

# KANSAS FARMER

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SIXTEEN TO TWENTY  
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory as follows: Four line card one year, \$16.00; six lines, \$23.00; ten lines, \$30.00; each additional line \$3.00. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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**VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.**—For sale, choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

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

**NEOSHO VALLEY HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.**—Imported Lord Lieutenant 120019 at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Address D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

**ROCK HILL HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.**—An Elbert & Falls "Waterloo" bull and Norton's "Clipper" Scotch bull "Cupid" head the herd. Ten Scotch and Scotch-topped daughters of the great Lincoln "Lord Mayor" and several daughters of C. C. Norton's "Imp. Salamis" included. Young bulls for sale. J. F. TRUE, Newman, Kas. Twelve miles east of Topeka on U. P. railroad.

### SWINE.

**CENTRAL KANSAS HERD OF THOROUGH-BRED** Poland-China hogs. C. S. Snodgrass, Galt, Rice county, Kansas, breeds the best. Stock for sale now. Come or write.

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**D. TROTT, ABILENE, KAS.,** headquarters for the famous Duroc-Jerseys. Mated to produce the best in all particulars. Choice breeders cheap. Write.

**POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND LIGHT BRAHMAS.**—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Dark Brahmas, Silver L. Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, Buff Leghorns. Eggs, \$1 per setting. A. M. RICHARDSON, Altoona, Kas.

**S. F. GLASS, Marion, Kas.,** breeder of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, Poland-Chinas and Large English Berkshire hogs, M. B. turkeys, B. P. Rocks and S. C. White Leghorn chickens, peacocks, Pekin ducks and Italian bees.

**KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**—Headed by a Black U. S. boar by a Tecumseh U. S. sow. Twenty sows bred to him for March farrow. Also eight May and June boars for sale, and one Tecumseh show pig. I have thirty-eight Klever's Model pigs that show fine markings. Address F. P. Maguire, Haven, Kas.

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**BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY**  
EGGS \$1.50 for 13; \$2 for 26. A few fine cockerels to sell. J. C. WITHAM, Cherryvale, Kas.

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My stock has been tested in the strongest competition both west and east. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for descriptive circulars.  
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**WHITE and BLUE BARRED**  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**  
Largest birds, best strains. Cockerels, \$1; pullets, 75c. Eggs, 13 for \$1; 30 for \$2; 50 for \$3; 100 for \$6. Recipe for making and using Liquid Lice Killer, 25c. Write for circular.  
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**BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY**  
Eggs, per thirteen, \$1 and \$1.50. F. H. LARRABEE, Hutchinson, Kas.

### BUFF COCHINS.

Pure-breds. Finest in Kansas. High-scoring birds for sale. Address H. T. Forbes, 703 Polk St., Topeka, Kas.

**White Wyandottes**  
**EXCLUSIVELY.**  
EGGS, \$1.00 PER 15.

Also, free with each setting, a recipe for making a cheap Lice Killer Paint. Send for circular.

P. O. Box 60. White Wyandotte Poultry Farm, Mrs. V. Odell, Prop'r., Wetmore, Kas.

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AT FARMERS' PRICES. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Silver Wyandottes, Black Javas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, White Guineas, Pearl Guineas and Buff Turkeys. Single birds, pairs, trios and breeding pens. Our stock is from the leading breeders and prize-takers of the country. Birds from \$1 up. Eggs \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. Recipe for "Liquid Lice Killer" free with each order. (Enclose stamp.) A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kas.

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**BOURBON COUNTY HERD BERKSHIRES.**

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**M. H. ALBERTY, Breeder of Registered**  
**CHEROKEE, KAS. Duroc-Jersey Swine.**  
Baby Pig Teeth Clippers, 35 cents by mail.

**Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Hogs**

Registered stock. Send for 44-page catalogue, prices and history, containing much other useful information to young breeders. Will be sent on receipt of stamp and address. J. M. Stonebraker, Panola, Ill.

**Wamego Herd Imp. Chester Whites**

Mated for best results. Also Barred Plymouth Rock chickens and eggs for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited. Mention FARMER.  
C. J. HUGGINS, Proprietor, Wamego, Kas.

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For ten years winners at leading fairs in competition with the best herds in the world. Visitors say: "Your hogs have such fine heads, good backs and hams, strong bone, and are so large and smooth." If you want a boar or pair of pigs, write. Ship from Topeka. G. W. Berry, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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Rome, Kansas,  
Breeder of  
**POLAND-CHINAS and LARGE ENGLISH**  
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**Mound Farm Herd of Poland-Chinas.**

100 head. Foundation stock, Tecumseh. Boars in service, Tecumseh Joe 13444 S., Chief 13840 S., Butler Wilkes 1764 S., U. S. Tecumseh 17850 S. 15 fall gilts, 30 spring pigs, 30 summer pigs. Inspection and correspondence invited.  
H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Wilson Co., Kas.

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A choice lot of gilts sired by Ideal U. S. and bred to Tecumseh Chief. Also some good Tecumseh Chief gilts bred to Look Over Me (he by old Look Me Over) and some good fall pigs, both sexes. Write and get my prices or come and see.  
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125 head. The best individuals and most popular strains that money and judgment could buy and experience breed. Thirty choice spring pigs both sexes, by Black Stop Chief 16318 S., he by the great breeding boar Black Stop 10550 S., a son of the World's Fair winner, Short Stop. Write or visit us.  
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The future villa of Hadley Jr. 13314 O., the greatest boar of his age. I have pigs for sale now by Hadley out of Tecumseh Mortgage Lifter 32849 S. Order quick and orders will be booked as received. Farm nine miles south of Kansas City, on Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. Postoffice Lenexa, Kas.  
W. P. GOODE, Proprietor, Lenexa, Kas.

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

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

### SIXTEEN TO ONE HERD

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**

Herd boars, Gold Standard Wilkes by Guy Wilkes 2d 17777 S. and Ideal Quality by Darkness Quality 2d 14361 S. Brood sows, Tecumseh, Black U. S. and Wilkes. Thirty spring pigs, both sexes, ready to go. Farm two miles north of Welda.  
J. M. COLLINS, Welda, Anderson Co., Kas.

### BLUE RIBBON HERD

**PURE POLAND-CHINA SWINE**  
and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. Tecumseh Short Stop 14750 at head of herd, assisted by Hadley Jr.'s Equal 15119 and King Tecumseh 16307. One hundred choice pigs for sale. Farm located three miles southwest of Welda. Call or correspondence invited.  
R. H. WHEELER, Lawrence, Kas.

### 60-Poland-China Fall Pigs-60

Both boars and sows, for sale reasonable. Sired by the noted No. All Wilkes, Highland Chief by Chief Tecumseh 2d, and Look at Me by Look Me Over. Three fine young sows safe in pig for sale.

**B. P. ROCK** Eggs from high-scoring birds, \$1.25 for fifteen; \$6 per hundred.

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### Nation's Poland-Chinas.

Fifty boars and gilts for this season's trade. My herd boars consist of Darkness Quality 14361, Princeton Chief 14543, Col. Hildebrecht 37247 and Standard Wilkes. My sows are splendid individuals and of the right breeding. Personal inspection and correspondence invited.

**LAWRENCE NATION, Hutchinson, Kas.**

### BLUE MOUND HERD

**BERKSHIRE SWINE.**  
Herd boars, Victor Hugo 41799 (sire imp.), Barkis 30040 (weight 800 lbs.), Prince Jr. 17th, from World's Fair winner. Choice pigs from fine strains. Also bred Shropshire sheep, M. B. turkeys and B. P. Rock chickens. Write.  
Allen Thomas, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kas.

### PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Brood sows by Wren's Medium, Hadley M. Washington, Princeton Boy, Moss Wilkes Tecumseh (by C. T. 2d), Tanner 1924, a grandson of the famous Hildebrecht, at head of herd, assisted by Prince Darkness, out of Darkness 1st. Corwin Sensation and Darkness 1st are very choice sows. Some October Tanner pigs for sale. Get one for a herd header. Also some One Price Medium 2d pigs for sale. Three young boars ready for service. Write for prices.  
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ESTABLISHED 1882. SERVICE FEE \$50.

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18245 S.

Sired by Klever's Model 14664 S., the \$5,100 king of boars; first dam Graceful Maid (43851); second dam Graceful F. 3d (29670), litter sister to Old Look Me Over 9011, the \$3,600 boar. This gives Klever's 1st Model all that could be asked in breeding and sale ring backing. He is black as ink, low down, deep and broad, extra head and ears. His get follows the pattern perfectly. He will be assisted by other good boars in service on thirty matured sows of modern type and breeding. I sell nothing but tops; keep my knife sharp for culls. Free livery at Roberts' stables.  
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Council Grove, Morris, Co., Kas.

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### POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Herd boars are H's World's Fair No. 2 11330, grandson of Seldom Found 7815, Klever's Model 3d 19789, King Hadley 15057 (C). This hog is not only a show hog, but a prize-winner, breeding Hadley Blood, One Price Imitation, Guy Wilkes 2d, Black U. S., L's Tecumseh and Chief Tecumseh 2d.  
Did you ever see such a combination? Where can you get more of the blood of the great sires combined in so grand an individual?  
Choice gilts and fall pigs for sale.  
W. F. Shamleffer, Council Grove, Kas.

### GROUND LINSEED CAKE (OLD PROCESS)

For stock of all kinds. Write for prices. Manufactured by the

**KANSAS CITY WHITE LEAD & LINSEED OIL CO., 24th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.**

### SWINE.

**SHAWBROOK POLAND-CHINAS**  
**STOCK FARM.**

**H. V. HENNEY, Prop., NORTH TOPEKA, KAS.**  
Chief I Know, assisted by Model Hadley, at head of herd. Topeka is the best shipping point and stock the best kind to buy. When in Topeka call 1132 N. Harrison St. and be shown stock.

### MILES BROTHERS' HERD

**Registered Poland-Chinas.**

Peabody, Marion Co., Kas.

We have for sale now some choice fall pigs by Miles' Look Me Over and out of a full litter sister to Corwin Sensation, that sold February 2, 1896, at Mr. Wren's sale for \$167.50. Also some nice ones by Hadley Corwin Faultless, and by a son of Chief Tecumseh 2d. We can suit you in quality and price. Write us.

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### REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE

King Perfection 4th 18744 S. at head of herd, assisted by Tecumseh Wilkes 12694 S. and Lambing Ideal 14050 S. The sire of last named is Gov. C. by Black U. S. We have for sale an extra fine male of June, 1896, sired by him. We have added several very fine bred sows to our herd. Write for particulars. Address either **W. E. JOHNSON, E. A. BRICKER, Colony, Kas. Westphalia, Kas.**

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### PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.

Herd headed by Corwin I Know, a son of the noted Chief I Know 11992 S. Corwin I Know won second as a yearling at Iowa State fair in 1897. Weighed 600 pounds at 13 months. Assisted by Hadley U. S., a son of Hadley Jr. 13314 S.; dam by Mosher's Black U. S. 25 Brood Sows—Klevers' Model, Look Me Over, Chief I Know and What's Wanted Jr. breeding. Inspection and correspondence solicited.  
John Hollin, Kickapoo, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

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Headed by the three grand breeding boars, Model Combination—his sire was J. D. Model, he by Klever's Model 14664 out of McKelvey's Lass 42107; his dam Lady Chief 42919, she by Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115 and out of Ralph's Pet 42738; One Price Chief—his sire Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115, his dam Alpha Price 38785, she by One Price 4207; Kansas Chief 33816—by Royal Chief's Best and out of Bell O. 74594. The sows are all selected and equal in breeding and quality to any. A few sows bred will be offered. Young males and gilts ready. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas.

### 150 PIGS FROM

### PREMIUM

### CHESTER WHITE

stock; choice breeding, good length, bone and ham. Young stock not akin from best strains. Special offering now of best breeding. Also B. P. Rocks and Buff Cochins eggs for sale from best strains. Prices right.  
J. C. CANADA, Boonville, Carroll Co., Mo.

### ROSE JERSEY CATTLE

### CREEK POLAND-CHINA SWINE

### FARM MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

and Silver Wyandottes are from premium stock. Turkey eggs \$2.50 for 9, Wyandottes \$1.50 for 13. (Farm in Republic Co., Kansas.)  
H. WOODFORD, Mgr., Chester, Neb.

### SUNRISE STOCK FARM.

C. A. STANNARD, Prop., Hope, Kas.

Breeder of

Hereford Cattle and

Large English Berkshire Hogs.

Bulls in service: Kodak of Rockland 40731, who has won more first premiums at leading State fairs in past six years than any other bull in Kansas; Java 64045. Thirty-five yearling heifers and seven bulls 3 to 7 years old for sale.

### Live Stock Artist.

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## ARTICHOKES

No. 1 for all Stock, Prevent Hog Cholera. Before you buy send for ESSAY on kinds planting harvest and yield (often 1000 b.p.a.) with prices and freight rates to all points FREE. Sin. Bu. \$1. J. P. YISSERLING, Box 55, ALTON, ILL.

## PEACH TREES

at wholesale or retail. Officially declared free from scale or injurious insects. Best stock grown. Strawberry Plants—63 varieties; all from new beds. Apple, Pear, Plum, and other stock. Send for new Catalogue to-day.

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**FOR 14 CENTS**

We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, and hence offer 1 Pkg. 13 Day Radish, 10c  
1 Pkg. Early Spring Turnip, 10c  
1 " Earliest Red Beet, 10c  
1 " Bismarck Cucumber, 10c  
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1 " Jumbo Giant Onion, 15c  
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c

Worth \$1.00, for 14 cents. Above 10 pkgs. worth \$1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 14c. postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Potatoes at \$1.50 a Hbl. Catalogue alone 5c. No. 70

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

**SEED RAISED**

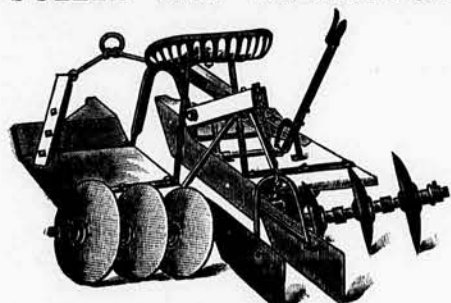
by myself from carefully selected cabbages, onions, carrots, beets, etc., (on the principle that like begets like) yet sold as cheap as seed raised from trash. As the original introducer of Cory and Lackey Corn, Deep Head and All-Season's Cabbages, Hubbard and Warren Squash, Miller's Melon, Burbank Potato, the Surprise Pea, and scores of the best vegetables now grown everywhere, brother farmer, I invite a share of your patronage. I want you to plant

**GREGORY'S SEEDS**

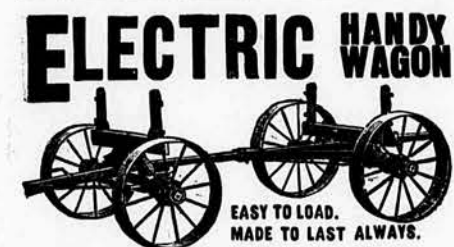
As promising novelties I catalogue for 1898 the Enormous Potato, (304 bushels measured acre), new cabbages, cucumber, beet, etc. The flower seed department of my Catalogue will interest wife and daughter. Established 43 years.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

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EASY TO LOAD. MADE TO LAST ALWAYS.

Our perfect knowledge of this wagon and the quality of material used in its construction leads us to declare it to be the NEATEST, STRONGEST, MOST DURABLE, LONGEST LIVED, EASIEST TO LOAD wagon made. Has our famous straight or stagger spoke

**Electric Steel Wheels**

Wheels have any width of tire, from 2 to 8 inches any height, from 24 to 60 inches. Impervious to heat or cold; can't dry out, get loose or rot. NO RESETTING TIRES and repairs. Best angle steel hounds. First class. All F. O. B. For \$25.00 brake \$4.00 extra. It has given universal satisfaction and will fit your requests exactly. Don't buy until you get our FREE catalogue and prices. Write for them at once.

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Send for an A. B. C. of Fence Making, describing the F. F. tools, which weave the best fence on earth at the very lowest cost, and also repair old fences. J. P. Vissering, Bx. 155, Alton, Ill.

**\$35 per 100 Rods**

for the best wood and wire fence made. Wires of No. 11 galvanized steel; wood stays of painted oak. Will turn everything but wind and water. All wires have individual tension—stretch one or all. Shipped in rolls or knocked down. Anybody can build it easily. Agents wanted. Don't buy until you get our cat. and prices. BUCHANAN FENCE CO., Box 8, Smithville, Ohio

**WOVEN WIRE FENCE**

With our Duplex Automatic Machine you can make a genuine Rabbit-Proof fence, and one that is also Horse-Proof and Bull-Strong for 16¢ A ROD. A Hog Fence for 12¢. A Stock or Chicken Fence for 18¢ a rod. Plain, Coiled Spring and Barbed wire to farmers at wholesale prices. Catalogue Free. KITSUMAN BROTHERS, Box 64, Ridgeville, Indiana.

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**\$10** For a machine to build the cheapest strongest and best fence made of wire. No royalties, no farm rights, machine easily and quickly operated by any farmer. Send for large circular.

NORWALK, O.

**FORTIFY YOURSELF**

against the destructive ravages of marauding stock by using **CYCLONE FENCE**. Nothing can go through it, under it, or over it. Keeps out sheep-killing dogs; keeps wolves out of the corral. A man can build 100 rods in a day.

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**CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE**

With or without lower cable barbed. Cabled Poultry, Garden and Rabbit Fence, Steel and Pocket Fence for lawns and cemeteries, Steel Gates and Posts.

DE KALB FENCE CO., 23 High St., DE KALB, ILL.

**"Don't Blow so Hard"**

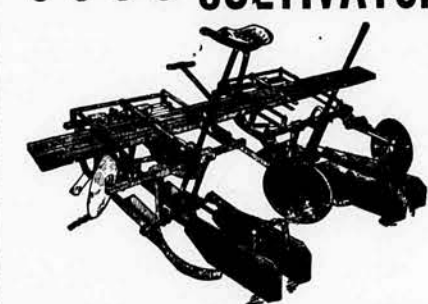
said the wind mill, "You should be able to stand it!" said the wind.

**THE PERKINS** Wind Mills stand in any kind of wind and never leave their tower. Either wood or steel, pumping or power. All sizes for all purposes. Ask for what you want. Catalogue free.

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**CRACKERJACK . . .**

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**FOR LISTED CORN!**

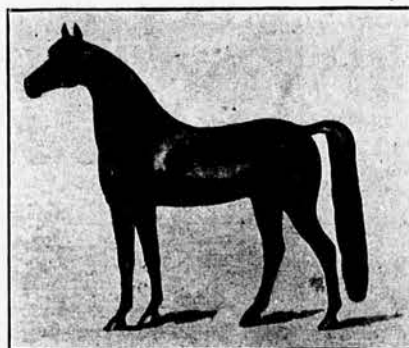
Best Disc Cultivator. All Steel—Never Wears Out. Dust-proof Boxings.

LOOK AT IT! LOOK AT IT! LOOK AT IT!

**WESTERN MFG. CO.,** Kansas City, Mo.

For sale by one dealer in every town.

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**EAGLEITE, SON OF BLACK SQUIRREL.** In service for Thoroughbred, Standard-bred and Saddle Mares. Mares received by freight, bred and returned. We also breed Shetland Ponies, Great Dane, Essex Swine, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks and Indian Games.

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**BEEES** If you keep BEEES subscribe for the Progressive Bee Keeper, a journal devoted to Bees and Honey. 50 cents per year. Sample copy Free. Also Illustrated Catalogue of Bee-Keepers' Supplies. Address **LEAHY CO., Higginsville, Mo.**

**\$5 1898 BICYCLE \$5**

to anyone who will distribute a few of our BIG-POUND 998-PAGE 1898 CATALOGUES. We Sell Outright new high grade 998 GUARANTEED BICYCLES at \$13.95, \$19.75 and \$23.50. YOU DON'T PAY FOR BICYCLE until after you get it. WRITE TO-DAY for SPECIAL \$5.00 OFFER and HANDSOME BICYCLE CATALOGUE. **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) CHICAGO, ILL.** (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)



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The Price of a Good Horse in

You would buy some good breeding stock now. While our herd is not so large as formerly, we still have the finest collection of

## Percheron and Coach Horses

In the West. Prospects never so bright. Prices never so low.

All Ages. Either Sex. Choice Colors.

**HENRY AVERY, WAKEFIELD, KANSAS.**

1 1/2 miles north of LOMAX on Missouri Pacific. **GREENACRES.** 3 miles north of QUENEMO on Santa Fe.

**J. C. CURRY, QUENEMO, Osage County, Kas.**

BREEDER OF

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

At head of herd, Archibald 1st 39258, son of imported Archibald 11123, the champion beef bull of the breed, and from Brenda 6th, by Rose Stock, by Lord Wilton. Cows, sired by sons of Success, Grove 4th, Grimley and Don Carlos, and tracing through Fortune and Sir Evelyn to Sir Richard 2d and Lord Wilton, constitute the herd. Twenty cows and heifers and five yearling bulls for sale at moderate prices. Visitors met. Correspondence invited.

## SUNNY SLOPE

= = HEREFORDS. = =

Fifty head of bulls for sale, from 6 to 24 months old, including the great breeding bull Lomond. Two of his heifers, under 2 years old, brought \$1,075 at our sale. Also bred cows and unbred heifers for sale. Eight bulls in service—Wild Tom 51592 at the head of the herd, Archibald V 54433, Climax 60942, imported Keep On, Saxon and Pembroke, Sir Bartle Beau Real 61009, Climax 4th. One of the largest breeding establishments in America. Personal inspection and correspondence solicited.

Address, **SUNNY SLOPE, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.**

## DISPERSION SALE OF REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE!

At Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Pavilion, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

When I will offer my entire herd, consisting of twenty specially selected cows and heifers, nine calves 1 to 5 months old, seven bulls 10 to 14 months old, also the herd bull Mercury 58813. The herd was founded in 1895 by animals selected out of the noted American herds, the Shadeland Stock Company, Lafayette, Ind., and that of W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.

For Individuality and Breeding they Compare Very Favorably With the Very Best Anywhere. Those who Contemplate Purchasing Foundation Stock will Find this a Very Favorable Opportunity to Do So.

The cattle will be ready for the inspection of the prospective buyer at the Sale Pavilion on Monday, April 11. Those who contemplate attending Mr. Sotham's sale on the 13th, and that of Messrs. Scott & March on the 15th, can stop at Kansas City conveniently on the 14th for my sale.

Sale to Commence at 1 O'clock Sharp.

For Catalogue Address

**G. W. HARLAN, Otterville, Cooper Co., Mo.**

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

Call on or write W. A. White, care Payne & Duncan, Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.



## Agricultural Matters.

### IMPORTANCE OF NATIVE GRASSES AND THEIR PRESERVATION.

A paper by Prof. Geo. L. Clothier, of Kansas State Agricultural College, read before Cowley County Farmers' Institute, December 29, 1897.

#### MAKERS OF FERTILITY.

The prairie grasses have had more to do with the greatness of Kansas than we are likely to suppose. During the thousands of years that preceded the advent of civilization into the Sunflower State the busy grasses had vigorously attacked the limestone rocks and broken them down into soil particles while their roots and root stocks had held the soil together and prevented the rains from washing it away. They also held noxious plants in check. Here in what was once supposed to be the Great American Desert, these servants of mankind have developed all their good qualities in spite of drought, hot winds, fires and insect foes, and have established the richest natural pastures upon the face of the globe. They are so common that we are likely to overlook their economic importance to the commonwealth.

#### SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

The prairie grasses in the early ages of the world's history, if they were subject to the same laws that operate upon the vegetable kingdom to-day, struggled with each other for the supremacy, and only those best fitted to the conditions, or that could adapt themselves to their environment, survived this struggle. With great variety of climate and soil elements and difference in topography incident to location as limiting conditions, no single species could gain absolute possession of the soil over a large area. Though we usually find one species predominant in a certain locality, we generally find a dozen others that have fitted themselves into every niche and corner which the prevailing species cannot use. Whenever conditions change there will necessarily be a change of the relations which these various species sustain to each other, the predominant one, perhaps, taking a secondary position and one of the previously subdominant species taking the leading rank. Indeed, just such changes have occurred in parts of Kansas within the past half century where buffalo grass has retired westward and the so-called blue-stem grasses have taken its place. By the competition introduced where a number of species inhabit the same land, the most valuable wild grasses have been fitted to live with each other in peace and harmony under the prevailing conditions of Kansas soil and climate. This ability to live together gives the whole grass community of any locality more power to appropriate all the food and space furnished by the soil than any single species could have. This is true because plants, like animals, have different tastes in selecting their food, and the materials rejected by one may be esteemed very highly by another. For this reason a natural pasture is always superior to an artificial one formed upon the same land of one species alone.

#### OUR VAST PRAIRIES.

Few of us comprehend the extent of our prairies to-day. About 20,000,000 acres of Kansas land are covered with prairie grasses exclusively. In all probability the greater part of this vast area never can be utilized for any other purpose than grazing. In 1897 over 2,500,000 cattle and horses gained their sustenance in large part during six months of the year from native grasses. At an average price of \$2 per head for the season these animals consumed more than \$5,000,000 worth of pasturage. Secretary Coburn calculates the average cost of grazing cattle both on fenced pastures and on open ranges at 32 cents per month, which would be \$1.92 for the season of six months. This is far below the gain which accrues to a cattleman who owns the stock to consume the product of his own lands and in many cases, as in western Kansas, the product of lands not his own. Besides this immense sum realized as rent from wild lands, the prairie meadows in 1897 furnished more than \$4,000,000 worth of hay. This brings the income received from Kansas wild grass lands in 1897 up to the enormous sum of \$9,000,000. I believe that many million acres are not utilized to their fullest capacity. Any cattleman will tell you that in the eastern half of our State it is exceedingly poor pasture land that will not yield an income of 50 cents per acre to the man who grazes it with steers. Deducting taxes, this would be about 8 per cent. interest upon land worth \$5 per acre. Whether we have rain or sunshine, drought or hot winds, chinch bugs or

grasshoppers, this income is certain, for no one ever knew of an entire failure of the prairie grass crop. No farmer can afford to break out land that is worth \$5 per acre or less. No cultivated crop will pay an average of 8 per cent. interest on the best land in Kansas for ten years in succession, and yet the poorest hills in the State, if rationally handled as pastures, will pay 8 per cent. interest per annum for a hundred years in succession. If grazing lands are rated at \$10 per acre, a very high price for the average of the whole State, they will pay 4 per cent. interest on the investment and are still better investments than United States bonds.

