 4.7 points lower than on August 1, 1898, 0.8 points lower than at the corresponding date in 1897, but still 1.5 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The principal changes during July were a decline of 1 point in Wisconsin and of 7 points in Minnesota and an improvement to the extent of 1 point in Iowa and 3 points in Nebraska.

#### BUCKWHEAT.

Preliminary returns indicate an increase of seven-tenths of 1 per cent in the acreage in buckwheat as compared with last year. There is an apparent increase of 5 per cent in New York and of 2 per cent in Pennsylvania; but in almost every other State in which any buckwheat whatever is grown the tendency to a reduced acreage noted in past years continues.

The average condition of buckwheat on August 1 was 93.2. This was 6 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, 1.7 points lower than on August 1, 1897, and 2.2 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years.

#### COTTON.

The average condition of cotton on August 1 was 84. This was 3.8 points lower than last month; 7.2 points lower than on August 1, 1898; 2.9 points lower than at the corresponding date in 1897, and 1.8 points below the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. There was a decline during July of 5 points in North Carolina; 10 in South Carolina; 6 in Georgia, Alabama, and Texas; 4 in Tennessee, and 2 in Missouri. On the other hand, there was a gain of 1 point in Louisiana; of 2 points in Virginia, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory; of 3 points in Florida

and Mississippi, and 4 points in Arkansas.

#### POTATOES.

The average condition of potatoes on August 1 was 93. This was 0.8 point lower than one month ago, but 9.1 points higher than on August 1, 1898, 15.1 points higher than at the corresponding date in 1897, and 6.9 points above the mean of the the August averages for the last ten years. There was an improvement during the month of 1 point in New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Missouri; of 2 points in Illinois, and of 6 points in Kansas. The condition in Wisconsin and Nebraska underwent no appreciable change, but there was a decline of 2 points in Ohio, 3 in Michigan, 6 in Indiana, and 1 in Minnesota.

#### SWEET POTATOES.

In the condition of sweet potatoes there was a decline during July of 5 points in Georgia, South Carolina, and Kentucky, of 1 point in Alabama and Tennessee, of 2 points in Virginia and Arkansas, and of 4 points in New Jersey. On the other hand, there was a gain of 1 point in Texas, 2 points in Mississippi, 8 in Louisiana, and 5 in Florida, while in North Carolina the condition underwent no appreciable change.

#### HAY.

Preliminary returns indicate a reduction of 3.4 per cent in the hay acreage. Of the fourteen States mowing 1,000,000 acres or upward last year, only Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and California show an increased acreage. The condition of timothy on August 1 was 86.7, or 12.6 points below that at the corresponding date last year.

#### CLOVER.

There are few States in which the production of clover does not present a more or less marked contrast to the almost uniformly large production of last year. In the New England States there is a falling off of one-third to one-half; New York reports 71 per cent of a full crop, as compared with 109 per cent last year; Pennsylvania reports 76 per cent, as compared with 93; Kentucky, Michigan, and Indiana show a reduction from last year of 7, 6, and 8 points, respectively, while Illinois has but 64, Wisconsin, 81, and Iowa 17 per cent of a full crop. Excluding the States in which the cultivation of clover is merely sporadic, Ohio alone has as large a crop as it had last year, and this doubtless accounted for in part by the fact that last year's crop in that State was considerably below the average for the country as a whole.

The quality of clover falls decidedly below last year's standard, taking the country in general. There are, however, a few States in which the quality is high, as in New York, where it is 100 as compared with the ten-year average of 92, and in Pennsylvania and Maryland, where it is 92 and 96, respectively, or 1 and 7 points, respectively, above the ten-year average. In Ohio the quality is not only the same as in 1897 and 1898, but also agrees exactly with the average of the past ten years. Considering the large number of correspondents whose reports are combined in the official estimate this coincidence is very remarkable.

#### TOBACCO.

During July the average condition of tobacco declined 11 points in Kentucky, 6 points in Tennessee, 3 in Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, 2 in Massachusetts, 1 in Ohio and Wisconsin, and 8 in Indiana. On the other hand, there was an improvement in New York, while in Connecticut the crop about held its own.

#### SUGAR CANE.

The condition of sugar cane in Louisiana, 75, compares very unfavorably with the condition one year ago, which was 104. The same is substantially true of the entire group of States reporting upon this product, in not one of which, moreover, was the condition of August 1 up to the ten-year average.

#### HOPS.

In New York, California, and Oregon the condition of hops on August 1 was 2 points, 12 points, and 6 points, higher than at the corresponding date of last year. No comparison can be made for the State of Washington, owing to the lack of data for 1898.

#### APPLES.

There are but few States from which the reports as to the apple crop are not even more unfavorable than they were last month. Taking the 14 States having 3,000,000 or upward apple trees in bearing at the last census, there was a further decline during July of 7 points in New York and Tennessee, 3 points in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, 4 in Missouri, North Carolina, and Maine, and 6 in Iowa. The condition in Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas underwent no appreciable change, and there was an improvement of 2 points in Ohio and of 3 points in Michigan and Virginia.

### Success on the Farm.

One of our leading journals had shining lights in the professions trying to tell how success is won in the pulpit, at the bar, in the bank, in the store, etc. Through all answers to any such anxious inquiry the first requisite is the right man for the calling.

Granting that the young man seeking to become a successful farmer has not imbibed the fool notion that "any fool can farm," there is hope that he is capable of learning, and knows there is much for him to learn. Whether the beginner starts as a renter or owner of a farm, his first lesson is to keep expenses within his income. He may be the fortunate owner or renter of a productive farm near a good market, and in a neighborhood of well-stocked, well-managed farms. If so the example of his neighbors will be a guide that he can safely follow until he has learned enough from the dear school of experience to go it alone.

### COUNT THE COST.

It is the popular cry now to "be progressive," "get out of ruts," "experiment." Well, that is all well enough if the beginner is sure he can afford to defy the example of men of experience and of intelligence up to the average. Before he rushes into an untried field, let him count well the cost. It is safe to say that as a general rule the line of farming any one county or community is the one that the average beginner will succeed better with at the start. If he would depart from that let it be done by degrees. Our beginner may have the advantage of a good training under the tutelage of a successful farmer, and have facts and ideals that are not in harmony with those that control the farm life about him. In such case let him follow the best in his judgment. In that way he helps to develop his own powers and by their growth he must advance, and in time be a leader instead of an imitator or follower.

### THINK.

All this implies an inquiring mind. The day has come when muscle is secondary and brain the primary power on the farm as in the factory or mine, or bank or railroad. It is by mental growth all business men advance, and the farmer is no exception.

His opportunities for mental quickening are great now. The agricultural press, college and institute can be most helpful to him if he has sense enough to use the tools they place within his reach.

Unfortunately too many catch only a smattering and lack the level head that prevents them from choosing the wrong, when the right thing is available.

### STICK TO THE STAPLES.

The beginner nowadays has experiments made for him at the State's expense. He will be wise to avail himself of the conclusions reached by able men than he. Too many dabblers in these days of institutes are prating about some half-baked experiments they have made and young men with good purposes and ambitions to excel are misled rather than helped. The farmer of larger experience and more maturity is not so easily demoralized. Here again is a chance for the young enthusiast to take anew his bearings, and not rush off from his corn, wheat, clover or potato crops into broom-corn, sorghum, alfalfa, rape, etc., because some enthusiast has been trying these and writing or talking them up to sell seed or get glory as a progressive farmer. The young farmer of to-day needs more than an average judgment and power of discrimination not to be led into ventures that will prove expensive rather than profitable.

After one has chosen a line of crop growing and stock handling or breeding suited to his tastes and his farm and market, then by reading and study on these lines and visiting successful farmers and breeders he will more likely succeed than to switch off onto some side issue. Stand by the staples, and test carefully and in a small way the novelties that enthusiasts push. These new crops named have great value as supplementary to our standard crops when needed.

Novelties have a peculiar charm to enthusiastic young men, and have value as quickeners of thought, but have dangers also. If one has the means and time it is well to test some of the new things in institute talkers and station workers are compelled to bring forward as evidence of their being progressive.

### MUCH TO LEARN.

After one has settled on a line of crops and animals he will soon find there is much yet to be learned about even the most common of these and that in each there is room for improvement. He will soon learn that the best crop or best animal brings most profit. It pays to progress in quality, more than in variety of crops or animals.

A few things well done pay better than many poorly done. There is lack of progress or profit in undertaking too much. A few acres, a few animals, well tended not



only pay but give us a better chance to elevate our business and improve our ideals of excellence. After all success depends largely on the ideals one may have or get as his guide.

Success implies growth. One may be able to show an increase of bank account, but at the cost of his soil, his health and that of his family.

Too many make money at the expense of these and of the mental and moral natures of self and family. No man is a success who gets rich at the expense of his soil and his better self. It is not success to rob the land of timber and fertility. The success that succeeds from father to son, leaves not only increased wealth, but increased intelligence, morality and fertility of farm and resources.

To succeed in farming requires muscle and brain, intelligence and virtue, ambition and enthusiasm, industry and temperance, perseverance and courage coupled with good sense and sound judgment. It is not true that any fool can farm.—L. N. Bonham, in National Stockman and Farmer.

### A Practical Farmer on the Road Question.

A great deal has been written and said about good roads. The U. S. Department of Agriculture maintains a section devoted to roads. Statesmen have busied their brains with schemes for so improving the roads that they may find a convenient highway to fat office. But it has remained for a Shawnee County farmer to formulate a concrete proposition containing the elements of common sense essential to successful execution.

Mr. John B. Sims, of Mission Township, a few days ago said:

"The real luxury enjoyed by the farmers of the county in having the privilege of driving over the paved streets of Topeka has set them to thinking on the problem of the possibility of extending the pavements into the country without making the burden of taxation too heavy. During the winter months when the roads are especially heavy the farmers anxiously await the time when they will reach the paved streets where driving is easy."

"The assessed valuation of Shawnee County is \$15,000,000. A levy of 10 mills would raise \$150,000. It is calculated that a macadam road, twenty feet wide, can be built for about \$4,000 a mile. The levy would thus build 37½ miles. With this amount of mileage the question of its most advantageous distribution would arise. In order that every citizen of Shawnee might receive equal benefits, or benefits as nearly equal as possible, I believe that a plan of improving three and three-fourths miles on the ten principal roads leading out of Topeka, beginning at the city limits, would be found practicable."

"This of course would necessitate the paving of some of the city streets to the limits," continued Mr. Sims. "But already several of the streets are paved almost to the limits and before long many will follow."

"In my judgment a good plan for the ten mill levy would be to have a levy of two mills a year for five years. No bonds should be issued. The roads should be built only as fast as the tax is collected to pay for it."

"It is just as much to the interest of the farmer to have three miles of macadam road joining the city as to have it commence at his own gate, for, nine times out of ten, when he is on the road with a team his objective point is Topeka. We must not be selfish in the matter, however, and I do not believe we will be. I think that if the farmers of Shawnee County could choose the location of the new proposed pavement they would make the same selection I have made."

"At the present time there are three rural delivery routes with prospects for more, and if these are to be made a success the public highways must be improved and kept in good condition. I hope the county commissioners will give the people of the county a chance to express themselves on this question or on a better proposition, if any one has one better. At any rate the question ought to be thoroughly agitated."

"For the sake of fun, mischief is done." A vast amount of mischief is done, too, because people neglect to keep their blood pure. This mischief, fortunately, may be undone by the faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Non-irritating.



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 22—Allen Park, Poland-Chinas, Columbia, Mo.  
SEPTEMBER 27—Hamp B. Watts, Herefords, Fayette, Mo.  
SEPTEMBER 29—W. N. Winn & Son, Poland-Chinas, Springfield, Ill.  
OCTOBER 2—M. C. Vansell, Poland-Chinas, Muscotah, Kas.  
OCTOBER 14—Gus Aaron and John Bollin, Leavenworth, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
OCTOBER 17—George Bothwell, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.  
OCTOBER 18—H. C. Duncan, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.  
OCTOBER 19—Thos. W. Ragsdale, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.  
OCTOBER 20—John Burrus, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.  
OCTOBER 28—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.  
NOVEMBER 1—W. T. Clay, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.  
NOVEMBER 2—T. J. Young, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.  
DECEMBER 6-7—Armour, Funkhouser, Sparks, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

### HOW AN OHIO FARMER RAISES HOGS.

By Charles Haines, before Montgomery County (Ohio) Farmers' Institute.

There is one very important point that every hog-raiser should observe in the selection of his breeding stock, and that is the feeding or fattening qualities in the stock he is using. A good knowledge of pedigree will play a very important part in the selection of breeding animals; there is as much difference in different breeds of hogs taking on fat readily with a given amount of feed as there is between a large hog and a small one. This is one of the good points to be obtained in a knowledge of pedigree. Take the horsemen of our day; there is much to them in pedigree. You would not take a Clydesdale or a French Norman to produce the two-minute animal. Neither would you with the hog select the long-legged, long-bodied, long-snouted, uneasy, restless hog to make pork quickly with a small amount of feed. On the other hand you want a hog of compact form, short head, quiet disposition. This kind of a hog you can crowd rapidly and in the course of six or ten months he can be made to weigh from 250 to 350 pounds. One thing should always be remembered, that pigs will take on fat more readily than older hogs.

#### GET TO MARKET OFTEN.

The profit lies in getting to market promptly and often. No breeder or feeder loses anything by constantly keeping his hogs in a condition ready for market. Care, judgment and skill pay proportionately as well in raising porkers as thoroughbreds, but remember that life is too short to waste in feeding scrubs; the lower the price of pork the more important it is that the farmer have the best machine to work up corn at a profit. Pigs intended for pork should be crowded as rapidly as possible to be the most profitable. The advantage of growing improved stock does not lie merely in its better adaptation to the market wants and to the fact that it will respond more promptly and continuously to feed; the early age at which it matures it one of the sources of profit to its owner. Early maturity is chiefly a question of feeding for generations with a view of making rapid and continuous growth, the early maturing quality being transmitted, as it gradually increases, by heredity. Breeding at an early age also probably has much to do with the creation of the quality. It is possible to push it so far as that the results will be inconsistent with full and healthy development, but if this be avoided early maturity is one of the most valuable attributes of the improved animal.

As to the breeds every one must be his own judge. The writer has full faith in the Poland-Chinas as being the most profitable, both to the feeder and the professional breeder. In his judgment they come nearer meeting all the requirements for either breeders or feeders than any of the distinct breeds, of which there are some good specimens.

If you have not had much experience, begin on a small scale and increase slowly until you have a liberal supply of it, for it matters not how much theory you have you will learn that it takes experience to insure success.

As stated before, the profit lies in getting to market early and often. If big hogs are bringing the most money, hold over until early in the second year of life; if very fat hogs are demanded make the porkers respond to the demand, and if more lean is desired, market before they get so fat. The best results come to us only as the result of labor, patience, courage, ambition and experience.

#### THE METHOD OF FEEDING.

As to the feeds and manner of feeding nearly every breeder has his own way of doing. I have never been an advocate of cooked feeds for hogs, young or old. Humanity is accustomed to being fed in the main on cooked food and because it is more palatable to man it has been assumed that it is more palatable and even more digestible when fed to domestic animals.

This is by no means clear, however, and in fact the results of numerous experiments are all the other way with but few exceptions. More than a dozen different series of experiments have been undertaken to determine what effect cooking or steaming has upon the flesh- and fat-making power of various feeds, and in nearly every one of these the result showed that a given amount of feed would make a larger amount of gain uncooked than cooked, with a possible exception in the case of potatoes, in which the proportion of albuminoids is very small and the starch very large. I would say provide your hogs with good, wholesome feed, changing the feeds frequently. Do not feed corn alone but with it give slops made from ground feed. In the winter when the weather is very cold feed liberally of corn at night and no slops, unless the slops are fed warm, as the corn will help to retain the animal heat, the slops having a tendency to cool and chill the animal. In the morning when they have the day and warmth of the sun (if there be any sunshine) in which to exercise and retain the animal heat I would feed slops and less corn. This manner of feeding will keep them cool; they will worry less, thrive better and give good results. Another thing, I would rake up and burn to a charred condition all the corn cobs, water the charcoal thus obtained and sprinkle it with salt and sulphur. This I consider one of the best, if not the best, preventives of hog cholera and other diseases known among swine. In the winter provide your hogs with shelter and warmth, in the summer with good shade.

#### CONSTANT CARE.

One of the first elements of success in the breeder and feeder is constant watchfulness. The breeder ought not to expect to jump at one leap to the pinnacle of greatness as a breeder or feeder; no man has ever done so; on the contrary, it will take a little common sense and experience. The professional breeder should delight in his calling. It will keep him in close contact with his herd and will make their company more attractive. It will prompt him to watch the development of the different individuals, the effects of different kinds of feeds and the result of different combinations of blood. It is time well spent and an education that can be obtained in no other way.

In conclusion let me say that all can not follow the same line of breeding and feeding. As to myself, I do not think it would be profitable or practical to breed and raise hogs alone for pork. Professional breeders sometimes realize more money from the sale of a single animal than a good many farmers do for their entire crop. To my mind the most practical way is to strive to produce perfect individuals. When we have produced this kind of an animal we have also produced the most profitable kind of a hog for the feeder. The end of the hog is the pork barrel, then fill the barrel as quickly as possible.

#### Goats

Mr. S. S. McKibben, of Earlham, Ia., who has been breeding Angora goats for a number of years, writes an interesting paper in regard to their care and management, in which he says:

"Angora goats will thrive in all sections of the country, but do better, perhaps, in the high and dry districts. They are of great advantage in keeping down undergrowth, because they prefer leaves, twigs and weeds to grass. A herd of common goats can easily be improved by the introduction of Angora blood, and it is difficult to distinguish the fourth cross, when the length and luster of the hair is reached which makes the mohair valuable. Little or no labor is involved in handling them, nor do they interfere with the pasturing of other stock. They are long lived and subject to none of the diseases common to sheep. The bucking season begins about July, but should be postponed, as the kids should not be allowed to come in the winter unless very good shelter can be given. The period of gestation is a little over five months. The Angora rarely produces twins and the breeding age is 6 months for the male and a year for the female, although it will be better to postpone the latter until the following spring. Shearing should begin the last of April or the first of May, and if the weather is cold some shelter should be given afterwards. The pelt of the goat is becoming very popular as a substitute for the fur of wild animals. No domestic animal can supply the demand better than the Angora goat because the skin can be taken at a variety of ages. If taken when the hair is of one month's growth it can, when dyed, hardly be distinguished from astrakhan. It can easily be made to represent the polar or black bear, depending on the dye used. Very few of the buggy-ropes now sold are made of anything but dyed goat-skin, and the "monkey-skin" muffs and cloaks that ladies wear are only straight-haired goat skins dyed black. Lace trimmings are made of Angora goat skin which command a price that makes a single hide worth

\$15. Floor rugs and coverings for the backs of chairs and sofas are also made of them. In short the purposes for which the Angora goat skin can be used are almost unlimited. For meat, Angora wethers are now selling in Chicago and Kansas City at 4 cents a pound. Thoroughbreds are quite scarce, although extensively advertised. Our first start came from Peters' flock, in Georgia, at \$60 a head, and we can show animals to-day that are superior to those purchased. If a beginner will select only animals that are well coated with hair, he need not be fearful of results."

#### What Constitutes a Good Sheep.

Not all of the animals belonging to any of the improved breeds are possessed of a high degree of excellence, says Prof. C. F. Curtiss in Farmers' Bulletin No. 96. No graver error can be made than the assumption of uniform excellence in the stock constituting any breed no matter how much prominence it may have attained. Individual animals always differ more than breeds; and there are relatively few really good animals in any breed. This seems to be strikingly true of the mutton sheep. The chief trouble in mutton production is, and always has been, the scarcity of stock sheep, particularly sires, that have sufficient merit to fill the standard of excellence for a strictly prime carcass. Until we reach this higher degree of excellence the mutton sheep will not assume its rightful place in American agriculture. The American market has become the most discriminating in the world on beef products, and it will demand a corresponding superiority in mutton. With this in view a brief consideration of what constitutes a good mutton sheep may be of interest.

First, let there be pronounced masculinity in the male and femininity in the female. Sheep should be neither sexless nor characterless. They should bear the stamp and character of the breed they represent. This breed character is a mark of good blood, and it should be manifest in no unmistakable manner. The sire should be impressive, resolute, and of noble bearing. He should be distinctly the head of the flock in every sense of the word. To meet these requirements he must have good constitutional and vital powers. Without these no animal is fit to head a herd or flock. In selecting a sire, look first at the head. If deficient there, look no further, but reject at once. Insist upon a head that faces you boldly with a wide face, a clear, prominent eye, and a robust character throughout. The head should be joined to a well-filled, round, muscular neck, wide at the poll and back of the ears and gradually enlarging in all lines to a strong, full junction at the shoulder, as seen from the top, sides or bottom. This should be accompanied by a wide chest, a prominent, well-filled brisket, and a full heart girth, giving straight, even lines from the shoulders back. A depression either in front of or behind the shoulder, whether at the top, side, or bottom line is an indication of weakness. The back should be strong, wide, and well meated from shoulder point to tail. The hind quarters should be full and well let down in the leg and flank, in order to yield well to high-priced meat. The legs should be placed wide apart and stand straight. Sickle-shaped hocks and weak, sloping pasterns afford sufficient reason for condemning an otherwise good sheep.

#### Can Beef Be Grown at a Profit in the Central States?

By Prof. Thos. Shaw, University of Minnesota.

Without any hesitation I answer yes. This answer is based on reasoning from general principles. Can it be grown at as great a profit relatively as some other products of live stock? I answer, not always; much will depend on the conditions under which it is grown. Can it be grown at as great a profit relatively as in the upper part of the Mississippi basin? I answer no, as certain conditions are against such a result.

Beef can be grown at a profit in the Central States, but when thus grown the work must be done in a certain way. It can't be grown at much of profit or indeed any, if new milk is used in feeding calves during the milk period. The writer tried this once when at the Ontario Agricultural Farm, and the greater cost of raising a calf on new milk, liberal in supply, amounted to about \$10 more than when the calf was raised on skim-milk during the milk period. The difference in the value of the respective animals at the end of twelve months was not very great. If meat is to be grown at a profit in the Central States, it must be grown by feeding foods relatively cheap, by pushing the animals rapidly on toward growth to save in the food of maintenance, and by using only such material as can be made to grow quickly. In other words, it must be done in the most approved fashion.

While all of these points are important, that of quality in the animals is probably the most important. By quality in the animals is meant not simply capacity

## "He That Stays Does the Business."

All the world admires "staying power." On this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had; cleanses it of everything, gives perfect health and strength.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

to make growth, but capacity to make meat that will be valuable. In the experiment conducted at Guelph and referred to above, the scrub steer at a little under 2½ years sold for 2½ cents per pound less than the grade Shorthorn steer, and likewise for that much less than the grade Devon steer. The three had been fed on foods similar in kind, and the cost of the food could not be said to be markedly different. The scrub was simply an animal without any of the blood of the improved beef breeds. Now one can see at a glance how such a difference in value per pound of live weight could not fail to make a difference in value in a 1,200-pound steer of \$27. The difference in this instance is more than an average, but suppose it were only 1 cent per pound, in a 1,200-pound steer it makes a difference in value of \$12.

The relative profit from growing beef in the Central States as elsewhere, will continually shift with changing conditions. For many years past making butter has probably been more profitable than growing beef in the area under discussion. It may be that some time cheese will have its swing. For certain reasons it may be more profitable during a given cycle of years to grow beef than pork, and mutton than beef, and again these conditions may be reversed. It is highly probable that dairy beef can be grown at a profit but not in quite the same way as other beef. It would have to be marketed young. In but few instances should it be beyond the age of 18 months, and sometimes it may be well to market it as young as six months.

To return to the question of abstract profit. I know that beef can be grown at a profit in the Central States, since it has been grown at a profit again and again in Ontario when foods were dearer relatively in that province than they are now in the Central States, and when the price of meat was no better in the former province than it is now in the latter States.

