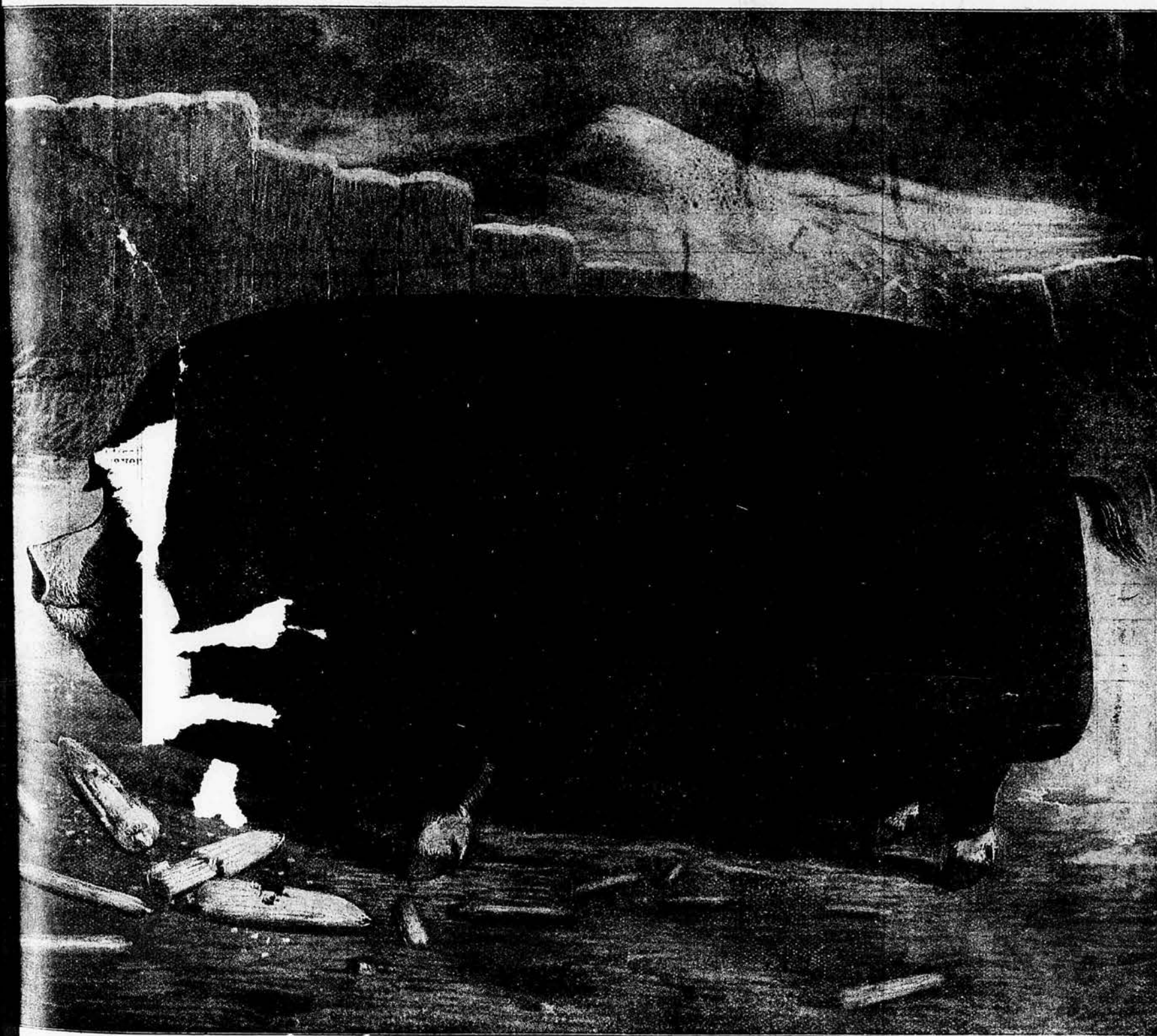


KANSAS FARMER

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.

{ SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.



PERFECT I KNOW 19172, CHAMPION AT OMAHA EXPOSITION IN 1898. HEADS HERD OF W. N. WINN & SON, KANSAS CITY, MO.



RIVERDALE HERD OF
R. Chester White swine and
Light Brahma poultry. J. T.
LAWTON, BURTON, KAS.,
proprietor. All stock guaran-
teed. I can also ship from
Topeka, my former place.

V. B. HOWEY, TOPEKA, KAS.

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Silver-Laced Wyandotte chickens.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Chief I Know and Hadley Jr. strains.

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CRESCENT HERD POLAND-CHINAS.

Ten bred sows for sale. Ninety pigs for fall trade.
Come or write. SAM W. HILL,
Hutchinson, Kansas.

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Boars and gilts bred in the purple for sale at
prices that would astonish the natives. We keep
the best. Get our prices and be con-
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ANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kans.

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Corwin, Black Bess, Black U. S., Sanders,
and Short-stop Strains.