#### BOTANY OF OUR NATIVE GRASSES.

Let us consider a few of the important botanical characters of our native grasses. All the important pasture grasses are perennial herbs. A perennial herb is a plant whose parts above ground are not woody and usually die down to the ground every year. Its parts under the ground live on indefinitely. Herbaceous vegetation forms the greater part of the food of most of our domestic animals. The grasses, either cultivated as grains or used for fodder, produce directly or indirectly more than half of the food of the human race. A herbivorous animal thrives best upon plant tissues that are tender, juicy and sweet, filled with nutrient materials. The young leaves of the grasses furnish these materials in greater abundance and cheaper than do the tissues of any other class of plants.

Perennial herbs are usually provided with some method of vegetative propagation. This is the power of the plant to multiply and reproduce itself by the division of some of its organs without the formation of seeds. Plants that reproduce in this way are much surer to prolong their existence upon the earth than those that are confined only to the expensive and uncertain method of seed production. If they reproduce at the same time both vegetatively and by seed, their chances of survival are doubly increased. This is true of many grasses, though I am sorry to say that it is not the case with all. Vegetative propagation is highly developed in all valuable pasture grasses.

The buffalo grass is an exception to the rule, its vegetative propagation being by means of runners as we have in the case of the strawberry. While a grass is growing and spreading its green parts in the air and sunlight, it is developing a great many root stems under the ground. These lie dormant when the ground is frozen in winter, and are ready to push forth in active growth as soon as spring opens. Root stems contain large stores of nourishment for the sustenance of the young plants at the beginning of the growing season. If we wish our grasses to make a thrifty growth and to form a close sod, we must give them opportunity to develop an abundance of root stems each year. This is the key to the solution of the whole problem of the preservation of our native grasses.

#### HOW GRASSES GROW.

A grass, like any other flowering plant, consists of roots, stem and leaves. The roots absorb the necessary mineral matter from the soil, and send upward to the leaves a bountiful supply of water with the minerals in solution. The stems serve to lift the leaves and flowers into the sunlight. The leaves are the laboratories where the crude materials taken out of the soil are combined with the carbon dioxide from the air into organic matter, which after this combination is fit food to build up the various tissues of every part of the plant.

Only green plants can utilize the mineral matters of the soil. The green coloring matter, called chlorophyll, is responsible for every particle of organic matter upon the face of the globe. Chlorophyll in the presence of sunlight enables the plant to transform lifeless inorganic matter to organic matter filled with life. No life of any kind, either animal or vegetable, would be possible upon the earth if chlorophyll were annihilated. This very important substance is only manufactured in the sunlight. The life processes of the plant are carried on by a jelly-like or semi-fluid substance called protoplasm which fills the cells of the growing parts. This protoplasm contains the green chlorophyll mixed through it in granules. The protoplasm contains the life of the plant, while the chlorophyll feeds that life. If you destroy the green coloring matter of the leaves of a plant, you starve the protoplasm and thus starve the plant.

#### STARVATION OF GRASSES.

The majority of stockmen do not stop to consider what is the use of green leaves to a plant. Unless you allow our grasses to spread their leaves in the air and sunlight for at least a part of

## Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will."

### Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

the growing season, they will fail to store up nourishment in their underground portions and will gradually starve to death. If we allow the chlorophyll enough time to build up a thrifty growth of stems and leaves, the subterranean portions will have been so well developed and so well supplied with hoarded stores of nourishment that we can remove the leaves without serious injury to the plant. This accounts for the thrift of our meadows. If we were to mow a prairie meadow once every week instead of once a year, we would soon kill every spear of grass upon that meadow. It is the constant nibbling and biting and gnawing of a grass down to its very roots that gradually starves it to death. Only give it a little rest and sunshine and its underground parts will be as vigorous as ever.

#### SEEDLESS GRASSES.

Another character of some of our most valuable wild grasses deserves to be noted, and that character is that they seldom produce seed. This is especially true of the blue-stems. Having been crowded into dense communities with other grasses for ages where a seedling could not get a start if it wanted to, these grasses have found out that the production of seed is a useless function. Consequently they have become dependent upon their vegetative parts as their only means of propagation. Farmers should know that when once they destroy their blue-stem grasses the only way to get them back into the land is to set out the sod—a very expensive process.

The valuable species that seldom produce seed or produce it in too small quantity to harvest for sowing are big blue-stem, buffalo grass and little blue-stem. These three species constitute at least 50 per cent. of the pasturage of Kansas.

#### TAME GRASSES.

Without taking into consideration the clovers and alfalfa, the tame grasses promise very little to the Kansas stockman. There are only a few eastern counties where timothy can be profitably grown. Every trial of the usual tame grasses which I can name has only proved their utter incapacity to stand the test of Kansas climate. The prairie grasses, on the contrary, have successfully and periodically passed through the ordeal of cold, heat, drought and fire until they have become adapted to all the vicissitudes of our climate and situation. They have adapted themselves to our soil better than it would be possible for any of the cultivated species to do for many hundred years to come. These being the facts, it is folly for a farmer to destroy all of his wild grasses with the expectation that tame species can be found to take their place.

Of course there is a large area of our State that is too valuable to use for grazing purposes. I most earnestly protest, however, against the present reckless and irrational methods of handling lands that from their very nature cannot be utilized for any other purpose than grazing. I am acquainted with hilly pastures, thousands of acres in extent, where the native grasses are being killed out so rapidly by overpasturing that in ten years the land will not be worth the taxes.

#### PRESERVATION OF NATIVE GRASSES.

The preservation of the grasses depends upon our knowledge of two very

important physiological characters. The first of these has been mentioned, and the second may be inferred by what has been said. To repeat, however, I desire to emphasize the fact that our valuable native species reproduce and continue to live most surely by means of their root stems. They must have enough rest to allow the green parts to manufacture food enough to build up these root stems in abundance, or the sod will become thin and bunched and the pasture cease to be profitable. The second character, closely co-ordinated with the production of root stems, is that they require an abundance of foliage, for at least a part of the growing season, in order that the chlorophyll may manufacture enough materials to fill the root stem stores. If we allow these vital processes to take place, our grasses will serve us long and well. We may mow, feed or burn the tops after the root stems have put away their frugal hoard for the next year, and it will make no difference with the thrift of the plants. It is surprising what a short period is required with the prairie grasses for the manufacture of sufficient food materials to preserve the life of the plants. The one supreme end and purpose of every plant is to perpetuate itself—that is, to propagate the species. The grasses live on indefinitely by means of their root stems, and if we will but allow them enough food to perform the life functions well, we can rob them year after year, and they will never get tired of working for us. We would indeed consider the man short-sighted if not insane who would continuously rob his bee-hives of every ounce of honey stored away during the summer, and leave the bees to their fate in winter. Many cattle-men treat their grasses with just as little consideration.

#### NEVER OVERSTOCK PASTURES.

The first rule that I would lay down for the preservation of our grasses is never to overstock our pastures. In a certain county not a thousand miles from here there are many sections of stony land owned by Eastern capitalists. The owners rent these lands for cash at the highest figures they can command. The renters, in order to get all they can out of their investment, put all the cattle on the land that can rough it through the summer, caring little whether any grass grows on the land next season or not. The grasses are rapidly becoming exterminated on these lands and weeds are taking their place. This is the result of landlordism. Every foot of Kansas soil should be owned by citizens of our State, who have an interest in the preservation of its resources.

#### CHANGE FROM PASTURE TO MEADOW.

The second remedy which I prescribe, though limited in its application to smooth land, is to change your pasture into meadow every eight or ten years and let it remain meadow four or five years. Prairie grass, when used for meadow a number of years, grows thicker on the ground and more productive. This can be accounted for by the fact that meadows are not tramped by stock and the foliage has ample time to store away sufficient nourishment in the underground parts each year before the crop is harvested. The mowing machine is uniform in its work, cutting the tender and the tough sorts alike; while, on the other hand, stock usually pick certain choice localities upon which they



eat the grass out, and at the same time allow the poor sorts to grow up undisturbed in bunches over the field.

#### ROTATIVE PASTURING.

The last and most perfect method of preservation which I advocate is what I term rotative pasturing. This is grazing a part of the land with the whole herd for a part of the season, and then allowing this to rest while the other part is grazed. This can be accomplished by dividing the pasture into two fields of equal size, which I shall designate as fields No. 1 and No. 2. Put the stock into No. 1 the first of May and let them stay six weeks. Then turn them into field No. 2 for the next six weeks. About the first of August turn the stock back into No. 1, and after six weeks have passed turn them into No. 2 for the second time and let them stay here until they are taken off the pasture. Next spring begin the rotation by turning into field No. 2 the first of May, and then alternate with six weeks periods of use and rest as in the previous season. Keep up this practice as long as you graze wild lands. I am satisfied that your pasture will keep more cattle in this way than in the ordinary method. The grasses will have the advantage of three months rest out of the six and in this time will store up an abundance of nourishment in their underground portions to continue their growth in a thrifty manner through the following growing season.

In closing, I can only repeat what I have been trying to say throughout this discussion. Preserve, nurture and love the wild grasses, the most bountiful gift of the Creator to his children in this land of sunshine.

#### Future Tense of Farming.

A paper by Mrs. Mary S. Johnson, read before Cowley County Farmers' Institute, at Hackney, December 30, 1897.

The impress of legitimate nobility will always be stamped on everything worth the doing, and what more worth the doing, either in the past, present or future, than raising the grain, fruits and meat to provide food for the world? Farming in the future will be conducted by men who are thoroughly educated and trained in their profession and will not, like the farmers of the past, have to learn by disheartening experiences, the influence of which is felt by future generations. They will understand soil elements, plant life and animal functions; will be carefully trained in planting, sowing, cultivating; will know what is best adapted to particular soils; will understand drainage and irrigation.

Farmers are fast learning to trade at co-operative stores, to do business with co-operative insurance companies, and will yet unite with their fellow farmers in the business of co-operative agriculture, and will further learn that there is as much business in practical farming as there is in banking or merchandising.

The tendency is to make all farm machinery simpler, and we can't help a little rejoicing when we think our great-grandchildren (sounds like we might get old, don't it?) will not have to waste precious hours of harvest time trying to regulate that little insignificant attachment to a binder called a knottor. So there will not be so much ponderous machinery, therefore less friction in using it.

But the one great reform in farming of the future will be the inauguration of the regular hour system, either an eight or ten-hour day. This may seem an impossibility; but when we realize that there are 5,000,000 farm hands and half as many women who work for farmers' families, in the United States alone, we can readily see that if they were all united they would make a very powerful organization. Should they demand regular working hours they would have the strength to get what they asked for. Being optimists, we can plainly see the good this system would bring about. There would be more time for self-improvement; time to devise means to build public libraries and parks in each farming community; time to build public halls where good lectures may be heard and farmers' institutes held. Then will the farmers' sons and daughters (which I hold to be the best product of the farm) cease to flock to the cities, for whatever is effective in raising the grade of the home life on the farm will powerfully contribute alike to the material prosperity of the country and the general welfare of the farmer.

We read in a very old book that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, so will prophecy no further, but will advise all who wish to see into the future for themselves to guard against being like the old Dutchman's son "Shake," who was all hindsight and no foresight at all.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 13—T. F. B. Sotham, Herefords, Chillicothe, Mo.  
APRIL 15—Scott & March, Herefords, Belton, Cass Co., Mo.

### THE CATTLE INDUSTRY OF KANSAS.

Addressing the Kansas State Cattle-men's Association at its first annual meeting, Gen. W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, spoke as follows:

"I am a great believer in blood, but more in feed and care. Chancellor Snow is my authority for saying that 'a good milch cow can be made from a live fence rail.' I believe his simile is not overdrawn. Only two of a kind came out of the ark with Noah, and the great number of distinct breeds of cattle now existing are all descendants of Noah's pair. It is as certain as life itself that animal life may be made to effect radical change. If it may improve, and retrograde, why may it not pass its organic limits? When the Jersey, Holstein, Angus, Durham and Hereford—all distinct types bred to distinct specialties be united, cattle growers have within the one animal, poiled, early maturing, size, shape and milk characteristics. We know that for some time there has been the Red Polled, derived from the Devon, Polled Durham, from the Short-horn, and now there is the 'Kansan,' derived from a cross of the Hereford and Short-horn, and which the promoter thinks by far the best all-round cattle yet developed.

"Too much cannot be said in favor of long established blood in the improvement of the common cattle of Kansas, for it is in this direction that the intelligence of her people is to be encouraged and her wealth most largely promoted; but I still insist that a thrifty Texan is better property than a 'runt' Short-horn, whatever may be its pedigree.

#### KANSAS LEADS.

"Kentucky long held the 'champion belt' in fine cattle, but it has come West by way of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, until the late sale of Short-horns by Senator Harris, where the herd of Queen Victoria was recruited, demonstrated that Kansas had taken the lead in Short-horns, and now the more recent sale at the Cross farm has shown that Kansas leads in Herefords. Why should not the cattle industry in Kansas take fresh hope—from its leaders down to the lessee of a heifer calf? If not more prosperous, the people are certainly more cheerful. It cannot be possible that we are not over the worst, and a young country recuperates with the hope and enthusiasm of a young man. In the last five years the country has largely increased in population, while the cattle supply has greatly diminished, and this difference is to be provided for. We are the beef-eating people of the world, not excepting the British empire. The Mexican 'dogie' is no longer a competitor of our cattle. Between the Dingley tariff and the exhausted cattle supply in Cuba, his head is now turned the other way.

#### MARKETS.

"The blistering drought in Australia has shut off England's beef supplies for her masses from that source, and the aristocracy have long depended upon the United States for their beef that Canada could not supply. And then there is the Klondike, a new consumer for our cattle, counting the reindeer supply. While the present war clamor is to be deprecated, no patriotic American will object to due preparation against any threatening danger, however slight; but objection, loud and persistent, should be made against that preparation, either by ship or shell, being made in any foreign country. I recognize the fact that—possibly with the exception of Germany, France and Italy, in the interest of trade, so long as it may seem to be to their advantage to remain neutral—we are not far from the union of the civilized nations of the old world against the English-speaking people, before the spread of enlightened ideas shall overthrow their tyrannical governments, and that thus England and the United States may be forced to make common cause. I do not believe that our skilled labor and unbounded resources should be passed by in a moment of timid excitement, to equip our coast defenses or enlarge our navy from foreign sources. I have patience with this ill-considered excitement, in the firm belief that it will lead to the building up of an American merchant marine that shall carry our beef, pork, wheat and corn to foreign consumers, in American bottoms manned by American sailors, and with an American navy behind, willing and able to protect the integrity of China or take an equal hand in its partition. To

what interest in Kansas is the present situation of greater moment than our cattle industry, and why should we not improve it?

#### KANSAS AND CATTLE.

"Kansas is admirably adapted to the cattle industry. Can any one name its superior? Yet for years to touch cattle was to taste the Apple of Sodom. But, if I have judged the outlook correctly, a better day has come and to stay until the lesson of the recent past has been forgotten. In my judgment, the time is fully here to take heart and make the cattle industry what it can only be in Kansas. Everything that costs more than it is worth, or for which there is no real use, should be let severely alone. Economies can be practiced that had been unthought heretofore. We must adapt ourselves to the time, occasion and surroundings, neither planting corn in the fall, nor wheat in the spring. In this day, water is not turned into wine, and the mere act of the outstretched hand will not save the sinking boat.

"We should raise cattle, and the best that we can afford, and try to top the market. There is great difference between the top and the bottom in either calf, cow or steer; and perhaps in no other case is the mistake so often made as in marketing unripe cattle. They will not ship better, nor ripen on the road, as California peaches are supposed to do. And now the time seems favorable for pushing this industry. While my opinion of the war situation does not justify the prevailing scare, it nevertheless exists as a fact, and the large outlay of money which will result must necessarily give an impetus to all kinds of productive business and call from the banks the idle millions amounting to well toward the present circulation, and, unless all precedent shall fail, insure a price for beef and butter for years to come, admitting of no risk in cattle investment.

#### THE FARMER'S PUBLIC DUTIES.

"Another thought, and I have done. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. Where there is a wrong, it is the fault of those responsible for it. What might be expected if the farming interest were as neglectful of their private business as they are of public affairs? And yet the farmer, who would not neglect feeding his cattle with the most precise regularity, will leave public affairs, from which he expects protection to his cattle from outside diseases and his dairy products from competition with adulterated substances, to self-constituted political guardians, whom he would not trust with a guinea hen, with just as complete regularity, and then grumble every year when he divides with the tax collector. I do not believe in demands on others, but in an intelligent assertion of personal rights; and which no man with as much at stake as the farmer is excusable for neglecting."

#### The Best Breeds for Beef.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—There are four breeds of cattle that are familiar to all Kansas stockmen that are bred to a greater or less extent in this State for beef purposes. All are worthy of the careful attention and care of any man or breeder that may undertake to breed them, viz., Galloways, Aberdeen-Angus, Short-horns and Herefords. The question, which is the best breed of the four, is one that has been discussed for years by older and wiser men than myself; and if you were to put four breeders of the respective breeds in a room and then turn them loose, each with a desire to convince the others that his breed was the best, I think you would conclude that you were no nearer a solution of the question than we were twenty years ago. They all have merit, and I think any man that will undertake the breeding of any one of the four breeds mentioned and get good stock for his foundation and then give them good careful attention and plenty of feed, will be well paid for his efforts. If I were to give a man advice, that was thinking of starting a herd of pure-bred cattle and did not know what breed he wanted, I should say to him, look at all of them, talk to all the practical stockmen you come in contact with, men that are buying, selling and feeding cattle and know what they are talking about. If you will do this and you are convenient to a good herd of Herefords I shall expect to see you go there and buy the foundation stock of your herd.

If you know or think you know what you want, that is, what breed of cattle you think is the best, then go and buy them, as you will not be satisfied with any other breed until you have tried your favorite.

I breed Hereford cattle because I believe they are the best beef cattle in the world. I believe they will make more pounds of beef and the kind of beef that

## Swollen Neck

Also Had Great Difficulty With Her Heart—How Cured.

"My daughter had a swollen neck and also heart trouble. After the least exertion she would breathe so hard she could be heard all over the room. She could not sweep the floor or even move her arms without affecting her heart. Her limbs were badly bloated. Her father insisted that she must take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we gave her about six bottles, when she was cured, and there has been no return of her ailments." MRS. EMMA THOMAS, North Solon, Ohio.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take easy to operate. 25c.

brings the highest price, on less feed than any of the other four breeds. That is, you can make a Hereford steer as good in three months as you can a Short-horn in four months. A Hereford steer will run in the same pasture, receive same care in winter as a Short-horn and come out in the spring in good condition where the Short-horn will not. I do not speak of the Galloways or Angus in this connection, as I have not tried them, but I have run several high-grade and pure-bred Short-horn cattle with Herefords, giving both the same attention and feed, not for a month but for three or four years, and the Herefords were always in much better condition than the Short-horns. Another argument that I might offer to persuade you to think as I do, is that a bunch of grade Hereford calves will sell for from \$3 to \$5 per head more money than any other grade calves on the market. And as to thoroughbred cattle, some of the best and most successful cattlemen in the country are buying Herefords to-day at from two to four times the money at which they could get any of the other breeds. If they did not possess some merits over the other breeds they would certainly not do this. I cite you to the public sales of the past few days, where at Emporia, Kas., at Mr. Cross' sale, 150 head of Herefords brought an average of nearly \$400, and to Mr. H. M. Hill's sale in Kansas City on the 15th of this month, where fifty head made an average of \$372. This herd of cattle was located in southeastern Kansas, in Wilson county, and was scarcely known outside the borders of the county in which it was located. I mention this, as many of you are inclined to say, "Oh, it was the reputation of the breeder that sold them and not the merit of the cattle." Mr. Hill had only been engaged in breeding Herefords a few years. On the 16th, Messrs. Guggell & Simpson and Funkhouser sold about sixty head at an average of \$483 per head.

You say, "Oh, well, this boom will die out in a few years." In a sense this may be true, but you have only to wait patiently a few more years for its return, as we must have beef. I would not, however, wish to discourage any man that was breeding any of the other breeds. If you have a start, stay with them; buy the best bull you can afford, never leave a better individual behind than you take home, if you can afford to buy him. It has been well said that the bull is half the herd; he is the sire of every calf; he puts his stamp there for good or bad.

I wish I could see every farmer in this State with a bunch of good thoroughbred beef cattle on his farm. I do not care what kind you buy; any of them are better than the kind some of you have. Get what you can afford—one, two or three cows or heifers of the breed you like and you will be surprised at how soon you will have a herd of good, pure-bred cattle. Did you ever figure how much of a herd you could build up in ten years with one cow and her offspring, provided you do not lose any calves and you trade each bull for a heifer calf, and all prove breeders? You will have at the end of ten years about 233 head of cattle, provided your cow is in calf when you get her. So you see it is not out of reach of the man in moderate or poor circumstances to own a herd of good cattle in a comparatively short time.

Hope, Kas. C. A. STANNARD.

#### The Horse Shortage.

The horse owners and buyers in Boston will soon realize that all the talk of available and desirable horses becoming scarce throughout the country is not a jolly, but an actual fact, and before two years have passed horses will command a fancy price. A prominent shipper to this market recently informed me that



It was now time to get a full car-load of good horses in the West, and many buyers are shipping their horses together to fill a car. That in a small Iowa town in one day eight buyers were present and only succeeded in getting four horses, where in former years each would have secured a load. Since the first of January horses have advanced in price 20 per cent.—Boston Traveler.

#### Central Kansas the Stockman's Paradise.

At the meeting of the Kansas State Cattlemen's Association, held at Abilene, March 22 and 23, Hon. John K. Wright, of Junction City, presented his views on the above subject in the following forceful words:

"It certainly is a paradise, which I wish I had adequate words to describe. Kansas is the hub of the cattle industry of the United States, and consequently of the world. Imagine the spokes running out from the hub in every direction; the further you follow the spokes to the north and west—shorter the grass season, deeper the snows, less grain is raised; consequently it is more difficult to sustain life and flesh during a portion of the year. Following the south spokes—the further south you go, hotter is the climate, less grain and grass is grown, more green-head flies, buffalo gnats, gay and festive ticks, and poorer the water, stock do not attain the size and flesh of our own Kansas cattle. Following the spoke east—the higher price of land, pasturage, grain and forage of all kinds, and the distance from the cattle-raising districts of the cheap grazing lands, large herds, etc., with little if any better marketing facilities for the finished product. In fact, central Kansas is just as close to a good market as is central Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, or any State east of us where cattle can be and are fed for the market in any quantity. Central Kansas is certainly the home of the beef steer and his sister.

"We have one State that boasts of fine horses, good-looking women, and the most and best whisky on earth. Upon the issue of fine horses we of central Kansas may not have as many extra fast ones, but for general utility we raise horses and mules that are salable in all the markets of the world, at as great a price, considering the cost of raising, as any State. As to good-looking women, we fall back on the old saying, 'That handsome is as handsome does,' and for intelligence, good housekeeping, thrift, and economy we are the peer of any State in the union. As to good looks, there is no use of my saying anything about it, as they who possess beauty soon find it out. As to whisky, I will not discuss that point, because it has nothing in it to help make a paradise for stockmen, or any one else, but can say we have less whisky, and of a poorer quality, drank in worse and lower places than any other State in the Union.

"What is true of cattle is true of sheep. Our soil, climate and general surroundings are especially conducive to raising and feeding sheep.

"Now in regard to hogs, we are somewhat handicapped as to the cost of keep. I will admit that to make hog-raising profitable (where we have to feed our hogs either by grazing or by grain) it is not considered profitable to keep them on the farm until they are much over one year old, and if they have been fed all they would eat up to that time, they have cost something. A few years ago I was in Louisiana driving through the pine woods, and after seeing the pigs get their own living by what they could find rooting in the ground, I remarked to my friend who was with me, and at whose house I was stopping, that I considered it a clear case of 'root, hog, or die,' which he acknowledged was a fact. After we had eaten our dinner he asked me to see some hogs that he had up fattening, as he was going to butcher them the next day. He said he had had them in the fattening lot for ten days, feeding about all the corn they would eat for that time. We went out in his cotton field where he had a rail pen some ten rails high. In it were nine hogs. He wanted me to guess on their weight. By looking them over carefully, I estimated their weight at 40 pounds each. He said: 'Yes, sir; you are about right, sir. But, sir, you must recollect, sir, them hogs are only 3 years old, sir.' Now, all those hogs had cost him was ten days' feed, and they were 3 years old. We cannot keep hogs in Kansas until 3 years old for the price of ten days' feed, although we can graze them through on blue grass, clover and alfalfa and finish them with grain and have a very respectable shoat at 1 year of age. But he has not the bristles, the long snout, the preponderance of lean meat to the carcass that the Louisiana hog has, which costs comparatively nothing to raise. But as our hog has consumed stuff on the farm that would

have otherwise gone to waste, and as the packer in Kansas City will buy and give us money for him, I do not see but what we can raise a few hogs for the market, besides having a few to make our sausage, head cheese, lard and bacon, including hams to go with our eggs, the product of the helpful hen, which with our butter, cheese, luscious fruit, vegetables too numerous to mention, for use of man, backed up with our crops of wheat, corn, oats, sorghum, Kaffir corn, alfalfa, native and other grasses for our stock, our mild and genial climate, facilities for transportation, and education, soil unsurpassed as to fertility, is this not a stockman's paradise? If not, why not?"

## Sheep Department.

Conducted by J. CLARENCE NORTON, Moran, Kas., to whom all letters should be addressed.

### SHEEP TALK.

Editor Sheep Department:—I am glad to see a sheep department started in the Farmer. This spring or winter has been fine with us, so far, for young lambs. We have twenty-four lambs from twenty-two ewes and have only lost one, and that one by neglect of being out in the snow. Our lambs have come scattered along for quite a while, probably on account of the ram running with the flock all the time. Our lambs are hearty and have had no trouble with ewes about owning their lambs. I have fed mostly corn and alfalfa. I feed about one ear apiece night and morning and all the alfalfa they will eat up clean, and they are doing well.

C. E. HAMPTON.  
Dwight, Kas.

Editor Sheep Department:—I am gratified to notice that the Kansas Farmer has at last commenced the publication of a sheep department. I am a land-owner in Kansas, and hence have interests in common with other land-owners in the State. There is no State in the Union better adapted to sheep husbandry than Kansas. Kansas should have 10,000,000 sheep. In the United States we need 110,000,000 sheep to supply our annual consumption of wool, say 630,000,000 pounds on the unwashed basis. We now produce less than one-third this amount. If we had the proper number of sheep it would make a greatly increased demand for pasturage, hay, corn and oats to feed the additional number of more than 70,000,000 sheep, and this would add very much to the value of lands and to the wealth of each State, especially Kansas, as the per cent. of sheep in Kansas is now small, but rapidly increasing. An increase of sheep in Kansas would more than repay the farmers for their labor.