The writer has grown it at a profit under such conditions. The idea therefore that has apparently prevailed to a considerable extent that beef can not be grown far east of the Mississippi at a profit should not be accepted without the best of reasons. But in certain parts of the Mississippi basin beef can certainly be more cheaply produced than farther east, owing to the greater relative cheapness of foods. Two steers were grown by the writer at the Minnesota station. One was slaughtered at 30 months from birth and the other at 28 months. The food fed consisted of skim-milk, meal, hay, soiling food, ensilage, pasture and field roots. The meal included bran, oats, barley, corn and oil-cake. This food was charged at average market values throughout the State. During a large proportion of the time they averaged as follows:

Skim-milk per 100 pounds.....	\$ 0.12
Wheat bran per ton.....	0.50
Oats per bushel of 32 lbs.....	.14
Corn per bushel of 56 lbs.....	.18
Oil-cake per ton.....	14.00
Clover hay per ton.....	3.50
Green food per ton.....	.75
Mangels per bushel of 50 lbs.....	.04½

These low prices will prepare the reader for the statement that when the former was sold for \$4.75 per 100 pounds and the latter for \$4.40, the first steer gave a profit over the cost of production of \$20.95 and the second of \$16.11. The labor bill is supposed to be offset by the value of the manure.

Of course the prices of these foods have advanced somewhat, but even now they are considerably lower in Minnesota than in Ohio for instance, and the same was true of the relative value of foods when these calves were being reared. The only advantage enjoyed by the grower in the Central States is that he is nearer good markets. It will, because of this, cost him less relatively to send his animal to the market when it is finished.

The "Rock Island" Route has cheap rates, liberal stop-over privileges, through cars, etc., to the G. A. R., Philadelphia. Ask or write "Rock Island" agent for information and one of the Souvenirs, or address, E. W. Thompson, A. G. P. A., Topeka, Kans.



## COLIC IN HORSES.

By C. D. Smead, V. S., in National Stockman and Farmer.

In the humorous column of a paper I read the following: "A farmer was complaining to some bystanders that he did not know what was the matter with his horses. He had tried everything he could think of—condition powders and other specifics—but to no purpose. They would not improve in flesh. A stable boy who was standing by modestly asked, 'Did you ever try oats?' Now I don't know where this occurred, neither do I know the boy, but many is the time I have heard farmers, and townspeople also, who owned horses make just such complaints and then go and tell me how well they fed and cared for their horses. And I can imagine just how the boy felt, for I have been in his position exactly and perhaps said what he did, only he said it modestly—I hardly think I have always. The boy was probably right when he suggested oats as a trial remedy. I have done that lots of times, but I had to get them fed as best I could. To illustrate: A large number of horses in this country have impaired digestion, brought on in colic by their owners compelling them during the first winter of their lives to live wholly on dry, innutritious food, with a bare handful of oats or a nubbin or two of corn to "give them heart," as the fogies say. Right there is the beginning of a colicky horse.

## THE BEGINNING OF MUCH COLIC.

In a large per cent of the horses that are subject to attacks of colic the digestion was weakened in colthood, which renders them in after life dainty feeders. A hard drive and they refuse a meal. A little excitement and physicking begins. Watered when a little warm, or exposed to a draught of air, and they have the colic. I think it can be safely said that 50 per cent of the colic that exists among horses is due to a condition brought on in colthood by improper feeding. What, then, is the remedy? First, they must be fed upon a class of food that will as far as possible meet the conditions of the stomach in its impaired state and thus avoid indigestion, for colic is produced by the food not properly digesting. That is all there is of it, and all that can be done is to quiet the pain and stimulate digestion and thus effect a cure, a prescription for which will be given later on, for, my dear brother reader, I know full well if I give the prescription now but few if any of you will read any other part of this article, and I want you to read what I believe will be of far more benefit to you than a prescription. People are always hunting for remedies, and rarely hunt for a cause of disease. But in this word lecture we are going to have our say and talk cause as well as cure.

## LOOK FOR THE CAUSE.

Cause number one of colic in horses, as before stated, is found in the owner compelling the colt to eat food like timothy hay for four, five, or six months, with little or no grain ration like oats or wheat bran, which contain nutrition in a more concentrated form, and also in a form that is more easily digested and balanced in its chemical constituents. Oats are nearly a balanced ration in themselves for a colt or horse, just a little too concentrated, that is all. Timothy hay contains twice as much of the heat-forming elements as needed and only about half the muscle-makers. Wheat bran is rich in these (called proteins), so let us feed wheat bran two parts, oats one part, in quantities of about one pound of the mixture to every hundredweight of colt, and let the colt have what timothy hay it will eat, and as a rule it won't grow into a horse of a colicky temperament and habit. If it be clover hay we have to feed all the better, but don't, don't, don't try to make the little fellow wholly live on it. It is too bulky and although fairly balanced as a ration, too much of it will have to be eaten in order to get sufficient nutrition and digestion is weakened in consequence. Feed the boy's remedy, oats, oats. There is nothing will take the place of oats, and feed them in quantities of about half a pound to every hundredweight of colt, and then don't feed of the clover hay more than will be eaten in an hour's time. (In fact no horse should be fed at one time more hay of any kind than will be eaten in an hour.

## FEED WITH CARE.

Now we will drop the colt-feeding as a primary cause and take up cause number two of horses. Even horses that were well fed as colts can have their digestion weakened by bad feeding in mature life. Some horses can't eat corn at all, others can not eat rye, wheat or barley. These grains when ground into meal are all by far too concentrated to feed alone, and when mixed with oats equally or even two-thirds oats to one of the corn, wheat, rye, or barley, some horses' stomachs can not well digest it, and the result is colic. The farmer or man in town who buys mixed ground feed reasons in this way, and will

often say when told that the feed is causing the colic in his horse, "Why, I feed it to all of my horses, and they don't get sick." True enough, but all horses' digestions are not equal, nor alike, any more than people's. What is one man's food is another's poison, and the same holds true in the feeding of horses. Many a horse is having frequent attacks of colic and many a horse has died with it, simply because the owner couldn't see that these mixed feeds were the cause. It is, therefore, the proper thing every time when a horse is taken with colic, if being fed on ground mixed feed, to change it to oats. But don't do like many do, change from a full feed of ground feed to a full feed of oats. I have seen many a horse made sick by that change, especially if the oats were newly threshed ones. Always when a change is made drop to half rations and work gradually up to a full one.

## WHEN TO FEED GRAIN.

Right here I must call attention to a practice that many indulge in, viz., withholding grain feed until severe labor is required. Then the grain is rapidly increased. The extra labor and the extra food combined many times causes indigestion. These are a few of the many causes of colic. Now let us briefly consider what goes on in the horse's stomach or first intestines in order to produce this trouble. Here again comes in the character of the food. A dry food produces an impaction of the alimentary tract, a green food excessively fed produces gaseous fermentation. It, therefore, is of great importance for us in the treatment, to first ascertain why and what has brought on the conditions. If it is a dry food and we have reason to believe the secretions have been dried up and there is a hardened mass of dry undigested food in the intestines, common sense will tell us it needs to be removed. Therefore more is needed than opiates and stimulants. Physic is demanded.

## GOOD REMEDIES.

Shall it be aloes? No, never. Why? Simply because aloes increases activity of the bowels by muscular contraction. Shall it be salts, either epsom or glauher? No. They increase the secretions of the mucous membranes and are so far good, but not sufficient to wet up that dry mass. What then shall it be? Oil, oil, oil every time, sufficient to soften up and emulsify this mass of dry food. "How much?" you say. I don't know. But start with a pint of pure raw linseed-oil (never boiled). Give with a round teaspoonful of ginger, and if there is much pain add an ounce of sulphuric ether, or a half ounce of hydrate of chloral dissolved in water and added. In an hour repeat and continue to repeat until there is a natural rumbling of the bowels. Also use the syringe by injecting a gallon of warm soapy water up the rectum, and repeat hourly until the pain subsides or a passage is made. In bad cases wring cloths out of hot water and apply to the abdomen. This is a treatment for colic of this kind.

Now as to the other, the stomach was chilled by the class of food or too much water. Digestion is in a measure stopped and gases are formed by chemical action. Nothing will better neutralize the gas than a half ounce of carbonate of ammonia dissolved in a pint of water and poured down from a bottle. This will relieve the bloat and can be repeated hourly. Also if the pain is severe and no physician is present to use hypodermic injection of morphia, give the hydrate of chloral as before recommended with the ginger and repeat if necessary every half hour until the pain is relieved. These I do not lay down as the ideal treatments for the two kinds of colic mentioned, but give them as good cures and they will save the life of many a horse if given as recommended.

Another good remedy which has been mentioned before in the veterinary column of The Stockman, to be kept for immediate use, is composed of equal parts tincture of opium, sulphuric ether and the spirit of nitre. Keep in a well-corked bottle. Dose two tablespoonfuls given in a little water. Pour down from bottle. Repeat every half hour until the horse lies quiet and use hot fomentations to the abdomen.

## Coffeyville Fair.

The first annual exhibition of the Coffeyville Fair and Park Association was held August 15-19, and all premiums paid in full, dollar for dollar. The financial success was due to the excellent work of Secretary R. Y. Kennedy and his able co-workers.

The farm product display, while not extensive, was of the choicest and every specimen a prodigious example of what Kansas soil is capable of producing—for instance, a thirty-pound cabbage, four-pound tomato, eighty-pound watermelon, etc.

The fruit exhibit was replete with fine specimens of apples, crabs, peaches, plums, pears, grapes, walnuts and chestnuts.

The exhibit of Hereford cattle by R. M. Dobson, Jefferson, Kans., was one to be

proud of. His herd was in good condition and attracted favorable comment by every one. He secured all the premiums in the class awards, and none were given amiss, as each individual was exceptionally worthy. He will soon let the public know more about these cattle in our advertising department. The bull at the head of his herd is Ferdinand 60955, son of Wild Tom 51592, an animal of choice individual merit. The horse show was good but limited in number. Jasper Swan, Coffeyville, was the main exhibitor. He also had an exhibit of corn, wheat, and potatoes.

Of swine, the display was grand, forty-five entries in all, consisting of Poland-Chinas, Berkshires, and Duroc-Jerseys, the Poland-Chinas predominating. Dietrich & Spaulding, of Richmond, made the leading exhibit, followed by Wait & East, of Altoona; R. Baldrige & Sons, of Parsons; J. L. Bigelow, of Coffeyville; J. E. Taylor, of Lenapah; M. O'Brien, of Liberty; N. B. Sawyer, of Cherryvale; G. W. Roberts, of Jefferson; Milton Davis, of Coffeyville, and C. W. Peck, same place.

## NOTES.

C. W. Peck exhibited a male Berkshire, age 2 years, whose weight was 645 pounds.

The sweepstakes purse at the Coffeyville fair was \$100 cash, entry fee \$10. This feature brought out a lively rivalry.

Walter I. Todd, of Coffeyville, exhibited Silver-laced Wyandottes and won four first and two second prizes. He will advertise later.

M. O'Brien, of Liberty, purchased the first-prize sow under 6 months, owned by R. Baldrige & Sons, and sired by Souvenir B 15667 C.

G. W. Roberts secured second premium in the sweepstakes purse, on his Poland-China boar, Commodore Dewey 46187. He also showed Plymouth Rock poultry and won prizes.

Milton Davis won first on boar under 1 year. He also showed Houdan and White Plymouth Rock fowls. In both lots he secured first and second on pullets, and first on cockerels.

J. E. Taylor won first on herd of Poland-Chinas, first on sow 2 and over, first on sow 1 and under, and second on boar under 6 months. His herd is headed by Chief Rival 4286 A. P.-C. R.

R. Baldrige & Sons got first on sow under 6 months, second on herd, and first in sweepstakes purse on their Poland-China boar, Souvenir B. 15667 C. P.-C. R., a prize-winning animal of great merit.

J. C. Bigelow has about forty head of young Poland-Chinas for sale, both sexes. His herd is headed by Free Trade Wilkes 20598, assisted by Bigelow Black U. S. His card appears in our Directory. See it and then write him for what you want.

Dietrich & Spaulding, on their Poland-Chinas, got first on boar under 6 months, first on sow 1 year and over, first on herd, second on sow 2 years and over, second on sow 6 months and under, second on boar under 1 year and third on boar in sweepstakes purse.

M. O'Brien's herd of Poland-China swine is headed by Chief Wilkes 46217 A. P.-C. R., sired by Black Top Chief 41419, dam Topsy Wilkes 122510. His leading sows are Queen Lil (Vol. 19, O. P.-C. R.) and Ruth (Vol. 21, O. P.-C. R.), both choice individuals. He has no hogs for sale now.

Wait & East have Black Stop Chief 16316, Vernon Free Trade 12288, Corwin I Am 44341 and Big Tecumseh 46185 heading their herd. They have for sale ten sows bred, and twelve fall boars and good spring pigs of both sexes. They bred several of the prize-winners of this fair. See their advertisement in this paper.

N. B. Sawyer exhibited Duroc-Jerseys and got first on boar under 6 months and first on sow same age. His herd boar is an extra choice animal, of dark cherry color. His name is Lady's Pride, and his sire, Mossy Duke 2331, dam Lady Thomas 3926. He is of Ruby Prince 1059, of which strain there is none better. See Mr. Sawyer's card in our "Breeders' Directory."

## HORACE.

## Why They Never Feel the Cold.

"Yes," remarked the St. Paul man to a friend from Chicago, as he stood arrayed in his blanket suit and adjusted a couple of buckskin chest-protectors: "Yes, there is something about the air in this north-western climate which causes a person not to notice the cold. Its extreme dryness," he continued, as he drew on a pair of extra woolen socks, a pair of Scandinavian sheepskin boots, and some Alaska overshoes—"its extreme dryness makes a degree of cold, reckoned by the mercury, which would be unbearable in other latitudes, simply exhilarating here. I have suffered more with the cold in Michigan, for instance," he added, as he drew on a pair of goatskin leggings, adjusted a double fur cap, and tied on some Esquimaux ear muffs—"in Michigan or Illinois, we will say, with the thermometer at zero or above, than I have here with it at 45° to 50° below. The dryness of our winter air is certainly remarkable," he went on, as he wound a couple of rods of red woolen scarf about his neck, wrapped a dozen newspapers around his body, drew on a fall cloth overcoat, a winter cloth overcoat, a light buffalo-skin overcoat, and a heavy polar bearskin overcoat; "no, if you have never enjoyed our glorious Minnesota winter climate with its dry atmosphere, its bright sunshine, and invigorating ozone, you would scarcely believe some things I could tell you about it. The air is so dry," he continued, as he adjusted his leather nose-protector, drew on his reindeer-skin mittens, and carefully closed one

## Your Butter Profit

may not be as great as you could wish. No matter what it now is, it would be increased one-fourth to one-third if you used a Safety Hand Separator. It is better in every way than any plan you have yet tried. It gets all the butter fat and makes it into an improved quality of product. Better butter, better prices, and more money. Send for Catalogue No. 19.



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West Chester, Pa.  
U. S. A.

eye hole in the sealskin mask he drew down from his cap—"it's so dry that actually it seems next to impossible to feel the cold at all. We can scarcely realize in the spring that we have had winter, owing to the extreme dryness of the atmosphere. By the way," he went on, turning to his wife, "just bring me a couple of blankets and those bed quilts and throw them over my shoulders, and hand me that muff with the hot soapstone in it, and now I'll take a pull at this jug of brandy and whale-oil, and then if you'll have the girl bring me my snow-shoes and iceberg scaling stick, I'll step over and see them pry the workmen off of the top of the ice palace who were frozen on yesterday. I tell you we wouldn't be going out this way, 500 miles further south, where the air is damp and chilly. Nothing but our dry air makes it possible."—Chicago Tribune.

## The Way They Shot Chinese.

The latest news from Formosa announces the ascent of Mount Morrison, reputed to be the loftiest summit of the island, by Mr. Stoepel, who is known as one of the explorers of Mount Orizaba, in Mexico. He says that Mount Morrison is inhabited by a wild tribe of cannibals, evidently of Malayan origin, but distinct from any other known tribe of that race.

These wild mountaineers of inner Formosa are still very little known. The few whites who have met them tell stories about them that are either amusing or curious. Here is one of the stories that Mr. Colborne Baber told a few years ago. He said a party of English officers from a man-of-war landed on the island, made their way some distance inland, and met a lot of natives that were armed with matchlocks. The Englishmen had an interpreter, and the natives talked freely with them. At last the whites challenged the natives to a trial of skill in shooting, and the offer was accepted.

The Englishmen fastened a mark to a tree about 100 yards distant. The officers led off and made what they considered pretty fair practice, but the natives didn't seem to be at all impressed. Then the fellows with the matchlocks were informed that it was their turn, and, much to the surprise of the whites, every man of them threw himself on his belly and began to crawl through the underbrush toward the target.

They squirmed over the ground to within about three yards of the target, then blazed away, and of course every man hit the mark exactly in the center.

"Look here," said the whites, "this isn't exactly fair, is it?" Then they explained to the aborigines the accepted rules of target practice. The natives listened with much interest and then made this comment:

"Well, we don't know anything about the way you shoot at marks, but we've just shown you how we shoot Chinese, and why shouldn't we shoot at a mark the same way? We want to hit things when we fire, and why shouldn't we fire the way we can shoot best?"

Nothing could convince them that they hadn't won the match, and they walked off with the small prize the whites had put up for the best marksmanship.

Mount Morrison forms a part of a lofty mountain range which stretches down the center of the island like a backbone. Mounts Morrison and Silvia are supposed to be the highest points, but they are not very conspicuous, for they rise so little above the general level. Mr. Beazeley said in 1844 that these mountains were wooded to the very top, and the statement is not doubted, though Mr. Baber saw snow on the north side of the mountains late in June, and Dr. Warburg, who made a botanical exploration in Formosa in 1883, spoke of seeing the "snow-glistening Mount Morrison." Mr. George Taylor, of the Chinese customs service, wrote in 1888 that in winter the summits of the higher mountains are often capped with snow, and that the entire range is a most impressive sight from ships as they approach the coast. It is not certain, unless Mr. Stoepel has ascertained, which is probable, whether Morrison or Sylvia is the higher, but both are known to be over 12,000 feet above sea level.—New York Sun.



## WEEKLY WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending August 22, 1899, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Section Director:

## GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Fine rains occurred early in the week over the larger part of the middle and eastern divisions, and on the 17th in the extreme southwestern counties. The cool weather of the first days of the week was followed by very warm weather the latter part.

## RESULTS.

## EASTERN DIVISION.

Corn is maturing rapidly, the early corn being ripe in many of the southern counties and is being cut. Late corn is growing finely except in a few of the central eastern counties, where dry weather has prevailed. In Elk a severe hail-storm on the 14th badly injured Kafir and corn-fodder. In Coffey even the early corn is green, growing, and filling. Prairie-haying has progressed rapidly, the crop being unusually good. Flax threshing progresses, and in Franklin it is turning out unusually well. The ground is too hard for plowing in Allen, Douglas, Miami, and Wyandotte; plowing is nearly finished in the other counties. Apples are hanging on well in Chase and Morris, promising a fair crop. In Lyon the winter varieties indicate a heavy crop; they were badly blown off in Doniphan and Montgomery, and are falling in Jefferson, Labette, Nemaha, and Osage; will make one-third crop in Nemaha.

Allen County.—A drought has prevailed for three weeks in the eastern part, and many people are hauling water; the corn crop is being cut short, tame grasses and pastures nearly ruined; much corn and millet destroyed by worms, and it is impossible to plow; in the western part conditions have been much more favorable.

Anderson.—Dry week; corn-cutting begun; late corn injured by drought; prairie hay a good crop; threshing continues with good yields of wheat, oats, and flax; stock doing well but pastures need rain.

Bourbon.—Early corn maturing rapidly; late corn reduced one-half in yield.

Chase.—Corn-cutting begun; crop very good; third crop alfalfa badly damaged by worms; ground in fine condition for plowing; apples hanging on well, fair crop.

Chautauqua.—Fine rains and cool week,

some; pastures good, water abundant, stock doing well.

Pottawatomie.—Dry and warm; haying progressing rapidly, good crop; corn maturing finely; new sweet potatoes in market, quality good; plowing for wheat done.

Riley.—A good week; haying in progress; cooler; early corn made, and beginning to cut it; corn out of danger of frost by middle of September.

Shawnee.—Corn maturing nicely; plowing for wheat about finished; prairie-haying nearly done, fine heavy crop in southern part, not equal to last year in northern; buckwheat fine.

Wilson.—Cool first of week; good hay weather, being improved; much ground plowed for wheat; grapes have rotted on the vines badly.

Woodson.—Good week for haying; grass still making good hay; late corn damaged some by dry weather; good rain needed.

Wyandotte.—Dry week; ground hard, plowing nearly stopped; pastures getting dry; corn being cut short; good week for threshing; wheat giving from 7 to 20 bushels per acre, quality of some very poor.

## MIDDLE DIVISION.

Early corn is ripening in Barton, Cowley, McPherson, and Sumner, and in the last named is being fed; it has matured rapidly in Cloud, and is ripening in Dickinson, Reno, and Rush, and is being cut in Barber, Cowley, and McPherson. Corn has been much injured by drought in Barber, and in the central part of Kingman by hail.

Late corn has been greatly benefited by rains this week. Plowing and prairie-haying continue, the hay crop being exceptionally good. In Barton grain stacks were damaged by wind and rain. Wheat is being marketed in Rush. Apples are rotting on the trees in Cloud and are a poor crop; in Ottawa they are good but few on the trees; they are very abundant in Reno, and doing well in Saline. Cowley reports fall fruits in fine condition, while Phillips reports fruit trees better than ever.

Barber.—Hot, dry week, rain badly needed; corn-cutting progressing; corn damaged, from one-third to one-half crop; chinch-bugs not so numerous on cane and Kafir; cattle doing well.

Barton.—Hot week; early corn ready to cut; grain stacks damaged by wind and rain, some blown down, first of week.

Cloud.—Corn has matured very rapidly; plowing nearly finished; ground in fine condition; apples rotting on trees, a poor crop; pastures in good condition.

Cowley.—A fine week for farm work; plowing well advanced; some corn-cutting; a fine corn crop assured; grass in pasture green and abundant; stock doing finely; fall fruits and vegetables in fine condition.

Dickinson.—Farmers plowing and threshing; corn ripening.

Harper.—Hot, dry weather continues; too dry to plow; haying in progress, yield and quality good.

Jewell.—Good rains first of week; fine week for corn, ears filling nicely and some beginning to dent.

Kingman.—Early part of week more favorable than latter; much damage to corn and fodder crops by hail in central portion last week.

McPherson.—The early corn is now ripe and much of it is being cut up; late corn benefited by good rains first of week; haying in progress, good crop; ground ready for wheat-sowing.

Ottawa.—Fine rain first of week, very beneficial to late corn and Kafir-corn; corn promises a good half crop; Kafir is heading; prairie-haying in progress, best crop for years; pastures good where not overstocked; potatoes a fine crop; apples are good but few on trees.

Pawnee.—Very dry; grasshoppers numerous and have begun laying eggs; chinch-bugs making havoc with late feed crops; threshing in progress, wheat giving 3 to 6 bushels per acre, oats 6 to 15; much corn will be shrunken if drought continues; conditions for wheat-sowing very unfavorable.

Phillips.—Corn doing nicely; alfalfa nearly all harvested; plowing progressing; stock doing well; fruit trees doing better than ever before.

Reno.—Threshing and plowing, delayed by wet weather first of week, resumed; corn very fine; early corn hardening; prairie-haying in progress, fine crop; pastures good; cane and Kafir good; apples very abundant; tomatoes, melons, and garden truck generally very fine and abundant.

Rush.—Another dry, hot week, with small local showers; threshing in progress; wheat getting into good condition and much of it is being marketed; corn is good and maturing rapidly; plowing suspended on account of drought.

Saline.—A cooler, refreshing week; some late corn was badly damaged by heat of preceding week.

Sedgwick.—Fine rain first of week, followed by cooler weather, greatly benefited growing crops and stopped hot winds; good plowing latter part of week; chinch-bugs hurting corn.

Stafford.—A dry, hot week; threshing progressing, with very poor yield.

Sumner.—Farmers are feeding new corn;

threshing nearly done; plowing in progress; cane maturing.

## WESTERN DIVISION.

The corn crop is made in Ford, Logan, and Trego, and cutting has begun in Trego. Corn is firing in Thomas. Early corn is made in Wallace but late corn has been damaged by the drought. The forage crops are unusually heavy and cutting has begun. The range grass is curing on the ground well. Prairie hay is abundant and is being well secured. Summer apples are ripe in Ness. Cattle are doing well but the flies are very bad.

Clark.—Excessively hot weather; late forage crops suffering; early fodder crops safe; cattle doing well.

Decatur.—A fine week for threshing and for corn; Friday and Saturday very hot; no complaint about grasshoppers or bugs.

Finney.—Another dry, hot week; sorghum feed and range grass curing nicely; the forage crop is very large; alfalfa seed crop light.

Ford.—Warm, dry week; hot winds 17th, 18th, 19th; corn is made; dry weather has cured hay and prairie grass.

Gray.—Crops holding their own; cane and Kafir-corn can not stand the dry weather long; some complaint of chinch-bugs on the late corn; some hot winds Saturday.

Greeley.—Dry week, crops needing rain badly; feed-cutting in progress.

Hamilton.—Much damage in Coolidge on 17th by severe wind-storm.

Haskell.—Warm and sultry; ground damp, but in want of rain; grass and crops look well yet; stock in good condition; some rain and wind this week.

Logan.—Warm and still; corn is made and will be the best corn crop for years, late corn in the southern part needs rain; no wheat; grass very good; cane is making an exceptionally heavy growth.

Morton.—Everything is revived, though hot days and warm nights are the rule.

Ness.—Late corn needs rain; millet harvest well advanced; sorghum-cutting begun, very heavy crop; range grass curing; summer apples ripe; sweet potatoes very good; watermelons abundant.

Scott.—Hot and dry; cane and corn will be cut short unless it rains soon; grass beginning to get dry; stock doing fairly well, but flies the worst ever had in the county.

Thomas.—Very hot and dry; corn is firing badly and late corn is burning up; grass drying up; hot wind Saturday.

Trego.—Corn ripening rapidly and cutting begun; haying progressing, the largest hay crop for years; tendency is to dry weather.

Wallace.—Dry, hot week; early corn made; late corn damaged by the drought; haying in progress, fair crop; range grass fine; cattle doing fairly well; flies very bad.

## Farmers' Institutes.

The following institutes in which professors from the agricultural college will take part have been announced:

August 25—McLouth, Jefferson County.  
August 26—Meriden, Jefferson County.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

Any one desiring a first-class feed grinder will do well to write Davis Gasoline Engine Co., of Waterloo, Iowa, for their free catalogue, which describes the various machines they manufacture. This is an old established firm and their goods can be relied upon as being exactly as represented.

Dr. Leavitt's Dehorning Clipper, familiar to many of our readers, is advertised in our columns. As the invention of a practical veterinarian, it has proven its worth in dehorning thousands of cattle throughout the world. If the hardware dealers are not furnishing our readers with this instrument, any one should send direct to the Leavitt Mfg. Co., Hammond, Ill.

Cleveland Moffett will contribute to the September number of McClure's Magazine an article on Menelik, the Ethiopian king who fights with gatling guns and smokeless powder, keeps informed of the newest mechanical inventions and scientific discoveries and in his care of his half-naked, semi-barbarous subjects sleeps only three or four hours a night. The article will be strikingly illustrated.

Do you want a first-class hay-baling machine? Write to P. D. Dederick's Sons, 23 Tivoli St. Albany, N. Y., for their free catalogue and learn what they have to say about hay-pressing. Even if you don't want to buy such a machine at once, it will be wise to learn all that is possible about baling, to know how to do it in best possible manner to obtain highest prices for the product of your meadows.

## Gossip About Stock.

One of the most enthusiastic of swine-breeders in Kansas is C. J. Huggins, of Wamego, in Pottawatomie County. He reports his herd in a healthy and growthy condition, both Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas. He lately sold a 540-pound Chester White for \$21.00 on open market. The Jensen Creamery Co., of Beloit, Kans., has recently purchased of Mr. Huggins a fine Chester boar pig, and a litter brother of same was sold to a farmer in western Kansas. Both these pigs will head thoroughbred herds next season. Mr. Huggins has now for sale some excellent individuals, both Chesters and Poland-Chinas. Any one desiring excellent stock of either variety or sex will do well to write him for full description with price.

The value of Shorthorns as milkers is not being overlooked in the growing demand for dairy cattle, and one breeder who fully appreciates what that value is Mr. V. R. Ellis, of Gardner, Kans. During his long experience with Shorthorns Mr. Ellis has kept this well-known, though not often claimed, quality in mind and the effect of his selection and treatment is shown in the plainly marked milking character of his cows. Lady Elizabeth cows, which make up the majority of his herd, are the milkers, and have not only the generous udders and well-developed teats that proclaim this excellence, but their heads are fine and their throats clean enough to do credit to a Jersey. Broad flat backs and thick bodies proclaim the purity of their beef breeding, however, and two Cruickshank top crosses have filled the quarter, let down flanks and straightened the belly line till it seems little more could be desired. Mr. Ellis is now offering for sale, in the columns of the Farmer, five young bulls, of a year's growth and upward, out of those milking Shorthorn cows.

## Kansas Fairs in 1899.

Allen County Agricultural Society—C. H. Wheaton, Secretary, Iola; September 5-8.  
Anderson County Fair Association—C. H. Rice, Secretary, Garnett September 26-29.  
Brown County Fair Association—Grant W. Harrington, Secretary, Hiawatha; August 29-31.  
Butler County Fair Association—Chas. Dillenbeck, secretary, Eldorado; October 3-6.  
Clay County Fair Association—E. E. Hoopes, Secretary, Clay Center; September 11-14.  
Coffey County Fair Association—J. E. Woodford, Secretary, Burlington; September 11-15.  
Cowley County Fair Association—W. J. Kennedy, Secretary, Winfield; September 20-22.  
Douglas County—Kaw Valley Fair Association—Tracy Larnard, Secretary, Lawrence; September 12-15.  
Farmers' and Merchants' District Fair Association—F. G. Welch, Secretary, Williamsburg, September 4-8.  
Finney County Agricultural Society—D. A. Mims, Secretary, Garden City; September 12-15.  
Franklin County Agricultural Society—E. M. Sheldon, Secretary, Ottawa; September 19-22.  
Greeley County Fair Association—I. B. Newman, Secretary, Tribune, October 4-5.  
Jackson County Agricultural and Fair Association—S. B. McGraw, Secretary, Holton; September 11-15.  
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Edwin Snyder, Secretary, Oskaloosa; September 5-8.  
Jewell County Fair Association—LeRoy Hulise, secretary, Mankato; October 3-6.  
Johnson County Co-Operative Fair Association—J. M. Warren, Secretary, Edgerton; September 26-29.  
Linn County Fair Association—Ed. R. Smith, Secretary, Mound City.  
Marshall County—Frankfort Fair Association—C. W. Brandenburg, Secretary, Frankfort; September 26-29.  
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association—W. J. Carpenter, Secretary, Paola; September 12-15.  
Montgomery County—Coffeyville Fair and Park Association—R. Y. Kennedy, Secretary, Coffeyville; August 15-19.  
Morris County Exposition Company—E. J. Dill, Secretary, Council Grove; September 26-29.  
Neosho County Fair Association—H. Lodge, Secretary, Erie; August 28-September 1.  
Neosho County—Chanute Agricultural, Fair, Park and Driving Association—Aug. Baisels, Secretary, Chanute; September 6-9.  
Ness County Fair Association—Sam G. Sheaffer, Secretary, Ness City; September 14-18.  
Osage County Fair Association—C. H. Curtis, Secretary, Burlingame; September 5-8.  
Osborne County Fair Association—M. H. Smith, Secretary, Osborne; September 12-15.  
Riley County Agricultural Society—Charles Kleiner, Secretary, Riley; September 5-8.  
Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association—H. B. Wallace, Secretary, Salina; September 26-29.  
Sedgwick County—Wichita State Fair Association—H. G. Toler, Secretary, Wichita; September 25-30.  
Wilson County—Fredonia Agricultural Association—J. T. Cooper, Secretary, Fredonia; August 22-25.  
Rooks County Fair Association—David B. Smith, Secretary, Stockton; September 19-22.

## A Knowing Horse.

"I see a number of reasons in the paper why an automobile is better than a horse," said the former sheriff of DeKalb county as he lighted the insurance agent's cigar and settled himself; "but I can tell you one reason that the city man does not think about."

"Well, what is that?"  
"Listen. I wouldn't say a mean thing about my wife—not for worlds. But do you know, she doesn't always believe me."

"I do—when you talk that way."  
"Well, never mind that. Listen. I have as good a buggy horse as any man ever pulled a line over. I drove him four years when I was sheriff, and I've been driving him ever since, and he's younger now than he was when I bought him."

"You see, long ago, before I was elected, I used to go with a girl out in Somanauk township, and after I was sheriff and was riding a good deal I used to make it convenient to get out that way a good many times. It's right on the main south road, you know, and you can't get anywhere without passing the place."

"What I want to know," said the insurance agent, "is, did you charge mileage every time you visited her house?"

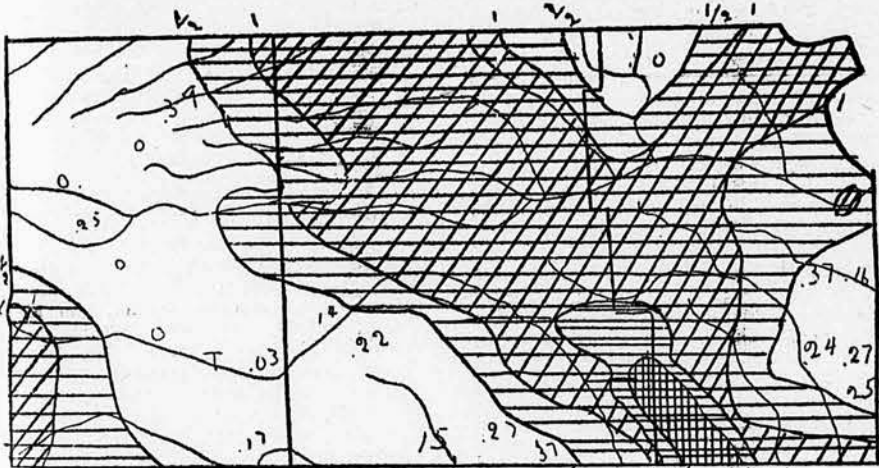
"Sure. What's the fee and salary bill for anyway? Well, I didn't marry her—and I'm not saying whose fault that was, either. But I did marry a right good woman, and now and then we go buggy riding. I haven't been in that Somanauk township house, nor on the farm, for three years."

"But that blamed horse will break his neck to run up to the gate and stop every time my wife and I go out that way. And she won't believe but what I am still calling on that young lady, and I can't make her think different, not to save my life. Now, if the automobile will help a man out of a scrape of that kind, why, it can get very popular down in DeKalb County."

—Chicago Post.

## Wheat as Hardy as Rye.

We have been examining some varieties of wheat that made excellent crops where common sorts froze out. Samples can be had of J. K. Everitt, Seedsman, Indianapolis, Ind., if you mention this paper, or can be seen at this office.



ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19, 1899.

a general revival of vegetable and animal life; haying well advanced; corn-cutting progressing; soil in fine condition for fall sowing.

Coffey.—A fine week for corn, which is filling well and continues green; the largest hay crop for years is being put up in good condition.

Crawford.—Hot and dry.

Doniphan.—Corn in fine condition; very warm week; threshing progressing; oats damaged some by rain.

Douglas.—Hot, dry, week, hard on late corn and gardens; too dry to plow but good weather for haying.

Elk.—Hail injured corn-fodder and Kafir-corn badly; the corn-fodder in the hail-belt is now not worth cutting.

Franklin.—Flax is threshing out from 8 to 15 bushels per acre; fine weather for haying; corn and grass greatly benefited by rain first of week; another rain now would further help.

Jefferson.—Fine week for haying; corn is ripening; apples are falling.

Labette.—Early corn is made and is a good crop; late corn was greatly benefited by the rain; plowing for wheat nearly finished; apples falling and rotting badly; much corn blown down by the wind.

Leavenworth.—Week very warm; crops looking well generally; grapes ripening fairly well; melons abundant and good; potatoes and pastures needing rain.

Lyon.—Corn is rapidly maturing and much of it is now ripe; winter apples promise a heavy crop; fodder abundant.

Marshall.—Dry, pleasant week; fall plowing progressing rapidly, ground in good condition; haying well advanced, yield heavy; early corn out of danger, late corn growing rapidly; grapes turning, yield light.

Miami.—Corn firing in southern part of county, and ground too hard to plow; grass lands needing rain badly.

Montgomery.—Cooler, pastures good; severe wind-storm on the 14th, blowing down late corn and ears off of early, blowing off large quantities of apples.

Morris.—Ground in fine condition for wheat-seeding; all corn ripening finely and will be out of danger from frost by September 5; Kafir-corn promises a good crop; third crop alfalfa ready to cut; grapes ripening rapidly; apples and plums hanging better than previous week; pastures good and cattle doing well.

Nemaha.—Millet being cut, a heavy crop; pastures in good condition; apples and plums falling; melons good yield and flavor; corn hardening; fall plowing progressing.

Osage.—Good growing week; corn doing well, except in places being damaged by army-worm; millet is heavy; apples falling



## The Home Circle.

### RECESSIONAL.

[Rudyard Kipling's Contribution to the Victorian Jubilee.]

God of our fathers, known of old—  
Lord of our far-flung battle line—  
Beneath whose awful hand we hold  
Dominion over palm and pine—  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—  
The Captains and the Kings depart—  
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,  
An humble and a contrite heart.  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away—  
On dune and headland sinks the fire—  
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday  
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!  
Judge of Nations, spare us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose  
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—  
Such boasting as the Gentiles use  
Or lesser breeds without the Law—  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust  
In reeking tube and iron shard—  
All valiant dust that builds on dust,  
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—  
For frantic boast and foolish word,  
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!  
Amen.

### ARIZONA'S PETRIFIED FOREST.

The Territory of Arizona is a vast museum of natural curiosities, including many of the most wonderful in all the world. The atmosphere, the climate, the mountains, the soil, the rivers, the forests are filled with phenomena; many of which exist nowhere else. In the desert, 300 miles square, with Flagstaff as a center, are spread out a variety of wonders of which the people of this country have little or no conception, but if they were in Europe or Asia thousands of our citizens would cross the ocean to see them. Being within only two or three days' journey of Chicago, and easy of access by frequent trains of sleeping and dining cars and other modern luxuries of travel, they are overlooked by the multitude and are practically unknown.

To my mind, next to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, the most interesting and impressive of the natural wonders of this great Arizona museum is the petrified forest, which covers nearly 100 square miles, within easy distance, either on foot or horseback, from Billings Station, on the Santa Fe Railroad; but it can be more easily reached by carriage from Holbrook, where better accommodations can be found. The Government explorers have christened it Chalcodony Park.

The surface of the ground for miles and miles around are covered with gigantic logs three or four feet in diameter, petrified to the core. Many of them are translucent. Some are almost transparent. All present the most beautiful shades of blue, yellow, pink, purple, red and gray. Some are like gigantic amethysts, some resemble the smoky topaz, and some are as pure and white as alabaster. At places the chips of agate from the trunks that have crumbled lie a foot deep upon the ground, and it is easy to obtain cross sections of trees showing every vein and even the bark. Comparatively little of this agate has been used in manufacturing, although it is easy to obtain. Manufacturing jewelers of New York have made table tops and boxes and other articles from strips that have been sent them, and if the material were not so abundant its beauty would command enormous prices. Where you can get a carload of jewelry for nothing you are not likely to pay high prices for it.

A bird's-eye view of the petrified forests on a sunny day suggests a gigantic kaleidoscope. The surface of the earth resembles an infinite variety of rainbows. The geologists say this great plain, now 5,000 feet above the sea, was once covered by a forest, which was submerged for ages in water strongly charged with minerals, until the fibers of the trees were thoroughly soaked and transformed into eternal stone. Many of the trunks are still packed in a deposit of fine clay, which was left by the receding waters, but the erosion of the wind has pulverized much of the clay and carried it off in the air, exposing the secrets that nature buried under its surface.

One great tree spans a deep gulch 40 feet wide. It lies where it fell centuries, perhaps ages, ago, and is a most beautiful specimen of petrified wood. The rings and the bark can be easily traced through the translucent agate, and it is firm enough and strong enough to last as many centuries as it has already spent in its peculiar position. It is undoubtedly the only bridge of agate in the world, and alone is worth a long journey to see.

The Indians of the Southwest used to visit the petrified forests frequently to obtain agate for their arrow and spear heads, and the material was scattered over the entire continent by exchange between the different tribes, from the Isthmus of

Panama to Bering Strait. The great deposit here explains where all the arrow heads of moss agate came from, and other weapons and implements of similar material that are found in the Indian mounds and graves of the Central and Western States. In the stone age the agate of the petrified forest was the very best material that could be obtained for both the implements of war and peace of the aborigines. A scalping knife could be made very easily from one of the chips of agate and could be ground to a very fine edge. Many crystals were used for jewelry and ornament also.—Chicago Record.

### The Death of Colonel Ingersoll.

If the death of Colonel Ingersoll has been a relief to the religious people of the country, their resignation to it has found very slight expression. Many good persons, and some deacons and persons of known piety have mourned for him unaffectedly. He was a genial, kind man, devoted to his family and his friends, and beloved by them, and cordially liked also by a great number of acquaintances. The sentiment that obtained very widely twenty years ago, that he was an emissary of Satan, whose chief delight was to promote the progress of the injudicious towards eternal punishment, has of late years very much died away. No doubt his boisterous hostility to revealed religion hurt him. It did not take a profound mind to see that most of his discourse on religious matters, though, in a way, eloquent, was shallow, and that he spent much time and strength in kicking dead dogs—an exercise which, though amusing to his audiences, and financially profitable to himself as a lecturer, did not add to his reputation as a thinker or as a man. Religious belief has progressed very much in the United States since the days when Colonel Ingersoll began to combat it. Few sane persons nowadays distress themselves about the fate of unbaptized infants, or about foreordination and the prospective discomfiture of persons who had not the good fortune to be of the little company of the elect. It would seem as if we of this generation had more confidence, theoretically, in the goodness and justice of God than our grandfathers had, and were readier to dismiss from our minds without scruple or struggle intentions imputed to Him by theologians which seem contrary to our instinctive sense of justice. We are satisfied that God is good, and in any theology which, to our minds, represent him as cruel, we simply say there is some mistake.—E. S. Martin, in Harper's Weekly.

### Musio and Matrimony.

Luther declared that it was no more possible to do without a wife than to do without eating and drinking; but there have been a good many unmarried musicians for all that. Still, they have for the most part given assent to the theory so far as to make some effort toward attaining the blissful state. It is usual to represent Handel as a cold-hearted misogynist because he was a bachelor. But Handel was certainly more than once engaged to be married. First it was to an Italian lady with whom he fell in love while a young man in Venice. Afterward he would almost certainly have married an English lady but for the rude way in which the mother interposed; and finally he was engaged to a lady of large property, who insisted as a condition of the union that he should give up the practice of his art, which Handel would as soon have thought of doing as of going without his dinner. It is indeed curious to note how frequently the musicians have escaped matrimony owing to the absurdly mean view taken of their profession by prospective fathers-in-law. Beethoven practically died of a broken heart because the father of his innamorata, a Neapolitan judge, declined his suit on account of his social position. Beethoven, again, certainly had desires toward matrimony. "Oh, God!" he exclaims, "let me at last find her, who is destined to be mine, and who shall strengthen me in virtue." But Beethoven had none of the arts and graces of a lover, and to the end he remained wedded only to his art—which was perhaps just as well both for the art and the woman. Gluck, the founder of the modern opera, had also to contend with the Philistine father, in this case a rich banker and merchant who had no very high opinion of the financial resources of musicians. Fortunately for Gluck, however, the banker died while the composer's love was still fresh, and consequently there was a Mme. Gluck left to mourn him when he said farewell to the world. Chopin's "sentimental amenities" with George Sand have been the subject of more speculation than the love affairs of any other musician who has ever lived. It was a heartless business altogether on the side of the lady, who not only left the composer to his cough and his piano after winning all the affection he had to give, but represented him to the world as a consumptive and an exasperating nuisance.—Cornhill.

### The Marvel of Guipuzcoa.

Remote from railways and townships, nestling in a green valley of the Spanish Basques, a calm and majestic sanctuary invites the homage of every traveler who has had his fill of humdrum sights. It is the Santa Casa de Loyola, acclaimed as "The Marvel of Guipuzcoa," where the Society of Jesus has maintained during two centuries a living monument at the birthplace of St. Ignatius. Here is the heart whose subtle influences, pulsing throughout the world have shaken kings upon their thrones, electrified nations, and arrested the course of triumphant armies. Well may it attract pilgrims from every quarter of the globe, inspire miraculous legends, and acquire a sanctity surpassed by few of the most hallowed shrines.

Each year, in the month of July, a vast concourse is attracted in pilgrimage by the celebration of the Saint's Day, and at other seasons a steady stream, alike of idlers and devotees, bears witness to the fascination which the Jesuits' atmosphere of mystery has always exercised upon mankind. Probably the most famous assemblage in the recent history of Loyola was that which attended the election, a few years since, of a new general of the society. Known as "The Black Pope," he is, on the whole, a more important personage than the white Pontiff of the Vatican, inspiring greater dread and wielding a wider influence throughout Christendom. He commands a capital larger than that of many prosperous States and devotes it all to the perfection of the infinite ramifications of all the multifarious schemes which tend to the glorification of the society.

As with a bright jewel in a glorious setting, the marvels of the monastery are heightened by its site. Walled in by precipitous mountains, which seem to bar the rude gaze of the outer world, standing in a broad and fertile valley, an oasis amid a wilderness of rocks, Loyola inspires by the majesty of its seclusion and the happiness of its repose. Before it are beds of brilliant flowers and rows of quince-trees; and the sense of security is made emphatic by the absence of hedges, fences, gates or any other inclosure. The monastery was built as an envelope and shield for the Holy House, which was the birthplace of the saint and the ancestral manor of his race. This is the real object of pilgrimage as well as of the care and veneration of the resident Jesuits. It is a lofty edifice of time-worn red brick, a type of the feudal castles of Guipuzcoa, with the first story higher than the other two together, presenting a fantastic shape which suggests a petrified haystack. On the upper floor we find that the chamber of the saint has now been turned into a chapel. It is an old room, with a low ceiling, and in his day was doubtless of soldierly simplicity; now it is gay with rich red brocades and full of priceless ornaments. Chief among the relics are a finger of St. Ignatius, treasured in a reliquary upon the breast of his statue, and the chalice used at the first mass of St. Francis Borgia, a kinsman of the bad Borgias and one of the most eminent of the converts of Loyola. The other rooms also are nearly all dedicated to sacred service; lamps and incense are burning everywhere by night and day; even the little stables have been enriched with altars and gilded carvings.—London Saturday Review.

### Saved by a Goose.

Ella Rodman Church tells a very "Strange Story of a Goose" in July St. Nicholas—a story that recalls the legend of the Roman Capitol and the cackling geese that saved it from surprise. This goose made its first appearance near Quebec over fifty years ago, when some British troops had been sent out to put down a rebellion of the colonists. A certain farm in the neighborhood, suspected of being a resort for the insurgents, was surrounded by sentries placed some distance apart, and one day the sentry whose post was near the gate of the farm heard a singular noise. A fine, plump goose soon appeared on a run, making directly for the spot where the soldier stood, and close behind, in pursuit, came a hungry fox.

The sentry's first impulse was to shoot the thievish animal and rescue the goose, but since the noise of the report would have brought out the guard on a false alarm, he was obliged to deny himself this satisfaction.

The fox was gaining on his intended prey, when the goose, in a frantic attempt to reach the sentry-box, ran its head and neck between the soldier's legs just as the pursuer was on the point of seizing it. Fortunately, the guard could use his bayonet without making a disturbance, and he did this to such good advantage that the pursuit was soon ended.

The rescued goose, evidently animated by the liveliest gratitude, rubbed its head against its deliverer's legs and performed various other joyful and kitten-like antics. Then deliberately taking up its residence at the garrison post, it walked up and down with the sentry while he was on

duty, and thus accompanied each successive sentry who appeared to patrol that beat.

About two months later the goose actually saved the life of its particular friend in a very remarkable way. The soldier was again on duty at the same place, and on a moonlight night, when the moon was frequently obscured by passing clouds, the enemy had formed a plan to surprise and kill him. His feathered devotee was beside him, as usual, while he paced his lonely beat, challenging at every sound, and then "standing at ease" before his sentry-box. The goose always stood at ease, too, and it made a very comical picture.

But some undesirable spectators—at least, of the soldiers' movements—were stealing cautiously toward the place, under cover of the frequent clouds and a line of stunted pine trees. Nearer and nearer to the post they crawled, till one of them, with uplifted knife, was about to spring on the unsuspecting man.