WILLIAM LAURENCE,  
President of the National Wool Growers' Association.  
Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Editor Sheep Department:—I would like five to ten young ewes yet to lamb this spring. What are they worth? Could you tell me where I could find a straight-as-a-string man that would sell them worth the money? I want Shropshires, full-bloods. I milk from twenty-five to thirty cows; peddle milk in our town and can keep the wolf from my door. But it is a hard life; no Sunday; six months we get up at 3:30, six months at 4. I thought I would try a few sheep and see if I can learn to handle them. I read Practical Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Hoard's Dairyman, but can't learn anything about sheep from them. I was going to drop Kansas Farmer, but I see you are to edit a sheep department, so I will take it a while longer. J. A. SHELHAMMER.  
Osawatimie, Kas.

Editor Sheep Department:—I was much pleased with the March 3 Sheep Department in the "old reliable" Kansas Farmer in regard to a shepherd's directory. I have been a reader of the Kansas Farmer and a breeder of thoroughbred Shropshire sheep in Kansas for a good many years, but have lately located in Dade county, Missouri. I would like to list myself with the Kansas breeders, as I have many interests in Kansas and wish the Kansas breeders success in all their undertakings. Success to Kansas Farmer.

ELWOOD RUSH.  
Lockwood, Mo.

Editor Sheep Department:—I am glad to see the sheep department started in the Kansas Farmer, and hope that the flockmasters will give it the proper encouragement; by so doing it will not only be a benefit to those now owning sheep, but will encourage others to start in the business. Many farmers at present are watching the sheep industry with a long-

ing eye and all that keeps them out of it is their inexperience. With a paper or two giving information and experiences from week to week and a place where one can go to ask questions, many will be enabled to start small flocks and care for them properly. Six years ago there were but two small flocks in this township. Now there are a number of flocks, from a dozen to a hundred and over, and many more flocks will be started this summer. We have been having fine weather for young lambs. The little dark faces have commenced putting in their appearance on Clover Nook farm. We already have forty-nine living lambs from thirty-nine ewes, having lost but three lambs.

A neighbor is having trouble with his sheep. They take sick first, stop eating, stand with heads thrown back part of the time, and soon go down and suffer great pain for a few days and die. After death a bloody mucous runs from their nostrils. Upon examination their lungs are found to be perfectly rotten; all other parts appear healthy. The sheep that get sick are ewes in lamb, have run to a stack of rye and flax straw and had the run of the farm. Recently they have had access to a good shed. Any information as to cause and remedy will be gladly received.

I agree with you in your suggestion for a meeting of the sheep breeders of the State.

E. S. KIRKPATRICK.  
Wellsville, Kas.

It is hard to tell what is wrong with the management of the sheep. Evidently death was caused by lung fever, better known as pneumonia. Some sudden change and exposure caused it. Getting wet and lying down wet in a draft would give cause for death. Sheep ought to be under a dry roof and fastened under whenever it rains or snows. Any amount of exposure in the open air will not kill them if the weather and ground are dry, but reverse this, and death is sure to follow.

### Concerning Hen's Nests.

It is a wonder to us, often, how it is that hens will consent to deposit their eggs in such filthy nests as are often seen among the class who do not keep fancy fowls. They may have been "brought up to it," and this may account for their apparent want of refinement; but the only excuse the owner of the birds can have is laziness. Filthy nests engender disease or sickness, and the owner, from these two causes alone, loses far more than he saves in time, by not attending to them properly.

The nests for laying hens should be overhauled and renewed two or three times during the season, the boxes being whitewashed thoroughly as often as is necessary, and fresh material being abundantly supplied. The nests for setting hens should be renewed every time a fresh batch of eggs is set. By this means you need have but little fear of lice, the great pest of the poultry-breeder.

While fine hay, or fine, well-broken straw makes good nests, a very good nest can be made with shavings from wood. Select only the thinnest and softest, and make the nest well with them. They can be lightly sprinkled with diluted carbolic acid, to keep away lice, and, being very porous, will retain the smell and



Expert bicyclists have already succeeded in riding a single wheel, or unicycle, for short distances. In years to come the unicycle may become as common a mode of locomotion as the bicycle. Only a few years ago people would have laughed at the idea that all the world would shortly be awheel.

It is not in mechanics alone that the world is making rapid progress. Not many years ago all physicians pronounced consumption an incurable disease. To-day a large proportion of people recognize that it is a distinctly curable disease. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It has stood the test for thirty years. Thousands of people who were given up by their doctors, and had lost all hope owe their lives to this marvelous remedy. It acts directly on the lungs, driving out all impurities and disease germs. It restores the appetite, corrects all disorders of the digestion, strengthens the weak stomach, makes the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and tones the nerves. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It does not make flabby flesh like cod liver oil, but the firm, muscular tissue of absolute health. An honest dealer will not offer you an inferior substitute for the sake of a little added profit.

Miss Mary Whitman, of East Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y., writes: "For nearly ten months I have had a bad cough, and instead of getting better, it grew worse. I was said to have consumption. I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and when the second bottle was empty I had no cough and was cured."

**Dr. Pierce's** Good temper is largely a matter of good health, and good health is largely a matter of healthy activity of the bowels. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are safe, sure and speedy, and once taken do not have to be taken always. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. Druggists sell them. **Pellets.**

effect of the acid much longer than any other material.—Poultry World.

### Satisfactory Results.

Weir, Ga., August 26, 1896.  
I have used Gombault's Caustic Balsam for spavin, bone and blood, and wind galls, and laminitis, with entire satisfaction as to results, have not failed to make a perfect cure. I have recommended it to all my neighbors. I have taken some warts off my neighbor's horses. It is all you recommend it, and more.

W. F. SUMMEROUR.  
Geo. Plumb, of Emporia, reports the formation of the Sumner County Live Stock Association, with a membership covering eight out of the ten townships in the county. Chas. M. Johnson, Caldwell, was elected President, and Neal M. Pickett, of Guelph, Secretary.

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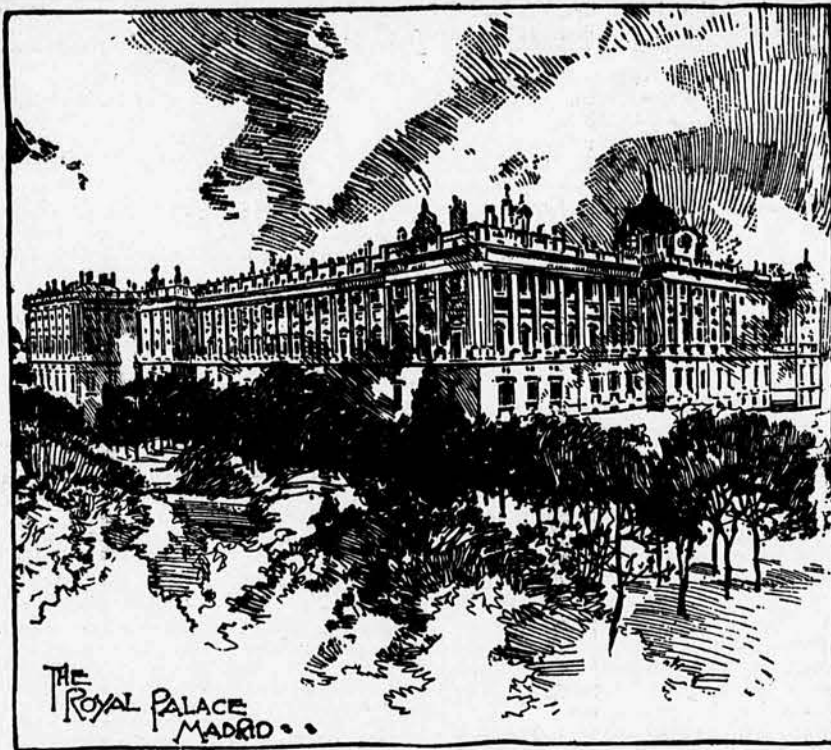
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## SPAIN AND HER PEOPLE.

### THE GROWTH AND DECAY OF THE GREATEST NATION IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

Founded on the ruins of ancient Rome and peopled by the ruggedest races of the middle ages, Spain easily conquered the old world and discovered and overran the new world. Under the rule of Charles I of Spain, better known in history as Charles V of Germany, the Spanish empire included the whole Iberian peninsula, the Balearic islands, Roussillon and Cerdagne north of the Pyrenees, the island of Sardinia, Sicily, Naples and Milan, Franche-Comte, Holland and Belgium and practically Austria, Bohemia, Hungary and Transylvania. In Africa it held the vast domain which Portuguese adventurers had seized, and in Asia the Philippine archipelago. In North America Spanish territory included everything south of Savannah on the east and San Francisco on the west, together with Mexico, Central America and the West Indies. Spain dominated all South America, including Brazil, which was a Portuguese



CHARLES V.

province at the time Spain ruled Portugal. The total dominion of Charles at its zenith was about 17,000,000 square miles, double that of the czar of Russia and infinitely greater than that of any other monarch in history. Nor was Spain great in size and strength alone. She was rich beyond computation. Besides the boundless resources of the Spanish peninsula, which the Rothschilds consider superior security for enormous loans, the wealth of Germany, Austria and the Netherlands was at the disposal of Spain.

All this, however, was as nothing to the gold and silver that poured in from America. The native monarchs of Mexico, Central America and Peru yielded up their treasures at the command of Spanish adventurers, and the mines, worked by Indian slaves, produced the precious metals in quantities that dazzled the world and intoxicated the Spaniards. It is estimated that during the century which followed the discovery of the new world 2,000 tons of gold and 6,000 tons of silver crossed the ocean to be squandered in Spain. Penniless noblemen borrowed money to pay their passage to America and returned millionaires. Common soldiers came back to the mother country with processions of slaves. A certain Spanish soldier was married in Barcelona to the daughter of a nobleman and celebrated the occasion by giving away in alms \$600,000 in gold and silver. Another returned Spaniard stood at a window in his house at Madrid and threw into the street, a handful at a time, two barrels of silver coins for the fun of seeing the rabble scramble for the money. National extravagance kept pace with individual profligacy, and legitimate business was lost sight of in speculation. Spain ruled the most of the world and snubbed the rest of it. Upon her strength was founded the national pride which proved her national weakness.

#### How Ruin Came.

At her zenith Spain seemed to possess invincible power. Only one nation dared to challenge it. That nation was England. Spain's argosies were successfully attacked in the south seas. Then came the destruction of the great armada. The charm was broken. Spain started on the downward path and never stopped. Foes developed without and within. Under Ferdinand and Isabella began the ruin of the country which their successors have completed. They drove the Jews and the Moors out of Spain. It is that fact in Spanish history which accounts for the nation's decadence. The Jew and the Moor were traders and artisans. They constituted the middle class, and they were the people which the fanaticism of Isabella and the dark zeal of Torquemada banished from Spanish soil. When they were gone, the fires of the inquisition were lighted for the thinkers, and free thought was allowed no foothold under the cross of Castile. When the philosopher, the scientist, the inventor, had gone, there

remained only the soldier and the peasant. From the days of Ferdinand to the days of Weyler it has been the policy of Spain to terrorize her subjects into submission by torture and butchery. From first to last this policy has been a failure.

Early in the sixteenth century the Netherlands revolted and formed the United Provinces. The sturdy Dutchmen destroyed what remnants remained of the Spanish navy, and in 1648, at Rocroy, the Spanish infantry, hitherto invincible, was beaten and forever broken. Portugal and her vast possessions in three continents were lost in 1640. Naples revolted in 1648 under Masaniello. He was assassinated by bravos in the hire of Spain, and after a long struggle the rebellion was suppressed. But Spain's hold on the two Sicilies, once loosened, was never so strong again. France seized the provinces north of the Pyrenees and Franche-Comte. All authority in the German states had long been lost to Spain, and the last Spanish king of the Austrian dynasty, at the close of the seventeenth century, saw his realm the prey of the great powers.

Equally disastrous were those times in the colonies. The Dutch, French and English seized foothold in the Guianas and then helped themselves one after another to the smaller islands in the Caribbean sea. By the time of the Dutch war of 1665 the pretensions of Spain to universal ownership in those regions were wholly ignored. The English seized Jamaica. The French first took Tortuga and thence sent out filibusters, who presently drove the Spanish out of Haiti—Hispaniola, Little Spain—and made it a French province. Even Havana was attacked more than once. Drake had a fruitless venture at it. Penn and Venables, who took Jamaica, tried to take it, but failed. England did storm the forts in 1760 and held the city a few years, then gave it back to Spain. By the end of that century Trinidad, too, was snatched away, and Spain's commerce with the American colonies substantially destroyed. England came to her aid at home in the Napoleonic wars, and then France in turn helped Ferdinand VII to hold his throne.

#### Spain Loses a Continent.

Early in the nineteenth century rebellions began in South America. Secret societies were formed which had for their object the throwing off of the Spanish yoke. The chief founder and promoter of these was a Spanish creole of Venezuela, Francisco Miranda by name. He had served under Washington in the American Revolution and had become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of liberty and with the principles of republicanism. What had been done in North America could, he thought, be done in South America. He therefore formed in London, since it could not safely be done at Caracas, the "Gran Reunion Americana." Into this Bolivar and San Martin were initiated. For some years Miranda made occasional but futile attempts at revolution, in one of which he engaged the interest of the great Dundonald. Nothing of importance was achieved, however, until April 19, 1810, when Caracas openly rose against its Spanish governor, Miranda and Bolivar heading the revolt. Two years of conflict followed, not promising for the insurgents. Then came an earthquake. It destroyed Caracas, killing a

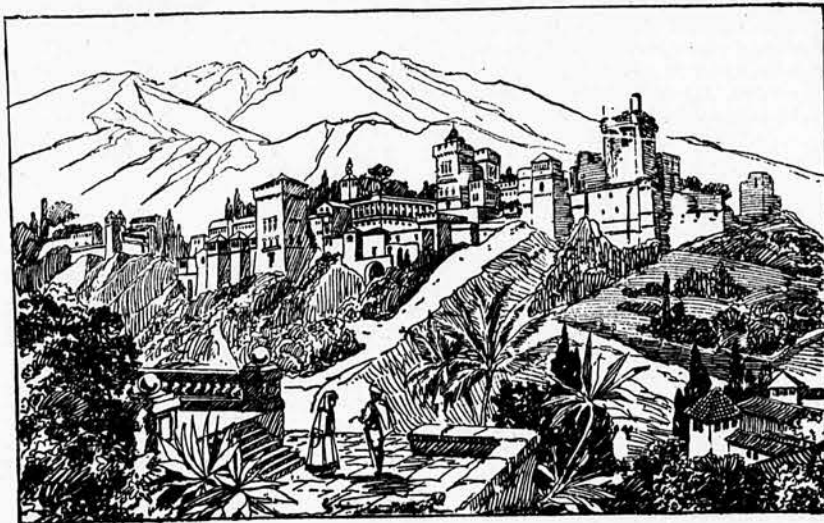
number of people. The superstitious troops of the insurgents thought it was an omen, threw down their arms, deserted or surrendered, and the rebellion was at an end. Miranda was captured, taken to Spain and died in prison—murdered, it may be surmised. Bolivar escaped into the neighboring province of New Granada.

In October, 1812, Bolivar re-entered Venezuela with 500 men, declaring war to the knife against Spain. Victory followed victory. In August, 1818, he re-entered Caracas in triumph. Then came reverses, and he had to flee to Jamaica. For some years more the struggle went on, until 1821, when New Granada and Venezuela were united as an independent republic under the name of Colombia, the last of the Spanish troops being driven out in 1824. Ecuador was added to the republic in 1822. Peru formed another state in 1825 under the name of Bolivia, Peru itself—and Chile also, thanks to the genius of Dundonald—becoming independent in 1824. Mexico threw off the yoke of Spain in 1821, and Guatemala—then including all Central America—in 1822. Nor did the provinces on the Plata river lag behind. Paraguay, indeed, was first of all to win her independence, in 1814. Uruguay followed in the same year, and the Argentine confederation, after a ten years' war, in 1824. Brazil had been lost to Spain in the secession of Portugal, and Florida was ceded to the United States in 1819. Nothing was now left to Spain in the western hemisphere except Cuba and Puerto Rico.

#### Rebellious Remnants of an Empire.

Beyond the rear end of the Spanish peninsula, a few islands adjoining her shores and a penal colony in Africa in which political prisoners are starved and tortured Spain has nothing left but Cuba and the Philippines, and both are in revolt. Columbus declared Cuba to be the "most beautiful land ever beheld by human eyes." Her peaceable natives the Spanish exterminated with every horror of torture. Since there was no gold in the island Cuba was neglected and ignored for many years. But the Spanish colonized it and ultimately found that its sugar plantations and tobacco fields were more profitable than gold mines. For two centuries it has proved the most valuable of all Spain's possessions. Cuba finally grew tired of being plundered by Spain, and rebellion after rebellion arose, only to be ruthlessly suppressed. Then came the famous ten years' war and finally the present formidable insurrection. The smaller island of Puerto Rico, which, with Cuba, makes up the remnant of Spain's empire in America, commands but slight attention. Its history has been colorless, its individuality not significant. It hangs upon the fate of Cuba.

The Philippines form an important link in the great volcanic mountain range lying off the Asian coast—Kamchatka, the Kuriles, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Borneo, Java. There are two large islands, Luzon and Mindanao, seven others of considerable size, and uncounted hundreds of smaller ones, down to the merest dots of verdurous rock on the sea. They are all made of volcanic rock and coral and abound in valuable minerals. The climate is tropical, but the height of the mountains and plateaus makes it endurable to Europeans. The total area of land is 54,000 square miles, and the population some 8,000,000. The flora is wonderful.



THE ALHAMBRA.



is profuse, comprising teak, sandal and camphor trees, palms, tea, a vast variety of spices and perfume bearing flowers, rice and the famous manilla hemp. The fauna shows no dangerous beasts of prey save the crocodile. There are buffaloes, pigs, antelopes, monkeys and lemurs galore. As for the people, they are as much mixed as those of Spain itself. Negritos were probably autochthonous. Then Polynesians came in, and then Malays. Chinese also came in great numbers, and of late years the Japanese have been flocking, with intent, it may well be, to possess the island when the Spanish are expelled. The Spanish population is very small. Industry and commerce are considerable. There are steamship lines, railroads, telegraphs and cables, and a foreign trade of \$60,000,000 a year. Manilla is a splendid city, set on the margin of one of the finest harbors in the world. It has an ancient fortress, fine churches,

foreign enemy. On the bay of Biscay, Coruna and Ferrol are the principal fortresses, while at Vigo there are two small forts to protect the entrance of the harbor, and San Sebastian, the royal residence during the summer, is guarded by a mediæval castle and two or three water batteries. Coruna and Ferrol are situated on the same bay, about 2 miles apart, and the latter is the site of the largest navy yard and marine arsenal in Spain.

#### Spanish Characteristics.

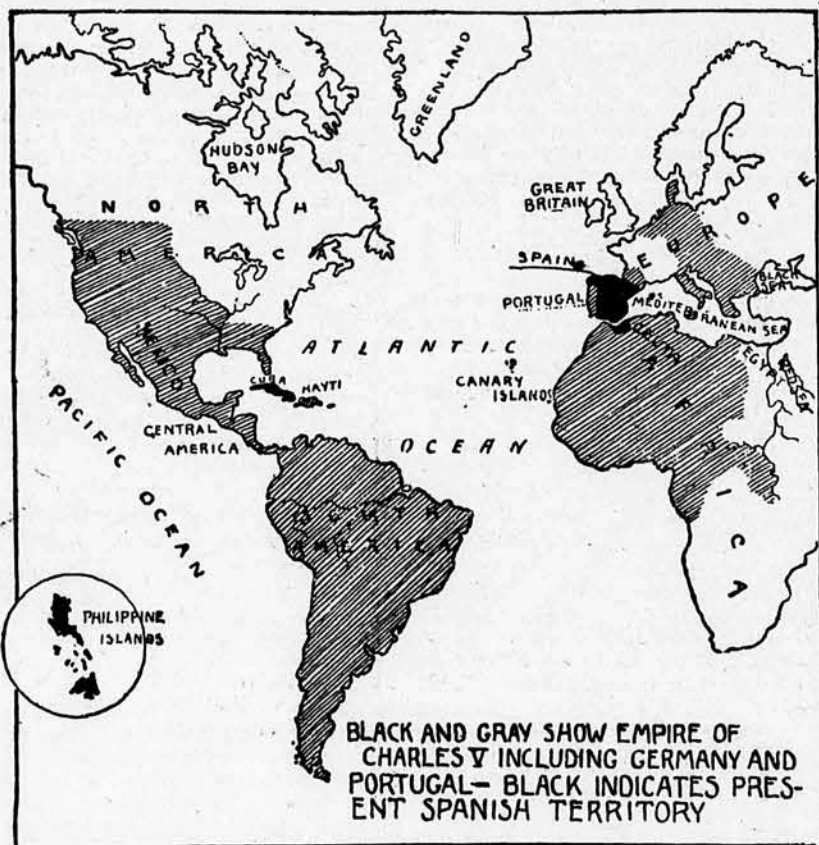
The story of Spain from great Charles V to little Alfonso XIII has no parallel in the history of the world. Historians and philosophers explain the phenomenon according to their individual ideas. Protestants attribute the fall of Spain to religious bigotry and the suppression of independent thought by the inquisition. One Catholic writer, on the other hand, maintains that leniency in dealing with heresy marked the beginning of na-

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#### Fortified Cities of Spain.

The fortified cities of Spain on the north and northwest coast are Santona, Santander, Coruna, Ferrol and Vigo; on the Atlantic, between the Portuguese frontier and the strait of Gibraltar, there are Palos, San Lucar, near the mouth of the Guadalquivir river; Cadiz and Tarifa. In the Mediterranean are Malaga, Cartagena, Barcelona, Palamos, Tarragona, Almeria and Alicante. Barcelona, Cartagena and Almeria were formerly looked upon as the most formidable fortresses on the Mediterranean, but their fortifications are now in decay, so little attention having been paid to them since the wars of the French revolution that, with the exception of a few modern batteries here and there, they are not worthy of consideration. During the wars with Napoleon every port of Spain was put in a thorough state of defense by English money, but since the Spaniards have been left to their own devices the fortifications have been neglected, and even forts and batteries of modern style are mounted with old fashioned smoothbore guns, utterly ineffective in modern warfare.

At the entrance of the Mediterranean are two points which if properly fortified could be held against the naval powers of the world—Tarifa on the Spanish side and Ceuta on the opposite coast of Africa. Tarifa is, in the judgment of military critics, capable of being made as invulnerable as Gibraltar.

All the seaports of Spain have stronger fortifications on their land side than on that toward the sea. This odd circumstance is a relic of the French invasion in the early years of this century, and also significant of the turbulent condition of the country ever since, for the cities of Spain are, in the judgment of the government, in more danger from the Spaniards themselves than from a

tional decay. Had Charles V been diligent in stamping out the reformation in Germany, says this writer, Spain would never have deteriorated. The political economist teaches that the enormous wealth brought from America instead of enriching really impoverished Spain, since it induced neglect of home industries and generated an extravagance which became the ruin of the nation. Buckle finds, or thinks he finds, the cause, partly at least, in the superstitious reverence for authority which kept the Spaniards faithful to church and state, even while they knew the one to be corrupt and the other incompetent. Pride of character and an arrogance that excited the hatred of all foreigners and the antagonism of all foreign states, the warlike habits of the Spanish people, confirmed by eight centuries of constant conflict with the Moors, draining the country of its best men and leaving only the weakly and infirm—each and every one of these causes, together with innumerable others, has been upheld by

able advocates. Be the cause what it may, the fact is apparent that the greatest nation of the fifteenth century is among the least of the nineteenth. The twentieth century may find her nothing but a memory.

Spain has had much architecture, some art and little literature. The Alhambra, the Escorial and the Alcazar are marvels of beauty and grandeur. In a book conspicuous for friendliness to Spain Mr. Chatfield-Taylor says that Spaniards are probably less understood in America than any people in Europe. In fact, the popular conception of the Spaniard is of a sinister scoundrel, wrapped in a cloak, who smokes cigarettes and commits dark deeds—a sort of comic opera villain, whose passion is cruelty. This absurdity is fully equalled by the Spanish impressions of Americans—or "los Yankees," as they call us. They look upon us as a species of plutocratic barbarians, whose sole merit

lies in our dollars, whose manners are boorish and whose government is the most corrupt and most overbearing in the world. It is not always pleasant to



ALFONSO XIII.

see ourselves as others see us, and when one reads in Spanish papers that the United States is a country without principle or religion, without manliness or bravery, where negroes are roasted alive and Italians lynched in the public streets, where Chinamen are persecuted and strikes are prevalent, where anarchists are governors of states and personal liberty is unknown, one resents the tirade and feels the jingo spirit surging in one's heart. As a matter of fact, the Spanish conception of the American is merely an exaggeration of the national faults, just as our idea of the Spaniard is a misconception of his character, formed by magnifying his vices at the expense of his virtues. Human nature is very much the same the world over, and the Spaniard is very like other men, save that he is down on his luck. Like most people who have known prosperity, he finds it difficult to appreciate his circumscribed position and is wont to survey himself from the magnificent standpoint of his achievements.

Many a home has been rendered sad and desolate by the loss of some dear, petted child. This is a dangerous season for children, and parents should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup handy.

#### Reduced Rates to Grand Encampment Mining District, Wyoming.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, plus \$5, from all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah to Rawlins, Wyo. Dates on which tickets will be sold are first and third Tuesday in May, June, July, August, September, October and November. Stage line daily except Sunday each way between Rawlins and Grand Encampment.

For full information call on or address F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, or J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent, Topeka.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 20c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

#### Co-operative Experiments.

Recently, at a meeting of the Students' Farmers' Club of the Agricultural College, Mr. J. W. Adams presented a very interesting address upon the subject, "Co-operative Experiments by the Ohio Agricultural Students' Union."

This organization consists of students and alumni of the agricultural department of the Ohio State University, who assist, at their respective homes, in carrying out experiments for the Ohio Experiment Station. The experiments consist of tests of varieties of the cultivated plants and tests of the influence of commercial fertilizers upon the same. The great advantages of this method are that the tests are made on all the different kinds of soil in the State, and that the area devoted to each experiment is much greater than could possibly be the case if all the experiments were confined to the State experimental farm.

"Success is the reward of merit," not of assumption. Popular appreciation is what tells in the long run. For fifty years people have been using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and to-day it is the blood purifier most in favor with the public. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures.

The alchemists of old fooled away a lot of time trying to transmute base metal into gold; now we wonder why they didn't think of the trust route to sudden wealth. —Exchange.

Would like to correspond with farmers having farms for sale. Address, with short description, A. Decker & Co., Ludington, Mich.

#### Paint Talks--IV.

##### SOMETHING ABOUT WALL PAPER.

The inventor of wall paper succeeded in producing an ideal dirt preserver and disease breeder. When anything else about us becomes soiled we wash it; but wall paper, which is usually put on with decaying paste to begin with, continues from year's end to year's end collecting dust and smells and microbes, until it becomes, under the microscope, a veritable zoological garden of nastiness and disease.