Then it was that the watchful goose covered itself with glory by rising unexpectedly from the ground and flapping its wings in the faces of the would-be assassins. They rushed blindly forward, but the sentry succeeded in shooting one of the party and bayoneting another, while the goose continued to work and confuse the remainder until they fled wildly for their lives.

The brave bird was at once adopted by the regiment under the name of "Jacob," and decorated with a gold collar on which his name was engraved, in appreciation of his services. Ever after, during his life of twelve years, he did sentry duty at home and abroad; for he was taken to England at the close of the war in Canada, and greatly lamented there when he died. His epitaph reads, "Died on Duty," and no human sentinel could have been more faithful than poor old Jacob.

As it may occur to some readers who have not made a study of the interesting and almost human ways of many animals to doubt the truth of so remarkable a story, they are referred to the gold collar, with Jacob's name and exploit engraved on it, which may still be seen at the headquarters of the Horse Guards in London.

### How to Make Kalsomine.

The following makes a brilliant and serviceable kalsomine: Dissolve eight ounces of commercial carbonate of sodium in sufficient hot water (about half a pint) and to the solution, while still hot, add one quart of linseed-oil and saponify by heating and agitation. Put 12 ounces of white glue in a vessel, cover with cold water and let stand over night. In the morning pour off the residual water, then set the vessel in a pot of water and heat until the glue is dissolved. Add the saponified oil, mix thoroughly by agitation, then remove from the fire and stir in 10 pounds of Spanish whiting, adding a little at a time and under constant stirring, and adding hot water (not quite boiling, however, as a boiling temperature destroys the tenacity of the glue) from time to time as the mixture grows thick. Finally add sufficient hot water until a liquid that flows freely from the brush is obtained. The addition of a little liquid wash bluing adds intensity to the white of the wash.

Add to a good thick mucilage of gum arabic sufficient plaster of paris to make a thick cream and apply it with a brush to both edges of the object to be mended, join the pieces and bind them together. You will have a joint that will, if neatly done, almost defy detection and which will be both fire- and water-proof in the bargain.

Save the cherry pits, wash in clear water and dry in the sun. When quite dry, put into chintz or cheese-cloth bags and lay aside against a day of need. When that time comes, heat exceedingly hot in the oven and apply to the afflicted region. The stones will not only retain the heat for a long time, but give forth an aromatic odor much more agreeable than the majority of poultices.

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## The Young Folks.

### DO YOUR BEST.

The signs are bad when folks commence  
A-findin' fault with Providence,  
And balkin' 'cause the arth don't shake  
At every prancin' step they take.  
No man is great till he can see  
How less than little he would be  
If, stripped to self, and, stark and bare,  
He hung his sign out anywhere.

My doctern is to lay aside  
Contentions, and be satisfied;  
Jest do yer best, and praise er blame  
That follers that counts jest the same.  
I've allus noticed that success  
Is mixed with troubles more or less,  
And it's the man who does the best  
That gets more kicks than all the rest.  
—James Whitcomb Riley.

### WHEN SPRING RETURNS.

When spring returns with songs and flow-  
ers,  
And fills the world with glee,  
Then come to us the happy hours  
Of days that used to be;  
Our childhood's grace again we trace  
In field and forest fair,  
And bird and flower have magic power—  
Enchanting everywhere!

When spring returns with its new life,  
Beyond the bourne of time,  
And we have passed the winter strife,  
And reached the heavenly clime,  
Perhaps the grace of earth's old place  
May come with gladness there,  
And memory true old scenes renew—  
In beauty fresh and fair!  
—William Brunton, in Good Housekeeping.

### THE FLORIDA CROCODILE.

At least ten species of the crocodile are known to science, one species being indigenous to Florida. The difference between the crocodile and the alligator is very marked; the head of the crocodile is longer and narrower, the teeth fewer and whiter, the two lower front tusks fitting into holes in the upper jaws—a feature absent in the alligator. The crocodile is also more flexibly built, is more ferocious and far more pugnacious. It is also more crafty and cunning and keener-eyed in the pursuit of its prey. Florida waters abounding in food, the crocodile has the ferocity of its nature excited by hunger, but when alarmed it plunges into the river or bay and hastens seaward at full speed until out of all danger of a possible foe. Its great speed in the water is owing to its powerful tail, which propels it after the manner of a man sculling a boat. It prefers flight to fight, yet if compelled to defend itself becomes a foe-man worthy of the boldest hunter. The feet are webbed, and it can also paddle gently along with them. The teeth are not made for masticating, for when possible it swallows its prey entire. They are hollow at the base and contain the crowns of new and larger ones, so as the saurian increases in size he continues to drop the old teeth and new ones take their places.

The ugly and ferocious crocodile is provided with a throat valve, which effectually prevents the water from running down it, and also enables it to secure and drown its prey under water. The nostrils, placed at the extremity of its long nose, permit it to breathe at its ease, while the unfortunate animal captured drowns beneath the surface of the water. Moreover, it can exist a considerable length of time without breathing. In this way the reptile is able to conceal itself when it suspects danger.

The nest of the crocodile differs from that of his cousin, the alligator, and shows a great similarity to the turtle's. The eggs are laid in a hole and then smoothly covered with sand, the precaution making them difficult to find. A year ago a crocodile nest was discovered by a hunter, and the eggs presented to the Smithsonian Institution and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science. A few of the eggs were boxed in sand by the hunter, with the result of hatching one baby "Crocodylus Americanus." The little wriggler is very valuable, as it is said to be one of three captive specimens anywhere.

To the "Conchs" or wreckers, who live on the coral keys, the sight of the crocodile excites but little interest, for, ugly and dangerous as he looks, he has been taught by them that man is to be feared. These natives claim that they have seen crocodiles 18 feet long in the lower end of the Biscayne Bay.

The crocodile, being an expert swimmer, lives largely on fish in Florida waters, but the testimony of old hunters proves that its cunning nature is the same, whether it be the Americanus or the much dreaded reptile of the Nile. It does not attack openly, neither will it go ashore for its prey, but will watch for hours for animals or birds to come to the water to drink; then, diving rapidly, it appears under its victim and drags it beneath the surface. Should the intended prey be too far from the water to be reached by the huge mouth, it strikes a blow with the tail and knocks it into the water.

Many herons and other water birds of Florida meet a sudden death from this crafty reptile, whose maneuvers would do credit to the cunning fox.—Detroit Journal.

### Origin of the Pharaohs.

Professor Petrie has returned to England and has begun his lectures at University College. He has, of course, a good deal to say about the origin of the Egyptian people, and finds in some of the late discoveries a confirmation of the theories expressed by him some years back. He follows De Morgan and others in attributing the beginnings of the Egyptian civilization (as known to the Greeks) to Mesopotamian influence, as instances of which he quotes the use of seal cylinders, the employment of Babylonian measures of length, and the appearance of sunburned bricks in the oldest monuments yet discovered. He thinks that the conquering race who brought this civilization with them came from the Red Sea, and that the three colossal statues of the god Min found by him at Katops, at the end of the Red Sea road, are perhaps their earliest documents.

Nor is he less positive as to the race which these invaders conquered. The pre-dynastic Egyptians were, he says, Libyans of the same type as the general Libyan population of North Africa, although there may have been some intermixture of negro blood a long way back. These Libyans had also a relatively high civilization of their own, including an elementary system of sign writing quite different to the hieroglyphic, traces of which remained to a very late date. They had also much greater mechanical skill than the invaders, though a lower sense of art, and it is to the union of their mechanical knowledge with the artistic powers of the conquerors that he attributes the wonderful constructions of the ancient empire.

However this may be, there can hardly be any doubt that the race which produced the first Pharaoh was originally a maritime people. In the huge animal panteon of historic Egypt the fish held a very small and undistinguished place. Yet in the royal tombs lately discovered by M. Amelineau and M. de Morgan, the fish is very much to the fore. The hieroglyphic sign used for the name of the king who has been called—but probably was not—Menes, is that of a fish, and a quantity of ivory and slate fish was found in his tomb. So, at Abydos, M. Amelineau not only found many votive offerings in the form of fishes, but discovered that the provisions buried with the dead kings for their use in the next world consisted almost entirely of fish and vegetables. At Hieracopolis, too, the sign—in this case almost certainly a totem—of the king whose name has been read Nar-mer is a fish, and, curiously enough, a catfish, one of the last animals that an artistic race would have been supposed to deify. All of which points to the fact that the earliest Pharaohs were drawn from the fish-eating people, who must at one time have lived in a country bordered by the sea. And this sea was probably the Persian Gulf.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### Needless Fear of Lightning.

In the August Century Alexander McCabe gives encouragement and advice to people who have an excessive fear of being struck by lightning—or thunder, as some of them think.

The keen suffering which many undergo just in advance of or during a thunderstorm is of a dual nature. The sense of impending danger alarms and terrifies, but there is also a depression of spirits which is physical and real, brought about by some as yet unknown relation between the nervous system and conditions of air-pressure, humidity and purity. The suffering due to depression and partial exhaustion requires, from those who are strong, sympathy rather than ridicule.

The suffering due to alarm and fright, however, is unnecessary. It is largely the work of the imagination. To a nervous nature there is something appalling in the wicked, spiteful gleam of the lightning and the crash and tumult of thunder. But such a one should remember that the flash is almost always far distant, and that thunder can do no more damage than the low notes of a church organ. Counting all the deaths from all the storms during a year, we find that the chance of being killed by lightning is less than one in a hundred thousand.

The risk in the city may be said to be five times less than in the country. Dwellers in city houses may be startled by peals of thunder, but owing to the great spread of tin roofing and fair ground connections, there is very little danger. In the country, if buildings are adequately protected and the momentum of the flash provided for, the occupants may feel secure. A good conductor well grounded is necessary in all isolated and exposed buildings. Barns, especially, when lined with green crops, should have good lightning conductors.

The question is often asked, "Do trees protect?" The answer is that the degrees of protection will vary with the character of the tree and its distance from a water-course. An oak is more liable to lightning stroke than a beach. The character of the

wood, the area of leafage, the extent and depth of root, will determine the liability to stroke.

Another question which is often asked is whether there is danger aboard a large steamship during a thunder-storm. On the contrary, there are few safer places. Sufficient metal with proper superficial area is interposed in the path of the lightning, and its electrical energy converted into harmless heat and rapidly dissipated.

Accidents occur chiefly because the victims ignorantly place themselves in the line of greatest strain, and thus form part of the path of discharge. For this reason it is not wise to stand under trees, near flagpoles or masts, in doorways, on porches, close to fireplaces, or near barns. Those who are not exposed in any of these ways may feel reasonably safe. It should be remembered, in the event of accident, that lightning does not always kill. It more often results in suspended animation than in somatic death. Therefore, in case of accident, try to restore animation, keep the body warm and send for a physician without delay.

### Stealing Our Other George.

Now that the English are beginning to show enthusiasm over Washington we shall, perhaps, be drawn a little closer to him. One English writer goes so far as to say that Washington was practically an Englishman. But that is going too far. Why, the American Washingtons left England as far back as 1657; so they had been established in the colonies three quarters of a century before George Washington was born. Moreover, George Washington himself never saw England. No, thank you; we may not appreciate our hero as he deserves, but we want him all to ourselves. Of course, if England has an ambition to erect a monument to Washington, that is their own affair. His thoughtful, placid face would lend an added dignity to Westminster Abbey. Mr. Gladstone is said to have declared that Washington was perhaps the most perfect figure in history. That explains our feeling about him, doesn't it? How we should hate to hear Lincoln called perfect!—Collier's Weekly.

### Furnished an Appetite.

Many readers will recall that Henry VIII, took to the crown all the property of the church. Some time before the abbots and the clergy were plundered, the king had his jokes at their expense, and the following story tells one of them:

The king is said often to have been at Waltham. On one occasion he had been hunting in Epping Forest, and had come to the abbey alone, disguised as one of his

own guards. Dinner was just ready and he was invited to the abbot's table.

His appetite was so good that the abbot at last exclaimed, unaware whom he was addressing: "I would willingly give a hundred pounds on condition that I could feed heartily on beef as thou dost."

A few days later the abbot was mysteriously sent for, taken to London and committed to the Tower, where for some time he was fed on bread and water, wondering the while what crime he had committed. But one day a sirloin of beef was set before him, and his hearty attack thereon showed that the strict regime of his captivity had worked wonders.

Upon this the merry monarch himself suddenly entered and demanded a hundred pounds, the reward the abbot had so rashly promised for the restoration of his appetite. The money was promptly paid and the prisoner went home to Waltham rejoicing.—Youth's Companion.

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### TWO CANALS.

Some thoughtful people in the State of New York are disturbed over the fact that, while \$9,000,000 have recently been expended by that commonwealth upon the Erie canal, the further sum of \$15,000,000 will be needed to complete improvements now projected. This vast sum is, however, but trifling in comparison with others suggested as necessary to enable the canal to do what some persons in authority in New York think it ought to do. The further sum of \$50,000,000 is thought absolutely necessary for other needed improvements, while yet other enlargements are mentioned as requiring \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

Just as New York papers are discussing these great propositions which, if ever executed, will require years for completion, news comes from the Gulf of Mexico that the first ocean steamer has passed through the Port Arthur Canal ready to receive a cargo at the tide-water port nearest to the nation's great grain fields. The time is probably past when the Erie Canal, even though enlarged, can compete with the Southern outlet through a short canal in a climate which never closes it with ice.

### HE STIRS THE WORLD.

A Kansas man has written a book which is selling in greater numbers than were ever attained by any book in the world, the Bible alone excepted. The latest reports are that 12,000,000 copies have been sold and the demand shows no signs of abating. It has been translated into the leading modern languages and is reaching all peoples. When it is known that very many books that are published fail of 1,000 sales, and that 100,000 is a figure reached by fewer books than may be counted on the fingers, the great sales of the Kansas man's book may be appreciated.

The title of this remarkable book is "In His Steps, or What Would Jesus Do?" It treats of human conduct. The author is Rev. C. M. Sheldon, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, of Topeka. It is needless to say that Mr. Sheldon has had many offers of employment in other fields. A New York daily paper stated, a few days ago, that he had declined its offer of \$15,000 per year to become one of its staff.

Many other books have been written by Mr. Sheldon, and each has had a large sale. His congregation hears these books as they are prepared, chapter by chapter. Each chapter constitutes an evening discourse in the church.

Last June, Mr. Sheldon delivered the annual address to the graduating class of Washburn College, Topeka. His subject was "New Opportunities in Old Professions." The college has had the address printed in a neat pamphlet and will send a copy to any address on receipt of a postal card request. It is worth while to spend 1 cent to see what is said on this subject by a man whose words are stirring the world.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1898 contains the following reference to the Yearbook of the Department for 1899: " \* \* \* for 1899 I am considering the propriety of making a special effort to prepare a publication which shall contain a résumé of the achievements of the United States in every branch of science as related to agriculture during the nineteenth century, for distribution at the Paris Exposition. At least 50,000 copies

could be advantageously distributed, and I have no doubt Congress will devote an increased appropriation to such purpose." The Secretary has since determined to carry out the plan thus outlined. Each of the bureaus and divisions charged with scientific work has been directed to "contribute one or more articles reviewing the application to agriculture of the particular science with which it is concerned." The articles so contributed are to appear in the Yearbook of the Department for 1899, and it is expected that provision will be made for "a special distribution of this work at the Paris Exposition, so as to reach scientific societies, institutions of learning, government and municipal libraries, and the leading publicists and scientists throughout Europe."

### DOLLARS FOR BREAD.

In a well-considered editorial the Kansas City Star calls attention to the large and rapidly increasing demand of Europe upon America for corn. It shows that in the twelve months ending June 30, 1899, the exports of corn amounted to 172,000,000 bushels; in the year previous they were 206,000,000 bushels, and in 1897 176,000,000 bushels. The shipments of these three years were just about twice the exports of any other three years, and the coming twelve-month promises to make the fourth year in succession of extraordinarily large exports.

The rapidly increasing rate of consumption of corn in Europe is further pointed out by the Star by showing that prior to 1897 the European purchases of American maize never amounted to as much as 100,000,000 bushels in any year except one. The average annual shipments from 1891 to 1896 were less than 50,000,000 bushels. For the past three years the average exports have been nearly 190,000,000 bushels, and for the coming year they will be considerably in excess of 200,000,000 bushels, judging from the present rate of exportation.

The old-school political economists held that war, pestilence, and famine were divinely appointed agencies for preventing so great increase in human beings that the earth could not feed them. Europe has found a better way, and that is to send to America a considerable part of her increase and to draw upon America for food to supply home deficiencies. War is not so prevalent as formerly and the modern death lists on account of wars make scarcely any impression upon the increase of population. Pestilence is robbed of its terrors by the sanitary and curative measures provided by modern medical science. Famine is partly averted by the arrival of timely and abundant supplies from America. Consequently European populations are growing denser. But the productive areas are not elastic, and neither physical force nor mental acumen has been able to make European production of food keep pace with European production of people. Nor does there appear to be any prospect of change except in the direction of larger additions to population and larger dependence upon America for food. At the same time, additions to our own population continue unabated and we are beginning to feel the pressure of population and to realize that American mouths are increasing more rapidly than American food supplies.

A Kansas writer and thinker of rare ability—Mr. C. Wood Davis—called attention, eight years ago, to the approach of the condition of smaller surpluses to be followed by deficiencies in food supplies for the bread-eating world. This condition is coming in the natural way. The countries of dense populations are calling upon those less densely peopled for food. They are exchanging the products of their toil in other lines of effort and their money for our surplus food. Money is more plentiful here. Better prices prevail. The foreign demand for food increases.

It should not be forgotten that food is the exclusive product of the farm. It is changed in form in the factory, but it comes primarily from the soil.

The only logical result of the conditions is greater prosperity for the farmer. While this wave of agricultural prosperity will, like other waves, be subject to fluctuation, it is not likely to wholly recede, but is likely to rise higher and higher with each return.

### PREPARING FEED.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Wishing some information along certain lines, I thought it not amiss to ask you or some of your many readers. No doubt in helping me many another farmer will be benefited. (1) Would it be practical to grind the whole of the Kaffir-corn head in grinding for hogs? (2) If so, what kind of a mill would do the work most satisfactorily. (3) Where could one get the castings and specifications for erecting the "Jumbo" windmill? Or has this mill proven a success of late years? The little I know of it I have just recently seen in an old (1895) agricultural report. (4) What kind of mill

is most satisfactory for wind power, when one wishes to crush cob and all in grinding corn?

W. C. FOLEY.

Derby, Kans.

(1) Yes.

(2) Any of the iron grinders are said to grind the whole Kaffir-corn head successfully. It is to be remembered, however, that the Kaffir-corn grain is not only hard but that it tends to break into sharp, angular pieces, somewhat like sand. A mill which flattens it into flakes puts it into better condition for most animals than one which cracks it. Perhaps some enterprising manufacturer will give us a roller feed-mill. Such a one ought to be reasonable in price and very durable. Do not forget, however, that experiments at one State experiment station have shown that there is no advantage in grinding Kaffir-corn for hogs. Indeed, hogs did rather better on the whole grain than on the meal.

(3) So far as the Kansas Farmer is informed, castings for the "Jumbo" windmill are not kept for sale by anybody. Drawings and specifications for the "Jumbo" were published in the Kansas Farmer of April 8, 1897. This mill is used a good deal, but it has not the neat, attractive appearance of the trim tower-mills sold by dealers. It is a useful machine but not pretty.

(4) Only a very large windmill of any kind can be used successfully for crushing cob and corn in a grinding mill. Perhaps a twenty-four foot mill would do it. Such a mill is quite expensive. Any of the standard makes will answer, but none will likely prove entirely satisfactory. When one is using ground feed he wants it on time, without fail. It is not usually satisfactory to grind a large lot for future use. Just when you want to grind, the wind refuses to blow and your grinding has to wait. Our correspondent will probably find a horse-power grinder more satisfactory than a wind-power grinder.

### WANTS TO KILL HEDGE.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I have an old hedge fence that I would like to kill out. Can you tell me when is the best time in the year to do it? I have heard them say that there is a day or two in August when if you cut them off or ring every tree they will never sprout again.

A READER.

Paxico, Kans.

There is probably no particular day in August or any other month that is the only one on which to kill hedge or any other plant or tree. But the latter part of August has long been reputed to be a good time for such work. At this time the tree has expended its reserve energies to promote growth and the formation of fruit. It has not yet stored a great reserve of energies for next season's growth. It will very soon lay by such reserve, however. If, now, the processes of the tree's life be interrupted, as by cutting off the circulation of sap, the tree is in the worst possible condition to send up new shoots, and most trees will die root and branch. If the cutting or girdling be left until the leaves fall it will be found that a great store of energy has been accumulated, especially in the portion where the top joins to the root. This reserve will be used gradually in next year's growth. It will force out the buds and leaves next spring. If the tree shall have suffered any mishap during the winter it will, in many varieties, send up new stems. But this reserve will be largely expended by this time next year. Thus there is a time each year when the tree is more readily killed than at any earlier or later date. Experience indicates the latter part of August as the critical time for many trees and shrubs.

### WANTS PURE-BRED WHEAT.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I read in the Farmer of wheat-breeding, and write to ask as follows: What, in your opinion, are the best varieties of wheat to sow in this (Doniphan) county? Also, where can I get a car-load or more of the best varieties of pure-bred hard and soft wheat? The acreage in this community sown to fall wheat this fall will be very small, but I am crowding in every acre that I can, for I believe the coming year will be a wheat year.

W. D. RIPPEY.

Severance, Kans.

The editor is not able to speak with certainty as to the best varieties of wheat for Doniphan County. Our information is to the effect that Zimmerman should receive favorable consideration. Pure-bred wheat suitable for Doniphan or any other county can not be had, if by pure-bred is meant wheat that has been bred with such care as is taken with pure-bred animals. There are many varieties of wheat that are pure in the sense that they are unmixed with other varieties. One of the difficulties about wheat-raising arises from the fact that however much seed may be mixed each kernel goes right on producing wheat just like itself and its parent and grandparent. Several kinds may grow together

but they never mix by cross-breeding any more than chickens and geese will mix when kept together. They may be made to cross-breed and it is hoped that some time in the near future our State experiment station will furnish a start of artificially cross-bred and pedigreed wheat suitable for Doniphan County and other starts suitable for other sections of the State.

The best that can be done now is to secure seed in the neighborhood, or, at most, secure some through seed dealers.

### SEED WHEAT.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Please let me know, through your paper, where I can get some seed wheat suitable for northern Kansas, something that will not shell easily after it is ripe, and will make a good yield. Are there any late importations from Russia? Would like to get a change of seed.

A READER.

Jamestown, Cloud Co., Kans.

The best wheat known for our correspondent's portion of Kansas is Russian hard wheat, usually called Turkey wheat. The latest importations, of which the writer is informed, were made by Hon. C. B. Hoffman, of Enterprise, Kans. The enterprising seed dealers who advertise in the Kansas Farmer are generally able to furnish the best.

A few words on changing seed may not be amiss. The idea that wheat deteriorates or "runs out" may have some foundation in experience as well as in science. As a rule, no care is taken in selecting seed wheat. No plan has been used for rejecting the product of the weakest plants or from the smallest heads. Grain that is shrunken is as likely to be sown as that which is plump. In selecting seed corn the nubbins and light, chaffy ears are rejected. Not so with wheat. There is then certain to be sown a good deal of wheat which has a hereditary tendency to inferiority.

Again, wheat is a self-fertilizing plant. It inbreeds almost universally. Inbreeding, especially if long continued, enfeebles the offspring. It is doubtful whether changing seed does much good unless the new seed be of a variety newly derived from cross-fertilization. It is gratifying to know that science has recently found a way to cross-fertilize wheat and to produce new varieties free from the enfeebling effects of inbreeding. A great advance should be scored in the vigor of the wheat plant, and varieties should be bred having special adaptation to the soil and climate of each locality. The proper place for this work is the experiment station at the Agricultural College, and it is hoped that it will there be pushed with all needed energy. A source of improved and constantly improving seed should result greatly to the advantage of Kansas agriculture.

### LONG ALFALFA ROOTS.

In the matter of stories about alfalfa the size of the story usually depends on whether the teller comes first or last. The latest and the biggest story as to the length of alfalfa roots comes from Denver in the columns of the Field and Farm. According to this story Major Downing, of Denver, went to Mexico in 1862 and brought home with him the seed from which has sprung all the great alfalfa plantations of Colorado and the States east. He planted some of the seed in West Denver and three years later seeded a yard at Lawrence and Eighteenth streets so that some pet antelope might have good grazing.