It is a good rule to use nothing in a house that cannot be cleansed. Carpet is bad enough, but it can be taken up at intervals for beating and airing. Lead paint crumbles off gradually in poisonous dust, but the paint covers only the wood-work, while the paper covers the whole wall.

When paint has outlived its beauty, a fresh coat makes it at least clean; but when the dirt collection on the paper becomes too apparent, it is commonly preserved for future use by pasting over it another layer of the dirt collector.

There is only one valid excuse for wall paper—it is convenient. Paint in the long run is cheaper, it is in better taste and is infinitely more healthful. But the great consideration is that a painted wall can be kept clean, while a papered wall cannot.

It follows that all living rooms should be painted. For this purpose the choice is between two materials—lead and zinc. The first is poisonous and darkens from the effect of coal gas, while the latter is innocuous, covers more surface, never changes color and is more durable. Paints based on zinc are, therefore, certainly to be preferred on all accounts.

The property owner that does not use paint neglects his own interests, and if he does not give the preference to the combination paints based on zinc he takes needless risks to his own financial damage. STANTON DUDLEY.



## The Home Circle.

### CONTENT.

When I behold how some pursue  
Fame, that is care's embodiment,  
Or fortune, whose false face looks true—  
A humble home, with sweet content,  
Is all I ask for me and you.

A humble home, where pigeons coo,  
Whose path leads under breezy lines  
Of frosty-berried cedars to  
A gate, one mass of trumpet-vines,  
Is all I ask for me and you.

A garden, which, all summer through,  
The roses old make redolent,  
And morning-glories, gay of hue,  
And tansy, with its homely scent,  
Is all I ask for me and you.

An orchard, that the pippins strew,  
From whose bruised gold the juices  
spring;  
A vineyard, where the grapes hang blue,  
Wine-big and ripe for vintaging,  
Is all I ask for me and you.

A lane, that leads to some far view  
Of forest and of fallow-land,  
Bloomed o'er with rose and meadow-rue,  
Each with a bee in its hot hand,  
Is all I ask for me and you.

At morn, a pathway deep with dew,  
And birds to vary time and tune;  
At eve, a sunset avenue,  
And whippoorwills that haunt the moon,  
Is all I ask for me and you.

Dear heart, with wants so small and few,  
And faith, that's better far than gold;  
A lowly friend, a child or two,  
To care for us when we are old,  
Is all I ask for me and you.

—Madison Cawein, in Harper's Magazine  
for February.

### DEFINITIONS AND SIMILES.

The difficulty of accurate definition is well illustrated by the familiar story of Plato's definition of a man as a two-legged animal without feathers. A rival thereupon plucked a cock and introduced it to the lecture room as Plato's man. A more up-to-date philosopher has defined man as an animal which has a mania for getting up societies and appointing himself president; and a female sophist, whether hailing from Newnham or not is uncertain, characterizes him as resembling a cold in the head—very easy to catch and very hard to get rid of. Perhaps one of the most amusing classical definitions, so to speak, is that given in "Johnson's Dictionary" of a stockjobber: "Stockjobber—A low wretch, who gains his living by buying and selling stock in the funds." One is inclined to wonder what Swift, from whom he quotes it, would say could he be now introduced to some of the magnates of Capitol Court. Apropos of "Johnson's Dictionary," one is reminded of the brilliant blunder perpetrated by Ashe when borrowing from it for his own work. Johnson had derived the word "curmudgeon" as from the French "coeur mechant," putting "an unknown correspondent" as his authority. Ashe is more explicit. The word, he says, is from "the French 'coeur,' heart, and 'mechant,' an unknown correspondent." "Per contra" we may in fairness quote Allison's rendering of "droit de timbre" as "timber dues!"

Some of Rochefoucauld's definitions are delightfully epigrammatic despite their rather cheap cynicism: "Gravity—a mysterious carriage of the body to cover the defects of the mind." "Flattery—a sort of bad money to which our vanity gives currency." "Pity—a sense of our own misfortunes in those of another man." "Hypocrisy—the homage vice pays to virtue." "Gratitude—a lively sense of favors to come." Quite in the same style, too, is the maxim which defines conscience as "a man's rule for his neighbor's conduct."

Foremost among really witty definitions must be placed the familiar explanation given by Bishop Warburton of orthodoxy and heterodoxy. "Orthodoxy," said he, "is my doxy; heterodoxy is another man's doxy." This recalls another ecclesiastic's happy illustration of wit. "Wit," he gravely declared, "is what the Prime Minister would show if he gave me the living of X—a good thing well applied." Very neat, again, was the definition of a proverb attributed to Lord John Russell—"one man's wit, and all men's wisdom."

Wotton's description of an ambassador as "an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country" has a whimsical satire in it, which reminds one of Lord Beaconsfield's familiar reference to critics as "those who have failed in literature and art," and the distinction—fathered among others upon the late Emperor of the French—between an accident and a misfortune: "It would be an accident if So-and-so fell into the river; it would be a misfortune if anybody pulled him out again."

Pessimistic, but indubitably clever, is the following definition of life: Three parts of it a "lie," and half of it an "it," and equally cynical is the suggested ex-

planation of the profession of medicine as "the art of killing people without involving police interference." Trying to borrow money has been humorously given as an illustration of experimental philosophy, while practical philosophy is exemplified by kicking the would-be borrower.

Marriage is naturally the subject of a host of definitions, chiefly of the cynical sort, but most of them are too familiar to need mention. Two or three must suffice. A misogynist of a very pronounced type contemptuously described the tendency toward matrimony as "an insane desire to provide board and lodging for another man's daughter;" while another philosopher of similar views has recorded his opinion that a second marriage is the best possible illustration of "Hope triumphing over experience." He was probably akin to the theological pundit who urged as a convincing reason why marriage should be regarded as a sacrament that it "broke down pride and led to repentance." But misogynists are to be found in both sexes, and it was presumably a female misanthrope who defined a bachelor to be "a man who has lost the opportunity of making some woman miserable."

Quite a literature has sprung into being of late years dealing with children's clever sayings, and, as may be expected, amongst these are some delightful definitions. Some are distinctly pretty. "Music and shining," as an equivalent for thunder and lightning, has a poetic suggestiveness of no mean order. So have "the nails which hold the sky up" for the stars; and the more familiar one—"the stars are little windows in heaven for God to look through at the earth." But the unconsciously humorous element chiefly predominates. "Bide a wee and dinna weary," is an excellent paraphrase for patience, and the definition of gossip as "When nobody don't do nothing and somebody goes and tells about it" will take, as the Americans would say, a lot of beating. "A tall running about without anything to it" was a juvenile description of a snake, and recalls the triter definition of "nothing" as "like a bunghole without a barrel." Average, what hens lay on, and velocity, what a man puts a hot plate down with, have become almost classical.

Perhaps not coming strictly under "definitions," but still good enough to "claim a place in the story," are a couple of answer given by irrepressible youth. Asked to name a text forbidding a duality of wives, a thoughtful scholar gravely quoted: "No man can serve two masters;" and another, probably one of the bigger boys, whose companion pronounced the interesting problem why girls kissed each other and boys didn't, promptly replied: "Because girls have nothing better to kiss and boys have." The mention of kissing recalls to mind that the salute itself has been the subject of definition. A scientist has described a kiss as "the approach of two curves which have the same bend as far as the point of contact." More practical, if not so scholarly, is the rhymed definition with which these specimens must close:

"Osculation, Jenny dear,  
Is a learned expression, queer,  
For a nice sensation.  
I put my arm thus round your waist—  
That is approximation.  
You need not fear—  
There's no one here—  
Your lips quite near,  
I then—"Oh, dear!"  
"Jenny, that's osculation."

—Household Words.

### America's Latent Power.

The quickness and inventiveness of American mechanics, engineers and manufacturers have no parallel in Europe. On a year's notice the United States might undertake to cope even-handed with either the Dual or the Triple Alliance—although we have now only the nucleus of an army and the beginning of a navy, while the European powers have made war preparation their principal business for a whole generation. It is to be suspected that one reason why the American people have bought the newspapers so eagerly during the past weeks is to be found in the satisfaction they have taken in learning how a strictly peaceful nation like ours could, if necessary, reverse the process of beating swords into plowshares. It is true, for example, that we have built only a few torpedo boats and only a few vessels of the type known as destroyers; but we have discovered that about a hundred very rich Americans had been amusing themselves within the past few years by building or buying splendid ocean-going steel-built steam yachts of high speed and stanch qualities, capable of being quickly transformed into naval dispatch boats or armored and fitted with torpedo tubes. Probably not a single private Spanish citizen could turn

## Which Half is the Better Half

The housewife's duties are harder than men realize. Cleaning alone is a constant tax on her strength, a never-ended task. More than half the work of cleaning she can have done for her, if she will, and the expense will be next to nothing.



## GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

Does the better half of cleaning; does it better than any other way known; does it easily, quickly and cheaply. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

over to his government such a vessel as the magnificent Goelet yacht, the Mayflower, which was secured by our Navy department on March 16; not to mention scores of other private steam yachts of great size and strength that wealthy American citizens are ready to offer if needed.—From "Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for April.

### Courtesy.

Manners are the shadows of virtue, the momentary display of those virtues which our fellow creatures love and respect. If we strive to become what we strive to appear, manners may often be rendered useful guides to the performance of our duties.

A man's manners, to a certain extent, indicate his character. They are the external exponents of his inner nature. They indicate his tastes, his feelings, and his temper, as well as the society in which he has associated.

Grace of manner is inspired by sentiment, which is a source of no small enjoyment to a cultivated mind. The truest politeness comes of sincerity. It must be the outcome of the heart or it will make no lasting impressions, for no amount of polish can dispute with truthfulness. True courtesy is kind. It exhibits itself in the disposition to contribute to the happiness of others, and in refraining from all that may annoy them. It is grateful as well as kind, and readily acknowledges kind actions. It is like water—best when clearest, most simple and without taste.—The Students' Herald.

### The Observance of Easter.

The observance of Easter dates back to about the year 68, at which time there was much contention among the Eastern and Western churches as to what day the festival should be observed. It was finally ordained at the Council of Nice in the year 325 that it must be observed throughout the Christian world on the same day. This decision settled that Easter should be kept upon the Sunday first after the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, but no general conclusion was arrived at as to the cycle by which the festival was to be regulated, and some churches adopted one rule and some another. This diversity of usage was put an end to, and the Roman rule making Easter the first Sunday after the fourteenth day of the calendar moon was established in England in 669. After nine centuries a discrepancy in the keeping of Easter was caused by the authorities of the English church declining to adopt the reformation of the Gregorian calendar in 1582. The difference was settled in 1752 by the adoption of the rule which makes Easter day always the first Sunday after the full moon which appears on or next after the twenty-first day of March. If the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter is the Sunday after.—April Ladies' Home Journal.

### Mistook Her Nods for Courtesies.

"Let me, while I think of it, tell a relation story told me by the new Congressman from Ohio," writes "A Cabinet Member's Wife," giving her "Inner Experiences," in the April Ladies' Home Journal. "This is his first term in Congress. When he and his wife came to Washington early in October they brought along an elderly aunt of his wife's for a visit before the season began, as she was too deaf to enjoy society. One day he took the old lady out to drive in a high open vehicle, called here a trap. His wife was unable to go at the last moment, so the aunt mounted behind, and he in front, as he drove him-

self. Being new to the place they had hardly any acquaintances. Greatly to his astonishment in a short time, as they drove along, people began to bow to him from every side. He said that for one short moment he saw himself a great man, but at the same time his surprise increased, until he turned around to express his astonishment to his Aunt Priscilla, even if he had to shout, and in turning, the mystery of the bows was solved—the old lady sat bolt upright, sound asleep, with her head fallen forward. Every lurch of the vehicle bowed her head, and the people along the street were only returning what they took to be her salutations. He spoke to her, but she could not hear, so he turned about and drove home. When he stopped in front of the house she awakened up, and was mortified to death."

### Boston's Great Man.

"Boston may be the center of culture of the United States, but I found no evidence of that fact in my first trip to the Hub last week," remarked the young commercial traveler. "The culture may be there all right enough, but the Bostonians with whom I came in contact seemed less proud of it than of a certain other feature of the town. When I landed in Boston I approached a policeman and asked him to direct me to a good hotel. He mentioned a good house to me, and added: 'On the way up to the hotel you'll see the house where John L. lives.' 'John L. who?' I asked, very stupidly. 'Sullivan, of course,' said he, with a look of supreme pity for my ignorance. A little further on I met a fellow whom I knew slightly. 'Come, have a cigar,' said I. He hadn't time, but he told me where I could get a good cigar. 'It's a little store in the middle of the next block. By the way, see that house on the other side of the street? That's where John L. lives.' I passed on to the cigar store. 'They tell me I can get a good cigar here,' I remarked. 'That's right,' said the man. 'Stranger in the city?' 'Yes.' 'Well, that house over there—that's where Sullivan lives.'

"Conductors, bell-boys, business men, elevator boys, clerks, barbers, bartenders—everybody called my attention to that house during my stay. He was the only great man to whom the natives saw fit to call my attention."—Philadelphia Record.

Rheumatism is due to lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the acid and completely cures the aches and pains of rheumatism. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25c.

### Farmers Break the Buggy Monopoly.

It is claimed that for years buggy manufacturers have secured exorbitant prices for their goods, but recently, through the combined assistance of the farmers of Iowa, Illinois and other States, Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, have got the price of open buggies down to \$16.50; Top Buggies, \$22.75; Top Surries, \$43.75 and upwards, and they are shipping them in immense numbers direct to farmers in every State. They send an immense Buggy Catalogue free, postpaid, to any one who asks for it. This certainly is a big victory for the farmer, but a severe blow to the carriage manufacturers and dealers.

### Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Send \$1.25 for Kansas Farmer one year and book, "Samantha at Saratoga."



## The Young Folks.

### THE LAST WORDS OF MOTHER.

The last words of mother, when I left the farm,  
A bright, happy boy, never dreaming of harm—  
She wept, and she left her sweet kiss on my face,  
While looking to God, in the parting, for grace,  
And then, as I galloped away, she called,  
"Roy,"  
I turned in my saddle, "God bless you, my boy!"

The years quickly vanished, I wandered afar—  
Grew reckless and weary—it seemed every star  
Was blotted from heaven, so dark was my night,  
So cruel my fate when, at last, shone a light  
In the heart that sin's curse had long sought to destroy,  
The last words of mother, "God bless you, my boy!"

The waves rolled between us, I ne'er saw her more,  
And yet as I'd done in the sweet days of yore,  
I sat in the twilight and sang mother's songs  
And wept bitter tears o'er the past and its wrongs;  
When others have cursed me, these words gave me joy—  
The last words of mother—"God bless you, my boy!"

Methinks, in the light of that beautiful home,  
When tolling is over—no longer to roam,  
The words that recalled me from sin and its charm,  
When I went roaming and left the old farm,  
When mother shall greet me, perchance, then in joy  
She'll murmur these loved words—God bless you, my boy!"

—Mrs. A. L. McMillan.

Written for Kansas Farmer.

### YOUNG FOLKS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

BY ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

NUMBER 21.

#### ROYAL ANNIVERSARIES.

The Germans are a happy people, but they do enjoy funeral occasions, and whether it is a birth or a death that requires celebrating, they attend to the business in a style that is entirely satisfactory to both the living and the "late lamented."

Emperor William I. of Germany died on March 9, 1888, and his mother was born 122 years ago, on March 10. These two dates in the calendar so close together, with their joyful and sorrowful associations, are intimately connected in the German mind and furnish cause for two days continuous celebrating each year.

Germany has had Queens and Queens, but none have secured so loving a place in the German heart as the beautiful Queen Louise, who was the daughter of Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and wife of Frederick William III., King of Prussia. She is remembered in history as a very beautiful woman and one of most amiable and lovable disposition.

As Queen of Prussia she commanded universal respect and affection, and nothing in Prussian history is more pathetic than the patience and dignity with which she bore the sufferings inflicted on her and her family during the war between Prussia and France in 1807. After the battle of Jena she went with her husband to Königsburg, and when the battles of Eylau and Friedland had placed Prussia at the mercy of France she made a personal appeal to Napoleon at his headquarters in Tilsit, only to be insulted by that strange combination of bravery and cruelty, statesmanship and meanness. But her efforts in behalf of her country were appreciated and she ever since has been enthroned in the hearts of the German people.

I mention these facts because they furnished a great incentive to King William of Prussia when, sixty-two years later, he undertook the conquest of France. The story is told that before he engaged in the first battle with the French he went to Charlottenburg to the mausoleum where his mother—the beautiful Queen Louise—sleeps in death, and there prayed and vowed he would avenge the insults of the first Napoleon by dethroning Napoleon III. Readers of history will recall the fact that after the last Napoleon was beaten, King William was declared Emperor of United Germany January 18, 1871, at Versailles, in the famous palace of the French Emperor, and then said: "I now have avenged my mother."

Ten years ago, March 9, Emperor William I. "departed this life" and was entombed at Charlottenburg, in the mausoleum beside his mother's coffin. On the anniversary in 1898 the bells of the city of Berlin were tolled in memory of the

"Old Emperor" from 8 o'clock to 8:30 a. m.

The chimes in the tower of the "Kaiser Gedächtnisz Kirche" then rang in his honor. These chimes are only sounded on royal occasions and ring once a year in honor of the great man for whom this church was built as one of the many monuments to his greatness. The chimes were beautiful, the loveliest I ever heard.

The national monument was innumerable wreathed, many ladies and children depositing floral offerings. The room in which the Emperor died and the door leading to it were draped in mourning and the imperial mausoleum at Charlottenburg was decorated with wreaths, one of which was sent by the officials of the United States embassy.

Besides the flowers the mausoleum was draped in mourning colors. In this tomb lie King Frederick William III. and his Queen, Louise; Emperor William I., their son, and his Empress, Augusta of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

Emperor William II. visited the mausoleum at 10 o'clock in the morning and prayed, and it is said he also prayed at the side of the bed in the palace on which his grandfather died. Special religious services were also held at Charlottenburg for the royal family, at which, of course, the public was not admitted. I visited the mausoleum after the royal party had departed. Charlottenburg is a suburb of Berlin directly west of the center of the city.

The military veterans held a memorial celebration at the Kaiser Gedächtnisz Kirche (Emperor's memorial church), which was attended by the Emperor and 129 of his general officers. There were 110 flags around the altar. Court Chaplain Koehler delivered the funeral oration and most of the German Princes and rulers sent wreaths both to the monu-

she would long since have been forgotten.

But on March 10, 1898, it was evident that she was very much remembered. Her birthday was as generally celebrated as the anniversary of her son had been the day before. All day long, crowds of people were in the neighborhood of her statue in the Thiergarten and they nearly buried it in flowers and laurel wreaths. Although the weather was too cold for an out-door garden to be in bloom, yet for this day a beautiful flower garden was exhibited to view all around the statue. Thousands of blooming flowers in pots had been transported thither and the winter day was made to appear as in summer time. The temperature being above freezing point, the flowers did not suffer. Our party visited the statue at noon-time and saw large crowds of people who had come to pay homage to the German Queen so dearly beloved.

Three royal personages of Prussia are very dear to the German heart. They are Frederick the Great, Emperor William I. (Wilhelm der Grosse) and Queen Louise, his mother, whose memories will



TOMB OF QUEEN LOUISE.

ment and to the grave. A bouquet of violets was placed in the corner window of the palace on Unter den Linden where Emperor William I. used to appear daily at noon.

The picture I send herewith of the mausoleum represents it as it appeared early in November before the frost had despoiled the trees of their leaves.

#### QUEEN LOUISE.

A beautiful statue of this beloved Queen stands in the Thiergarten, not far from the Brandenburg gate, near the crossing of Berliner Strasse and Thiergarten Strasse. I am this particular in locating it so you may find it easily when you go there. It is worth going a long distance to see. She died eighty-seven years ago last July, and this statue was erected to her memory in 1880 by the order of her son, and is the work of Eucke, a great artist and sculptor. It represents her standing with right hand at her neck holding a fichu in place and her left at her side holding the train of her dress. Her gown is of the usual "empire style" that she generally wore; short sleeves showing a beautifully rounded arm; on her head a crown.

Opposite the Queen is a statue of same size of her husband, King William III. (executed by Drake in 1849). Both statues are thirty feet in height, including the pedestals, which measure eighteen feet, and the sides of the pedestals are beautifully carved in high relief, representing events connected with the history of Germany. These stand facing each other—near to each other, illustrating the beautiful thought that they loved each other well in life and are near each other still, though many years have passed since they laid aside their earthly crowns. Queen Louise died when only 34 years old, when in the height of her beauty, and she is still thought of as the beautiful Queen. Had she lived to be old and toothless and cross perhaps

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for the dog to lick. He did so, and seemed much revived, but as she poured out the water the tin dipper had changed to one of beautiful silver. Reaching home as soon as possible she handed the water to the servant to give it to her mother.

"Oh," said her mother, "I will not take it. I shall not live, anyhow. You are younger and stronger than I."

As she gave the servant the dipper it changed into shining gold. The servant was just about to give each person in the house a spoonful of the precious water when she saw a stranger at the door. He looked sad and weary, and she handed him the dipper of water. He took it, saying:

"Blessed is he that gives a cup of cold water in His name."

A radiance shone all about him, and immediately the golden dipper became studded with seven sparkling diamonds. Then it burst forth into a fountain, which supplied the thirsty land with water. The seven diamonds rose higher, until they reached the sky, and there changed into bright stars, forming the "Great Dipper," telling the story of an unselfish act.—New York Dispatch.

#### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren St., New York City.

#### Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.**OFFICE:  
No. 116 West Sixth Avenue.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.  
Address **KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas.**

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**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

Whether by the tactics of young Leiter or for other reasons, the price of wheat at Chicago for May delivery holds well above the dollar mark. On Monday it closed at \$1.05 $\frac{1}{4}$ . It will be remembered that during the time that the Chicago bears thought they were fighting Leiter over December and January contracts, which had somehow, contrary to the wish of the majority in the wheat pit, got above the dollar mark, the young wheat merchant found a few spare millions to invest in May contracts at prices about 20 cents per bushel below the then present prices. As the pit awakened to this state of the case it undertook to sell Mr. Leiter more May wheat than he could buy. But he quietly sold and shipped abroad a few million bushels of the excellent wheat he had bought for December delivery and had received during that month, making about 20 cents per bushel over cost price, and kept on buying May wheat as rapidly as offered. As soon as navigation opened the sellers began pouring their wheat in on him at Chicago. He has received and paid for all that was up to grade as rapidly as delivered. For some reason, or perhaps without reason, the bears are now selling wheat for July delivery at about 20 cents below the prices of May wheat. When the proper time comes it is likely to turn out that Leiter holds a long line of July wheat and that contracts to sell at 83 to 85 cents can be filled only with wheat costing \$1.05 or more. About 20 cents a bushel seems to be the gauge of the profits the pit turns in to Leiter in the attempt to break him. The fact that Leiter's operations result in high prices for wheat when delivered places money directly in the pockets of farmers.

## KANSAS AT THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

A few days ago Governor Leedy appointed the following gentlemen to prepare and take charge of the Kansas exhibits at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition to be held at Omaha during the coming summer, viz.: Ex-Gov. Geo. W. Glick, Hon. John E. Frost, Hon. A. H. Greef, Hon. A. C. Lambe and Hon. A. W. Smith. Messrs. Greef and Lambe went to Omaha last week and selected space in the various buildings for the Kansas exhibits.

The managers of the exposition have donated 1,000 square feet to the Kansas exhibits and all space used in excess of this is to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per square foot.

With the exception of the agricultural building, the space on each side of the main entrance of each building will be reserved for the Kansas and Nebraska exhibits, Nebraska occupying the space on one side and Kansas directly opposite. In the agricultural building, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Louisiana will occupy spaces in the center of the building.

The commission has decided not to build a Kansas building for exhibition purposes, but will erect a building similar to one planned for the Iowa State building, to be used as headquarters. It will be built with a view to making it a comfortable resting place for the Kansans at the exposition. It is to be built on a bluff overlooking a very pretty valley.

With the exception of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, the railroads will not make separate exhibits, although it is understood that the railroads contribute the money to pay the expense of making the State exhibits.

## THE CUBAN-SPANISH-AMERICAN ORISIS.

The fact that copy for the *Kansas Farmer* has to be prepared considerably in advance of the date of publication makes any analysis of the situation with respect to Cuba, Spain and the United States liable to appear in print simultaneously with an entirely different state of facts than that prevailing at the time of writing.

Just now the situation inspires hope of a peaceful solution of the difficulty. Diplomatic negotiations between President McKinley and the Spanish government are reported closed without the semblance of an agreement. Preparations for war are active in both countries. The Cuban revolutionists declare that they will never cease fighting until independence shall have been attained. While no official statement of this country's demands has been made, it is understood that they are in harmony with the Cuban declaration. Spain declines to accede to these terms. Congress has been on the point of declaring war on Spain on account of her misgovernment and her failure at government in Cuba and on account of the destruction of the Maine. The political and personal friends of the President have with difficulty delayed Congress with promises of decisive action by the executive.

The situation in Spain is peculiar. The present King was born about eleven years ago, after his father's death. His mother, who is a spirited woman, became Queen Regent. She has appealed to the sovereigns of Europe for assistance in her heroic efforts to preserve and transmit intact to the son the kingdom left in her charge by her late husband. This includes Cuba. The Queen has other troubles. There has, for a long time, been a strong party in Spain whose claim is that Queen Isabella, from whom the present boy King's father inherited the throne, was not the legitimate successor to it. This party, called Carlists, was a menace to Isabella until she abdicated to her son Alfonso XII., and now is a menace to the young King and his mother. Should the Queen's government give up Cuba at the behest of the United States it is thought a Carlist revolution will occur. To guard against danger to the young King's life the royal family has made preparation to fly on the outbreak of trouble with the Carlists.

Under stress of the strained situation Spanish 4 per cent. bonds, which have long been at a heavy discount, declined last Saturday to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

It should be remembered that Spain is the most intensely Catholic country in all the world. Cuba is also Catholic. The Pope has, since Sunday, apparently undertaken to mediate between Spain and Cuba. It seems not unlikely that at his suggestion Spain may ask for an armistice and attempt to treat with the insurgents.

The governments of Europe are consulting by wire as to means of averting war between Spain and the United States. The net result of these negotiations was indicated on Monday by a rise of four points in Spanish government bonds. To all intimations of intervention our government is reported to have suggested that the matter lies entirely with Spain. By acceding to our demands she may avert war, and that our position is unchangeable.

The probability seems now that Spain may, on the advice of the Pope, hasten to make terms with the Cubans. She would much prefer to let Cuba go on her own motion than at the instigation of the United States. Such solution would leave indemnity for the Maine to be arranged afterwards. That Cuban independence is to be speedily attained there seems to be little doubt. If it can be accomplished without involving this country in war, that is desirable. Once Cuba becomes independent the Monroe doctrine will be a sufficient guaranty against that country ever again suffering from European or any other old world rule.

## ANOTHER MOVEMENT WESTWARD.

Signs of the times in Kansas and other parts of the trans-Missouri country are manifesting so many analogies to those remembered as preceding the boom of the middle eighties, that some timid people are already holding their breaths and taking a tight grip on their conservatism lest they be carried away by some cyclone of speculation similar to that which sent values out of sight a dozen years ago. The fact that the thrift and industry of Western farmers have enabled them to discharge a very large part of the debts incurred in former years; that they have now in bank more money than at any former period in the State's history; that their live stock is now profitable; that their growing crops

are in ideal condition; that prices of wheat, which have been remunerative for the past year, give promise of keeping up for some time in the future; that corn, which has so long been low, is now bringing better prices; that dairying is taking a great development in the State; these are substantial reasons for the inauguration of an advance in prices of realty and a return of the tide which so long ebbed.

A secondary cause for apprehension of a boom is found in the changed estimation in which our Eastern friends hold the West. Twelve to fifteen years ago the opinion seemed to prevail in the Eastern States that to be assured of enduring prosperity for all the future it was only necessary to get a mortgage on something in Kansas. Agencies were established for the placing of Eastern money in Kansas. These agencies were diligent. They worked on commission, receiving a percentage on the amount of money placed. Any old thing in Kansas was good enough security. Money which came so easily went rapidly into the channels of trade. Property which was so highly valued by the agents of the "conservative East," property on which so large amounts were being loaned, advanced rapidly in selling value. So it happened that the easiest of all ways of making money was to buy property, paying a little on it, and sell it at a great advance. Eastern money took a hand in this phase of the boom and Eastern orders to buy were sent with authority to draw for the money needed. The productive value of property was lost sight of, and the only question was, How much will to-morrow's price be above that of to-day? That such an expanded boom must burst and that people who had invested in either titles or mortgages at the inflated prices must lose was inevitable.

But now, ten years later, the investors have inventoried their losses and gains and have found that on all the money planted in Kansas during the last quarter of a century they have made a net gain of over 6 per cent., after deducting all losses. The reviewer of financial history readily sees that practically all of the losses were occasioned by the necessary reaction from the speculative inflation and that the wise investor has realized profits far above the very desirable rate of 6 per cent. All money lenders are smart in their own opinion, and in the perspective, according to their vision, it becomes "dead easy" to avoid the losses and to stand among those who make profits so far above 6 per cent. as to bring up the average to that handsome figure. The mistakes as to agents are to be avoided in the future. All errors by which losses have occurred are to be relegated to the past, and in a conservative, energetic fashion the Easterner is to strike out for a share of the prosperity of the West.

Along with the tide of money comes the tide of immigration. The words of praise which our Eastern friends are uttering for us fall not on financial ears alone. The fact that values are abnormally low on account of the reaction and that property is changing hands with a rapidity not known for years, with the further fact that present conditions pre-empt advancing prices, added to the consideration that Western farm property is fairly remunerative at higher than present prices, makes its acquisition desired by those who wish to occupy it as well as by those who seek only the usurer's profits.

Realization of present crop and stock prospects and expected prices will fill up the vacant places in the West with marvelous rapidity. It is probably useless to sound a note of warning against what appears to be the approaching boom. It will come in its own time. People will forget the sad lessons of the past and will think they have learned speculation's secrets. But for the family seeking a home and a chance in the world, having a moderate accumulation to invest, the present opportunity to get a foothold upon land of their own at reasonable cost, there has not been so favorable opportunity in a decade and there is not likely to be another so favorable in a decade to come as is now presented in the trans-Missouri country.

There is no reason why one should have a cough any length of time. All that is needed to allay soreness of the throat or to free the bronchial tubes from irritating mucus is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a wonderful cough cure and should be in every medicine chest.

The German Agrarian party is demanding an increased and virtually prohibitive tariff on grain. The Agrarian League has embodied the demand in its platform.

## No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, \$1. All druggists.

## THE FARMERS' OUTLOOK IN GENERAL.

Next week will be resumed the regular weekly weather-crop reports of Observer Jennings, who has in charge the work in Kansas. As a preliminary to these special reports we present below some generalizations from the Weather Bureau's climate and crop bulletin for the entire country for March:

New York, Ithaca, March 30.—Month remarkably mild and open; at close of month vegetation is considerably in advance of average season; spring plowing general, and ground in fine condition; some oats and clover sown; wheat wintered well and is in excellent condition; fruit wintered very well; maple sugar output materially shortened by mild weather.

New Jersey, New Brunswick, March 30.—Month exceptionally favorable for all farm work; in southern section potatoes and early truck planted; much oats and clover sown; soil in excellent condition; pear, plum and peach trees ready to bloom, some in blossom; strawberry setting commenced; in middle and northern sections plowing progressing; some oats sown; wheat, rye and timothy wintered well, fields even, with vigorous stand; season two to three weeks in advance of last year.

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 31.—Month unusually mild, favorable for most farm work and advancement of vegetation; grain and grass wintered well, are in excellent condition and have made rapid growth; considerable plowing done in a few sections, but delayed in others by wet soil; some early gardening in southern counties; fruit trees budding rapidly and few varieties in bloom; season remarkably early.

Maryland and Delaware, Baltimore, March 31.—Month exceptionally mild and dry during the first three weeks, with copious rains the last week, very favorable for all farm work, which is unusually well advanced; much plowing done for corn and oats; some oats sown; potatoes planted in unusually large quantities; early truck being planted in southern and eastern sections; warm, wet weather forced all vegetation; wheat, grass and clover fine; peach, pear and apricot trees in bloom; crops generally two to three weeks ahead of average season; heavy frosts 26th, no damage reported.

Virginia, Richmond, March 31.—Month somewhat dry, mild and favorable for prosecution of farm work; plowing well under way; oat seeding general; potatoes, strawberries and truck being planted, and tobacco beds prepared; winter wheat and clover are progressing most favorably; peach, pear, apple, apricot and cherry trees in full bloom; grass making good growth; season considered two weeks earlier than usual.

North Carolina, Raleigh, March 30.—Ground in excellent condition for plowing; preparations for corn and cotton exceptionally advanced; some corn planted; wheat, rye and oats are looking well; tobacco seeds sprouted well; large truck crops have been planted; vegetation considerably advanced; fruit trees in bloom; strawberries doing well; general outlook promising.

South Carolina, Columbia, March 30.—Month characterized by high temperature and deficient rainfall, favorable for plowing and preparation of corn and cotton lands; corn planting practically completed in eastern portions and well advanced elsewhere, germination slow, but recent rains caused improvement; some cotton planted in eastern counties; wheat and oats wintered well, have good stands, and looks promising; fruit uninjured and trees in full bloom.

Georgia, Atlanta, March 31.—Farm work active and well advanced; land for corn and cotton nearly ready for seed, a large part of the corn crop having been planted, some is up; some cotton has also been planted; wheat and oats look well; recent rains very beneficial; fruit outlook very good; some rice and sugar cane planted; present outlook very promising.

Florida, Jacksonville, March 29.—Month warm and dry; farm work progressed favorably; bulk of corn and some cotton planted, germination retarded during last decade; transplanting tobacco delayed by drought; outlook for peaches and melons good; some complaint of pear blight in western counties; citrus trees improved; all farm work well advanced; general rains needed.

Alabama, Montgomery, March 29.—Drought of several weeks prevailed in central and south-central counties until rains of the 28th and 29th, which were of great benefit; farm work unusually advanced; corn lands prepared, except in bottoms, about half crop planted, some up to good stands; cotton lands being prepared rapidly and planting well under way; large oat and wheat crop in excel-



lent condition; vegetables progressing finely, except cabbages dry-rotting in southern counties; strawberries ripening rapidly; fruit trees in bloom, peaches forming; prospect bright for large fruit crop.

Mississippi, Vicksburg, March 29.—Season about two weeks in advance; heavy frost 24th over northern portion, damage slight; very little cotton planted, but land is prepared and planting will be general first week in April; corn being planted rapidly and some up; oats looking well, and wheat also over northern portion; early gardens and pastures fine; fruit in full bloom, worms destroying bloom in some sections.

Louisiana, New Orleans, March 28.—Corn planting has progressed favorably, will be completed by April 10, portion of crop up looks well, will soon receive first cultivation; preparing land for cotton continues, some little planted; cane all planted and is promising, except where droughty conditions retard growth in more southeasterly portion; rice planting commenced; tendency to increased acreage of rice, corn and cane.

Texas, Galveston, March 31.—Insufficient rain over west portion and too cold during last decade, otherwise weather favorable for agricultural interests; freeze injured corn over northern portion and necessitated much replanting, while over southern portion the crop is large enough for cultivation; cotton planting commenced over south portion, and preparation for planting well advanced elsewhere; fruit and vegetable crops promising over south portion, but over north portion previously injured by freeze; cereal and sugar cane crops doing well.

Arkansas, Little Rock, March 29.—Killing frosts 22d and 23d damaged fruit and tender vegetation in localities, but not generally; farm work well advanced; most corn land prepared and some planted and coming up to good stands; cotton lands being prepared, and with favorable weather planting will begin about April 10; wheat, oats, clover and grasses excellent; Irish potatoes planted and coming up to good stands, except in localities where excessive rains caused rotting.

Tennessee, Nashville, March 29.—Exceedingly favorable for farm work; plowing and planting much in advance of season; wheat exceptionally fine everywhere with almost abnormal growth; about one-third of corn crop planted and much coming up with good stands; early potatoes planted and up; tobacco plants growing well; fruit trees in full bloom; cool weather 24th and 25th fortunately checked abnormal growth; frosts general these days, slight damage.

Kentucky, Louisville, March 29.—Farm work unusually well advanced up to the 11th, but since incessant rains greatly retarded all work; wheat never looked more promising; oats about all sown, up and green; much corn and hemp land prepared; tobacco beds sown, and plants generally up and doing well; clover and grasses growing vigorously; peach trees in full bloom, and gardens well advanced; frost quite general on 25th, probably no damage.

Missouri, Columbia, March 29.—First decade favorable for farm work and considerable oats sown, but since work generally at a standstill, owing to heavy rains; warm, rainy weather up to 22d favorable for wheat, which improved rapidly; cold wave 22d-24th killed considerable young clover and froze oats to the ground in places; peaches, pears and plums reported killed to considerable extent in many southern and western counties; damage by cold wave of 27th-28th not yet known.

Illinois, Chicago, March 30.—Floods general over south half; little work done since 10th; rapid progress made previous to rains; probably one-third oat crop sown in southern district, with seeding begun central and northern; also plowing and preparation for later seeding, early gardening, etc.; wheat much improved, has fine color and good root growth, but small in size and acreage; rye good condition, also grasses; fruits blooming southern district, little damage by late freeze; considerable spring wheat to be sown northern district.

Indiana, Indianapolis, March 30.—Almost continuous rains since 10th retarded farm work; many fields too wet, some under water; but little plowing for corn done; some oats sown and garden and tobacco beds made; wheat, rye and barley very much improved and in excellent condition; fruit buds much advanced; frosts 24th and 29th apparently caused no injury; peaches, apples and plums in bloom in southern portion.

West Virginia, Parkersburg, April 1.—Farm work well advanced and ahead of average; flood has damaged some lowland crops, but not seriously; wheat, rye and grass looking well and making

good growth; oat seeding backward, early sown coming up nicely; clover doing well; gardens being planted.

Ohio, Columbus, March 28.—Farm work greatly retarded by heavy rains and floods during latter half of month; immense damage on lowlands; on high and well-drained ground wheat, rye and young clover made some progress, but much wheat is weak, thin and not well rooted; buds swelling, some trees and shrubbery leafing; moderately heavy frost 24th in places, no serious damage.

Michigan, Lansing, March 30.—Frost out of ground in Lower Peninsula; winter wheat and rye generally improved, wheat looks healthy and has a good color but is still rather small; fruit trees are uninjured and budding heavily; buds have swollen fast and some damage is feared from possible late frosts; in southern counties plowing on uplands and clover seeding has just begun, but ground generally too wet.

Wisconsin, Milwaukee, March 29.—Month generally favorable for winter grain and grasses, which are in excellent condition; snow has nearly disappeared, and frost in ground is rapidly disappearing; soil is reported in good condition and well stored with moisture; seeding is under way in some southern counties; a few farmers have commenced plowing; outlook promising.

Minnesota, Minneapolis, March 29.—During week of 14th land was being cultivated south of Moorhead, and small areas seeded to wheat south of Minneapolis; freezing temperatures week of 21st prevented farm work; winter snowfall very light; snow of 27th extended over the southern half of the State, but will not much retard preparation and seeding.

Iowa, Des Moines, March 29.—Month exceptionally warm and favorable for farm work; soil generally dry and in fine condition; unusual progress made in plowing and seeding; largely increased acreage of spring wheat sown, which suffered no damage from sleet and freezing

of 27th and 28th; good start made in sowing oats and barley; fall wheat and rye doing well; fruit buds generally uninjured.

South Dakota, Huron, March 28.—Soil amply moist, in excellent condition, and tillable generally where free from frost; mild weather first and second decades removed frost in southeast and extreme west counties, permitting considerable spring wheat and rye seeding until 21st, when interrupted by cold; ground now generally frozen and fear entertained that earliest sown seed will suffer injury; other conditions very favorable for general seeding when temperature conditions justify.

Nebraska, Lincoln, March 29.—Warm, pleasant weather first three weeks allowed farm work to be pushed rapidly, except in northwestern portion, where little was done; low temperature, with some snow, retarded farm work during last ten days; winter wheat made good progress and is in excellent condition; seeding spring wheat well advanced; oat seeding is quite general.

Kansas, Topeka, March 29.—Month mild till 21st, when temperatures 14° to 24° below freezing occurred; too wet for farm work in eastern portion and slow progress in western portion, but well advanced in central section; oats nearly all sown, much up; wheat growing finely, in excellent condition generally, though blackened by freeze in central counties, but not injured; oats badly injured, necessitating some reseeded; much plowing for corn, where not too wet; early fruit, pears, peaches and apricots injured, extent not determined.

Washington, Seattle, March 31.—About one-third usual March precipitation; first half month warm, last half cold and blustery with snow and heavy frost, doing some injury to early plums, pears and peaches; spring three weeks ahead of last year; winter wheat has come through well though with some freezing out; considerable plowing and spring

seeding, but stopped by cold weather near end of month.

Oregon, Portland, March 31.—First decade warm, then cool; freezing at night last decade; precipitation, deficient; excessive sunshine; almond, apricot and early peach trees blooming; pear and early cherry trees showing color; frosts frequent and did little real damage; shearing and lambing progressing successfully; stock wintered remarkably well and range food good; winter-sown wheat and oats in excellent condition; spring plowing and seeding well advanced; larger grain acreage than usual.

California, San Francisco, April 1.—Light rainfall makes seasonal deficiency in many sections almost unprecedented; drought intensified by frequent dry northerly winds; grain generally failure except in Sacramento valley, north coast and irrigated districts; stock suffering for feed in southern counties, some being moved; heavy frosts destroyed almonds, apricots and some peaches; prunes and grapes escaped.

#### Cane-Kaffir Corn.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Could you give me some information through your valuable paper, when is the best time to sow cane for hog pasture? Also, when is the best time to sow Kaffir corn for early feed? We have not had much experience with it around here.

W. M. PATTERSON.

Allen, Kas.

#### Among the Ozarks,

The Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, with views of south Missouri scenery. It pertains to fruit raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and is of interest to fruit growers and to every farmer and homeseeker looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.

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# Kansas Experiment Station Spray Calendar.

MANHATTAN, MARCH, 1898, BULLETIN 77.

E. E. FAVILLE.

P. J. PARROTT.

W. L. HALL.

PLANT.	PEST.	REMEDY.	1st APPLICATION.	2d APPLICATION.	3d APPLICATION.	4th APPLICATION.	5th APPLICATION.
APPLE.....	Apple-tree tent caterpillar .....	Paris green .....	Before buds open ..	Two weeks later ....	Paris green when caterpillars appear		
	Apple-tree aphids ....	Alkaline wash (1).... Kerosene emulsion 2	In early spring (1)...	At opening of buds 2	Two weeks later (2)		
	Bitter rot .....	Bordeaux mixture ..	Before leaves expand	After fruit has set..	Two weeks later ....	A month later.	
	Canker worm ....	Paris green .....	When caterpillars first appear .....	One week later .....	One week later .....		
	Codling moth .....	Paris green* .....	Just after blossoms fall .....	A week later .....			
CHERRY....	Scab .....	Bordeaux mixture ..	When buds are swelling .....	Just before buds open .....	Ten days later.....	Same as 3d.....	Same as 3d.
	Cherry-leaf aphids ..	Alkaline wash (1).... Kerosene emulsion 2	Before buds open (1)	When aphids appear (2) .....			
	Curculio .....	Paris green in Bordeaux .....	When buds are opening .....	When fruit is set ..	One week later .....		
	Leaf spot .....	Bordeaux mixture ..	Before buds open ..	Two weeks later ....	Two weeks later ....	Two weeks later ..	Two weeks later.
	Rot .....	Bordeaux mixture ..	Before flower buds open .....	When fruit is set ..	Ten days later .....		
CURRANT...	Currant worm .....	Paris green in Bordeaux (1).... Hellebore (2) .....	Before flower buds open (1) .....	One week later (2)...	Hellebore when worms are present	Same as 3d .....	Same as 3d.
	Leaf spot .....	Ammoniacal carbonate of copper (1) Bordeaux mixture 2	Middle of June (1)...	After fruit is removed (2) .....	Ten days later (2)...		
GOOSEB'RY.	Worm .....	Paris green in Bordeaux (1).... Hellebore (2) .....	Before leaves expand (1) .....	One week later (2)...	When worms appear (2) .....		
GRAPE.....	Anthraxnose .....	Copper sulphate (1).. Bordeaux mixture 2	Before buds start (1)	When leaves are half size (2) .....	When fruit has set 2	Two weeks later (2)	In two weeks use ammoniacal copper carbonate.
	Leaf-hopper .....	Kerosene emulsion ..	When first seen ....	A week later .....			
	Black and brown rot	Copper sulphate (1).. Bordeaux mixture 2	Before buds start (1)	Just before blossoming (2) .....	When fruit is set (2)	Ten days later (2)...	Ten days later ammoniacal copper carbonate.
PEACH.....	Aphids .....	Alkaline wash (1).... Kerosene emulsion 2	Before buds open (1)	Two weeks later (2)...			
	Codling moth .....	Paris green .....	Just after blossoms fall .....	One week later .....			
	Curculio .....	Paris green in Bordeaux .....	When buds are opening .....	When fruit is forming .....	One week later .....		
	Leaf-curl .....	Copper sulphate (1).. Bordeaux mixture 2	Just before buds swell (1) .....	Just before blossoms open (2) .....	After blossoms fall 2	After fruit is set (2)	
	Rot .....	Bordeaux mixture ..	As buds are swelling	Just after blossoming .....	After fruit is set ....	Ten days later .....	As fruit is coloring.
PLUM.....	Curculio .....	Paris green in Bordeaux .....	Before buds open ..	When fruit is set....	One week later .....		
	Rot .....	Bordeaux mixture ..	As buds are swelling	Just after blossoming .....	After fruit is set ....	Ten days later .....	Ammoniacal copper carbonate as fruit is coloring.
RASPB'RY BLACKB'Y	Anthraxnose .....	Copper sulphate (1).. Bordeaux mixture 2	Before buds start (1)	Ten days later (2)...	After old canes are cut out (2) .....		
	Rust .....	Same as anthracnose .....					
STRAWB'RY	Leaf blight .....	Bordeaux mixture ..	When growth first starts .....	At opening of earliest blossoms .....	After crop is off remove old foliage, and burn it. Spray every three or four weeks.		
	Leaf roller .....	Paris green .....	By first of May ....	Three weeks later ..	In July, mow the plants and rake off leaves, and destroy		
BEET.....	Scab .....	Avoid infected soil ..					
CABBAGE...	Worm .....	Paris green and flour (1) .....	When worms first appear (1) .....	Week later (2) .....	Repeat 2d when worms appear .....	Same as 3d .....	Same as 3d.
ONION.....	Thrip .....	Kerosene emulsion ..	At first appearance ..	Every 3 or 4 days till pest is gone .....			
POTATO....	Potato scab .....	Soak uncut seed potatoes for 1½ hours in solution of one oz. of corrosive sublimate to 15 gallons of water.					
	Potato rot .....	Bordeaux mixture ..	By first of July ....	Two weeks later ....	Two weeks later ....		
	Colorado beetle .....	Paris green .....	When worms first appear .....	A week later .....	Use Paris green for potato beetle.		
	Blight .....	Bordeaux mixture ..	Last of May for early potatoes .....	Two weeks later ....	Two weeks later ..		

## INSECTS TREATED BY OTHER MEASURES.

APPLE.....	Apple-root plant louse .....	Remove earth from base of tree, and pour in water, heated not to exceed 150 degrees F.
	Apple-tree tent caterpillar .....	Remove nests from trees by a forked stick or gloved hand.
	Apple twig pruner ..	Gather and destroy fallen twigs.
	Canker worms ....	Prevent ascent of female moths by traps or obstructions.
	Curculio .....	Jar trees so that adults fall on a sheet, where they may be collected and destroyed.
PEACH.....	Leaf crumpler ....	Collect and destroy leaf masses.
	Tree borers .....	Apply alkaline wash or one gallon of whale oil soap-suds to an ounce of carbolic acid to trunk of tree, remove larvae with a knife.
	Peach-tree borer ...	Apply alkaline wash, or one gallon of whale oil soap-suds to an ounce of carbolic acid to trunk of tree, mound trees in spring, remove worms by knife in fall and spring.
PLUM.....	Curculio .....	Jar trees so that adults fall on a sheet, where they may be destroyed.
SQUASH....	Gouger .....	Same as for curculio.
CABBAGE...	Bug .....	Destroy vines as soon as crop is gathered; collect eggs and adults, and destroy.
	Aphids .....	As soon as aphids appear on cabbages, spray with kerosene emulsion.
	Harlequin bug .....	Plant mustard between cabbages, which attracts the bugs, then spray mustard with kerosene.

## INSECTICIDES.

KEROSENE EMULSION.	WET.	PARIS GREEN.	DRY.
Kerosene, 2 gals. Water (rain), 1 gal. Soap, ½ lb.	Paris green, 1 lb. Water, 150 to 200 gals.	Paris green, 1 lb., to 50 lbs. of flour or plaster Paris.	
The soap should be thoroughly dissolved in boiling water. Then add kerosene while emulsion is warm, and violently agitate till it reaches a creamy consistency. For use this should be diluted; one part of emulsion to 15 parts of water. This is good for plant lice or scale insects, and for all insects with sucking mouth parts.	Better results are obtained by adding one pound of lime to the above if used on trees sprayed repeatedly.	London purple can be used instead of Paris green.	
	[Some Kansas orchardists of large experience use London purple as follows: London purple, 1 lb.; lime, 1 lb.; water, 50 gallons.—Editor Kansas Farmer.]		
	PYRETHRUM.		
	Mix with three or four times its weight of flour, and keep in a closed can twenty-four hours before using.		
	HELLEBORE.		
	When used dry it should be mixed with two or three times its weight of road dust or cheap flour. For wet mixture, one ounce to two or three quarts of water.		

## FUNGICIDES.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.	Copper sulphate, 4 lbs. Quick lime, 4 lbs.	AMMONIACAL CARBONATE OF COPPER. Carbonate of copper, 5 oz. Ammonia, 2 qts. Water, 40 or 50 gals.
	First dissolve the copper sulphate. This can be done by hot water, or suspending the sulphate within a sack in a bucket of water. The lime should be slaked in another vessel, and if lumpy should be strained through coarse sacking. Pour both together, add enough water to make 50 gallons, and stir thoroughly. As a combined insecticide it is often advisable to add Paris green.	
REPELLANT FOR TREES.	Soapsuds (whale oil soap) 1 gal. Carbolic acid (crude) 1 oz.	ALKALINE WASH. Dissolve washing soda in water till no more will dissolve, then add to soft soap till it forms the consistency of thick paint. Enough carbolic acid should be added to give a strong odor. This should be applied to bark of trees from the base up to the main branches.
COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.	Copper sulphate, 1 lb. Water, 25 gal.	NOTES.
	Hot water enough to dissolve copper sulphate. Use only when trees are dormant.	

Aim to have pumps with working parts of brass.  
Copper sulphate solution to be used only before buds open.  
\*For codling moth, put Paris green in Bordeaux mixture.  
If trees with tender leaves are injured by above Bordeaux mixture, reduce copper sulphate one-half and add more lime.  
Newspaper remedies are not always to be relied on.  
Stir solutions thoroughly while spraying.



**FREE****Treatment Until Cured Absolutely Free.**

No Charges whatever for Medicines, Instruments, Apparatus or Appliances which may be necessary to effect a Positive and Permanent Cure.

By our new system of Home Treatment, thousands of sufferers from some form of Chronic, Broken down or Lingering ailment of the Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Heart, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Complaints, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Paralysis and Blood Diseases are being cured and lifted from beds of pain and death.

**From a Prominent Citizen and Ex-Postmaster.**

Col. J. H. Marshall, of Bayard, W. Va., writes:—I spent at least \$200 for medicines of different kinds before I heard of your wonderful cures. I decided to try your method of Home Treatment with much misgiving, as my system was all broken down. My head, throat and stomach was diseased with Catarrh; my liver and kidneys out of order and my nervous system entirely broken down. In fact, I never expected to get well again, but thanks to your skillful treatment, I feel like a new man. I will cheerfully answer any letters in regard to my case.

**A Fair and Intelligent Lady Speaks.**

Mrs. J. A. Duvall, of Warrenton, N. C., says:—Any one to see me 3 months ago and see me now would not take me for the same person. Then I was so nervous and weak I could not sleep, eat or stand on my feet, my voice trembled and I verily believe I could not have lived another two weeks. As a last resort I answered Dr. Beaty's ad, and told him to send his medicines at once. He did so and from the first day I began to pick up and have been gaining in flesh and health ever since. I never weighed so much in my life and have not been so perfectly well for many years. I gladly recommend Dr. Beaty's Treatment to all suffering women. My picture tells the story of recovery.

Dr. M. Beaty has an enviable reputation for ability in his profession, and will not promise what he can not carry out. We advise our readers to write to him.—CHRISTIAN STANDARD.

**Free Treatment Until Cured!**

To introduce and prove the merits of this new method of treatment we will give free treatment until cured, to a limited number of the readers of this paper, only asking in return that when cured you will recommend us to your friends. All medicines and necessary instruments to effect a cure absolutely free.

Send a description of your trouble, name and P. O. Address at once, or write for our "Question Blank," and prompt attention will be given you free.