In 1872 it became necessary to grade the street in the front of the premises and in so doing the workmen found some of Major Downing's alfalfa roots crossing the thoroughfare and appearing opposite at Major W. C. Lothrop's premises. The rootlets appeared in the side ditch along the highway, which was eighty feet wide. This caused some wonderment of course, and a Scotch horticulturist who happened along just then ventured the opinion that they belonged to the cottonwood trees across the way. This evoked a wager on the part of Major Downing and the workmen were instructed to take up the roots and make a careful investigation.

This they did and when the tentacles were found running still beyond the cottonwoods and into the Major's yard the highlander's jaw dropped and he had to give up when the roots were found to lead directly to Mr. Downing's alfalfa patch. By actual measurement the roots running under the hardened street were ninety-six feet in length. At Marysville, California, a few years later an alfalfa patch on a hill was washed down by a gang of workmen operating a little giant hydraulic nozzle in placer mining and the roots were found to be seventy feet in length, and at Las Vegas, New Mexico, in 1881 the editor of Field and Farm measured roots from a newly dug well that were thirty-two feet long.



## KANSAS AND HER CATTLE.

## Kansas and her cattle

With such immense crops of corn and forage in Kansas there is sure to be much interest among feeders, shippers and slaughterers as to the State's supply of cattle. The assessors' returns are all made now, and the State Board of Agriculture has just completed its compilation, which reveals a showing for the Sunflower State most satisfactory indeed.

There is a net increase over 1898 in all cattle (milk cows included), of 282,003 head, or 10.82 per cent, making the number for the State this year 2,886,068. All but 17 of the 105 counties report an increase, Barber distancing all other with a gain of 22,207, and Butler next with 12,619, and ranging from that figure down to 79 in Cherokee. The 17 counties sustained a loss of 44,012. Greenwood County easily leads in the total number of all cattle, having 80,429 head, followed by Butler with 71,990, Cowley 69,124, Barber 69,069 and Reno 60,060. The county having the least number is Greeley with 2,529.

The total number of milk cows in the State is 684,182, an increase of 78,257, or 12.9 per cent. Dickinson County leads with 11,948, with Pottawatomie, Osage, Sedgwick and Washington following in the order named; the aggregate gain of these five counties is 7,716. The increase in milk cows in 1897 was 37,463, and in 1898, 53,387, making a total increase for the three years of 169,107.

The number of cattle other than cows is the largest Kansas has ever had, and for the first time in the history of the State has passed the 2,000,000 mark; in the last four years the number has increased nearly 1,000,000, or 75 per cent. This year's gain over 1898 is 203,746, or 10.19 per cent, making a total of 2,201,886. Greenwood County retains her lead in other cattle, having 69,177, followed by Barber with 65,806, Butler 59,610 and Cowley 56,829.

The table herewith shows the counties of Kansas in the order of their rank in ownership of cattle, including milk cows. It shows also, separately, the number of milk cows and other cattle in each county, and its loss or gain in cattle since the returns of 1898:

Rank in cattle.	County.	Cows. Number.	Other cattle. Number.	Gain.
1	Greenwood	11,252	69,177	8,450
2	Butler	12,380	59,610	12,169
3	Cowley	12,295	56,829	2,232
4	Barber	3,263	65,806	22,207
5	Reno	13,810	46,250	6,669
6	Dickinson	14,948	43,782	3,766
7	Lyon	12,334	46,250	6,700
8	Pottawatomie	14,552	43,587	1,324
9	Osage	14,356	40,718	6,152
10	Marion	13,085	35,867	6,533
11	Wabaunsee	10,897	37,883	1,197
12	Sedgwick	14,259	33,888	7,043
13	Morris	7,149	40,565	4,803
14	Marshall	12,617	33,000	4,368
15	Washington	14,015	31,072	4,819
16	McPherson	11,899	33,124	3,274
17	Jewell	10,659	33,260	4,776
18	Osburne	8,630	33,736	1,313
19	Riley	9,214	32,701	6,964
20	Nemaha	11,307	30,161	296
21	Clark	9,437	39,928	6,349
22	Elk	8,392	32,389	3,454
23	Ottawa	7,349	31,841	4,324
24	Coffey	10,361	27,989	3,554
25	Ellsworth	4,934	32,429	3,350
26	Cloud	8,819	27,037	2,245
27	Kingman	8,091	28,490	8,395
28	Chautauqua	8,459	26,664	8,598
29	Shawnee	10,830	23,992	2,703
30	Sumner	10,080	24,816	1,884
31	Saline	8,515	25,550	3,174
32	Mitchell	9,693	24,325	2,023
33	Lincoln	7,563	26,281	1,817
34	Republic	9,681	23,995	6,837
35	Clay	9,509	23,473	3,932
36	Miami	9,257	23,522	3,938
37	Smith	9,318	23,248	4,623
38	Jefferson	10,505	21,803	2,040
39	Jackson	9,241	21,328	2,622
40	Franklin	9,025	21,515	920
41	Phillips	7,688	22,055	2,866
42	Rice	7,160	22,380	5,094
43	Wilson	8,984	20,542	3,471
44	Anderson	8,876	20,300	4,857
45	Russell	5,737	23,050	4,009
46	Chase	2,410	25,870	2,244
47	Harvey	8,670	19,444	1,058
48	Johnson	11,856	15,998	8,883
49	Brown	8,910	18,828	720
50	Allen	7,813	18,465	6,032
51	Leavenworth	9,382	16,703	1,651
52	Neosho	9,616	16,329	5,017
53	Geary	5,806	19,777	1,532
54	Meade	976	24,525	3,560
55	Barton	8,101	16,873	4,919
56	Douglas	9,321	15,640	1,889
57	Linn	8,202	16,393	4,759
58	Harper	4,573	19,848	3,214
59	Bourbon	8,121	16,261	2,630
60	Montgomery	8,995	15,152	6,203
61	Labette	9,545	13,118	5,134
62	Stafford	6,115	16,400	2,133
63	Norton	5,024	17,110	2,944
64	Decatur	4,396	16,806	7,353
65	Ford	3,048	17,629	3,110
66	Crawford	6,935	13,644	928
67	Finney	1,566	18,829	1,083
68	Ness	4,843	15,059	8,545
69	Woodson	6,790	12,865	1,185
70	Atchison	7,338	11,689	836
71	Comanche	1,837	16,412	4,061
72	Cherokee	6,523	10,950	79
73	Kiowa	1,387	15,448	3,292
74	Dooks	4,741	11,939	704
75	Goniphan	5,890	10,350	1,154
76	Gove	1,631	13,483	2,479
77	Pratt	3,579	10,191	4,351
78	Edwards	2,661	10,920	1,314
79	Pawnee	2,301	11,222	2,829
80	Graham	3,697	9,681	3,662
81	Ellis	2,993	10,057	1,590
82	Rush	2,795	9,469	1,130
83	Hodgeman	3,916	8,334	283
84	Trigo	1,846	9,924	2,090
85	Rawlins	1,596	9,931	1,557
86	Thomas	3,171	7,515	1,957
87	Hamilton	3,012	7,657	2,696
88	Gray	1,214	9,434	917
89	Sherman	1,117	9,146	2,405
90	Logan	3,049	5,818	2,932
91	Greeley	1,308	7,434	2,587

Rank in cattle. County.	Cows. Number.	Other cattle. Number.	Gain.
92-Seward	288	8,370	962
93-Morton	271	7,611	3,571
94-Wallace	854	6,752	3,754
95-Kearny	700	6,862	2,458
96-Cheyenne	2,029	5,297	2,034
97-Lane	1,325	5,927	2,218
98-Stevens	571	6,623	2,677
99-Grant	591	5,408	2,412
100-Scott	1,386	3,940	2,116
101-Wyandotte	2,388	2,746	245
102-Haskell	784	3,520	2,208
103-Wichita	857	3,131	1,764
104-Stanton	465	3,037	673
105-Greeley	625	1,904	892

\* Loss.

## FARMERS' VIEWS.

From Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.

Farmers were asked to reply by postal to each of the questions below. Only positive answers were accepted in the following tabulation, which discards several hundred replies that were more or less qualified either way. The correct answer to each question is that which received the largest number of votes, and the ballot will receive the prize of a dollar per word. The cards are now being classified for awarding this and other prizes. The figures below give the number of votes cast on the two sides of each question, arranged by groups of States, the Pacific coast including Colorado and westward.

	New Eng.	Middle States.	Central West.	The South.	Pacific coast.	Total votes.
1. Should the Philippines be held in subjection to the United States, or should they be allowed to form an independent government?						
Independent	1,276	2,867	4,901	1,792	1,684	12,520
Subjection	785	2,343	3,102	1,083	1,103	8,116
2. Should Cuba be free and independent or should it be annexed to the United States?						
Independent	1,231	3,224	5,157	1,748	1,839	13,199
Annexed	732	2,145	2,653	1,075	757	7,362
3. Should Porto Rico be free and independent or should it be annexed to Cuba or to the United States?						
Annexed to United States	1,174	2,332	4,709	1,807	1,375	11,897
Independent	621	1,323	2,176	1,081	803	6,004
Annexed to Cuba	142	561	670	152	221	1,746
4. If you vote that Porto Rico be annexed to the United States, should it be held as a colonial province outside of this political and economic Union, or come inside as a Territory the same as our other Territories?						
Territory	1,064	2,432	4,064	1,376	1,147	10,083
Colony	391	1,243	1,437	391	463	3,325
5. Should there be free trade between the United States and Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines?						
No	965	2,794	3,397	1,439	1,247	9,832
Yes	790	2,091	4,022	1,358	1,066	9,327
6. Or should the sugar, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, etc., from those countries pay the same duties to get into the United States in future as at present?						
Yes	1,220	2,807	3,159	1,285	953	9,424
No	623	1,641	3,656	1,394	958	8,272
7. Should coolie or contract labor be permitted in Hawaii or other tropical dependencies in defiance of the United States contract labor laws?						
No	1,845	4,606	7,109	2,378	2,117	18,055
Yes	91	343	462	215	40	1,151
8. Should agricultural competition in the tropics be fostered to the detriment of the money, labor, and brains now invested in farming in these continental United States?						
No	1,690	4,348	6,409	2,514	2,198	17,159
Yes	252	671	1,201	387	232	2,643
9. In general, should the United States adhere to or depart from its former policy of non-interference with nations beyond either ocean?						
Adhere	1,578	3,946	6,179	2,065	1,856	15,624
Depart	291	1,003	1,204	817	572	3,887
10. Should United States Senators be elected direct by the people?						
Yes	1,853	3,737	6,383	2,701	1,969	16,643
No	111	472	218	214	221	1,236

## Among the Farmers.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—It was my pleasure to visit the home of J. T. Treadway, of the Allen Center Stock Farm, the home of the Duroc-Jersey hog. Mr. Treadway is the man who electrified the readers of the Farmer by his description of the use of natural gas on his farm, at the last Stock Breeders' meeting in Topeka, last January.

He has just completed a large self-feeding barn, that will contain hay and grain enough in self-feeding bins to fatten several car-loads of cattle, also shelter them without the attendant doing anything for them. He has a sheet-water well 200 feet deep, and the water is forced to the barn, 600 feet away, by an injector being lowered down to the bottom of the well. The gas comes from the shale, 980 feet deep, with a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch. The gas is carried down to the injector in a one-half-inch pipe and the water forced up a one-inch pipe to the tank at the barn, 600 feet away, where the escaping gas keeps the water down to 33° in summer, and, by lighting it, keeps the water from freezing in winter, and the self-waterer will always keep the trough full of water for the stock. He was irrigating his tomato patch by direct gas pressure, about 500 feet away, also running water into his pasture in another direction, all three ways at the same time. The women folks were canning tomatoes under the shade of the trees, using a range that was heated by gas. His hen-house is lighted and heated by gas in winter, also his hog-house, and slop-tank, where a barrel of slop is always on hand, hot and palatable. He has been looking over my corn-fodder devices, and will probably put in a corn threshing-machine run by a gas engine. His farm is

not do any good without a hole in the roof or gable. Let me suggest that he make his floor tight, the closer the better, as cold air below only adds to the difficulty, by condensing the hot steam into drops of water before it can pass out of the mass of grain.

First, fix a ventilator in the roof, or an open window in both gables, so the draft of air will carry the hot air or steam out of the building before it condenses. Next set three-inch or four-inch tile on the floor, with a fence-board in it the same width as diameter of tile, and as high as you please. Make five or six or more such chimneys, and as you fill the bin, keep sliding tile over the end of center board. These porous chimneys will admit the hot steam or gases at the joints of tile, and it almost immediately passes out of the building, and so does not condense and run back into the grain.

Stacking and "sweating" is all right as far as it goes, but it goes too far. Stack and cocking hay are two ways to make unnecessary work. After the grain is cut loose from the ground we want it in the bin as soon as possible. Any grain dry enough to thresh good is dry enough to crib, if the crib is made right. Try my plan and report to Kansas Farmer.

Butler, Mo. GEO. PURDY.

A grange picnic will be held at Berryton, August 26. Music by Marshall's band, an address by Capt. Joe Waters, and other attractions will bring a crowd. The secretary gives notice that the Missouri Pacific will make half rates for the occasion.

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

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## Fodder Crop of Oklahoma.

From Press Bulletin Oklahoma Experiment Station.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station at Stillwater is studying the feeding value of the new forage crops about which little is known and is securing results of great interest and value.

In April last, Bulletin No. 37, reporting the results of twenty-two separate digestion trials with the product of the Kaffir plant was issued and attracted wide attention. It was shown that in digestibility and in feeding value, Kaffir fodder and Kaffir-corn were almost equal, pound for pound, to Indian-corn. The results of feeding experiments, report of which has just been issued, confirm the work which has been done at the Kansas station and elsewhere.

The problem of providing rough forage with which to winter stock cattle is an important one. Corn and Kaffir-corn and the different varieties of sorghum are the natural crops to be used for this purpose. The results of digestion trials in which the yield of digestible nutrients per acre was determined for the following crops have just been calculated: Kaffir fodder, corn fodder, small sorghum fodder, large sorghum fodder, black rice corn fodder, and milo maize fodder. The crops were cut about October 1 when fully mature. These digestion trials were conducted with sheep but the results are applicable to steers, as it has been shown that they differ but little from sheep in the amount of different foods which they digest.

While it is possible that further researches with steers which are planned for the coming winter may slightly alter the results, especially the figures for the sorghums, it seems advisable to publish the following brief summary of the results of the trial with sheep:

## POUNDS PER ACRE.

	Total yield.	Digestible nutrients.	Nutritive ratio.
Kaffir fodder	22,875	6116	1: 20.2
Corn fodder	26,280	5696	1: 19.9
Small sorgh. fod.	44,550	11102	1: 63.2
Large sorgh. fod.	59,500	11359	1: 62.6
Black rice corn fodder	35,000	7018	1: 33.6
Milo Maize fod.	55,000	10016	1: 48.2

## POUNDS DIGESTIBLE IN 100 POUNDS AS CUT.

	Protein.	Carbo. and fat.	Total dry matter.
Kaffir fodder	1.26	25.48	26.74
Corn fodder	1.07	20.26	21.33
Small sorgh. fod.	0.36	24.56	24.92
Large sorgh. fod.	0.30	18.79	19.09
Black rice corn fod	0.58	19.47	20.05
Milo maize fod.	0.37	17.84	18.21

While the sorghums greatly surpass Kaffir and corn in the total yield of digestible nutrients, their nutritive ratio is in each case so wide that their fodders are not desirable when they are the only food given, as is usually the case with stock cattle. The protein of the sorghums is uniformly very low in digestibility in this trial. It would not appear from these results that they are as desirable as Kaffir or corn, even though the yield per acre is much greater. Where it is possible to procure concentrated feeds at a low price and feed them with the sorghum fodder, it might pay, but the average stockman succeeds best when his farm produces what is fed to his stock. Indian corn is known to be the standard crop for fattening and great numbers of cattle are wintered on its fodder. Kaffir will grow where corn will not and is of almost equal feeding value with corn.

## The Veterans of '61

hold their Annual Encampment at Philadelphia. The Nickel Plate Road offers special low rates for this occasion. Tickets sold September 1 to 4 inclusive, good for stop-over privilege at Niagara Falls without extra charge. Full information given by General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. (33)

## Low Excursion Rates to Atlantic Seaboard.

Remember, the Nickel Plate Road has solid through trains between Chicago and New York City. Also don't forget that the prevailing low-rate excursion tickets announced for the first four days in September are on sale everywhere over the Nickel Plate Road. Reserve sleeping car space early. (34)



## Horticulture.

### KANSAS EXPERIENCE IN ORCHARDING.

From "The Kansas Apple."

H. C. Cooper, Morganville, Clay County: I have been in Kansas twenty-eight years; have 300 apple-trees, planted fifteen and nineteen years. The best for commercial purposes are Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, and Rome Beauty; for family use, Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Grimes' Golden Pippin, and Winesap. I have tried and discarded Willow Twig; it rots on the tree, and by the time it gets to bearing, dies. The Snow rots on the south side and dies. The Keswick Codlin is a good bearer but too short-lived. I prefer side-hill, sloping to the north, soil a black loam, without hard-pan or joint clay. I prefer trees 2 years old, limbs two feet from the ground and not too heavy top, set thirty-five feet apart, at the junction of furrows run both ways with a lister. I grow nothing in an orchard. Do not cultivate. I simply keep down the weeds, and let the tree take care of itself. I don't think the roots should be troubled in Kansas. I believe windbreaks are essential; and would put them of box-elder on the north and west of the orchard. For protection against rabbits, when you first set your tree take a good handful of slough-grass long enough to reach the first limb, tie at the top, in the middle, and bottom, and leave it on till it rots off; neither rabbits, borers nor sun-scald will trouble a tree thus covered. Cut out water-sprouts; but never cut off a limb without a good reason. Put stable litter around your trees in a circle for the first three years. Never pasture the orchard. Am troubled with some insects, and have never sprayed but four trees as an experiment; the apples did not rot or fall off. We pick by hand from a ladder, and sort and place in piles in the cellar, each kind by itself. I market my best apples at home, selling some in the orchard; the culls I make into vinegar. I store some for winter in bulk in a cellar cave, and find that the Winesap and Missouri Pippin keep the best. I pay 50 cents per day for help.

J. B. Wilcox, Muscotah, Atchison County: Have lived in Kansas thirty-five years; have 4,000 trees seventeen years planted. Prefer Winesap, Missouri Pippin and Ben Davis for market, and would add Grimes' Golden Pippin, and Jonathan for family orchard. Have tried and discarded many varieties. I prefer a black loam, with clay subsoil, on a northern slope. I cultivate for six or eight years in corn, and then seed to clover. Do not think windbreaks are a necessity. I pasture my orchard with horses and cattle; don't think it advisable, and don't think it pays. I am troubled with canker-worm and round-headed borers. I spray with Paris green for canker-worm, and dig borers out with the knife. I sell my best fruit at wholesale, often in my orchard. With the poorest culls I do nothing. I find my best market right at home. Prices have ranged from 75 cents to \$2 per barrel. I pay 3 cents per bushel for gathering.

Jesse Wolverton, Barnes, Washington County: I have lived in Kansas twenty-three years; have an apple orchard of 6,000 trees, five to twenty-one years planted. For commercial purposes I prefer Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Winesap, Rawle's Janet, and Jonathan, and for family orchard would add Early Harvest, Oldenberg, and Smith's Cider. Have tried and discarded Willow Twig, Lawver, Talman's Sweeting, Stark, Wagener, Missouri Superior and Red Astrachan on account of blight and shy bearing. I prefer hilltop or bottom with a porous subsoil which is reasonably rich. My trees planted on hard-pan are dying. I prefer 2-year-old, straight, thrifty trees, planted in land prepared as for corn. I cultivate my orchard to corn (once to broom-corn) as long as the corn does well, using a double shovel and a twelve-inch plow. I sow bearing orchard to oats, one bushel to the acre, and let it stand. Cease cropping after seven or eight years. To protect the trees from rabbits I wrap with long grass. I prune some to form heads two or three feet from the ground, and cut all water-sprouts with a knife; but do little of this until the trees are twelve years planted. Have thinned apples on trees; it does not pay. My trees are in mixed plantings. I fertilize my orchard with all the barn-yard litter I can get, and think it beneficial. A neighbor fertilizes his orchard very heavily and receives splendid crops. I pasture six acres of my orchard with hogs; they keep it well cultivated; have not thought it an injury yet. No orchard ought to be seeded to grass in this county. My trees are troubled with canker-worm, tent-caterpillar, and leaf-crumpler; my apples with codling-moth and gouger. I sprayed twice last year with London purple, one or two

pounds to a barrel of water, before and after blossomed; it was an utter failure. When the worms appeared I increased the amount to three pounds to the barrel, without any effect. [This must have been poor London purple.—Sec.] I gather my apples in sacks with a hoop in the open end; then put on the sorting table, using bushel boxes and a wagon with a plank platform to haul them on. I sort into three classes: firsts, seconds, and culls. Sell firsts in orchard to Ryan & Richardson; sell second and third grade to teams. Make cider of the culls and those we can not sell. My best markets are north and northwest. I never dry any. I store from 5 to 700 bushels in a basement under granary, and am fairly successful; find Ben Davis and Rawle's Janet keep best. Do not irrigate. Prices have been from 25 to 75 cents per bushel. I employ men, and pay from 50 cents to \$1 per day.

Thomas Arbuthnot, Cuba, Republic County: Have been in Kansas thirty years. Have 6,000 apple-trees 9 years old. I prefer 2-year-old trees, five to six feet tall, planted after a lister run as deep as possible. I cultivate with the plow and disk, growing corn in the orchard for six or seven years; after that nothing. I believe in windbreaks. I prune a little. Never thin the fruit. Do not use any fertilizer on the ground, and never pasture the orchard. I do not spray, but use a torch every evening to burn the insects; one torch will draw the insects about 300 feet, and we think this better than spraying. [Such lights are liable to destroy as many beneficial as noxious insects.—Secretary.] I sell to wagons, as there is sufficient demand here from the western counties to take in that way all that I have to spare. Have never dried any, nor stored any for winter. I do not irrigate. Prices have been 25 cents for culls, and 40 to 50 cents per bushel for everything else. My orchard is only commencing to bear fruit on all the trees.

#### Exhibit of Fresh Fruits at Paris.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—In view of the growing importance of our fruit industry and the prospective large commercial surplus of certain of our fruits, the Paris Exposition of 1900 is deemed an excellent opportunity to acquaint European consumers with the beauty and general excellence of our fruit products.

Under the Act of Congress of July, 1898, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prepare suitable exhibits of the agricultural products of the States and Territories of the United States, including those mentioned in Groups VII, VIII, and X, of the French Classification, (Agriculture, Horticulture and Food Products,) the same to be exhibited under the control and the direction of the Commissioner-General. Under this authority it is therefore proposed to make representative exhibits of American horticultural products, particularly of such as are obtainable in quantity and likely to be in demand abroad.

Arrangements are being made for representative exhibits of canned, preserved and evaporated fruits, jellies, fruit juices, etc., as well as of canned vegetables, pickles and other prepared articles of horticultural origin.

To call special attention to the great variety of fruit now procurable in the United States in quantities sufficient for the export trade it is proposed to install and to maintain during the entire period of the Exposition a representative exhibit of American fresh fruit. To accomplish this it will be necessary to provide a supply of choice specimens of the more durable fruits (such as winter apples, pears, citrus fruits, cranberries, nuts, etc.) of the crop of the present season (1899) for display at the opening of the Exposition and until specimens of the crop of the year 1900 are available. It is intended that all the more important fruit-growing districts of the United States shall be represented in this exhibit and active coöperation of growers and other persons interested is therefore solicited.

You are cordially invited to participate in this exhibit by contributing specimen fruits of the crop of 1899, grown either by yourself or others in your section, and to prepare to send choice specimens of such varieties as you may desire to exhibit of the crop of 1900 as they mature. The exhibit will be collective but each contributor will receive the fullest credit for what he shows and the same consideration from the Jury of Awards that he would have if individual space were allotted him. Collections made by States, horticultural societies, boards of trade, shipping associations, railroad companies, etc., will have the same consideration as those from individuals.

#### KINDS OF FRUITS DESIRED.

1. As the kinds of fruit grown in the different parts of the country differ widely in number, season and character it is suggested that for the opening exhibit (of the crop of 1899) only such varieties be chosen as possess special merit as market, dessert

or culinary fruits in your section. Special attention should be given to standard varieties that are likely to keep well and be adapted to the requirements of the export trade.

Small lots of choice specimens of promising new or little-known varieties are also desirable and may be included.