Address NATIONAL DISPENSARY, DR. M. BEATY, PRINCIPAL, Dep't 43, 125 W. 12th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**In the Dairy.**

Conducted by A. E. JONES, of Oakland Dairy Farm. Address all communications Topeka, Kas.

**Value of Dairying.**

R. J. Redding, of the Georgia Experiment Station and President of the State Dairymen's Association, in an address made at the Georgia Dairymen's annual convention, at Macon, in February, drew attention to the marked difference between the value of dairying and cotton raising. These two industries are, he said, represented by the cow and the mule, the first representing progress, prolificacy, skill and prosperity, and the latter dullness, stupidity, barrenness and laziness. He spoke of the total product of Georgia as being only two-thirds of a pint of milk a day for each person in the State, and said that that quantity was not sufficient to even supply the babies, and as for butter Georgia only produced about enough to butter one good slice of bread once a year for each person in the State. He mentioned twelve points in favor of dairying as against any other kind of farming, as follows: 1. It draws less from the soil. 2. It gives a condensed product and brings more per pound than any other product of the farm. 3. It gives a finished product which is at once ready for the consumer. 4. It is a constant source of income. 5. It gives constant employment. 6. The work is better divided. 7. Skill and brains receive better pay. 8. There is more room at the top. 9. It is better suited to the work of women. 10. It tends more to improving the morality of the people who are engaged in it. 11. It is the most progressive branch of farming. And last, but not least, it pays better than any other branch.

**Butter as a Food.**

A writer in the Vegetarian has the following: "It will first be well to make clear the difference between butters and other fats and then to deal with the process of manufacture. The fats (butters) which are obtained from the secretions of the mammary glands of most animals are materially different in composition from those which occur in the adipose tissue, and it is in this difference chiefly that the superiority of butters over animal fats lies, for the butters which are intended for the tender digestions of the very young are, of course, much more readily acted upon

by the pancreatic juice than are the fats obtained from the adipose tissue, and thus more readily assimilated by the system. Furthermore, milk fat, when taken in the form of milk or cream, is already broken into exceedingly fine particles, so that the process of digestion has thus partially been performed; for the digestion of oleaginous matter does not, as in the case of food of an albuminous or carbohydrate nature, consist so much in its decomposition by the gastric juice and the pepsins contained therein, but chiefly in its emulsification and its occlusion by the villi in the small intestine. Fats are also partly saponified by the pancreatic juice, and here again butter fat is much superior to any other, as being far more easily decomposed. So it is evident that, partly owing to its peculiar physical condition and partly because its chemical constitution renders it more easy of digestion than any other fat—where fat is required to maintain the temperature of the body, as it is in considerable quantity in all the temperate climate—butter fat holds par excellence the first place."

**Making Family Cheese.**

In making cheese by the dairyman at home, where one does not have a vat with a heating arrangement underneath, the milk can be heated in a tin heater set in a kettle in which there is a quantity of water. A dairy kettle is the best; that is, a kettle and stove combined. If you do not have this you can use a caldron kettle set in an arch, if there is draft enough so that it will not smoke, as the smoke would taint the milk; then by filling the tin heater with milk and warming it up to about 100° Fahrenheit and then turning it in the vat and filling it up again and heating it, and continue to do so until the temperature of the milk in the vat is 86° Fahrenheit, it would all be warmed.

Then add rennet extract, reduced with one quart of cold water, at the rate of three ounces to 1,000 pounds of milk, thoroughly stirred, so that it will be evenly distributed through the whole mass of milk, says George A. Smith, former cheese instructor of New York. When the curd is hard enough so that it will leave from the side of the vat when pressed away by laying the back of the hand upon it, cut it, using the perpendicular knife, and cut as evenly as possible. Then stir until the whey begins to separate quite freely.

Then dip off whey and fill the tin heater and warm up to about 100° Fahrenheit and turn in the vat, and continue to do so until the temperature is brought up to 98° Fahrenheit, at which point it should be kept until the curd becomes firm, and when squeezed up in the hand it will fall apart readily and by taking and squeezing the moisture out of it and touching it to a hot iron it will draw out fine threads about one-half inch in length. Then draw off all the whey and stir the curd until the whey is thoroughly drained out of it, and then stir in salt at the rate of two pounds of salt to 1,000 pounds of milk. Pile up the curd on one side of the vat and cover up with a cloth and let it remain about one hour, stirring it occasionally, then put to press and press it lightly at first. In twenty-four hours the cheese may be taken out and a muslin bandage put around it. The cheese should be kept in a cool room and be turned, greased and rubbed every day.

**Process of Detecting Tuberculosis Germs in Milk.**

A Russian has formulated a new process for the detection of the bacilli of tuberculosis in milk, which is founded on the fact that tubercle bacilli will be precipitated by rapid centrifugal motion, says the Philadelphia Record. He used a modified lactocrit, which makes 3,600 revolutions per minute. The milk is coagulated by means of dilute citric acid, the whey is separated by filtration, then the casein is dissolved by a phosphate of soda solution. To this are added six cubic centimeters of sulphuric ether, mixed with water, in order that the emulsified fat corpuscles may be set free. The action of the ether is hastened by shaking the mixture in a glass cylinder for fifteen minutes. The solution is allowed to stand, and after the fat has been separated, the remainder of the liquid is run out. Dilute acetic acid is added to this until the first sign of coagulation appears. It is then transferred to the lactocrit, and the machine is set in motion for fifteen minutes, when the vast majority of the bacilli sink to the bottom. This deposit is then conveyed to two slides, stained, and examined with an oil immersion. If bacilli are present in the milk they will be found in this precipitate. The author considers this method more certain than the inoculation of animals with the suspected milk.

**WORLD'S BUTTER CHAMPIONS****EVERY ONE AN "ALPHA-DE LAVAL" USER.**

THERE have now been six Annual Conventions and Grand Competitive Butter Contests of the National Buttermakers Association,—1892, 1893, (none in 1894), 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898. The following is the list of years, places of convention, names and addresses of Sweepstakes Gold Medal winners, and the highest scores. Every prize winning exhibit has been "Alpha-De Laval" made butter:

1892,	Madison, Wis.,	LOUIS BRAHE,	Washington, Iowa,	Score 98
1893,	Dubuque, Iowa,	C. W. SMITH,	Colvin's Park, Ill.,	" 97
1895,	Rockford, Ill.,	F. C. OLTROGGE,	Tripoli, Iowa,	" 98
1896,	Cedar Rapids, Iowa,	THOS. MILTON,	St. Paul, Minn.,	" 97.82
1897,	Owatonna, Minn.,	H. N. MILLER,	Randall, Iowa,	" 98.5
1898,	Topeka, Kas.,	SAML. HAUGDAHL,	New Sweden, Minn.,	" 98

Everyone knows that the cream separator does not make the butter and likewise every experienced buttermaker knows that the "Alpha-De Laval" disc system of separation is not only the most thorough but that it at same time delivers the cream into the hands of the buttermaker in better condition for perfect buttermaking than is possible with any other separator or system.

The reasons for this are as simple and as certain as gravity itself. If you do not understand them and would like to know them send for "Dairy" catalogue No. 257 or "Creamery" catalogue No. 508.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

Western Offices: RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. CHICAGO. General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK. Branch Offices: 1102 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

**Atchison Creamery.**

The Atchison Globe of March 19 states that L. P. Biddick, who has held the position of superintendent of the Kansas Creamery Company's plant at Topeka for the past year, and Frank Rogers, buttermaker at the same factory, have formed a creamery company and will make Atchison their headquarters and will operate a number of skim stations as feeders. Mr. Biddick has been in the creamery business for a number of years, and by close application has worked himself to the front, and is considered one of the most expert creamery operators in the West. Mr. Rogers is skilled in the art of butter-making, and with his good-natured way of dealing with people he is sure to make a success of the business under his control. In the hands of two honest, upright and fair-dealing young men, as we find these gentlemen to be, Atchison can feel sure of having a growing industry that will be a credit to the city and vicinity.

**Plant! Plant! Plant! Strawberry Plants!**

I have them to sell. Best of the old with best new varieties. For my 1898 illustrated instructive catalogue, five 2-cent stamps. Price list free. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

**TRY WESTERN GROWN SEEDS.**

Best results. 50 per pkt., 6 for 25c, your selection; 30 for \$1, our selection. Snow Cabbage, great winter keeper; Cherry Radish, best, early; Kansas Wonder Tomato, large, nearly seedless; Tallman Sweet Onion, large, mild as an apple; Cinderella Pumpkin, mammoth, best pie; Kansas Klondike Corn, 90 days, large, yellow; Warren's Corny Corn, earliest, sweet. New varieties. Order early. Catalogue.

CEDAR GROVE SEED FARM, Box 207, St. Marys, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

**TESTED • SEED • CORN.**

Send five 1-cent stamps for three sample packages of the best varieties of corn grown, and book, "Hints on Corn Growing, and How the Up-to-date Farmer Grows the Big Crops." The Iowa Agricultural College grew 94 bushels per acre of this corn, which gave 63 pounds of shelled corn from 70 pounds of ears.

PLEASANT VALLEY SEED CORN FARM, J. B. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

**CAMPBELL'S EARLY Seeds Need Not Be Swallowed.**

"First of all Grapes," says Rural New-Yorker. Scaled 96 points in possible 100. "Will ship round the world." Early or Late. Insist on our Seals and get what you buy. Largest stock of other Grape Vines, Small Fruits. Elegant Catalogue FREE. GEORGE S. JOSSELYN, FREDONIA, NEW YORK.

Don't set a plant until you have read R. M. KELLOGG'S BOOK for 1898:

**GREAT CROPS OF SMALL FRUITS**

HOW TO GROW THEM. New ideas, new methods and more money for less work. If you would make money growing berries, read this book. The finest plants, the cheapest plants, because they produce fruit. During the great drought of last fall they were irrigated and are especially fine. Sent free.

R. M. KELLOGG, Three Rivers, Mich.

**Fairbury Nurseries**

Plant Our Cherry for a Sure Crop. Growers of Fruit, Forest, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Small Fruits and Vines. In fact, everything usually grown and sold by WESTERN NURSEYMEN.

**WE PAY THE FREIGHT.**

PRICE LIST SENT FREE. ADDRESS C. M. Hurlburt, Mgr., Fairbury, Neb. Send us a list of your wants for special prices.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees, Raspberries, Blackberries and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Write me for prices. C. L. YATES, Rochester, N. Y.

**PEACH TREES**

4 to 6 ft. at 2c.; 3 to 4 ft. at 1 1/2c.; all 1 year from bud, healthy and thrifty, no scale. Official certificate accompanies each shipment. Sample by express if wanted. Can ship any time. Trees kept dormant till May 10. R. S. JOHNSTON, Box 17, Stockley, Delaware.

**BEST CORN FOR KANSAS.**

My corn outyields your native kinds because it matures its ears before your early droughts get your native corn. Twenty-six best kinds. Catalogue, two samples and positive proof free. Address, J. C. SUFFERN, Seed Grower, Voorhies, Ill.

I am fishing for orders for EVERGREEN TREES, thrice transplanted, from one to five feet in height, price 10 to 30 cents each. No fall-dug, root-dried stock.

Send for price list. A. W. THEMANSO, Successor to Hatch & Themanson, Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

**CHEAP SURPLUS for SPRING of 1898**

	Per 100.	Per 1,000
500 Clinton Grape, 2 and 3 years.....	\$2.00	\$20.00
5,000 Dwarf Junecorn or Hackberry.....	1.50	15.00
1,000 Kansas Raspberry tips.....	1.50	15.00
1,000 Lucretia Dewberry tips.....	1.50	15.00
1,000 Crandall Currants, sprouts.....	2.00	20.00
4,000 Houghton Gooseberry, 2 years.....	1.50	15.00

HARDY BLOWERING SHRUBS.		
1,000 Blooming Sizes, large clumps.....	5.00	50.00
1,000 Purple Persian Lilac, divided.....	1.50	15.00
500 White Persian Lilac, divided.....	2.00	20.00
2,000 Common Purple Lilac, divided.....	1.50	15.00
1,000 Common Privet, divided.....	1.50	15.00
1,000 Scarlet Japan Quince, divided.....	1.50	15.00

VINES AND CREEPERS.		
2,000 Trumpet Vines, small.....	1.00	10.00
500 Trumpet Vines, blooming size.....	2.00	20.00
1,000 Chinese Wistaria, small size.....	1.00	10.00
500 larger Wistaria.....	2.00	20.00
5,000 Hardy June and Moss Roses, all colors, named sorts.....	2.00	20.00

Cash with order. Boxing and packing at cost. I refer to Citizens' State bank, Arlington, and First National bank, Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kas.

B. P. HANAN, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas. On the C., R. I. & P. R. R.



## Gossip About Stock.

A leading poultry fancier at Lawrence, Kas., who advertises regularly in the Kansas Farmer, in a recent letter makes the following significant statement: "An advertisement in the Farmer is the thing, as it always brings the customers."

At Kansas City stock yards sale pavilion, on April 14, will be offered a chance to secure some excellent Hereford bulls. See advertisement of sale and write W. E. Campbell, at Kiowa, Kas., for catalogue. Remember time and place. Col. Sawyer, of Manhattan, Kas., will be the auctioneer.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Sunrise stock farm, of pure-bred Hereford cattle and large English Berkshire hogs, owned by C. A. Stannard, Hope, Dickinson county, Kansas. This establishment is first-class and reliable in every way, and any one desiring either Berkshire swine or Hereford cattle that are of the right sort and at reasonable prices will be sure to get his money's worth and entire satisfaction at the Sunrise stock farm.

Col. S. A. Sawyer, Manhattan, the fine stock salesman, has had considerable experience with Jersey cattle for many

ably with any in the State. They are not closely housed nor pampered, but grown out in that way that fully insures their future usefulness in the hands of new masters. Twenty-nine cows and heifers with twenty-three serviceable bulls have been selected, catalogued and will be sold at their coming public sale, the fourth annual, to be held at the fair grounds adjoining Chillicothe, on Thursday, April 14, at which time prospective Short-horn buyers will be given an opportunity to select cows with calves at foot, cows and heifers bred, also a very strong lot of growthy, sappy and vigorous serviceable bulls.

The last of the registered Hereford public sales announced to take place at the present time in the West is that of Messrs. Scott & March, of Belton, Cass county, Missouri, who will offer at their farm adjoining Belton, on Friday, April 15, 1898, a selected draft of 100 head, consisting of fifty serviceable bulls and fifty heifers. The writer lately visited the farm and with a copy of the sale catalogue in hand found by the tabulated pedigrees therein that no offering made so far this year could present better American-bred animals. The get of eight herd bulls tracing immediately or close up to imported sires and out of dams

a model horn and a deep rich red color, with the standard Hereford markings.

Among the junior Hereford breeders of the West is Mr. G. W. Harlan, whose 640-acre farm lies near Otterville, Cooper county, Missouri, and where the visitor in quest of well-bred, pedigreed Hereford cattle finds a herd that was founded in 1895 with choice selections from two of America's most noted herds, Shadeland Hereford Cattle Co., of Lafayette, Ind., and that of W. S. Van Natta, of Fowler, Ind. The reader seeking good things in the White-face line will find, if he consult the sale catalogue, that the offerings that will go into the sale are strongly bred and worthy the attention of all White-face breeders. It may not be out of place to state that circumstances over which Mr. Harlan has no option compels him to dispose of this bunch of White-faces at this time. The writer is fully assured that he does so very reluctantly and not with his own volition. The visitor at the farm finds that the offerings consist of twelve aged cows, with nine calves at side, eight yearling and two-year-old heifers, seven bulls 10 to 14 months old, and the herd bull, Mercury 58813. The cattle, while in good flesh, will not be in the professional sales ring condition, as Mr. Har-

## The Hereford Sire, Corrector 48976.

We present this week an illustration of the celebrated Hereford sire, Corrector, head of the Weavergrace herd of Herefords, owned by T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., who holds his annual sale next week—April 13. This is the first year that any Corrector heifers have ever been included in the sale.

In discussing Sotham's success, the Breeder's Gazette says:

"The Correctors are coming. Mr. T. F. B. Sotham took his stand several years ago upon the proposition that his stock bull, Corrector 48976, by Harold 21141, out of the celebrated Carwardine cow, Coral 13526, would prove a great sire. Each successive crop of calves has strengthened this belief. That he is a capital bull-getter has been conceded for two years past by those who have attended the annual sales from this herd. That he is a great bull-getter must be acknowledged by any unprejudiced man who examines his sons and grandsons among the show and sale bulls now at Weavergrace. The two Correctors and two double Correctors to constitute the Sotham bull show this fall really form a most extraordinary quartette, the family type being too well defined to admit of placing the credit anywhere else than



The Celebrated Hereford Sire, CORRECTOR 48976. Bred and Owned by T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.

years, besides having the advantage of a personal knowledge of most of Western herds. He writes us in reference to the closing out of the B. C. McQuesten herd, of Ottawa, as advertised in the Farmer, as follows: "I recently saw the Jerseys advertised by Mr. McQuesten, and they are all that he claims for them and their breeding is the best. These cattle would make the foundation for a great herd."

The Grimes dispersion sale of Short-horn cattle at Belton, Mo., is one that bargain hunters should keep an eye on. It occurs April 16, the day following the big Hereford sale at same place. Mr. Grimes' sale will open at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. There are fifty-seven of the females and fifteen bulls, most of them ready for use. The pure Cruickshank bull, Champion of Maple Hill 118358, will be sold. Twelve of the cows now have calves by him and others old enough are bred to him. Since this is a dispersion sale it will make rich picking for buyers, and we look for a scramble for the pie. The offering runs to standard families and is quite evenly red in color and of good individuality.

The writer paid a late visit to the stock farm established in 1862 and owned by Mr. John Morris, near Chillicothe, the county seat of Livingston county, Missouri. One now finds a herd of over 100 head of Cruickshank and Scotch-topped Short-horns that compare favor-

equally as well bred, in fact the entire foundation stock were by imported animals, or but few removes from them. It is the especial pride of Messrs. Scott & March to so care for and develop the youngsters that no disappointment will follow the change of hands to new masters.

Hurrah for Kansas, especially Topeka. J. M. Foster & Co. have shipped their bull that they bought at the Sunny Slope sale, which cost about \$1,000 laid down at their home farm. The bull cost at the sale \$975 in cash. Topeka people should feel proud of this purchase, as he is one of the best bulls that was bred by Mr. Tudge for some time and he has the promise of being a better bull than Ancient Briton, and of course Ancient Briton is still fresh in the minds of all Hereford breeders as the sweepstakes bull at the World's exposition, 1893. This bull is what Hereford breeders call a Tudge-bred bull, and should be just the bull to make a splendid "nick" on Mr. Foster's Grove 3d cows. With True Briton at the head of the herd, it should attract a great deal of attention among the breeders, which no doubt it will. This bull was bred to a number of cows at Sunny Slope; this should show the individual merit and the confidence in his breeding qualities. He is right in his prime, being 2 years old in February last. He is a true type of a Hereford, with

lan only concluded to dispose of them within the past month; yet enough in condition will be shown to satisfy all White-face admirers that the offerings are right in every particular. His sales-day, April 14, following Mr. Sotham's and preceding Messrs. Scott & March's, will give prospective buyers a chance to inspect his offerings in common with the others.

The many testimonials received daily by the proprietors of Salvation Oil, emphasizing its value as a cure for neuralgia and rheumatism, furnish convincing proof of its great merits. It is par excellence the liniment.

## Acetylene Gas--The Light of the Future.

Why not be independent and own your own little gas plant which will give four times more light than ordinary gas or electric lights at one-half the cost? Applicable for use in churches, stores, factories, hotels, residences and country homes; safer than ordinary gas or kerosene lamps. Approved by all the boards of underwriters throughout the United States. We want a first-class agent in every town. Write for catalogue and prices.

THE ACETYLENE GAS MACHINE CO., Akron, Ohio.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

with the old bull. Further than this, it must also be confessed that the daughters of Corrector are to take high places also. The grand heifer, Grace, shown in 1895 and 1896, foreshadowed this, and the 'sweet' ones catalogued for the coming sale must appeal to every admirer of quality in cattle.

"Corrector is one of the wonders of his time in this respect, and his sons have the proud bearing, high crests and commanding presence of 'Old Dad'—as the head of the herd is affectionately called by all at Weavergrace. Bulls with this 'grand air' are almost invariably more impressive sires than those lacking in that sort of individuality; and when good backs and right feeding quality accompanies a lordly 'port' the ideal combination for a good stock bull is attained. There are many good heifer-getters among the heads of herds, but great bull-breeders are hard to find. Corrector is this and more. He has sired many more males than females, so that his daughters are few in number, but they are so good that not one of them ought to leave the herd. The time is coming when they will probably rank as great breeding cows. This year's crop is running strong to bulls again, so that Corrector heifers are likely to continue a scarce commodity. The present sale is the first occasion upon which they have ever been put in offer."



Money talks! We guarantee that

## Tuttle's Elixir

will cure anything that a liniment can cure—\$100 reward for you if it doesn't. Reference, publisher of this paper. Send for circulars and full particulars to DR. S. A. TUTTLE, 27 Beverly St., Boston.

### The Veterinarian.

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

**CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.**—The Farmer of March 17 is at hand. (1) Shall I sell all the affected cows? (2) Is there any danger of the others catching the disease in the future? We bought one cow in fall of 1896. Last year she lost two calves; the first was dropped three months before time, the second three months after the first. (3) Would change of range do any good?

Answer.—(1) If your animals are not worth enough to treat them according to directions given in Farmer of January 20, and to treat them absolutely accord-

had died, but not so suddenly. They coughed considerably and breathing was quite difficult. Hair stood up, several having much of it brushed off. Feed was milk, shorts and bran slop and dry corn. I used government hog cholera remedy, but without effect. (3) We had a Jersey heifer that came in a few days ago and gives milk out of but three teats; the fourth seems hard and caked somewhat. J. B.

Belleville, Kas.

Answer.—(1) Give steer a drench made by dissolving half pound Glauber salts and one-half ounce powdered aloes in one quart of luke-warm water. Then keep him on short rations until his appetite gradually returns. Besides the above treatment give him, in his drinking water, three times daily, a tablespoonful of the following: Hydrochloric acid, 3 ounces; alcohol, 6 ounces; mix. (2) From your incomplete data I can only guess that this is swine plague. Continue use of United States hog cholera remedy, separate healthy from diseased animals and disinfect the old quarters thoroughly. (3) This heifer no doubt has garget. If the heifer's bowels are costive give her a half pound or pound of Glauber salts as a drench. Apply the following liniment to the udder, viz.: Oil of turpentine and aqua ammonia, of each 2 ounces; rape or linseed oil, 4 ounces; shake well before using and apply daily. Milk the heifer three times a day as thoroughly as you know how; six times a day will be better. Keep her on light feed until she recovers. Next time please sign your name.

### A Threshing Machine for the Farmer.

The print which we show in this publication is an illustration of the small Columbia Thresher and Horse Power. This ought to be most interesting to our Southern farmers who have been an-

## Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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

### The National Horse Breeders', Dealers' and Exhibitors' Association.

The convention called to meet at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., March 30, was well attended by representative breeders and horsemen from all the horse breeding States. Col. F. J. Berry was selected as chairman of the meeting, and T. Butterworth temporary Secretary.

Colonel Berry opened the meeting with a brief outline of the work contemplated. J. S. Cooper, President of the Chicago Horse Commission Union, delivered the address of welcome. Mayor Harrison sent a letter of regrets that he was unable to attend.

It was decided to make the organization permanent, and the following officers were elected: F. J. Berry, President; J. S. Cooper, Treasurer; T. Butterworth, Secretary, with three Vice Presidents from each State represented.

An Executive committee was appointed as follows: F. J. Berry, Chicago; M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.; H. E. Fletcher, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. P. Dickinson,

Kas., who is assistant secretary. The foreman is Mr. C. A. Dill, who has had twenty-nine years' experience in the business. The new location of their office and shipping depot is in the north part of the city, convenient to the railroads, and there is no better equipment for any nursery in the West than they now have. Their nurseries being located in the rich Arkansas Valley bottoms enables them to grow very superior trees with splendid roots and their stock is therefore very desirable and popular, and they are doing a very large business in Oklahoma and Kansas at the present time and are destined to become a leading Western institution.

Fowls that are good "rustlers" and are disposed to range freely are those that are best adapted to and most profitable on the farm. During a considerable portion of the year they make their own living, feeding on many kinds of weeds, grasses and seeds, and on bugs and worms, many of which would become very destructive if the number were not kept down. Such habits make the fowls more healthy and vigorous than the more indolent breeds. Generally the smaller breeds are those that possess this desirable activity.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

J. H. Connell, Director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, has published a bulletin giving full directions for using carbon bisulphide in ridding stored grain of weevil and other vermin.

It is estimated, says the Bloomington Pantagraph, that there are 2,000,000 bushels of corn within five miles of Tolono, Ill., which, at present price, would bring over \$500,000. But much of this is 50-cent corn, some of which has been held five years.

Four of Buffalo's large elevators have made applications for use of Niagara electric power. It is expected that the new Sturgis elevator about to be erected will also be operated by this power.

## THE STRAY LIST.

### FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 31, 1898.

Brown County—Mrs. D. P. Leslie, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. H. Kimmel, in Powhatan tp., February 28, 1898, one heifer, 1 year old, weight about 500 pounds, red and white spotted, no marks or brands visible, dehorned or natural muley; valued at \$15.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by D. C. Williams, in Shawnee tp. (P. O. Messer), March 14, 1898, one sorrel gelding, fourteen hands high, blaze face, foretop cropped, shod all around, 7 years old; valued at \$20.

### FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 7, 1898.

Sedgwick County—A. M. Denny, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John T. Hessel, in Erie tp., March 15, 1898, one sorrel pony mare, 4 years old, white hair sprinkled over body; face, nose, under jaw, right fore and both hind feet white, white spot on belly back of elbows; valued at \$10.

MULE—By same, one brown mare mule, 2 years old, light bone, mealy nose; valued at \$20.

MULE—By same, dark iron gray horse mule, 2 years old, white spot on inside right front leg about half way between knee and fetlock; valued at \$15.

Allen County—C. A. Fronk, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by O. W. Salsbury, in Marmaton tp., one dark bay pony mare, with white hair in forehead, 4 years old; valued at \$12.

Barber County—J. E. Holmes, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. M. Cass, in Cedar tp. (P. O. Hazelton), February 20, 1898, one brown horse, left hind foot white, star in forehead, foretop roached, shows both saddle and harness marks; valued at \$25.

## SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG

Eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen. C. R. CLEMMONS, - WALDO, KAS.

## Bulbs, Plants, Roses, Etc.

Canna and Dahlia bulbs, 7c. per hundred, \$5; Gladioli and Tuberose, 3c.; Geraniums, 5c.; Roses, Two-year Climbers and Hy. Perpetuals, 15c.; Teas, potted, 10c.; Asparagus, 50c. per hundred; Rhubarb, 50c. per twelve; Raspberry and Blackberry, 60c. per hundred. Twenty-five plants and bulbs, \$1. Mail or express.

H. H. KERN, Bonner Springs, Kas.

**TRY IT FREE**  
for 30 days in your own home and save \$10 to \$25. No money in advance.  
\$50 Kenwood Machine for \$25.00  
\$50 Arlington Machine for \$15.00  
Singer (Made by us) \$25.00, \$11.50, \$11 and 27 other styles. All attachments FREE. We pay freight. Buy from factory. Save agents large profits. Over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and testimonials free. Write at once, address in full, CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 West Van Buren St., B 34 Chicago, Ill.

## Saved from Hog Cholera

Many farmers in the West, where hog cholera rages most, have saved their hogs

BY USING MCLEERY'S HOG CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.

Mixed with the feed it gets into the blood and destroys all cholera and disease germs, kills stomach and intestinal worms, regulates the bowels and stomach and promotes good health.

**Free Trial Package** Enough to treat 2 hogs mailed for 15c. to pay postage. One dollar's worth will treat ten average cases. Free circulars and testimonials.

T. C. MCLEERY, M. D., EXETER, NEB.



COLUMBIA THRESHER AND HORSE POWER.

ing to directions, then I would advise you to sell them all for beef as soon as you have them fattened. (2) There will be danger of other cows catching this disease as long as an untreated aborting cow remains in the stable and as long as the stable remains undisinfected. A cow that once aborted, no matter whether she still aborts or not, carries the germs of this disease and may infect other cows unless she has been treated. (3) Change of range will be good for the healthy animals, but it will do no good for an untreated aborting cow.

**FOUNDER, SWINE PLAGUE, GARGET.**—(1) I have a yearling steer that was founded the 18th by getting to the corn crib. He is very stiff at present and has eaten but little or nothing since. He lies around most of the time and is getting very gaunt. (2) I bought five shoats weighing from thirty to forty-five pounds, which afterward seemed infected with some disease. I was somewhat afraid of them and penned them up a quarter of a mile away from my hogs. In a week or so one took sick and within a day and a half afterward died. Within two weeks following four more

noyed a great deal by the large threshing machine outfits that go through the country, hurrying through the work and wasting more or less of the farmer's grain. Now, our farmers can have their own threshing machine, which is just as important as it is to have a harvester. Sometimes two or more farmers can buy an outfit together, and do their work whenever it is most convenient for them and their families. The Columbia Thresher has large capacity and can be run by any power, doing work according to the amount of power used in operating the machine. It will thresh all kinds of grain and can be easily taken by two horses over any roads that a wagon can go over.

Send to the Belle City Manufacturing Co., of Racine, Wis., for their printed matter, which they will gladly send you, describing the different machines and horse powers which they manufacture for the farmer's use. These machines have been sold extensively in the Southern States the past few years and they are no experiment, as will be seen by reading the printed matter, giving testimonials, etc., from those who are operating them.

The Anson H. Russell Co., Akron, Ohio. The above company is one of the largest real estate companies in the United States, making a specialty of buying and selling farms for their customers. They have constantly on hand people who desire to locate in Kansas and surrounding States. This company sends their printed lists of farms they have for sale through the mail to all parts of the United States. Any one who has farms for sale or who wants to buy farms will do well to write at once to the Anson H. Russell Company, Akron, Ohio.

FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA AND THROAT DISORDERS "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual remedy. Sold only in boxes.

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## Quinn's Ointment



is a boon to suffering horse flesh and yields of profit to man. It cures all diseases of the legs and feet, making lame horses sound, thus converting loss into profit.

All Druggists Sell It.....

If by chance you should not find it there we'll mail you package for \$1.50. Smaller size 50 cents.

W. B. EDDY & CO., WHITEHALL, N.Y.



## The Poultry Yard

KANSAS STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.  
President, A. M. Story, Manhattan.  
Secretary, J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka.

### HANDLING POULTRY ON THE FARM.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I take considerable interest in the poultry department of your paper, and have obtained a great many good hints on the management of my chickens. It seems to me we women folks ought to take more interest in the poultry department and encourage it along by giving our experience in the management, and of the different varieties of poultry we find to be more profitable. Even if we do not have the best thoroughbred poultry, I think we should not sit with our mouths shut and let the fanciers do all the talking.

I find that my poultry pays me much better since I have adopted the plan of crossing my common stock with thoroughbreds, and while I think we can attain almost if not equally as good results from poultry thus well graded up, I do not pretend to say that a cross is better than pure-bred stock, for I believe pure-bred stock of any kind is in every case to be preferred. I have kept quite a number of the different varieties of poultry, that is, not altogether pure distinct varieties, but from the largest to the smallest of fowls of graded stock that I have at different times come across.

The selection of the kind of fowls to adopt on the farm or otherwise should certainly depend upon the kind of a market you have. Many persons select a fowl from fancy, never taking into consideration whether or not they will prove to be profitable in the locality in which they take them. Here in the central Southwest, which I consider the best locality to raise good, healthy poultry that can be found anywhere in the United States, very unluckily we are the farthest from good paying markets, and now the question arises, Which of the two products (eggs or meat) of the fowls pay the best. I have tried all methods, and I find it pays much better to produce eggs even at the very low figures we get for them in spring and summer. Then it follows that the small laying varieties are the kinds to keep, and while my preference would be to keep the large breeds, I find that the profits are derived from the laying varieties.

There is one thing we are greatly at fault in, and that is, we neglect to try to establish the best possible market

near home. We seem to get into the habit of turning all our products from our poultry over to our local dealers, and forget that a whole lot of our people around home do not keep poultry, and hence buy from local dealers at a price much in advance of first prices, and even then do not get supplied with good fresh poultry and eggs as could have been secured from first hands. This is all our fault. We should develop, as much as possible, a home market, and we should look closely after it at all times, and the result would be that our people would consume more poultry products at home, and we would profit by getting better prices. I do not mean by this to crowd the local dealer out of business at all, for I think that this part of the trade does not belong to him.

There is not a hotel, restaurant or private family in any town that would not be glad of the chance to receive fresh eggs from you at stated intervals at the same prices that they pay for second-hand eggs from the dealers, and the amount of eggs and poultry consumed by this process of handling would double that of the other method. This is my experience from actual practice, and this is one of my methods of making poultry pay. I have another method of management which I think is equally as good as above. When eggs drop to a very low price in spring, instead of packing them away until fall and then damage the market by putting a lot of stale eggs on the same, I simply double my efforts in care of my hens, and make them produce double the number of eggs, and market them regularly while they are good and fresh, and take the price they are bringing at the time.

I did not formerly practice this method; I just did like other folks. I became discouraged when eggs got down to 6 cents a dozen, and just allowed the hens to go to grass, and scarcely thought it worth while to gather the eggs at all. But I changed my method in this particular, and now I make the hens pay when eggs sell at 6 cents a dozen. If one would just stop to think a minute how easy it is, and how cheap it is, to make hens lay at this particular time of year, and if they would count expenses and compare them to expenses in winter when eggs are higher in price, I think the difference in profits is not near so great as one would suppose. I am glad to see that the women folks are taking more interest in the poultry department of the good "old reliable" Kansas Farmer.

MRS. K. P.

## The Horrors of Rheumatism.

*A woman's account of torture which lasted three years; of her struggles against the dreadful disease, and the good fortune that crowned her efforts.*

Such suffering as rheumatism causes the victims upon whom it fastens itself is almost unendurable.

Sufferers from the worst types of this terrible disease will supply the missing horrors in the following story from real life.

Those who writhe under milder forms of rheumatism will be able to imagine the feelings of the tortured victim.

The only justification for making public such heart-rending details is the fact that the lesson taught will be helpful to others, pointing the way to renewed life and health to every sufferer from rheumatism.

The story is told by a woman. Her name is Mrs. Caleb Fenly; she lives in St. Paul, Indiana.

This is her account:

"I am a farmer's wife. I believe my frequent exposure to the weather caused my terrible attack of rheumatism. Damp weather always aggravated it.

"My limbs would begin to swell at the ankle joints.

"This swelling would begin in the night, at times. I would awake in agony.

"Daylight would find my limbs purple in color, swollen to twice their natural size, and so racked with pain I could not bear to touch them.

"My right arm and both legs were so drawn as to be almost useless.

"My skin became dry and yellow.

"At times my limbs would pain as though millions of needles were pricking them.

"Again they would be numb and I could not feel a needle thrust into my flesh.

"I was confined to the house three years, unable to walk nearly half the time.

"After those three slow years of agony, during which I spent probably \$2,000 for treatment and tried a dozen doctors, I gave up hope of any release from pain, but death.

"I was cured, completely cured, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They alone caused my recovery.

"The first dose gave me appetite.

"After the second dose I slept soundly, the first time within a year.

"I sent for a dozen boxes. By the time I had taken the contents of eleven boxes I felt entirely well.

"The doctor said I was cured. He was greatly impressed, and since then he has prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for many of his patients."

Mrs. Fenly, together with her husband, made affidavit to the exact truth of the foregoing account before Notary P. N. Thomas.

The cure of the severest cases of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has occurred in every state in the Union, and its power in ordinary cases is proportionately greater.

These marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble. They build up a new cellular structure in the diseased parts by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving chemical forces in the blood.

They are for sale by druggists everywhere; for 50 cents a single box or \$2.50 for half a dozen.

**\$8.00 for a MACHINE**  
to weave your own fence of  
Coiled Hard Steel  
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52 inches high, at  
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\$20 buys wire for 100  
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**25c 35c 50c INDIANOLA LEATHER SUSPENDERS**  
A million men wear them. Self-adjusting, no strain on the buttons, never wear out. Try the stores, or we will send them post-paid to any address. Plain leather, 25c; enamel, 35c; fancy kid cushion back, 50c. Single round principle, every pair stamped, take no other.  
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Patent applied for. 179 S. Canal Street, Chicago.

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Twenty Millions of Cattle Successfully Treated in Europe During the Last 12 Years  
Nearly One-Half Million Treated with Equal Success in the United States During the Last 3 Years

THE LONG-TRIED, WELL-KNOWN, ORIGINAL AND GENUINE REMEDY

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**CAUTION** We distinctly warn all stockmen of the danger of using any untried and unreliable so-called "vaccine," or any fraudulent remedies or mixtures that may be offered or sold under the name of "Vaccine." Every packet of our genuine product bears our name and Trade Mark. Accept no others if you want to protect your cattle against Black Leg, and BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Write for particulars, prices and unsolicited testimonials and endorsements of thousands of American stockmen who have used our remedy with so much satisfaction and success during the last three years.



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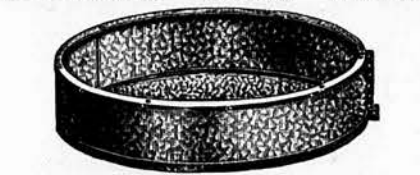
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on Earth. A postal will bring it. Also valuable information about Hay and Hay Bams. Our slings handle straw, fodder and all kinds of forage, and work with any elevator. Now is the time to prepare for harvest. Write at once. Agents wanted. Address LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Fairfield, Iowa.

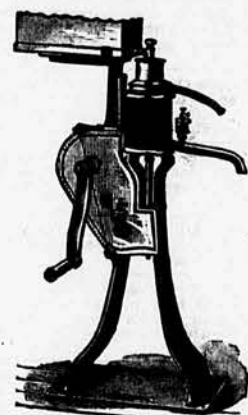
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and all others are now striving to equal them. The manner in which they have advanced to the leading position in so short a time since their introduction is phenomenal, and proves what we have so often read: "The last shall be

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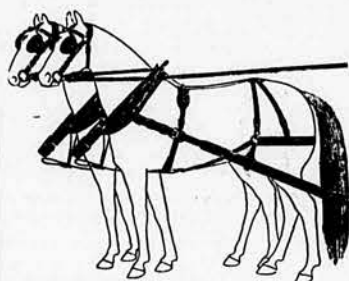
Everyone admits that they are more substantially made than any other. The Improved U. S. Separators are made in more styles and sizes than any other, and are adapted to all sizes of dairies and creameries. They are sold, as always, on the basis of their unqualified and guaranteed superiority over any separator.

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HAS LOST HER OCCUPATION and in the production and brooding of chicks she has been supplanted by the better and every way RELIABLE AND BROODERS. They Hatch and Brood when you are ready. They don't get lousy. They grow the strongest chicks and the most of them. It takes a 224 page book to tell about these machines and our Mammoth Reliable Poultry Farms. Sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents. Send for it now. Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Illinois.



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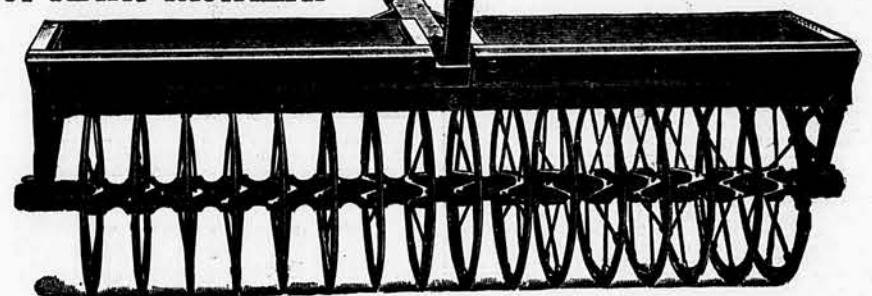
A first-class double harness for \$15. Farm Harness No. 1208. 3/4 bridles throughout, heavy iron-bound hames, 1 3/4-inch folded hame tugs, heavy leather team collars, 2-inch traces with 1 3/4-inch layer stitched full length, flat housing pads, 3/4-inch back straps, 3/4-inch hip straps, 1 1/4-inch pole straps, 3/4-inch by 18 feet all leather lines.

Our price with hip straps, no collars - \$15.00  
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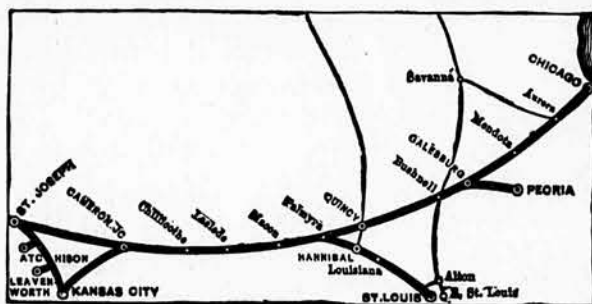
Remember, we are the largest Harness and Carriage House in the Northwest. All goods guaranteed as represented or money will be refunded. Send for our new illustrated catalogue. NORTHWESTERN HARNESS & CARRIAGE CO., 172 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.

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This machine might reasonably be called A RAIN MAKER. WHY? Because through its use all the natural moisture of the soil is retained for the use of the crop.



When the soil is packed and prepared with this machine the moisture does not escape into the air but is held in store for the use of the plant. Use this machine and you need not care whether it rains or not. There is moisture enough in the soil naturally to grow a crop if you can preserve it. This machine preserves the moisture. They are made in 2 and 4 horse sizes. Write for THE CAMPBELL METHOD OF TILLAGE and catalogue of "Ottawa" Cylinder Dustless Shellers, "Ottawa" Farm Wagons and full line of Corn Cultivating Tools. Sent free to any address. KING & HAMILTON COMPANY, OTTAWA, ILLINOIS.



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VESTIBULED "ELI" TO CHICAGO.  
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## "AMERICAN"

## CREAM SEPARATOR

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\$18.00 and \$22.00  
Wind Mills and Towers, Complete, Set Up

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For farmers who cannot afford one of the high-priced steel mills.

Pumps, Pipe, Cylinders and Screens.

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## THIS SIDE DELIVERY HAY RAKE

"Quick Haying Quality Prime."

It leaves the hay in a light, loose windrow, where it is cured by the action of the air, and not bleached by the sun; hay retains its bright green color and all the essential oils.

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saves the use of a tedder in many instances; saves time; does not gather stubble, manure or other trash. It greatly reduces the cost of harvesting a crop of hay. More about this and the Keystone Hay Loader in our free circulars. Write for them.

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## PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no others. 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 Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL

Consult the famous Chinese physician, DR. GEE WO CHAN, who cures all Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of men and women. Lost Manhood, Varicocele, Premature Decay, and all Blood and Skin Diseases are positively and permanently cured by means of his wonderful Chinese remedies. Over 5,000 vegetable remedies that have never before been introduced into this country. No experiments or failures, but each case is treated under a positive guarantee, backed by a capital stock of \$100,000. The Doctor is a man of such renown in his own country that he was appointed by the Chinese government to take charge of its interests at the World's Fair. The Chinese doctors understand the treatment of Lost Manhood, Impotency and Nervous Diseases better than any other nation. Unnatural losses quickly checked without weakening the sexual system, as is done by all American medicines. Undeveloped and shrunken organs enlarged to their natural size. These remedies are not simple tonics that tone up the system for a little while, but their wonderful effects are positive and permanent. Delicate and complicated cases are specially urged to try this wonderful treatment. Send a 2-cent stamp for a question list and he will tell you all about your case free of charge.

Address DR. GEE WO CHAN, 258 State St., Chicago, Ill., Dept. A. Mention this paper.



## MARKET REPORTS.

**Kansas City Live Stock.**  
KANSAS CITY, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 4,026; calves, 37; shipped Saturday, 801 cattle; 43 calves. The market was generally steady. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
19.....	1,475 5.00	40.....	1,368 4.90
41.....	1,363 4.80	37.....	1,239 4.80
18.....	1,221 4.80	40.....	1,199 4.55
2 Hol.....	890 3.85	1 Jer.....	730 3.25

WESTERN STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
99.....	1,204 4.60	18.....	1,302 4.50
22.....	1,185 4.35	55.....	1,142 4.30
99.....	1,140 4.25	40.....	1,104 4.20
1.....	900 3.75	1.....	640 3.70

NATIVE COWS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1.....	1,300 4.00	1.....	1,291 4.00
9.....	1,080 3.90	6.....	1,035 3.85
5.....	1,100 3.50	1.....	1,000 3.40
2.....	870 2.50	2.....	985 2.40

NATIVE FEEDERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
6.....	1,285 4.50	14.....	1,004 4.50
18.....	1,043 4.45	2.....	1,010 4.35
34.....	1,042 4.35	7.....	1,107 4.30
17.....	1,031 4.20	2.....	1,040 4.10

NATIVE STOCKERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
23.....	492 4.95	19.....	719 4.90
44.....	449 4.90	19.....	833 4.77 1/2
9.....	496 4.80	13.....	894 4.25
1 Hol.....	820 3.75	1 J.....	493 3.30

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 4,067; shipped Saturday, 632. The market was 5c higher. The following are representative sales:

73.....	246 3.80	66.....	281 3.80	61.....	258 3.80
81.....	238 3.75	48.....	298 3.75	10.....	234 3.75
87.....	250 3.75	65.....	296 3.75	88.....	237 3.75
81.....	216 3.72 1/2	67.....	235 3.72 1/2	71.....	219 3.72 1/2
78.....	239 3.70	71.....	247 3.70	67.....	230 3.70
75.....	234 3.70	77.....	253 3.70	33.....	209 3.70
62.....	218 3.67 1/2	90.....	202 3.67 1/2	68.....	245 3.67 1/2
77.....	200 3.65	70.....	197 3.65	36.....	212 3.65
35.....	158 3.65	73.....	179 3.65	37.....	209 3.65
84.....	205 3.72 1/2	64.....	228 3.62 1/2	48.....	223 3.62 1/2
74.....	199 3.62 1/2	78.....	193 3.62 1/2	94.....	172 3.60
11.....	179 3.60	35.....	179 3.60	2.....	160 3.60
79.....	221 3.60	21.....	140 3.55	92.....	155 3.55
10.....	128 3.55	27.....	154 3.50	9.....	113 3.50
80.....	166 3.50	134.....	129 3.45	2.....	435 3.45
14.....	105 3.40	5.....	318 3.40	2.....	285 3.40
37.....	103 3.35	2.....	430 3.35	1.....	190 3.30
13.....	101 3.35	2.....	450 3.30	1.....	230 3.30

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 4,277; shipped Saturday, 602. The market was generally steady. The following are representative sales:

174 Col lbs.....	85 65 1/2	499 Col lbs.....	75 75 50
23 lbs.....	63 5 15	69 spg. lbs.....	36 5 15
123 Kan. yrl.....	85 4 80	240 w. sh.....	91 4 50
95 mix.....	87 4 50	256 Kan. m. e.....	79 4 00

Horses and mules—Receipts were liberal this morning and a good feeling prevailed at the opening. There was a fairly large attendance of buyers and the dealers anticipate a heavy trade during the coming week. Spanish agents are buying many mules that are being shipped direct to Havana via New Orleans.

**St. Louis Live Stock.**  
ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market steady for natives, with Texans firm; native shipping and export steers, \$4.35@5.05; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, \$3.85@5.05; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.75; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.25@4.75; cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market active and 5c higher; yorkers, \$3.75@3.95; packers, \$3.85@3.95; butchers, \$3.90@4.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market steady; native muttons, \$4.25@4.75; lambs, \$5.25@5.75; Texas muttons, \$4.25@4.60.

**Chicago Live Stock.**

CHICAGO, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; market weak to 10c lower; beefs, \$3.85@5.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.00; Texas steers, \$3.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@4.70.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; market active, mostly 10c higher; light, \$3.75@4.02 1/2; mixed, \$3.85@4.05; heavy, \$3.80@4.10; rough, \$3.80@3.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 21,000; market steady; native, \$3.60@4.80; western, \$3.90@4.75; lambs, \$4.60@6.00.

**Chicago Grain and Provisions.**

April 4	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
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Wht—May.....	1 05 1/4	1 05 1/4	1 05 1/4	1 05 1/4
July.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Sept.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2

Corn—April.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
May.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
July.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2

Oats—April.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
May.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
July.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

Pork—April.....	9 90	9 90	9 77 1/2	9 82 1/2
May.....	10 00	10 02 1/2	9 87 1/2	9 97 1/2
July.....	5 25	5 30	5 22 1/2	5 32 1/2

Lard—April.....	5 35	5 37 1/2	5 32 1/2	5 40
May.....	5 25	5 25	5 22 1/2	5 25
July.....	5 35	5 35	5 30	5 35

**Kansas City Grain.**

KANSAS CITY, April 4.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 64 cars; a week ago, 70 cars; a year ago, 16 cars. Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 1, nominally 90c; No. 2 hard, 87 1/2@90c; No. 3 hard, 85 1/2@89c; No. 4 hard, 83@85 1/2; rejected hard, 75@84c. Soft, No. 1 red, nominally 93c; No. 2 red, nominally 91@92c; No. 3 red, 89 1/2@90 1/2; No. 4 red, nominally 85@87c; rejected red, nominally 83@83c. Spring, No. 2, nominally 87@88c; No. 3 spring, nominally 83@86c; rejected spring, nominally 78@84c.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 94 cars; a week ago, 95 cars; a year ago, 78 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 26 1/4@26 1/2; No. 3 mixed, 26@26 1/2; No. 4 mixed, nominally 25 1/2; no grade, nominally 24c. White, No. 2, 26 1/2@27c; No. 3 white, 26 1/2c; No. 4 white, nominally 25 1/2.

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 21 cars; a week ago, 23 cars; a year ago, 7 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 24 1/4@25c; No. 3 mixed, 23 1/2@24c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 23c. White, No. 2, 25 1/2@26c; No. 3 white, 24 1/2@25c; No. 4 white, nominally 25c.

Rye—No. 2, 46@47c; No. 3, nominally 45c; No. 4, nominally 44c.

Hay—Receipts here to-day were 35 cars; a week ago, 46 cars; a year ago, 39 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$7.00@7.25; No. 1, \$6.50@7.00; No. 2, \$5.75@6.25; No. 3, \$4.75@5.25; choice timothy, \$8.50@9.00; No. 1, \$7.75@8.25; No. 2, \$6.75@7.50; choice clover and timothy,

No. 1, \$6.50@7.00; No. 2, \$5.00@5.50; pure clover, \$5.50@6.50; packing, \$3.50@4.00.

**Kansas City Produce.**

KANSAS CITY, April 4.—Butter—Extra fancy separator, 18 1/2; firsts, 15c; dairy, 13 1/2; country roll, 11 1/2; extra fancy, 13c; store packed, 11 1/2; fresh packing stock, 9@11c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 8c per dozen. Poultry—Hens, 7c; springs, 9c; broilers, \$3.00 @4.00 per doz.; roosters, 15@20c each; ducks, 8 1/2; geese, 5c; hen turkeys, 11c; young toms, 10c; old toms, 9c; pigeons, 75c per dozen.

Apples—Jonathan, \$5.00@6.00 in a small way; fancy Missouri Pippin, \$3.50; fancy Ben Davis, \$3.00@3.25; Winesaps, \$3.50@4.00; Willow Twigs, \$3.50@4.00; Huntsman's Favorite, \$3.50@4.00. In a small way varieties are selling at 40@55c per half bu.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 75c@1.25 per 100-lb. crate. Beets, 25@40c per bu. Green and wax beans, \$2.50@3.00 per crate. Navy beans, hand picked, \$1.12 1/2@1.15 per bu. Onions, \$1.00@1.25.

Potatoes—New, Texas, \$1.00@1.50 per 1/4 bu. crate; Northern stock fancy, bulk, 60c; choice to fancy, 40@55c bulk; Colorado stock, 60@65c; home grown, 50@55c. Sweet potatoes, 60c. Seed potatoes, northern grown Early Rose, 65@70c; Early Ohio, 65@70c; Red river stock, 70@75c.

## 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.

**FARM KEEPING.**—Sample free. Busy Bee, St. Joseph, Mo.

**MAMMOTH WHITE ARTICHOKE FOR SALE** at 50c f. o. b., by A. G. Landis, Lawrence, Kas.

**DAIRY WAGON FOR SALE.**—Good two-horse covered dairy wagon, custom made. A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kas.

**WANTED—TO TRADE.**—New incubator for alfalfa or alsike clover seed. F. M. Curyes, Hanna, Ind.

**APPLE, peach, cherry, plum and pear trees at half price; choice trees.** Concord grapes, \$1.25 per hundred. Free catalogue. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

**FREE.**—Send names and address ten farmers and 8 cents for postage, and we send free Watch Chain, Catalogue, Key Chain. Farmer's Supply Co., 179 Franklin street, Chicago.

**PEACH TREES.**—Best varieties, 5 cents each; raspberry plants, any variety, 40 cents per hundred. J. C. Banta, Lawrence, Kas.

**ORCHARD PARK POULTRY YARDS.**—Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs, \$1 per thirteen. Mrs. J. R. Whitney, 1411 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kas.