#### SELECTION OF SPECIMENS.

2. All specimens for exhibition should be selected early in the picking season as it is of great importance that the specimens be not over-ripe when shipped. Symmetrical, well-grown specimens that are characteristic of the variety in the region should be given preference to such as are overgrown or abnormal in other respects. Apples and pears should be picked as soon as the seeds turn brown even if they have not attained full color. All specimens must be hand-picked, preferably into padded baskets and must be free from bruises. They must have their stems attached and be free from insect injury or fungus disease to be entitled to shipment to Paris. In no case should specimens be rubbed or polished.

#### QUANTITY.

3. To allow for loss in storage and in transit a quantity of specimens of each variety should be provided of the crop of 1899. In general not less than one peck of a standard variety of apples or one-half peck of a standard variety of pear, should be sent by the exhibitor. In case of a promising new sort or a little known variety as few as ten specimens may be forwarded if in perfect condition. Where collections are made in localities that grow but few varieties and those on a large scale at least one barrel of each variety should be provided, though the fruit may be in small lots furnished by different individual exhibitors.

#### CARE AND PACKING OF SPECIMENS.

4. After being picked the fruit should be handled with the utmost care and shielded from exposure to heat or frost. When the collection of specimens is completed they should be double wrapped with paper and carefully packed in layers in clean, new apple barrels or boxes. The several lots in each package should be separated from each other by large sheets of paper and each should be labeled with the name of the variety, the locality, and the name and address of both grower and collector.

Labels and wrapping paper will be furnished to intending exhibitors without charge, upon application.

#### SHIPMENT.

5. Each package should be plainly marked with the name of shipper and nature of contents and forwarded by express or fast freight to such storage point as shall be hereafter designated. It is probable that exhibits of this character will be assembled at two or more storage centers to be held until date of final shipment. In this case exhibits will be ordered shipped to the most accessible point. Shipping labels, properly addressed, will be furnished.

In order to complete the necessary arrangements for the forwarding and reception of exhibits it is important that growers and collectors indicate at an early date the probable number of varieties and quantity of specimens they will desire to contribute and the approximate date when they will be ready for shipment.

Photographic exhibits that illustrate characteristic features of the horticulture of your region are also desired and circulars of information will be sent on application.

All correspondence on horticultural exhibits should be addressed to G. B. Brackett, Horticultural Expert, Division of Pomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who will furnish all necessary information.

For Secretary of Agriculture:

CHARLES RICHARDS DODGE.

Representative and Director.

Approved:

FERDINAND W. PECK,

Commissioner-General.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1899.

#### Report on Kansas Apples, August 1, 1899.

Eighty-one counties, representing 7,307,326 bearing apple-trees, report the present prospect at an average for the State of 49.2 per cent. Twenty-five counties, representing 226,032 bearing trees, are not reported.

The total number of bearing trees in the State is 7,533,358.

Compiled and issued by William H. Barnes, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, Topeka, Kans.

#### APPLES.

Allen County.—Summer and fall varieties promise better than winter sorts.

Anderson.—Newly planted from cold store 20 per cent dead; from open ground, 25 per cent to 50 per cent dead.

Atchison.—Trees doing well.

Barber.—Have dug out some; but so far

this is the best spring and summer for fifteen years.

Barton.—Early apples a full crop; fruit generally free from worms.

Butler.—In northeast part of county badly damaged by hail.

Chase.—Trees dug in fall and well cared for are O. K.; those left out until spring are in poor condition.

Chautauqua.—Fruit poor, owing to hail.

Cherokee.—Continued moisture has revived old trees; newly planted have grown finely. Number two—Too much rain; young trees doing well.

Crawford.—Janet 100 per cent.

Dickinson.—Best prospects ever had.

Doniphan.—Very old and very young trees injured by the cold. But few apples in the county, and these are of poor quality.

Douglas.—Prospects poor; probably will be none to ship away.

Edwards.—Promised a large crop, but a sand-storm, followed a week later by hail, caught them in bloom; late varieties were hurt the worst. Many young trees delivered to planters last spring were already dead before leaving the nursery.

Ellis.—Many trees are loaded, but they are in cañons protected from winds. Cooper's Early probably worth all other early apples. We can raise lots of fruit if we work for it.

Ellsworth.—Generally good.

Finney.—Nearly all varieties have some fruit on; prospects for fine quality.

Ford.—Can be raised here if the trees are topped low, given plenty of room and good cultivation. Our rainfall is sufficient.

Geary.—Planted this spring, mostly dead; 1-year-olds, making poor growth; grafts in the nursery never made so poor a stand.

Graham.—What few orchards there are here are thrifty and in excellent condition.

Gray.—Missouri Pippin, Jonathan and Talman's Sweet are troubled with limb blight, which does not seem to affect Mammoth Black Twig, Arkansas Black, and Ben Davis, which are planted alternately with the others.

Greeley.—Too few to report.

Harper.—Trees set early doing well.

Kingman.—Prospects for a fair crop better than for years. There are no worms, while heretofore they have greatly injured or taken the crop.

Labette.—Promised crop mostly on old trees; are small and scabby; some codling-moth and a few canker-worms.

Leavenworth.—Fruit poor, owing to hail. Lincoln.—Crop promised well; every tree on the place reported is loaded.

Linn.—No trees set this spring, as all were afraid to risk the stock.

Lyon.—Apples still falling; Winesap and Missouri Pippin will go 75 per cent; Maiden's Blush, 70 per cent.

Marion.—About 5 per cent of the trees are dead or will die. All kinds promised a heavy crop, but over one-third of the county they were totally destroyed by a hail-storm.

Montgomery.—Twig-blight is said to be killing many of the fruit spurs in the southern part of the county.

Morris.—Ben Davis only partly leaved out; Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, Huntsman, and Smith's Cider, in the nursery row, had the bark burst next to the ground on the south side.

Miami.—Fruit in old orchards defective; in young orchards mostly perfect.

Osage.—Old trees on decline; young trees vigorous.

Phillips.—Been to Michigan for two months past; our trees look much the better.

Republic.—Many half dead from severe winter.

Riley.—Ben Davis is a failure in some localities.

Russell.—All kinds in very good condition; prospects extra good; fine weather for trees and fruit. All trees do well here if set where the roots can reach water; yet the trees on upland escape the frosts that catch those along the streams.

Sedgwick.—In nursery, grafts only 15 per cent of a stand.

Stevens.—Scarce; destroyed by high winds; a few Missouri Pippins, Maiden's Blush, Winesap, and Jonathan.

Sumner.—There will be a full crop.

Thomas.—Grasshoppers last year and the hard winter caused the death of many trees.

Wallace.—All kinds of trees are looking fine and making vigorous growth.

Washington.—Trees making poor growth.

Fortify the body to resist malarial germs by putting the system in perfect order. Prickly Ash Bitters is a wonderful system regulator.

#### Fruit Farming Along the Frisco.

An attractive illustrated and thoroughly reliable 64-page booklet, devoted to fruit culture along the Frisco Line in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, just issued. A copy will be sent free upon application to Bryan Snyder, G. P. A., Frisco Line, St. Louis, Mo.



## In the Dairy.

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

### WATER.

Bulletin 81, Kansas Experiment Station.

An abundant supply of water, easily obtained whenever the cow wants it, is necessary to the highest milk production. About 87 per cent of milk is water, and if the cow's supply of water is limited the milk yield is proportionately reduced. It pays to furnish pure, palatable water, summer and winter, so that the cow will drink large quantities, as, within reasonable limits, an increase in water consumption brings an increase in the milk yield. Some dairymen are obliged to water their cows in summer from artificial ponds. When this is the case, the ponds should be fenced and the water drawn off into a trough by a pipe controlled by a float valve, so that the trough will always be full of clean water. When cows are allowed to stand in a pond the water becomes indescribably filthy and the cows will not drink enough to maintain a full milk yield, such water is liable to taint the milk, and some of the filth which collects on the cow's body while standing in the water is very apt to fall into the pail at milking. This summer we saw dairy cows drinking from ponds in which they stood and in which pigs wallowed. Milk from a single herd of cows watered in this way might taint the entire product of a creamery.

In winter, dairy cows which have poor shelter and are obliged to drink ice-water from a creek dread the chill and often do not drink as much water as needed. It will often pay to warm the water, using one of the cheap heaters on the market.

On stormy days if cows are exposed while drinking the milk yield will be reduced sometimes as much as 25 per cent, and when the weather is bad it will pay either to have the watering-trough under a shed or else carry water to the cows and let them stay in the stable.

There are devices on the market which keep a supply of water constantly before cows in the stable, and tests made with these devices show that when used the milk yield is increased over that given by any other method of watering.

### Contest Between Jerseys and Scrub Cattle.

Years ago a certain man had a farm and there was no stock upon it, and so he bought two common broad-sided cows in order that they might give the family the milk and butter that was needed. One cow was named Whitey and the other cow was named Bossy. Well, Henry Sharp, who milked them, was full of admiration for these two broad-sided cows, and he used to blow about them at the dinner table and to the neighbors, and especially to the Gassoway girl whom he used to go and see on Sundays.

Well, one day the man who owned the farm sent out a bunch of the rustiest looking Jerseys that the world ever saw. They had been running in a creek bottom and they were covered with ticks, and the appearance of the whole lot of them disgraced the community. "There," said the owner of the farm to his wife, "I have traded your old western homestead for these cattle." Then his wife said something that was not complimentary to him or the cows, and she went into her own room and had a good cry, and with good reason, too, for she knew that her husband was a fool.

But the cattle were rubbed with oil and sulphur, they were supplied with salt and with sulphur mixed with that salt, they were supplied with artesian water and were run on a hill pasture until they got free of ticks, and when the dirt and dust was

off of them and they began to fatten up they became a good-looking lot of cattle—for Jerseys.

Shortly afterwards the two little kids who made up the rest of the family met the owner of the farm as he came from town and shouted, "We have a pretty little calf." It was not long before there were two more calves on the farm, and so it came about that there were five cows milked on that place. Very soon the woman said to her husband: "Do you know that I am making five and six pounds of butter a day, and that I am actually selling it at 40 cents a pound? She was packing that Jersey butter to town in her phaeton, and it was selling to the richest people in the city, and they begged for it, besides paying for it at a good price. Well, the reputation of the man was improved a little because the cows were doing so well, but Whitey and Bossy got the credit of doing the best as butter-makers. Henry would sit down to breakfast and about the time that he was filled up would lay back and say: "It is the old broad-siders that are doing all the business on this farm. Them Jerseys ain't in it."

And one day the owner of that farm said to his wife: "Can't you have the milk of those Jerseys kept separate from the others so that we will know what they are doing for us?" And she astonished him by having it done. The report was that the two broad-siders gave plenty of milk out of which less than a pound of butter was made each day, and the three Jerseys were making over four pounds per day as a rule. Then the owner had Whitey and Bossy sent to the butchers, and Henry had to drive them to town. He also had to hunt up some other subject of conversation between him and the Gassoway girl.

The Jersey cattle increased until 15, 16 and 17 pounds of butter were made in a day, and none of it was ever sold for less than 35 cents per pound. The good woman of the farm was the only one in the neighborhood who had any money. But the herd increased so fast and did so well that a larger equipment appeared to be necessary. Just at that time a stranger came along and offered a big price for the whole herd, and so instead of fixing up to do a large business, the foolish people sold the cattle.

It was only the woman who cried when those Jerseys came on to the farm, but the whole family did so when they were driven away, and with good reason, too, because that farm has not seen as much clear money in five years since as those Jerseys made in a year.

Whoever may read this story are advised to test all cows to see which are doing the business, and then send all unprofitable ones to the butcher. They are also advised that a high article of Jersey butter will sell well if the cows are judiciously fed and the butter is carefully handled, sent to town in proper packages and sold by the maker to the consumer. Any other way is likely to bring the dairyman to grief.—National Farmer and Stock Grower.

### Don't Send Churned Milk to Be Tested.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has recently received from farmers and creamerymen a large number of samples of milk to be tested for butter fat. In nearly every case the samples have reached the college dairy in a churned condition. When attempting to test this milk the small granules of butter stick to the side of the bottle and the pipette, thus making an accurate test impossible. Results approximating accuracy may sometimes be made by carefully measuring the milk, adding a known quantity of ether to dissolve the butter and then calculate the true per cent of fat, but this is a long, laborious process, and the results when obtained are more or less questionable. Besides when a college does this testing free of charge it takes too much time from other duties to bother with churned milk.

The way to send milk for testing is to completely fill the bottle so there is no possible chance for the milk to churn. The best way we know is to take a bottle with a wooden cork, make a hole in the latter, thoroughly stir the sample of milk to be tested and fill the bottle brim full. Push in the cork which will then cause a little of the milk to flow out the opening of the cork. Plug up the cork with toothpicks or matches and there will be no danger of churning.

Oftentimes creamery patrons lose in the test of their milk by only partially filling the can and, as the milk is often warm, globules of butter form on the surface. This is pure loss both to the patron and to the creamery, and is undoubtedly one of the causes of low tests at creameries.

D. H. O.

### Time Required to Weigh Sample Milk.

Many farmers, when asked why they do not keep records of the yield from their separate cows, say, "Oh, I haven't time to bother with such things." In order to determine the true time required to weigh, record and sample each cow's milk we took

note of the actual time required for this part of the work. The time was taken from the moment the pail was hung on the scales until the milk had been sampled, bottle shaken and set in the proper place and the weight recorded.

We found that for 23 cows it took eight minutes and twenty-three seconds to weigh, record and sample. This is an average of twenty-three seconds per cow—less than half a minute. To weigh and record the milk we find that it takes about ten seconds.

No one in the dairy business can afford to be without records of what each cow is doing. As an example of the difference in cows let us look at the records of two belonging to the college, for the month of June. Zastona gave 973 pounds of milk and Zarbela gave 928 pounds. Now a good many would think that Zastona was the better cow, but let us look at the test of these two animals. Zastona's milk tested 2.95 per cent, making 28.7 pounds of butter fat, while that of Zarbela tested 4.2 per cent, making 38.98 pounds of butter fat. The Manhattan creamery paid 15 cents for butter fat for the month of June. This means that Zastona brought \$4.31 for butter fat and Zarbela \$5.85, a difference in the latter's favor of \$1.54.

The man who knows what each cow is doing and makes use of this knowledge to improve his herd is the one who will succeed in the dairy business.

J. A. CONOVER.

### Winter Shelter.

In looking over the investigations made by Prof. D. H. Otis last summer I find that quite a number of patrons provided no shelter for their cows, or at best a very poor shelter. Several had windbreaks, others had timber, and one man used a 2-wire fence for shelter. Some of these very patrons said that dairying did not pay. They did not stop to consider that one of the reasons why it did not pay was because of poor shelter and perhaps ice-water to drink.

The cow poorly sheltered must use a large part of the feed she eats to keep the body warm. If she has ice-water to drink then more of the food must be used to warm the water to the temperature of the body. The cow under these conditions must eat more grain and will give less milk than one properly housed and cared for.

Now is the time to plan some kind of shelter, better than a wire fence, for the comfort of the cow. It is not necessary to have an expensive barn even if every one could afford one. A very comfortable shed may be made out of poles with straw sides and roof, or corn-stalks may be used in place of straw. Where neither of these can be used prairie-grass sod can be built up into a very comfortable stable, using grass or straw for roofing it. Even a windbreak of boards is better than nothing at all.

J. A. CONOVER.

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### New Through Pullman Service Between Denver and St. Louis.

On June 18 the Great Rock Island Route inaugurated through Pullman Sleepers between Denver and St. Louis via Kansas City and the Missouri Pacific R'y. Eastbound car leaves Denver daily at 2:35 p. m. on the "Colorado Flyer," arriving in St. Louis 6:15 p. m. the next day. Westbound car leaves Kansas City daily on "Colorado Flyer," at 6:30 p. m., arriving in Denver 11 a. m. next day. This is the fastest through car line between Denver and St. Louis. The cars are broad vestibuled, of the latest pattern and most luxurious type. Advantages in patronizing this service will be: The quickest time, no change of cars, absolute comfort. The best Dining Car Service in the world. For full information see your agent or write

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" Leavenworth.....10:17 p. m.  
" St. Joseph.....8:05 p. m.  
" Atchison.....11:10 p. m.  
Lv. Omaha.....5:50 a. m.  
Lv. Omaha.....6:10 a. m. via C., St. P., M. & O.  
Ar. St. Paul.....6:50 p. m.

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AND QUICK TIME...

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VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.



## The Apiary.

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

### Hunting Wild Bees.

Hunting wild bees is good pastime for those who enjoy it. There are but few forests that do not have wild bees in them, and it is only a little trick to learn, with some actual experience, so that we soon become experts in locating them almost anywhere they see fit to make their hiding places. A person need not be a beekeeper or a student in the fine arts of beekeeping to become an expert at finding a "bee tree," and pretty nearly every one wants to find one.

The best time to hunt for wild bees is after the honey harvest, of course, but there is nothing to prevent you from doing it at any time if you see proper. We can succeed at any time during the summer, but I prefer August and September, or at a time when bees are not gathering much honey.

To be properly prepared for this work let us make a "bee hunting-box"—a large cigar-box, one that is 4 or 6 inches deep, will answer nicely. We want one that has a good lid that has not been broken and is still on its hinges. We will use the box upside down, remove the bottom and instead use a glass slide, which will give us a box with a hinged bottom, and a glass slide for a lid. Now get a block of soft wood 1½ or 2 inches thick, and large enough each way to take up about one-third of the space in the box at one end. Perforate the block with one-fourth inch holes, but not entirely through the block, as we want to make it tough fashion to hold the bait. Fasten this trough or feeder in one end of box, just a half-inch under the glass which will give a space between the glass and the feeder when the lid is slipped on. For bait we will use granulated sugar liquefied by adding a little water and heating until it is thoroughly melted. In addition we want an ounce bottle filled with oil of anise and securely corked up and fastened in one corner inside the hunting-box.

With this outfit we are ready to proceed, of course having a good supply of above sirup, say about a quart, to the forest where wild bees abound, and as we proceed we watch for flowers or blossoms of any kind and if any bees are in the vicinity within a few miles of us we are almost sure to find a few of them on the blossoms. The first one we discover we will take the hunting-box and allow the lid to drop from the bottom, and place the box directly over the bee. It will rise to the top against the glass, and in trying to get out will get over on the feeder and find the sirup, and will proceed to fill up at once. While it is taking a square meal set the box up on something about as high as your head, carefully and surely; by the way, a three-legged stool about 6 feet high would be handy to have along for the purpose.

As the bee is filling up, slip the glass lid off easily so as not to disturb it, and when it is through it will have its liberty. Stand off some little distance and watch it. When it gets through it will rise and make two or three small circles, after which it will make a straight "bee line" for its home. Now if you have not lost sight of it, you have got the direction it went, but remain as you were and draw the cork from your scenting-bottle of anise, and await results.

This particular bee will surely come back and you can time it as an indication of the distance. It will not make more than two trips without bringing some of its comrades with it, and in a short time you may have scores of them, but you want to work fast and get the proper course before the bees get too numerous, as they are harder to trace when too plentiful. Move up your bait as far as you see the bees, and at every move watch them as far as possible. Keep right after them, and in a short time you will follow them right to their home.

Another good plan is, after you first get their course, move quarterly to the right or left for some distance, and take a "cross shoot" at them, and if you have been careful to get the proper courses, you can stake both lines, and the spot where these lines meet is where they are located.

### Attention, Comrades!

The Nickel Plate Road has authorized special low rates to Philadelphia account Annual Encampment G. A. R. Tickets on sale September 1, 2, 3 and 4. Address General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. (32)

"What's in a name?" The word "bitters" does not always indicate something harsh and disagreeable. Prickly Ash Bitters is proof of this. It cleanses, strengthens and regulates the system thoroughly, yet it is so pleasant the most delicate stomach will not object to it.

### PHILIPPINE VOLCANOES.

While the innumerable extinct volcanic cones which are profusely scattered through the Philippines point to the fact that the islands were in great part formed by their agency, yet about fifteen known active volcanoes and several others which display evidence that their inertia is not to be relied upon as permanent, make the archipelago still one of the great centers of seismic disturbances on the surface of the earth.

From the year 1616, when the first eruption known to history occurred, down to that of Mount Taal in 1880, which was preceded by a terrible earthquake, the islands seem to have been subjected to one volcanic calamity after another, that of the same mountain in 1754 being the most disastrous recorded, when for eight days the crater threw out ashes and lava, the sky took on a hue of inky blackness, and the shocks of explosions were felt hundreds of miles away.

In many respects this Mount Taal is one of the most remarkable volcanoes in existence, and as a familiar wonder of the world now promises to rival that other unique volcano upon American soil—Mauna Loa, of Hawaii.

Situated a little over fifty miles south of Manila, in the island of Luzon, Mount Taal consists of a cone rising from the center of a lake, called also Lake Taal, which in turn appears to occupy the enormous crater of another extinct volcano at one time 8,000 feet high, and undermined by a stupendous subterranean disturbance in the year 1700. As Mount Taal is only 767 feet in height, it bears the distinction of being, in all probability, the lowest active volcano in the world. The crater is an irregular oval about three miles across at its greatest width, at the bottom of which are three small lakes, the water of one being of an apple green color, while that of another is of a bright yellow and boils over continually.

Owing to its precipitous sides, Lake Taal has somewhat the appearance of a caldron. It covers a surface of 100 square miles, and in the southeastern part reaches a depth of 654 feet. On its opposite side the lake is bounded by a narrow isthmus separating it from the sea, and formed entirely of volcanic ashes. Owing to the fact that the water is partially salt and inhabited by various marine fishes, it is supposed that this isthmus was at one time broken through by the sea, and at a later date again closed by an eruption. In the great eruption of 1754 it was asserted that the red-hot lava falling into the lake raised even the temperature of the adjacent waters to the boiling point, so that in the destruction of countless numbers of fishes an epidemic arose from their decaying bodies, by which 50,000 natives are supposed to have lost their lives.

In the same island of Luzon, about 200 miles south of Taal, rises the great cone of Mount Mayou, 9,000 feet high and 50 miles in circumference at its base, which in the year 1814 suddenly burst forth, burying the surrounding villages and coconut groves beneath a rain of ashes to a depth of 120 feet, and causing the death of 15,000 people. In Manila on that occasion the ashes lay two feet deep in the streets, and artificial light had to be used at midday. Again, on the 31st of October, 1876, one of those terrible storms for which the islands are notorious swept down the sides of the mountain, carrying with a cataclysm of water such quantities of loose volcanic debris that for miles the roads were filled up, bridges destroyed and over 6,000 houses ruined.

At Tibi, on Laganay Bay, a little to the northeast of Mayou, are several fumaroles and hot springs, remarkable for deposits of silica shaped into the most beautiful cones, and pink terraces not unlike those for which New Zealand was at one time famous. The waters of these hot springs, together with those at Buguias, San Luis, Paganshan and Los Banos, are reputed to possess valuable medicinal properties. At the latter place baths were erected by the Franciscans for the purpose of "cures," but they have now fallen into disuse. From the fact that the other islands of the archipelago are but little explored, their volcanoes are not so well known, though it has been ascertained that a semi-active one, Mount Apo, in Mindanao, rises to a height of 10,280 feet, bearing in its sides a huge crevasse from which dense sulphurous fumes are continually emitted. Cottabato, or Macaturin, in the same island, burst forth in 1871, partly destroying the town of that name near by, while it persistently displays energy through the solfataras and hot springs at its base.

As it is known that a double crater volcano similar to Vesuvius exists on the island of Dumarán, off the northern extremity of Palawan, it is conjectured that the latter unexplored island may also contain active cones, while there are enormous sulphur deposits on the island of Leyte, and on the island of Negros Mount Malaspina attains a height of 8,200 feet, and its eruption of 1880 covered the sea for many miles

in its neighborhood with a coating of fine ashes a foot in depth, so that ships passing cut through clear paths.

The apparent uncertainty of what foundation you may build your house upon in the Philippines is forcibly illustrated in two comparatively recent instances, when in the years 1856 and 1876, respectively, two volcanoes suddenly arose from the earth, one, Didica, on an island off the extreme northern point of Luzon, and the other, Camiguin, near the village of the same name, on an island off the coast of Mindanao. In both cases no loss of human life occurred, but the two volcanoes have since grown in stature and in their explosive powers.

While the greatest volcano of the East Indies, and probably of the whole earth, Krakatoa—a name suggestive of something highly explosive—does not lie within the Philippines, yet on the occasion of its eruption in 1883, felt all over the world, a singular phenomenon was witnessed in Manila, "when through a light, dry mist the sun appeared green, and diffused over everything it illuminated a strange and greenish hue."