**WANTED.**—All the sheep-growers in the State of Kansas to ship us their wool for which we will remit promptly the highest market price, thereby saving you commission, freight and delay. We do all kinds of custom work. Make your wool into blankets, flannels or cassimeres. Topeka Woolen Mill Co., Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—A forty-barrel mill in southern Iowa, two residences, water power in abundance; seventy-two acres good bottom land; finest location for mill and stock; price \$12,000, mortgage \$3,000 at 7 per cent, nearly five years to run; \$2,500 a year in this property; will accept good farm or city property. Complete description on application. Address W. H. Bennington, Topeka, Kas.

**WE BUY Cane, Millet, Kafir Corn seed.** Send samples. Hubbard's Seed Store, 520 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

**BLACK SPANISH JACK.**—For sale or exchange. T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kas.

**HAVING** sold my farm, I will sell at a bargain a complete up-to-date potato outfit, consisting of Aspinwall planter with fertilizer attachment (also corn, bean and pea planter attachments), Aspinwall two-row barrel sprinker, also their cutter, one Hoover & Prout digger, cultivators, weeder, etc.; also a large quantity of sulphate of copper and Paris green; also a Harrison conveyor irrigating pump, complete, forty-four feet long, capacity 800 gallons per minute. Write quick for bargain; must be sold at once. H. E. Peers, Marion, Kas.

**CHOICE SEED SWEET POTATOES.**—The following varieties: Yellow Nansemond, 70 cents bushel; Yellow Jersey, 70 cents bushel; Red Jersey, 90 cents bushel; Black Spanish, \$1 bushel; Southern Queen, \$1. Put up in barrels and delivered to depot here. Extra Early Six Weeks potatoes, 70 cents bushel; Early Ohio Potatoes, 65 cents bushel, in sacks. Address The Capital Produce Co., 221 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—One registered Holstein-Friesian bull, 3 years old, and one yearling, subject to register. Correspondence solicited. G. J. Coleman, Mound Valley, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—A cross-bred Percheron-Clydesdale stallion, bright bay, weight 1,600 pounds; sure breeder. Price \$150, or will trade for stock. A. M. Coleman, Menoken, Kas.

**SHORT-HORN BULLS.**—Two yearling Flat Creek bulls for sale. Address A. C. Ralt, Junction City, Kas.

**MISSIONARY B. P. R's.**—Headed by a 92 point M. cockerel; \$1 per 15. All proceeds from this pen, eggs and stock goes to foreign missions. Other pens, including third and fifth Mid-Continental prize-winners, \$2 per 15. Bronze Turkey eggs (Mackey strain), \$2 per 9. Mrs. F. A. Hargrave, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

**SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG EXCLUSIVELY.**—Stock as fine as silk. Eggs, \$1 per fifteen. E. G. Jones, Syracuse, Kas.

**640 ACRES ARKANSAS LAND.**—Two miles from station to trade on Kansas farm. Will pay balance or assume incumbrance. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kas.

**PLANT NORTHERN-GROWN SEED POTATOES.**—Pure Early Ohio, 60 cents per bushel; ten bushels for \$5.50. W. H. Arnold, Haydon, Phelps Co., Neb.

**EGGS.**—\$1 per 15. English Buff Cochins exclusively. E. Mrs. M. L. Somers, Altona, Kas.

**FOR ALFALFA SEED.**—Direct from the grower, Address E. G. Jones, Syracuse, Kas.

**RASPBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE.**—Kansas, Palmer and Gregg, at \$7 per 1,000. Shipped promptly by freight or express. Order at once. L. C. Clark, Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kas.

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS.**—From pens scoring \$1 to \$5, only \$1 per thirteen. A. S. Farson, Garden City, Kas.

**BUFF COCHIN EGGS.**—One dollar for thirteen; express prepaid on two settings. Twenty-five Buff Cochins hens and pullets, \$1 each; four cockerels, \$1.50 each; eleven hens and one cockerel, \$10. Fine American and English stock, deep, rich color and heavy feathered. Four fine Large English Berkshire boars, 6 months old, \$10 each. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kas.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY.**—Large birds, best strains. Eggs, fifteen for \$1 and \$1.50. Ira A. Fisher, Mt. Hope, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Famous Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China boars and sows. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, 75 cents and \$1 per 14. Write. D. Trot, Abilene, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—A few October pigs of 1897 farrow, and some bred sows to Kansas Boy and Success I know. Also B. P. Rock eggs, \$1 per setting. H. Davidson & Son, Waverly, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Imported Percheron stallion, coal black, 10 years old, weight 1,800 pounds. Can show colts from 5 years old down. Price \$200. W. C. Brown, Cedar Junction, Kas.

**REGISTERED TROTTER OR PACING HORSES.**—Will trade for Registered Short-horn cattle. J. F. Parsons, Salina, Kas.

**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.

**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.

**SHORT-HORN BULLS.**—Crulchshank-topped, for sale. Choice animals of special breeding. Address Peter Sim, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Jersey bulls, four months to a year old. I will also sell my breeding bull, Oakland Disk. He is a fine animal. They are all solid color and come from the best of registered Jersey stock. For further information write to Chas. H. Johnson, Minneapolis, Kas. Lindsay Creek Jersey Farm.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—\$500 buys an eighty-acre farm in Edwards county, two miles north of Kinsley, Kas. A living stream of water runs over the farm. The buyer will get a clear deed of it and all tax receipts paid in full. A. L. Brundage, 30 West Twenty-fourth St., Chicago, Ill.

**SOMETHING NEW.**—Silver Gray Dorking chickens. Next the oldest of the pure-breds; scarce, yet very desirable. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. D. P. Cornish, Osborn, DeKalb Co., Mo.

**LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS.**—\$1 per 15; \$2 for 45; \$3 per 100. A few cockerels for \$1 each. Mrs. N. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kas.

**BELMONT STOCK AND POULTRY FARM.**—Cedar Point, Chase Co., Kas. Send for descriptive catalogue. Geo. Topping, Proprietor.

**FOR SALE.**—Thirteen fine Poland-China boars. Call on or address H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. (Farm three miles west of Kansas avenue.)

**75 BERKSHIRES.**—Boars and gilts, weighing 125 to 250 pounds, sired by imported Lord Comely 3474 and Golden King V. 43936. These are pigs of choicest breeding and extra individuality. Prices \$12.50 and \$15 for next ten days. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. B. Sutton & Son, Russell, Kas.

**WE MAKE A GOOD FARMER'S SPRING WAGON.**—on two lazy-backs and let-down end-gate, for \$55. Warranted. We will ship on approval to responsible parties. Kinley & Lannan, 424-426 Jackson street, Topeka, Kas.

**500 BUSHELS SEED SWEET POTATOES.**—For sale. Nine best kinds. Rates low. Call on or write to N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

**ALFALFA SEED.**—I will furnish nice, clean alfalfa seed at 4 1/2 cents per pound. Sacks 15 cents each. H. L. Zimmerman, Garden City, Kas.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** exclusively. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. David Enoch, Salina, Kas.

**CLOSING-OUT SALE.**—Of Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, and a few B. P. Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels at \$1 each until gone. Some of these are show birds. Stamp for written reply. Address Sunny Side Poultry Yards, Walton, Harvey Co., Kas.

**WANTED.**—NOW—Agents to sell Sash Locks and Door Holders. Sample Sash Lock free for 2-cent stamp. Immense; better than weights; burglar proof; \$10 a day. Write quick. Address BROHARD & CO., Dept. 108, Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE.**—A Wilcox & White organ for \$35, at 1338 Mulvane St., Topeka.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—Two Galloway bulls. Address W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

**PLANTS.**—Strawberry, raspberry, rhubarb, grape, gooseberry, currant. J. C. Banta, Lawrence, Kas.

## 15-THOROUGHBRED HEREFORD BULLS-15

At Auction at Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Pavilion,

THURSDAY, April 14, 1898,



**THE IMPROVED VICTOR Incubator**  
Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest. Circulars FREE. GEO. ETEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

**HATCH Chickens BY STEAM—EXCELSIOR Incubator**  
Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Lowest priced. Circulars FREE. GEO. E. STABLE, 114 & 122 S. 4th St. Quincy, Ill.

**THE STANDARD INCUBATOR**  
A low-priced machine with a record unequalled by any. An incubator that anyone can operate. For free illustrated circulars and testimonials address the  
**Sure Hatch Incubator Co.,**  
Clay Center, Nebraska.

**A SURE WINNER.**  
Our successful incubator will prove it if you use it. Send for new 122 page catalog and study the merits of our machines. Has valuable points on artificial incubation and poultry culture generally. We manufacture a greater variety of incubators and brooders than any other firm. Sizes 50 to 800. Prices from \$2.00 to \$70.00. **DES MOINES INCUB. CO.,** Box 88 DES MOINES, IOWA.

## BOSTON '98.

**Yes** I have the Single-Comb Brown Leghorn Cook that won FIRST. Probably the best colored Leghorn in the world, and have mated him to world-beater hens.

**White Plymouth Rocks, Pit Games, and Pekin Ducks Equally as Good.**

Prizes won everywhere. I challenge any breeder anywhere to sell eggs from as good stock as mine as cheap as I do. Hen eggs, \$2 per 13. Duck eggs, \$1 per 13.

**J. P. Royall,** Supt. of Farm, Bridgeton, Mo.  
**W. W. Henderson,** 411 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

**WANTED** By Old Established House—High Grade Man or Woman, of good Church standing, to act as Manager here and do office work and correspondence at their home. Business already built up and established here. Salary \$900. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope for our terms to A. P. T. Elder, General Manager, 189 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., First Floor.

### Your Apple Crop

will yield the best returns with the least labor when converted into cider. **THE GOSHEN HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS** makes the most cider from the least apples. Make money making cider for yourself and neighbors. Catalogue FREE. Power, cheapest and safe. The Best Gas and Gasoline Engines. **J. E. DAVIS,** 886 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

### 1260 '97 BICYCLES BELOW COST

of making to clear our factory. Sent on approval. Second-hand bicycles, \$5 up. BICYCLE FREE to advertise us. Easy work, no fake. Write for our great offer. **COOK CYCLE CO.,** Factory, 12-26 Franklin St.; Salesrooms, 69-71 Fourth Av., CHICAGO.

### SEND FOR A BICYCLE

High Grade '98 Models, \$14 to \$40. **GREAT CLEARING SALE** of '97 and '98 models, best makes, \$9.75 to \$18. Sent on approval without a cent payment. Free use of wheel to our agents. Write for our new plan "How to Earn a Bicycle" and make money. **SPECIAL THIS WEEK—40 high grade '97 models (slightly shopworn), \$10.75 each.** "Wanderings Awheel," a souvenir book of art, FREE for stamp while they last.

**MEAD CYCLE CO.,** 291 Ave. F, Chicago, Ill.



### WHAT PART OF YOUR HARNESS

Is the most annoying and needs replacing oftenest? The Hame Strap of course. Then why don't you buy the **ACME HAME FASTENERS**? They last almost forever, are easily operated **ACME HAME FASTENERS**? In the dark, with mits, save wear and tear on the collar by keeping Hames always tight. Must be seen and used to be appreciated. Send 25c for sample, or 40c for pair postpaid, and terms to agents. Send now, don't put it off, as first purchaser secures agency. Sells at slight. Circular for stamp. **H. M. SHEER & CO.,** Box 64. Sole Manufacturers, Quincy, Ill.

## Kansas City Stock Yards

are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. The entire railroad systems of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City have direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1897	1,921,962	3,350,796	1,134,236	123,047
Slaughtered in Kansas City	965,287	3,084,623	805,268	
Sold to feeders	665,615	841	151,389	
Sold to shippers	216,771	263,592	91,578	
Total Sold in Kansas City 1897	1,847,673	3,348,556	1,048,233	

**CHARGES:** YARDAGE—Cattle, 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY, 80c per 100 pounds. CORN, 60c per bushel. OATS, 60c per bushel.

**NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.**

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

**SILOS**  
HOW TO BUILD ASK  
**WILLIAMS MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.**

### There is Danger in Smoking Meat

**OVER A FIRE.**  
Smoke it with Wright's Condensed Smoke, made from hickory wood, containing a new meat preservative. Gives meat a fine flavor and protects it from insects. Satisfaction guaranteed. A 75c bottle (quart) smokes a butchering. Sold by druggists or sent prepaid. Small sample (smokes two or three hams) by prepaid express, 25c. Free circular. Never sold in bulk. Made only by **E. H. Wright & Co.,** Ulysses, Neb.

## ARKANSAS.

"The World's Orchard."

"Buy a home along the 'Iron Mountain Route,' the land of many crops and big profits. For full particulars and prices of land write to

**JOHN G. HOWARD,**  
District Agent,  
527 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

## Free Farms

of the best quality. Rich soil. On railroad. Streams and Lakes. Coal. Big crops. Your last chance to secure a Government free homestead of 160 acres. Also rich, low-priced lands in North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

**LOOK THIS UP.** It will pay you. For free maps and descriptive books write to **D. W. CASSEDAY,** Land and Industrial Agent, "SOO" Railway, Minneapolis, Minn. Mention this paper.

## HOUSE PAINTS

Victory Implement and Wagon Paints, Nonpareil Carriage Paints. Home-made and the best made for all purposes. Window and Picture Glass, Hot-bed and Greenhouse Glass. If your dealer does not carry these goods send direct to **CUTLER & NEILSON PAINT AND COLOR CO.,** Manufacturers and Jobbers, N.W. Cor. 11th and Mulberry Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

## Going East!

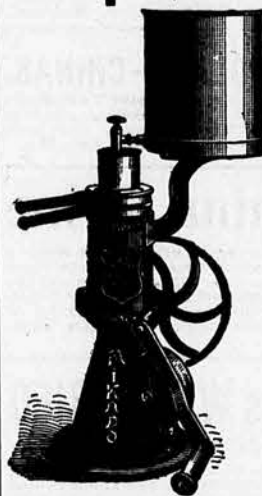
Then take the Santa Fe Route to Chicago. Thirty miles the shortest; rock-ballasted track; few grade crossings; vestibuled trains of Pullman palace sleepers and free reclining chair cars lighted by electricity. Dining cars serve all meals and you pay only for what you order. If you want safety, speed and comfort,

## Travel via Santa Fe Route.

**W. C. GARVEY, Agent, Topeka.**

**THE BEST CREAMERY BUTTER SALT**  
In the world is manufactured in Kansas. **INSIST** on having **RIVERSIDE** brand. A free sample will be gladly furnished on application by **Kansas Salt Co., Hutchinson, Kas.**

## Empire Cream Separators.



The object in designing the Empire Hand Separators was to produce a machine that was simpler in construction with fewer wearing parts and at the same time a high grade of efficiency in skimming.

They have proven themselves without a question the best Hand Separators on the market.

They are the lightest running Separators, the bowls being of a small diameter and having the worm cut directly on the bowl spindle does away with two bearings found on other Separators. The safety clutch makes these hand machines absolutely safe in any person's hands.

The skimming device is beyond question the very simplest form of interior device that has ever been placed in a Separator bowl, being composed of one piece. It is easily cleaned and cannot shift so as to affect the balance of the bowl.

The **MIKADO** is not only the lightest running Separator on the market, but it will skim more milk in proportion to power used than any other Separator, large or small. This we guarantee and are willing to demonstrate at all times.

The prices of these Separators place them within the reach of every one. Catalogues free on application.

**UNITED STATES BUTTER EXTRACTOR CO.,**

NEWARK, N. J.

**C. E. HILL & CO.,** Western Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

## HOW IS THIS?

Having sold my home I am compelled to dispose of my Jerseys, therefore I offer the following, which are tops from twelve years breeding, at about one-half their value.

No. 1—Ina Issaline 104167, 37½ per cent. Tormentor, 4 years old, good for ten pounds of butter per week on ordinary feed, very gentle. \$75.00  
No. 2—Fair-Drop, a granddaughter of Exile of St. Lambert through her sire, and great granddaughter of Ida's Stoke Pogs through her dam. She was dropped on the fair grounds in September, 1896; is due to calve in July by a 75 per cent. Exile of St. Lambert bull. The most perfect and promising heifer I ever raised. \$100.00  
No. 3—Heifer calf, 4 months old, granddaughter of Exile of St. Lambert and out of Ina Issaline—a perfect beauty. \$50.00  
No. 4—Heifer calf, 4 months old, same sire as No. 3, and out of Princess Nell 106417. \$25.00  
No. 5—Butter Exile 41935, a son of the greatest of bulls, Exile of St. Lambert. Good and handsome enough to please the most exacting. \$100.00  
There are only two of the above that I would price were it not for the fact that I have no place to keep them after July.

**B. C. McQUESTEN, Ottawa, Kas.**

## THE LAKE CITY AUTOMATIC STOCK FOUNTAIN.



**PRICE \$3.** Sent on trial, express prepaid, to be paid for when found satisfactory. As it costs nothing to try, send for one and test its merits. Note: We Prepay Express, which gives you the fountain cheaper than any other, and without risk. More pigs die from want of fresh water than from want of food, hog cholera, or both. The Lake City waters 50 to 150 hogs daily. Easily attached to tank or barrel. No springs to rust or float to stick in the mud. Now used by all fancy stock breeders and stock raisers. Agents or dealers wanted in every locality. **STOCK FOUNTAIN CO., Lake City, Iowa.**

Old agents everywhere reordering. Address

## WE HAVE NO AGENTS



but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profits. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted. 118 styles of Vehicles. 55 styles of Harness. Top Buggies, \$36 to \$70. Surreys, \$50 to \$125. Carriages, Phaetons, Traps, Wagons, Spring-Road and Milk Wagons. Send for large, free Catalogue of all our styles.



No. 77. Surrey Harness. Price, \$16.00. As good as sells for \$25.

No. 608 Surrey. Price, with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, \$60. As good as sells for \$90.

**ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.**

## A SMALL THRESHING MACHINE

Something for the farmer, who can do his own threshing, with less help and power than ever before. We also make a full line of Sweep and Powers.

**BELLE CITY FEED AND ENSILAGE CUTTERS**

Made in all sizes, for both hand & power use. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list. Will send latest publication on Ensilage to all who write for it.



**BELLE CITY MFG. CO. Bx 78 Racine, Wis.**

## Do You Cultivate the Soil?

Agents Wanted. Illustrated pamphlet FREE.



We mean really cultivate it, with a tool that crushes, lifts, pulverizes, turns and levels it, destroying all weeds, promoting capillary attraction retaining soil moisture and leaving a perfect seed bed. The

## ACME PULVERIZING HARROW

Clod Crusher and Leveler does all of this every where, in every soil, every time.

Is made entirely of cast steel and wrought iron—practically indestructible. At \$8.00 and up it is the cheapest harrow on earth. To be returned at my expense if not ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

**SENT ON TRIAL**

N. B.—I deliver free on board at distributing point. **DUANE H. NASH, Sole M'r,** Millington, New Jersey and 49 So. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.



MILLET **SEEDS**  
and CANE  
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

T. LEE ADAMS,  
Clover, Timothy,  
GARDEN TOOLS, 417 Walnut St.,  
Blue Grass Seeds. Kansas City, Mo.  
POULTRY SUPPLIES.

—Free Catalogue of Fresh Kansas Seeds—  
Now ready. Send **KANSAS SEED HOUSE.** F. BARTELDES & CO.  
for one to Lawrence, Kas.

**SEEDS**

ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY,  
Choice Cane and Millet, Kaffir, Spring Wheat and  
Jerusalem Corn, White Hullless Barley, Seed Oats,  
Full particulars and book, "How to Sow Alfalfa,"  
free.  
McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kansas.

**VERNON COUNTY HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS.**

125 head in herd. Herd boars, King Hadley 18766 S. and Tarley's Chief Tecumseh  
2d 17878 S. Ten Choice Gilts sired by King Hadley 18766 S., the second prize boar in  
Missouri, and bred to Tarley's Chief Tecumseh 2d 17878 S., at \$15 to \$20 each. Must have  
room for coming pig crop.  
J. M. TURLEY, Stotesbury, Vernon Co., Mo.

**R. S. COOK, WICHITA, KAS., Poland-China Swine**

BREEDER OF  
The Prize-winning Herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's  
Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District fair, 1893; twelve firsts at Kansas State  
fair, 1894; ten first and seven second at Kansas State fair, 1895. The home of the  
greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441,  
Black Joe 28603, World Beater and King Hadley. For Sale, an extra choice lot of  
richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large,  
richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

**Sir Charles Corwin 14520 and Darkness Wilkes 18150**  
HEADS OF HERD.



We have been in the show ring for the last three years, always winning  
the lion's share of the premiums. If you want prize-winners and pigs bred  
in the purple, we have them. All ages of Poland-China swine for sale.  
Write or come and see us. We have an office in the city—Rooms 1 and 2  
Firebaugh Building.

ELM BEACH FARM, Wichita, Kas.,  
C. M. IRWIN. S. C. DUNCAN, Supt

**Bulls--Aberdeen-Angus.**

Seven head of choicest breeding and individuality  
Twenty to thirty-six months old. In fine condition.  
Weights 1,200 to 1,600 pounds. Prices reasonable.  
WM. B. SUTTON & SON, Russell, Kas.

**SILVER CREEK HERD**  
**SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**

Scotch and catch-topped, with the richly-bred  
Champion's Best 114671 in service. Also high-class  
DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Can ship on Santa  
Fe, Frisco and Missouri Pacific railroads.  
J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley Co., Kas.

**PURE-BRED SHORT-HORNS.**

I have for present sale  
thirteen pure-bred Short-  
horn bulls old enough for  
service, including my herd  
bull, Imperial Knight 119669,  
a pure-bred Cruickshank,  
which I can now spare. I  
have also twenty cows and  
heifers bred or will have  
calves at foot, all of my own breeding. For sale at  
reasonable prices. John McCoy, Sabetha, Kas.



**DEER PARK FARM.**

H. E. BALL, Proprietor.  
Registered Jersey cattle. Young bulls  
and heifers for sale.  
Registered Poland-China  
swine. Young boars for sale.  
Farm two miles east of To-  
peka on Sixth street road.  
T. P. CRAWFORD, Mgr., Topeka, Kas.

MARK STOCK WITH—  
JACKSON'S EAR TAGS.  
ALWAYS BRIGHT, CAN'T COME OUT.  
JACKSON ST. FRANCIS, ARK.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAS., Nov. 11, 1897.  
Geo. M. Jackson:—Send me some more ear markers.  
They are the best of all kinds I ever tried, and I am  
sure I have used all ever gotten up. I have the first  
one to lose out of ear yet, and they are so handy to  
put in.  
O. P. UPDEGRAFF,  
Secretary Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

J. G. Peppard  
1400-2 Union Avenue,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

MILLET CANE  
CLOVERS  
TIMOTHY  
GRASS SEEDS.

**SEEDS**

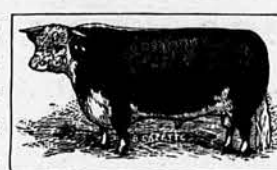
**SOTHAM'S**  
**HEREFORD SALE!**

CHILLICOTHE, MO., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1898.

**Twenty-five Bulls,**  
**Twenty-five Cows and Heifers**

The First Daughters of Corrector Yet Offered.

The only breeding  
establishment in the  
world that abso-  
lutely refuses to price  
cattle at private sale.



Everything held  
for our annual auc-  
tion. Our stock has  
not been culled. The  
"tops" are included.

We confidently claim that our offering this year is  
**The Richest-bred Lot of Herefords Ever Sold in America**  
And individually the best we have ever catalogued.

Catalogue containing a portrait by Hills of every animal in  
the sale, complete tabulated pedigrees, full list of prizes won  
by the Weavergrace Herd since 1890, and other information,  
sent to any address on application. Address

T. F. B. SOTHAM, Chillicothe, Mo.

COLS. JAMES W. JUDY, S. A. SAWYER, F. M. WOODS and J. W. SPARKS, Auctioneers.  
Sale begins at 1 p. m. Special trains from Chillicothe to farm day of sale.



Breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Poland-  
China and Large English Berkshire swine and  
Silver-Laced Wyandotte chickens.

\$5 Hand Bone, Shell, Corn  
& Grit Mill for Poultrymen.  
Daisy Bone Cutter, Power Mills.  
Circular and testimonials free.  
WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.

200 EGG INCUBATOR, ONLY \$10  
F. M. CURYEA, Hanna, Ind.

**DISPERSION SALE OF SHORT-HORNS**

The Entire Maple Grove Herd of Short-horn Cattle, to be Sold at the Farm, Adjoining  
**BELTON, MO., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898,**  
BEGINNING AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The herd consists of fifteen Bulls and fifty-seven Cows and Heifers, all bred to the Cruickshank bull, Champion of Maple Hill 118353  
The females in the herd are of the Princess, Bates, Barrington, Mazurka, Rose of Sharon, Booth, Kirklevington and Wild Eyes families.  
Special train from Kansas City to the Scott & March Sale, at Belton, April 15. Hotel and private accommodations over night.  
Write for catalogue.

COL. F. M. WOODS, } Auctioneers.  
COL. J. W. SPARKS, }

H. H. GRIMES,  
Belton, Mo.

**100 ♦ REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE AT AUCTION ♦ 100**

AT BELTON, CASS CO., MO., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

When we will offer at our breeding farm, adjoining Belton, from our herd of over five hundred head,  
**50 SERVICEABLE BULLS and 50 SELECTED HEIFERS**  
Ranging from thirteen to twenty-four months old. Thirty-two of the heifers are bred to our best herd bulls.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Union Depot at Kansas City via Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad, at 8 a. m. and arrive at Belton at 9:30 a. m. RETURNING TRAIN will  
leave Belton at 7 p. m. and reach Kansas City at 8:20 p. m. Usual sales-day lunch at 12:30 a. m. Sale will open at 12:30 sharp. For further information write for a free copy of sale catalogue.

COL. F. M. WOODS, } Auctioneers.  
COL. J. W. SPARKS, }

SCOTT & MARCH, Belton, Cass Co., Mo.



COL. J. W. JUDY, Tallula, Ill.  
COL. J. W. SPARKS, Marshall, Mo. } Auctioneers.

—OUR FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE—  
**HIGH-CLASS SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

Will Take Place on the Fair Grounds at  
CHILLICOTHE, MO., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

**51 HEAD** The get of the Cruickshank bulls Imp. Chief Stewart 96703, Col. Scott 118452, Dick Thistletop 118676,  
and the great show and breeding bull, Red Cup 121750, the greatest son of the famous Cup Bearer. The  
bulls range in age from twelve to eighteen months, are of the short-legged, blocky, beefy sort, and are the best  
lot I have ever sold. The females are mostly of breeding age and will either have calves at foot by or be bred to the prize-winning  
bull Red Cup, whose get show him to be as good a breeder as he is a show bull. Quite a number in the offering were sired by either  
Red Cup or Col. Scott, and out of dams by Imp. Chief Stewart. Sale under cover. For Catalogue address,

JOHN MORRIS, Chillicothe, Livingston Co., Mo.