Undoubtedly, with such interesting natural and human objects as volcanoes, pirates, earthquakes, cannibals, typhoons and so forth in the path of the pioneer American settler in the Philippines, his life at first will surely not be devoid of exciting incidents.—New York Evening Post.

### Mr. Bobbleton Packs Up.

With nervous haste, Mr. Bobbleton rushed into his flat where his wife was giving the dinner a finishing touch.

"Well, Mary, it's come at last," shouted Bobbleton, throwing down his hat and dropping tired and hot into the nearest easy chair.

"You don't mean to say that you have lost your place at the bank?" faltered Mrs. Bobbleton.

"Lost my place? No, not at all! I mean that my vacation has come at last, and that we are going to start to-morrow morning for the country. I bought the tickets on the way home, and here they are!"

Bobbleton flourished two long green slips of paper, and marked at the end, "Good for thirty days."

"They look long enough to go to Denver with," replied Mrs. Bobbleton. Then she added, with a shade of concern in her voice, "But, Henry, I can't get ready in time. A man can put on his hat and walk right away. With a woman it's different. I want to look well, you know, for the Davises and the Fowlers are at Daisy-Town-in-the-Mountains."

"Who cares for dress when it's ninety degrees in the shade," said Mr. Bobbleton, recklessly.

"But, Henry, a woman must dress. Society expects and demands it."

"Oh, hang society," replied Mr. Bobbleton. "Society cuts no ice with me."

"Well, I'll do the best I can," replied Mrs. Bobbleton in a resigned sort of way. "But for goodness sake, Henry, don't put everything off until the last minute. We want to have the two trunks without delay."

"And so they will be," answered Mr. Bobbleton. "The baggage expressman will be here at 6 o'clock in the morning for the trunks. I'll pack my trunk right after dinner. It won't take me over an hour."

"I'm mighty thankful that the wash came to-day," said Mrs. Bobbleton, as they sat down in their little dining-room. "We'll have enough clean clothes to last us, anyhow."

"Yes, that's nice," replied Bobbleton. Immediately after dinner Mr. Bobbleton went into his room. For the next hour or two Mrs. Bobbleton heard him slamming around, upsetting things and muttering to himself.

"I wonder how Henry is getting along?" thought Mrs. Bobbleton.

Yet she dare not go into his room, for there are times when Mr. Bobbleton becomes highly irascible and consequently dangerous to approach. About half past 9 Mr. Bobbleton emerged from his room very hot, but still triumphant.

"That's the way to do," he said. "Pack up in a hurry without any fuss and feathers. Why, I could get ready to go to Europe just as easily! You women don't know how to do anything! My trunk's all ready to go."

"So is my trunk," said Mrs. Bobbleton quietly, as she banged down the lid and snapped the lock.

Early the next morning the expressmen were on hand for the trunks.

"Hawkins, the baggage-master, is a particular friend of mine," Bobbleton explained to the expressmen. "Just tell him to check these trunks to Daisy-Town and to hold the checks until I reach the station. I want the trunks to go out on that 7:55 train. We follow on the 8:40."

When the expressmen had departed Mr. Bobbleton turned back into his flat and said to Mrs. Bobbleton:

"There! That's the way to do!" "But are you quite sure you did everything just right; that you didn't leave any-

thing out or pack up anything you will need?"

"Mary," replied Mr. Bobbleton, severely, "don't you think I know my business?"

About an hour later Mrs. Bobbleton heard her husband storming about his room.

"I wonder what's the matter now?" she thought.

Just then Bobbleton came out of his room very red and very angry.

"What's the matter?" asked Mrs. Bobbleton.

"Have you seen my blue serge vest?"

"No, I have not."

"Well, I can't find it anywhere. It had two weeks' salary and the railroad tickets in it!"

"You mislaid it in your room."

"Mislaid nothing. I didn't."

"Then you packed it in your trunk."

Mr. Bobbleton groaned. Then he sank feebly into a chair.

"So I did."

"Henry!"

"It's true. I haven't another cent with me. The tickets are no good to us now. I'll have to get them redeemed, I suppose, if we ever get them back again."

Mr. Bobbleton jammed his hat on his head and went out. In twenty minutes he was back again.

"I borrowed \$20 from Pillets, the corner druggist. Let's get out of here."

"I'm awfully sorry you packed up that vest, Henry, said Mrs. Bobbleton timidly."

"What do you think I feel like?" snorted Mr. Bobbleton, as he hailed a passing car.—New York Sun.

### Fruit Farming Along the Frisco.

An attractive illustrated and thoroughly reliable 64-page booklet, devoted to fruit culture along the Frisco Line in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, just issued. A copy will be sent free upon application to Bryan Snyder, G. P. A., Frisco Line, St. Louis, Mo.

## THE STRAY LIST.

### FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10, 1899

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by Frank Arnold, in Crawford tp., July 15, 1899, one sorrel mare, about 15 years old, sixteen hands high, collar marks on shoulder; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Hodson, in Garden tp., July 21, 1899, one bay mare, 16 years old, branded "R" on right shoulder; valued at \$15.

Wallace County—O. N. Thorene, Clerk.  
MARES—Taken up by James Yoxall, in Weekan tp., July 12, 1899, two bay mares, 8 years old, with two 1-year-old, bay horse colts by their side, diamond brand on mares and colts; total value \$60.

### FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17, 1899.

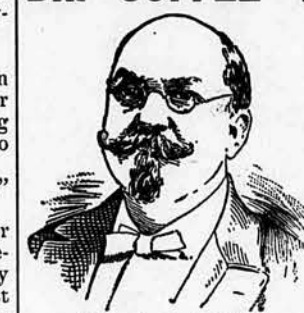
Pratt County—John Mawdsley, Clerk.  
COW—Taken up by E. J. Shepherd, in Center tp., July 15, 1899, one light red cow, 5 or 6 years old, 1 L. on right hip, and ear marked; valued at \$28.

Labette County—E. H. Hughes, Clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by J. W. Marvel, in Howard tp., (P. O. Valeda), August 4, 1899, one bay mare, 15 hands high, weight about 1,000 pounds, large star in forehead, hind feet white; valued at \$15.

### FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24, 1899.

Gray County—C. A. Dabb, Clerk.  
MULE—Taken up by John Baker, in tp. 27, R. 30, June 31, 1899, one black mare mule, harness marks; valued at \$25.

## WRITE TO DR. COFFEE TO-DAY.



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

DR. W. O. COFFEE,

334, 336, 338, and 340 Good Block, Des Moines, Iowa.

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to try our Sewing Machines. We ship direct from factory to consumer. Save agents' profits. 30 days free trial. 117,500 sold. Warranted 20 Years. All attachments free.  
\$40.00 Arlington for.....\$14.00  
\$45.00 Arlington for.....\$15.00  
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Other Machines at \$8, \$9 & \$11.50  
Illustrated catalogue and testimonials free. Write at once for our special freight offer. Address, CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 W. VanBuren St., B-64, Chicago, Ill.

## ON AGAIN—APRIL 30TH.

## THE "KATY" FLYER.



## MARKET REPORTS.

## Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 8,153 calves, 415; shipped Saturday, 1,489 cattle; 63 calves. The market was generally steady on all kinds. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
59.....	1,249 \$5.65	19.....	1,136 \$5.50
11.....	1,178 5.50	20.....	1,375 5.40
23.....	1,248 5.40	57.....	1,128 5.20
33.....	1,128 5.15	3.....	966 4.00

WESTERN STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
42.....	1,157 \$4.90	26.....	1,107 \$4.65
115.....	1,208 4.55	124 fdrs.....	1,081 4.50
48 fdrs.....	1,031 4.27 1/2	57.....	815 4.15
61.....	748 3.85	3 fdrs.....	1,183 3.00

NATIVE HEIFERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
27.....	802 \$5.10	31.....	685 \$5.00
53.....	714 4.55	1.....	810 4.50
2.....	795 4.15	1.....	900 4.00
1.....	960 3.85		

NATIVE COWS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
2.....	1,190 \$3.90	5.....	944 \$3.50
3.....	1,106 3.40	2.....	1,015 3.35
23.....	818 3.25	4.....	1,050 3.15
8.....	893 2.65	1.....	1,050 2.35

NATIVE FEEDERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
12.....	1,069 \$4.05	10.....	905 \$4.00
12.....	1,015 4.80	1.....	1,150 4.15
1.....	910 3.55		

NATIVE STOCKERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1.....	480 \$5.15	4.....	425 \$5.00
1.....	420 4.50	5.....	856 4.40
32.....	797 4.25	15.....	742 4.15
2.....	755 3.75	1 J.....	780 3.25

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 3,052; shipped Saturday, 125. The market was 2 1/2 to 10c lower. The following are representative sales:

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 3,052; shipped Saturday, 125. The market was 2 1/2 to 10c lower. The following are representative sales:			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
15.....	155 \$4.70	8.....	160 \$4.70
1.....	180 4.70	49.....	172 4.65
14.....	130 4.65	85.....	170 4.60
34.....	127 4.60	20.....	163 4.60
10.....	105 4.57 1/2	90.....	180 4.57 1/2
61.....	219 4.55	83.....	190 4.55
94.....	303 4.52 1/2	82.....	203 4.52 1/2
92.....	213 4.52 1/2	67.....	235 4.52 1/2
68.....	247 4.50	67.....	235 4.50
83.....	210 4.50	50.....	214 4.50
58.....	243 4.50	23.....	195 4.47 1/2
55.....	238 4.45	85.....	200 4.45
47.....	274 4.40	19.....	229 4.45
8.....	306 4.35	8.....	890 4.35
7.....	135 4.15	8.....	96 4.00
1.....	380 4.00	3.....	406 4.00
1.....	350 4.00	2.....	215 4.00
1.....	180 3.80	1.....	310 3.50

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 3,017; shipped Saturday, 3,757. The market was steady on fat grades and lower on stockers. The following are representative sales:

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 3,017; shipped Saturday, 3,757. The market was steady on fat grades and lower on stockers. The following are representative sales:			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
287 Col. lbs.....	60 \$5.30	17 nat. lbs.....	68 \$5.25
2 lambs.....	60 4.75	9 Mex. lbs.....	48 4.25
3 feeders.....	80 3.75	2 nat. ew.....	130 3.60
11 ewes.....	122 3.40	2 feeders.....	80 3.10

## St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,300; market steady; native shipping and beef steers, \$1.00@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@5.00; cows and heifers, \$2.25@5.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.00@4.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; market 5c lower; pigs and lights, \$4.75@4.85; packers, \$4.65@4.80; butchers, \$4.75@4.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 300; market steady; native muttons, \$3.50@4.00; lambs, \$4.50@6.00; stock sheep, \$3.00@3.50.

## Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; market steady; beefs \$4.50@6.50; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.00; Texas steers, \$3.75@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; market slow; mixed and butchers, \$4.40@4.82 1/2; good heavy, \$4.50@4.80; rough heavy, \$4.15@4.35; light, \$4.50@4.87 1/2.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market steady; sheep, \$2.75@4.30; lambs, \$4.00@6.25.

## Chicago Grain and Provisions.

	Aug. 21.	Opened	High'st	Lowest	Closing
Wht—Sept.....	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Dec.....	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4
May.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4
Corn—Sept.....	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Dec.....	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4
May.....	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4
Oats—Sept.....	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	19 3/4	19 3/4
Dec.....	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	19 3/4	19 3/4
May.....	21 3/4	21 3/4	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Pork—Aug.....	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4
Sept.....	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4
Oct.....	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4
Lard—Aug.....	5 20	5 23 1/4	5 17 1/2	5 17 1/2	5 17 1/2
Sept.....	5 20	5 23 1/4	5 17 1/2	5 17 1/2	5 17 1/2
Oct.....	5 20	5 23 1/4	5 17 1/2	5 17 1/2	5 17 1/2
Ribs—Aug.....	5 10	5 10	5 07 1/2	5 10	5 10
Sept.....	5 10	5 10	5 07 1/2	5 10	5 10
Oct.....	5 17 1/2	5 15	5 12 1/2	5 12 1/2	5 12 1/2

## Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Aug. 21.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 222 cars; a week ago, 248 cars; a year ago, 538 cars. Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 2, 66@69c; No. 3 hard, 63 1/2@65c; No. 4 hard, 56 1/2@58c; rejected hard, 53@56 1/2c. Soft, No. 2, nominally 70c; No. 3 red, 67 1/2c; No. 4 red, 59 1/2@65c; rejected, 54 1/2@59 1/2c. Spring, No. 2, 64 1/2c.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 62 cars; a week ago, 62 cars; a year ago, 37 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 29@29 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 28@28 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 26@27 1/2c; no grade, nominally 25@26c. White, No. 2, 29 1/2c; No. 3 white, 28 1/2c; No. 4 white, nominally 27c.

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 6 cars; a week ago, 13 cars; a year ago, 24 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 21 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 20c; No. 4 red, 21c. White, No. 2, nominally 23c; No. 3 white, nominally 21@22c; No. 4 white, 20@20 1/2c.

Rye—No. 2, 54c; No. 3, 52c; No. 4, nominally 50c.

Hay—Receipts to-day were 141 cars; a week ago, 112 cars; a year ago, 51 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.50@5.75. Timothy, choice, \$7.50. Clover, pure, \$5.00@6.00. Alfalfa, \$7.00@8.00.

## Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, 74c; No. 3 red, 72@73 1/2c; No. 2 hard winter, 69 1/2@70c; No. 3 hard winter, 67@69c; No. 1 northern spring, 72 1/2@73c; No. 2 northern

spring, 72@72 1/2c; No. 3 northern spring, 67@71 1/2c.

Corn—Cash, No. 2, 32 1/2@32 3/4c; No. 3, 32 1/2c. Oats—Cash, No. 2, 21 1/2c; No. 3, 21c.

## St. Louis Cash Grain.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, elevator, 72 1/2c; track, 73 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 70@71 1/2c.

Corn—Cash, No. 2, 31c; track, 32 1/2c. Oats—Cash, No. 2, 21c; track, 21 1/2c.

## Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Aug. 21.—Eggs—Strictly fresh, 11c per doz.

Butter—Extra fancy separator, 19c; firsts, 17c; seconds, 11c; dairy, fancy, 15c; store packed, 11 1/2c; packing stock, 11c.

Poultry—Hens, 7c; broilers, 9c; roosters, 15c each; ducks, 5@5c; geese, 5c; turkeys, hens, 7c; toms, 6c; pigeons, 75c per doz.

Vegetables—Pileplant, 10c per doz. bunches. Radishes, 5c per doz. bunches. Green beans, 20@35c per bu. Peas, 40@75c per bu. Sweet corn, 2@5c per doz. Tomatoes, home grown, 30@50c per bu. Cucumbers, 15@35c per bu. Cabbage, home grown, 20@40c per doz.

Grapes—Home grown, 6c per lb. Potatoes—Home grown, new, 20@25c per bu.; Kaw valley, sacked, 20@25c per bu. Sweet, 60@75c per bu.

Melons—Watermelons, home grown, \$2.00 per doz. Cantaloupes, home grown, 20@45c per doz.

## 1,000 Kansas Farms For Sale.

Farms and pasture lands in nearly every County in Kansas. They have been held for higher prices, but are now ordered to be sold. We have the farm you want. Write us for lists of farms and pasture lands in your County. This is your chance to get a bargain.

AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, Topeka, Kansas.

STARK have a 74-YR. Record. Fruit Book Free STARK BROS. PAY FREIGHT

STARK. Mo. We

WHITMAN'S AMERICUS

The Best Older and Wine

Mill made. Will make 20

per cent. more older than

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Perfectly Adjustable.

Prices as low as any first-

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WHITMAN & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Kentucky or Japa-

nese Hemp Seed in

good condition for

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abre. Send Samples, giving price per 100

pounds, or per bushel immediately, or in Feb-

ruary, 1900, delivered f. o. b. cars in Kentucky

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The GALVESTON FIBRE CO.,

Galveston, Texas.

DON'T RENT.--BUY

OWN your home place and feel an

independence that a tenant

can have nearly as cheap as you pay

in fees for entry on government lands,

and the conditions upon which you

can secure perfect title are not so

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for farmers who either settle on or pur-

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Ry. Co in Northern Wisconsin, between

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Lakes. Now is the time, FARM

is yours with but a little money and a

little effort. These lands are suitable

for grazing and diversified farming, and

there is much hardwood timber. Colo-

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For Land Seekers' Excursion Tickets

apply to your home agents, and for

handsome map and illustrated folder,

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General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

In Northern Wisconsin.

TWO BIG MILLS IN ONE.

BUY THE BEST

SEE THAT WHEEL?

Gold

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Line.

GIANT KILLER DUPLEX SWEEP GRINDER No. 9.

The oscillating sweep shown in above cut insures

uniform grinding. It is only one of the many de-

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Killer Feed Mills.

Free for the asking, our new Sweep Mill and

Feed Cooker Catalogue describing large line of plain

duplex and geared grinders, for 1, 2, or 4 horses.

We ship from Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, India-

napolis, Bloomington, Minneapolis.

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WATERLOO, IOWA.

## THE SHAWNEE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

.....TOPEKA, KANSAS.....

Insures Against Fire, Lightning, Windstorms, Cyclones and Tornadoes.

The only company in Kansas with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. It writes more business in Kansas than any other company. It has paid losses amounting to \$493,266.63. Call on your home agent or write the company.

## DO YOU WANT A FARM

OR A RANCH? 7,000,000 acres Ranch land—1,000,000 acres Farm land, located in NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO, WYOMING and UTAH. For sale by the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY at greatly REDUCED PRICES on ten years' time and only 6 percent interest. LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Please refer to this paper when answering advt. B. A. McALLISTER, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. CO., Omaha, Neb.

## TRADE MARK. BLACKLEGINE REGISTERED.

Special form Pasteur Black Leg Vaccine.—One application. All ready for use. No Mixing no filtering, no "outfit" or syringe required. Supplied in packets of three sizes: No. 1, 10 doses, \$1.50; No. 2, 20 doses, \$2.50; No. 3, 50 doses, \$6.00, including needle for applying.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., 52 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

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FINEST EQUIPPED, MOST MODERN AND BEST FACILITIES.

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

Twenty-Two Railroads Center at these Yards.

Largest Stocker and Feeder Market in the World.

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ARMOUR PACKING COMPANY,

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CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY.

Principal Buyers for Export and Domestic Markets in Constant Attendance.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Official Receipts for 1898 .....	1,846,233	3,672,909	980,303
Sold in Kansas City 1898 .....	1,757,163	3,596,828	815,580



## The Poultry Yard

### POULTRY ON THE FARM.

We notice a writer in his 290th article to Home and Farm tells its readers that he is getting numerous letters "asking advice about going into the poultry business." He says: "I did make poultry quite profitable for a number of years, but for two years in succession we have seemed to have all the poultry plagues that could be settled on one farm, and it has made me more cautious about advising others to embark in a business in which they are sure to meet with losses and vexations."

In the first place we do not believe any one will make poultry profitable who will ask the advice those numerous people did. When a man thinks of entering the mercantile business he does not write to a stranger for advice and the last last man he would go to would be the one who had written 290 articles to a paper. When a man wants to establish a herd of Jerseys he does not write to Hunter Nicholson of Nashville, Tenn., inquiring whether he can make them profitable or not. He does his own figuring and Nicholson would laugh at so foolish a question. This man could have safely advised his numerous inquiring friends that every mother's son of them would make a failure. There is not on earth a man who would ask a stranger—and one who had written 290 articles to a paper—such a question who will succeed with poultry or hardly any other business. When a successful business man puts time and money into a business he does his own figuring.

### CHICKS CAUGHT BY RATS.

One of this man's tribulations was a loss of three-fourths of all the chicks hatched from being caught by rats. A Scotch terrier or fox terrier dog or two, would have prevented, or soon relieved him of that tribulation. A man who will let rats destroy his property and will turn three-fourths of his poultry crop over to them, is not capable of advising others about entering the poultry business. If there was no effort made to destroy rats they would soon destroy three-fourths of the poultry in this country. Business people, successful people, run them off their places to the barns and poultry-houses of such people as will allow them to remain there.

### EPIDEMIC DISEASE.

Epidemic disease every few years is another tribulation that has overtaken him. For many years he escaped this trouble, so many years that he felt quite safe, but it came and reduced his stock from 200 to 50. He then "came to the conclusion that eternal vigilance is the price of chickens." He simply made history, and history that we have seen repeated many times in the past fifteen years. He is a farmer, and when a farmer undertakes to conduct the business necessary to make a farm pay, and at the same time keep 200 hens, an epidemic disease or something else will destroy the poultry. Unless yarded or colonized 200 hens can not be profitably kept on a farm. If all are turned together it is only a question of time when disease will come. There is just as much sense in turning 200 head of cattle on a pasture that will produce only enough to feed 50, as there is in putting 200 hens on a range that will supply food for only 50. When cattle are denied forage and are overcrowded the result will be loss and vexations, and it holds good with poultry just the same way. Two hundred hens will cover very little if any more range than will 50, and no range on any farm will supply enough of nature's food, that is, grass, seeds, bugs, worms and insects, for more than 50, unless they are colonized. If favorably located, by running 50 at the barn and 50 at the house, 100 could be kept, but few farms will do this. To make 200 profitable they must be fed better than 50, and something more than corn, and if that number is crowded into one house it is sure death. Besides all this, with that number of hens a constant and persistent war must be waged on lice, mites and fleas, for they multiply as the number of fowls increase.

### TOO MANY CHICKS.

As long as this man kept a reasonable number of hens he had no "vexations," the family wants were supplied and a fair income was derived from the sales of their products. We have seen many do it and have known them to do what he did—undertake too much and spoil it all.

Fifty hens turned loose on a farm is all that any farmer or farmer's wife ought to keep. They can not properly care for more chicks than can be hatched from that number of hens. It is foolishness to hatch 400 chicks and lose 200 of them before they are 3 months old. It will be more profitable to

hatch 125 and be fixed so as to shelter and protect them and raise 115 or even 100.

The women on farms frequently undertake to raise more chicks than they have accommodations for, crowd and pack them on roosts, do nothing to destroy lice, and fail to raise enough to pay for the corn consumed. Better hatch 25 and be fixed to protect and raise them, than hatch a yard full and raise only the 25. More than half the chicks hatched on farms die before they are 6 weeks old, and half that reach maturity are stunted, without vigor and strength to throw off disease. If every woman on the farms would make it a rule never to set a hen until a place is provided to securely keep the chicks at night, where no rat, snake or anything else could disturb them, and where they could be kept dry when it rains, there would be twice as many raised.

When farmers' wives or the farmers undertake a poultry business, that is, raise poultry in large numbers, without putting up suitable accommodations, they will lose money. They read about great broiler plants in a town, where they are properly prepared to handle and raise chicks and conclude that because they have the room it is an easy matter for them to raise 500 or 1,000. They hatch the chicks, the hens roost in the fence corners, under the houses, and out at the barn. The rats, snakes, varmints, owls, and hawks get more than half, the horses and cows tramp on and kill a lot, and when old enough to market, if they have 100 out of 500 hatched, they can truly claim luck gave that 100 to them.—Southern Poultry Journal.

### Requirements for Success.

I will here give some general ideas of a person who may succeed and rise to eminence in the poultry business. If you wish to raise fowls for market purposes only, all that will be actually necessary to make you successful is to select a good location near a good market, provided you have the requisites of disposition and character to make you a successful poultry-raiser. I don't believe one can be a success who undertakes to hire all the work done, unless he is capable of directing the work intelligently. If you have plenty of self-will and love fowls; love to work; if you are willing to go out in the rain, wade through snow, attend to them day and night, deny yourself much social pleasure, and have a good supply of practical sense, you can succeed. You must think and act for yourself, and not depend upon written articles, however good, to insure you success; for often you have experiences which have never been touched by writers on poultry subjects. And just here I think writers fail to be as beneficial as they could be if they paid more attention in their writings to the every-day experiences. Many amateurs do not know how to put chicks in a floored coop, and really some experienced persons do not know any more than the amateurs.


### CRY OF DISTRESS.

Only a few days since a heavy rain came up suddenly, and having so many chicks to get up in so short a time, I was compelled to allow hired help to coop some broods. In a short time I heard the cry of distress in one coop. Although it was pouring rain I went to see what was the matter. If I had waited until the shower was over I would have lost thirty chicks. The floor is movable and larger than the coop. As the coop is on a hilly slope, I always set it with the front down hill and let the floor extend from the door, making the coop even with the floor at the high side. And this is set off the ground just high enough to allow the rain to go under the coop. The hired girl set it flat on the ground with the floor extending on the right side, and the water had a clean sweep through the coop. In a few minutes every chick would have been drowned, as they were only a few days old. The use of a little common sense would have prevented the trouble altogether.

Neglect too often causes disaster. A few days ago a lady told me she had three hens smothered in a coop. They all crowded into one coop, and instead of looking before shutting up for the night, they were shut up and found dead in the morning; so that carefulness must characterize the successful poultry-raiser. The man or woman who allows the filth of the roosting places to collect for days, must expect disease. If the doors are left open they may expect to find a fat weasel or mink has entered during the night and killed the fowls.

With every possible precaution you will have many losses. Some people are too tender-hearted to kill cats which catch chickens, and put them in sacks, dumping them out on the road to annoy some one else. I had two of these come to my place and before I knew it they had killed quite a number of chicks, but a dose of strychnine to each of them soon put them where they would not kill any more chickens. If you are easily discouraged you will not succeed in the poultry business, for with as brave a heart as you can have you will

NON-POISONOUS SURE PROTECTION



# CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM

Death to Ticks, Scab, Mange, Foot Rot, and Disease Germs.

## THE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

### HOG CHOLERA.

"We have thoroughly tested Chloro-Naphtholeum during the past five years, and during that time HAVE NOT LOST EVEN A SINGLE HOG WITH CHOLERA. We had on hand all summer 1,050 hogs, to which we gave Chloro-Naphtholeum twice a week as a preventive, and they were more thrifty and fattened quicker than any bunch we ever fed."

WINSLOW & SCOFIELD, Columbus, Nebr.

We will send you free, our short, simple, practical book on Hog Cholera. Write for it. Ask your local dealer for Chloro-Naphtholeum; if he is not up to date, write or telegraph.

**WEST DISINFECTING CO., 25 E. 59th St., New York City.**

Sample gallon can sent express paid for \$1.50.

find much to discourage. But if you will start with a few hens and learn as you go, you will succeed if you persevere.

Some one will tell you there is no money in market poultry, and I am not prepared to say how that would be if this were your only business, but I do know that the farmer's wife can make a snug little sum of spending money, or money to save, if she watches the markets and raises fowls to be ready for the demand.

### EARLY CHICKS.

One lady sold broilers at 18 cents per pound, and had she been two weeks earlier would have gotten 25 cents, and this is only a small market price.

Now, in order to raise early chicks, one must be prepared for it, but certainly when we read of the expensive and elaborate preparations some writers describe, it is not to be wondered at that people in moderate circumstances feel they can not afford to start. I would love to have just such conveniences as are described, and yet I really believe if I could afford many of them I would put the money on interest and live on my income from the investment rather than work so hard to raise fowls.

I have never had one expensive house and all I ask is plenty of the inexpensive ones. I do want houses warm in winter and with plenty of fresh air in summer; but with a very cheap brooder house I can manage to raise early chicks. I have dispensed with artificial heat and hatch in the incubator, giving the chicks to the hens. I can, by watching close, get hens from farmers' wives. They will not sell the early sitters when they go to sitting, but they set several at one time, and when they hatch, the chicks from two hens are put with one, so that I can get the surplus hens to carry chicks. By putting the hen in a brooder and the brooder in the house, she can carry from thirty-five to fifty chicks, and I can put three hens in one house. If it is cold they are kept in the brooder and the chicks run out in the house at will. In warm, bright days, the hen is let out in the house. But each hatch of the incubator requires a separate house. When spring weather comes the brooder can be set out of doors; and if they are intended for market, the chicks can be sold as they become large enough. But the fancier is compelled to keep his until he can select the culls, consequently he will need more room than the market poultryman.

### THE GAPES.

But many who have raised chicks for years, tell me they can not succeed, as the gapes take thousands of their flocks each year. I have always lost some chickens from gapes, yet I keep the trouble under fair control. I put turpentine in drinking water and inject a drop in the windpipe. I use a machine-oil can to do this with. I also dilute the turpentine with water; and sometimes a drop of machine-oil will kill the worm. Keep free from vermin and feed onions.—Mrs. W. B. Mackey in Poultry Tribune.

### Leading Exhibitions for 1899.

Toronto Exposition—Aug. 28-Sept. 9.  
Ohio State Fair—Columbus, Sept. 4-8.  
Minnesota State Fair—Hamline, Sept. 4-9.  
New York State Fair—Syracuse, Sept. 4-9.  
Wisconsin State Fair—Milwaukee, Sept. 11-15.  
Indiana State Fair—Indianapolis, Sept. 18-23.  
South Dakota State Fair—Yankton, Sept. 25-29.  
Illinois State Fair—Springfield, Sept. 25-30.  
Michigan State Fair—Grand Rapids, Sept. 25-30.  
Texas State Fair—Dallas, Sept. 28-Oct. 2.  
Denver Horse Show—Denver, Col., Sept. 29-30.  
St. Louis Fair—St. Louis, Oct. 2-7.  
Utah State Fair—Salt Lake, Oct. 3-7.  
Hereford Show—Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 23-28.

PAGE

## YOU CAN'T READ

so many fence co's ads as you used to, but you still find ours every week and never two weeks alike.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

**LUMP JAW**  
NOW CURABLE.

Surely, quickly and for good.  
Fleming Bros., chemists, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, have a remedy that quickly cures the most obstinate cases. Supplied by mail under a positive guarantee. Price, \$1.00. Valuable information and full particulars FREE.

**\$30.55**

## Philadelphia and Return, via Santa Fe Route.

Tickets on sale September 1, 2 and 3. Limited to leave Philadelphia September 12, with provision for extension to September 30, 1899. Stop-overs and privilege of returning via different route accorded on payment of little higher rate. Particulars by applying to

**T. L. KING, Agent,  
Topeka.**

ARE YOU GOING TO

## Chicago or the East?

THE THROUGH EXPRESS FROM

Colorado—Kansas—Nebraska  
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In addition to Pullman Sleepers, Free Chair Cars, and the Best Dining Car Service in the World, are equipped with

Buffet Library Smoking Cars

furnished in club style and supplied with latest periodicals, illustrated papers and a select library of recent fiction.

ARE YOU GOING TO

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TRY THE COLORADO FLYER

Fast, carries Dining Cars and Pullman Sleepers. Leave Omaha, 6:40 p. m.; Kansas City, 6:30 p. m.; St. Joseph, 4:50 p. m. Arrive Denver and Colorado Springs, next morning.

JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

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# Cascarets

REGULATE THE LIVER



## The Treasure Still There.

"There are folks who imagine that every farmer is dead easy to swindle," said the broad-shouldered agriculturist while the lightning-rod theory was under discussion, "but they make a great mistake there. Any traveling swindler will find ten victims in town to one in the country. The farmer has to get his eye-teeth cut early in the game or lose his acres. There is hardly a day in the year that some one is not trying to get the better of him, and most of us can see through a stone wall as quick as any other class. Lord save ye, but I'll bet I turn down more rascals in a month than any lawyer, doctor or merchant does in five years. Do you see those knuckles? Well, I bruised them against a fellow's head only four days ago, and it was rather a funny thing. He was a well-dressed, soft-talking stranger, and he drove up to my place and took me out to the barn for a private interview. I rather expected he wanted to sell me a gold brick, but he had a better thing. After a good deal of mystery he said:

"Mr. Thompson, there is a treasure of \$100,000 in gold buried on your farm, and if you'll give me \$1,000 I'll locate the exact spot."

"That trick is as old as the hills. I have turned it down twenty different times. You see, they always want their \$1,000 in advance. Then they tell you not to dig until the moon is full, and so have time to get away. When they don't do it that way they have a box planted for you to dig up. There is no key to it, and while the farmer is taking it to town to have it opened the fakir is traveling the other way. They won't wait for their thousand out of the box, and always have a good reason why. This chap said the hundred thousand was stolen from a bank years before, and his conscience wouldn't let him touch a coin. My conscience didn't come into the deal at all, you know.

"I was just getting over a boil on my neck, and was still feeling angry, and I determined to give that chap a lesson. He was willing to go with me and point out the field in which the treasure was buried. He led the way across the pasture to the corn-field, and said it was somewhere under the ten acres of soil. He was asking me if I could raise the thousand when I let drive at him. He went end over end and got up and started to run. There was a barbed wire fence around the lot, with my old dog holding the only gate, and we had fun for about an hour. At least it was fun for me. He had some spunk, and was a good runner, but he'll never forget that hour as long as he lives. I had been swindled on a patent gate, Bohemian oats, a parlor organ, Leghorn chickens and other things, and I made him pay up for all. When I wanted a breathing spell the old dog kept him on the run, and I've got his hat and pieces of his coat, trousers and shirt nailed up on the barn door as a warning to other chaps of his profession. He dropped a wallet with \$60 in it, and I don't hardly think he'll come back for it. I think he'll head for the West and a new set of people, and go out of the buried treasure business.—N. Y. Sun.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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### \$25.00.

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15 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

## CANCER CURED

WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Eczema and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for Illustrated Book. Sent free. Address  
DR. BYE, Cor. 9th & Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, blackens and protects. Use

## Eureka Harness Oil

on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

The American Steel Tank Co. is making the same high grade Tanks, all shapes and sizes. If you are interested, write for prices and catalogue "A." Farmers, Stockmen, Creamery, Dairy and Sheep-Dipping TANKS. AMERICAN STEEL TANK CO., 3119 West Eighth St., Kansas City, Mo.

We make Steel Windmills, Steel Towers and Feed Grinders and are selling them cheaper than the cheapest. Our productions are standards; are first-class in every respect and are sold on trial. Send us a postal and we will tell you all about them. CURRIE WINDMILL CO., AGENTS WANTED. Manhattan, Kas.

WHITMAN'S BALING PRESSES. Always Victorious. A Full Line. Buy the BEST. Send for Circulars. Warranted Superior to any in use. The Largest Hay Press Factory in America. WHITMAN AGRIC. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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A HAY CROP 32 Styles & Sizes. and its value depends upon how it is marketed. Baled Hay finds a ready market anywhere. "ELI" Baling Presses make the most even, compact bales. Save freight in loading full cars. Easiest and safest to feed. Feed hole 52x30 inches. They are built to last. Require the minimum of power. Write for FREE illustrated catalogue. COLLINS PLOW CO., 1120 Hampshire St., QUINCY, ILL.

Will Give 10c. for every Gopher Scalp. The above offer is made by many counties in the western states. We guarantee the "Out-O-Sight" Gopher Trap to catch when all other traps fail. Send 25 cents for a sample by mail, or have your dealer order for you. Don't wait; gophers are active. ANIMAL TRAP CO., 13 Meek St., Abingdon, Ill.

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WATER—  
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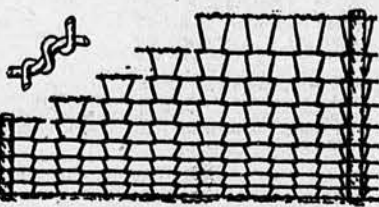
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More sold in Kansas than any other fence.

It is made of heavy endless wire, with or without barbs top and bottom. Hog and pig tight. If your dealer does not sell it, write direct to us for prices and circular.

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Ladies Our Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

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## Notice.

All persons interested will take notice that my petition is on file in the office of the Shawnee County, Kansas, Probate Court, asking for authority to sell the following-described real estate situate in Shawnee County, Kansas, belonging to the estate of John S. Firey, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate and the expense of administration, to wit: One-eighth interest in lot 115 Kansas avenue; south 74 feet lot 110 and north 34 feet lot 112 Kansas avenue; lots 97, 99, 101, 102, 105 and 107 Madison street; lots 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, and 204 First avenue; south 50 feet lot 5 Central avenue, and lots 124, 125, and 126, and lots 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, and 141 Central avenue, North Topeka, Firey's Addition.

Equity in lots 157, 158 and 159 Central avenue, North Topeka; equity in lots 80, 81, 82, 119, 120, and 121 North Jackson street, North Topeka.

Equity in lots 40, 41, and 42 North Van Buren street; lot 101 and north one-half lot 100 Jackson street, North Topeka; lots 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, Jackson street, North Topeka, Firey's Addition.

Said petition is set for hearing at the office of the Probate Judge, in the City of Topeka, said county, on Friday the 25th day of August, 1899, at 9 o'clock a. m., at which time and place you can make known any objections you may have to the granting of such order. Dated August 2, 1899.

J. B. McAFEE,  
Administrator of said estate.

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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggists for Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Pennyroyal Pills. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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**J. G. Peppard**1400-2 Union Avenue,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.**MILLET CANE  
CLOVERS  
TIMOTHY  
GRASS SEEDS.****SEEDS****Special Want Column.**

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

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

**MERINO SHEEP FOR SALE.**—250 breeding ewes and 50 stock bucks. Call or address Mrs. S. A. Jewett, Lawrence, Kans.

**POLAND-CHINAS.**—The best is none too good if the price is only right. I have 15 choice 5-months-old pigs, both sexes, and the price is right. Don't wait. S. S. Spangler, Ness City, Kans.

**FOR SALE.**—A lively barn with complete outfit, only one in town, has splendid business, but owing to bad health am compelled to have change of climate. Earns \$100 net per month. Address H. B. Duncan, Hope, Kans.

**WANTED.**—Local representatives, (either sex), for an article as staple as flour. The demand is continuous, providing a permanent position and a regular income. For particulars, address U. S. R. Co., Dayton, Ohio. Box 437.

**2,000 Dollars** buys a splendid 40-acre farm, only four miles from State capitol building—bottom and slope land—house, stable, orchard. A snap for 20 days. John G. Howard, Topeka, Kans.

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

**POLAND-CHINA BOARS.**—Large and mellow, broad backs; deep bodies; good ends; bred right and fed right. Prices \$12 and \$15. Gold Star Sanders 1600 S. and Lech Aerie Tucumseh 20253 S. herd boars; they are superb. Wm. S. Powell, Moline, Elk County, Kans.

**FOR SALE.**—Farm and ranch. One of the best locations in western Kansas. Address Henry Pitts, Modoc, Kans.

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

**BOAR PIGS.**—Sired by Hadley Model T 21927 for sale. Walter Roswurm, Council Grove, Kans.

**FOR SALE.**—A number of fine young registered Jersey bulls. They are richly bred to the famous Stoke Fogis 3d and 5th blood and other noted sires. They are solid color, with rich, soft skins. Address Chas. H. Johnson, Proprietor Lindsey Creek Dairy Farm, Box 170, Minneapolis, Ottawa County, Kansas. Residence two miles east of Minneapolis.

**BUCKWHEAT.**—Turnip seed, millet, oyster shells and all kinds of poultry supplies. Lee's Lice Killer—a specialty at Topeka Seed House, 306 Kans. Ave.

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE.**—Choice registered stock from best of families. For sale by J. C. LEACH, Carbondale, Kansas.

**BARGAIN.**—For sale. 640-acre farm in eastern Kansas, Morris County, one mile from Herington where there are four railroads, car shops, mills, elevators, business houses. A modern ten-room house, oay window, good cellar, large cistern, outbuildings, two never-falling wells, two windmills, four large tanks; all fenced; 450 in three p stures, good grass, fifty in meadow, 140 under cultivation, young orchard, vineyard; other trees. \$19 per acre. If you mean business, will send picture of house and plat. Address Box 346, Herington, Kans.

**FOR RENT.**—Fine blue-grass pasture that will accommodate 30 head of stock, with never-falling water, good shelter for stock, 12 miles from Kansas City, located at Whitechurch, Kans., one and a half miles from R. R. Station. Will be at my farm every Sunday. Address C. W. Scheller, 611 North Fourth Street, Kansas City, Kans.

**BERKSHIRES.**—Fine Berkshire boars for sale. Now ready for delivery. Write for prices. John L. Wyatt, Jetmore, Kans.

**FLIES! FLIES!**—Send 10 cents, and learn how to make tanglefoot fly paper. Holds all that can get on. Inexpensive; no humbug. Box 267, Newton, Kans.

**FOR SALE.**—10 high-grade Hereford and 10 high-grade Shorthorn bulls, 12 to 20 months old. Address Hugh A. Hodgins, Topeka, Kans.

**PURE-BRED** Aberdeen-Angus cows and heifers; also bull calves old enough to wean, can be got from Conrad Kruger, Norfolk, Kans.

**WE POSITIVELY PAY \$16 a week** and expenses, to men with rigs, to introduce Egyptian Lice Killer and Poultry Compound in country. Address with stamp, Egyptian Drug Co., Parsons, Kans.

**BREEDERS' ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1899.**—The great Kansas Live Stock Manual and proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, contains 125 pages; price 25 cents. Address H. A. Heath, Secretary, Topeka, Kans.

**FOR SALE.**—Imported English Coach stallion and Galloway bull. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., Kans.

**FOR SALE.**—100 cars cottonseed meal. Also corn and feed. Address Western Grain and Storage Co., Wichita, Kans.

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

**POLAND-CHINAS.**—No better anywhere. Five dollars each. Write for breeding. Hemenway, Hope, Kans.

**BLOSSOM HOUSE.**—Opposite Union depot, Kansas City, Mo., is the best place for the money, for meals or clean and comfortable lodging, when in Kansas City. We always stop at the BLOSSOM and get our money's worth.

**TO EXCHANGE.**—A daughter of Hadley Jr., dam by Klever's Model, for ten bushels of alfalfa seed on track. F. W. Baker, Council Grove, Kans.

**FOR SALE.**—Imported and full-blood Percheron, Clydesdale and Coach stallions. Good individuals, colors and ages. For further information address W. H. McMillen, Manager, Box 204, Topeka, Kans.

**275-ACRE FARM FOR SALE.**—Only ten miles from the State capital; improved; has never-falling water. \$15.50 per acre if taken soon. Address J. Ferguson, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

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**WRITE TO ALEX RICHTER.**—Hollywood, Kas., how to sub-irrigate a garden, etc., and cost of same. Send him the size or dimensions of your garden, and he will give full information.

**FOR SALE.**—Hadley Model T. No. 21927. Will take a boar pig of superior breeding and difference. Walter Roswurm, Council Grove, Kans.

**WANTED.**—A man with his wife to take charge of and manage my stock farm and board the hands. Employment by the year with good wages, and fair price for board will be paid. Call on or address me at Humboldt, Kans. S. M. Knox.

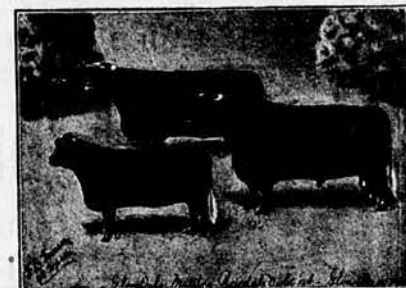
**NICHOLS & SHEPHERD** threshing engine for sale cheap. Address R. B. Irwin, Modoc, Kans.

**FOR SALE.**—One pure-bred Hereford bull, also ten high-grade Hereford bulls. For further information, address Mrs. E. A. Leibfried, Emporia, Kans.

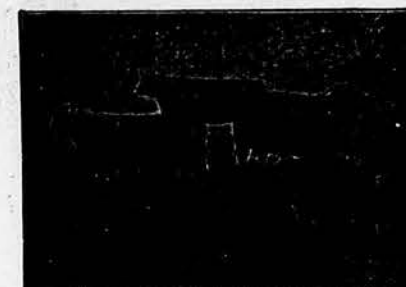
**HERD BULLS FOR SALE**

**KANSAS LAD 134085**, eighteen months old sired by Duke of Kansas 123126, and tracing to Imp Orlando and Imp. Golden Galaxy. Also **CONSTANCE DUKE 134083**, twenty months old, by Duke of Kansas out of 5th Constance of Hillsdale by 6th Duke of Oxford 55734. These two grand bulls should be herd-headers. Come and see them or address

B. W. GOWDY, Garnett, Kansas.

**GLENDAL SHORTHORNS, Ottawa, Kans**

Leading Scotch and Scotch-topped American families compose the herd, headed by the Cruickshank bulls, Glendon 119370, by Ambassador, dam Galanthus, and Scotland's Charm 127264, by Imp. Lavender Lad, dam, by Imp. Baron Cruickshank. Young bulls for sale. C. F. WOLF & SON, Proprietors.

**CEDAR HILL FARM.**

Golden Knight 108086 by Craven Knight, out of Norton's Gold Drop, and Baron Ury 2d by Godoy, out of Mysie 50th, head the herd, which is composed of the leading families. Young bulls of fine quality for sale. C. W. TAYLOR, PEARL, DICKINSON CO., KANS.

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124466, a son of Gallahad, out of 8th Linwood Golden Drop, heads herd. Females by the Cruickshank bulls, Imp. Thistle Top 83876, Earl of Gloster 74523, etc. Size, color, constitution and feeding qualities the standard. A few good cows for sale now bred to Gallant Knight. A few young bulls of serviceable age for sale. Address

T. K. TOMSON &amp; SONS, DOVER, KANS.

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Lincoln 47095 by Beau Real, and Klondike 42001, at the head of the herd. Young stock of fine quality and extra breeding for sale. Personal inspection invited. ALBERT DILLON, HOPE, KANS.

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The Weavergrace present will bear the closest investigation and comparison. No Hereford is too good for Weavergrace. Neither time, labor, money nor any other factor within our reach will be spared in an open, honest, energetic effort to make the **WEAVERGRACE HEREFORDS** the best herd of beef cattle in the world. Nothing from the herd offered privately. All reserved for annual spring auction. Three hundred and sixty-four days of the year devoted to the general Hereford interests, one day to the sale of the Weavergrace Herefords.

I have an **Unrivaled List** of registered Herefords (both sexes) and of grade Hereford steers and females on file for sale throughout the country, in my office, New York Building, Chillicothe. There are several great bargains. All are invited to inspect this list, and spend a day at Weavergrace.

Hereford literature on application; also a colortype reproduction (16x22) of an oil painting of Corrector, free to all who will frame it.

**Sunny Slope Herefords.****100  
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**CONSISTING OF 32 BULLS,** from 12 to 18 months old, 21 2-year-old HEIFERS, the get of Wild Tom 51292, Kodax of Rockland 40781 and Stone Mason 13th 42397, and bred to such bulls as Wild Tom, Archibald V 54433, Imported Keep On 76015 and Sentinel 76063, Java 64045.

40 1-year-old HEIFERS and 7 COWS.

These cattle are as good individuals and as well bred as can be bought in this country.

Finding that 400 head and the prospective increase of my 240 breeding cows is beyond the capacity of my farm, I have decided to sell the above-mentioned cattle at private sale, and will make prices an object to prospective buyers.

Address **C. A. STANNARD**, Emporia, Kans.**VALLEY GROVE SHORT-HORNS.**

THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS

**Lord Mayor 112727 and  
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HEAD OF THE HERD.



**LORD MAYOR** was by the Baron Victor bull Baron Lavender 2d, out of Imp. Lady of the Meadow and is one of the greatest breeding bulls of the age. Laird of Linwood was by Gallahad out of 11th Linwood Golden Drop. Lord Mayor heifers bred to Laird of Linwood for sale. Also bred Shetland ponies. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. A few young bulls sired by Lord Mayor for sale.

Address **T. P. BABST, PROP., DOVER, SHAWNEE CO., KAS.****Nelson & Doyle**

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Have for sale at all times, singly or in car lots... **Registered Herefords and Shorthorns.** Cross-bred Hereford Short-horns and grades of other breeds. Bulls and females of all ages.

Stock on Sale at Stock Yards Sale Barn, also at Farm Adjoining City.

N. B.—We have secured the services of John Gosling, well and favorably known as a practical and expert judge of beef cattle, who will in the future assist us in this branch of our business.

**FOR SALE.****Ten Shropshire Ram Lambs,**

80 to 100 pounds each, well marked, low and blocky, and with magnificent quality of fleece. These ram lambs are the result of the eighth top cross of registered Shropshire rams on ewes from a Merino topped Cotswold cross. Price, \$10 and \$12 crated and delivered at Moran, Kans. Missouri Pacific and M., K. & T. Cash must accompany order.

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**200  
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Extra Choice Registered Rams to Head Pure-bred Flocks

Car Lots of pure-bred and high-grade yearlings, large, strong, well-wooled rams for range trade, all at prices to meet hardest competition.

Come and see them or write wants.

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For full particulars write to **FRANK B. HEARNE**, Secretary American Galloway Cattle Breeders' Association, Independence, Mo. If you want to buy a Galloway he can give you the address of breeders.

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