I have for the season's trade, about fifty head of
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Black Stop, at prices from \$10 and upwards, accord-
ing to quality. Correspondence solicited.

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Dietrich & Spaulding, RICHMOND, KANSAS.

Will sell you this week a Poland-China gilt, bred to
farrow in September, for \$20. She is a good one, and
don't miss this chance. A very fine boar, March far-
row, sired by Knox All Wilkes, dam, Bonnie Black
U. S. by Black U. S., only \$15. A fancy bred yearling
boar, \$25; he is a bargain. Also ten fancy spring gilts.
Write us before it is too late.

THE WILKES QUALITY HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Thos. Symms, Prop., Hutchinson, Kas.

Herds boars, Darkness Quality and Reno Wilkes.
For ready sale 45 very choice pigs out of Bessie
Wilkes, Beauty Sedom, Chief I Know, Standard
Wilkes, Ideal Black U. S. and Chief Tecumseh 2d
sows. Farm one mile west of Hutchinson, near Star
Salt works.



in the seed planted and in the seed harvested. The system of numbering the samples was the same as that followed in the experiments.

TABLE 17.—Fat in Samples of Forty Ears of Corn Grown on Low-fat Plot in 1897.

Corn planted.		Corn harvested.	
Fat, per cent.	Corn No.	Fat, per cent.	Corn No.
5.02	470	4.43	571
5.09	471	4.74	572
5.10	472	4.77	573
5.22	473	4.65	574
5.23	474	4.50	575
5.24	475	4.53	576
5.46	476	4.98	577
5.51	477	4.75	578
5.63	478	5.40	579
5.65	479	4.05	580
5.65	480	4.99	581
5.65	481	4.84	582
5.75	482	5.23	583
5.81	483	4.70	584
5.86	484	4.47	585
5.25	485	4.81	586
5.23	486	4.88	587
5.27	487	4.80	588
5.21	488	4.58	589
5.20	489	4.46	590
5.13	490		
5.02			
4.99			
5.33		4.73	

TABLE 18.—Fat in Corn Planted and Harvested on Low-fat Plot in 1897.

Corn planted.		Corn harvested.	
Fat, per cent.	Corn No.	Fat, per cent.	Corn No.
4.08	570	3.96	1045
4.09	571	4.21	1039
4.03	572	4.31	851
4.07	573	4.05	1096
3.95	574	3.79	826
3.84	575	4.01	961
3.94	576	4.06	1062
4.01	577	3.97	845
4.12	578	4.05	953
4.10	579	4.22	985
4.12	580		959
4.14	581		945
4.04		4.06	951

indicate that the fat content was very markedly increased by its percentage of fat content of the seed. This shows an average of 5.33 per cent, while the percentage in the seed was 4.73 per cent. The difference between the contents of the crops was .79 per cent, the average of the two plots being 4.73 and 4.06 per cent of fat. The difference between the contents of the two crops, if the central half of each row is taken, namely, 4.38 per cent, is more than the highest percentage of fat in the low-fat plot.

fat samples were not taken from the outer rows 1, 2, 22 and rows 1, 2, 22 and rows 1, 2, 22.

the results here are the analysis of the fat content of the seed and the fat content of the crop from the 1897 and 1898.

of Eighty Ears of Corn Grown on Low-fat Plot in 1897.

Fat, per cent.		Fat, per cent.	
Corn No.	Fat, per cent.	Corn No.	Fat, per cent.
4.44	589	4.98	1159
4.79	590	4.22	1188
4.42	591	4.91	1211
4.59	592	5.68	1149
4.84	593	4.70	1188
4.82	594	5.43	1149
5.39	595	5.12	1188
4.40	596	4.68	1149
5.04	597	5.04	1188
4.87	598	4.82	1149
4.46	599	4.98	1188
5.07	600	5.27	1149
5.03	601	4.97	1188
4.20	602	4.50	1149
4.72	603	4.92	1188
4.86	604	4.83	1149
4.85	605	4.78	1188
4.38	606	3.60	1149
4.93	607	4.91	1188
4.97	608	5.02	1149
4.26	609	5.20	1188
4.59	610	5.00	1149
4.76	611	4.90	1188
4.45	612	4.81	1149
5.45	613	4.31	1188
4.95	614	4.33	1149
4.64	615	4.24	1188
4.77	616	4.33	1149
4.91	617	4.93	1188
4.69	618	4.68	1149
5.04	619	4.92	1188
4.20	620	5.12	1149
5.44	621	4.41	1188
5.45	622	4.62	1149
5.49	623	4.95	1188
5.39	624	4.23	1149
4.63	625	4.39	1188
5.26	626	4.20	1149
4.81	627	5.05	1188
4.44	628	4.42	1149

TABLE 17.—Fat in Samples of Forty Ears of Corn Grown on Low-fat Plot in 1897.

Corn No.	Fat, per cent.	Corn No.	Fat, per cent.
571	4.00	596	4.21
572	3.96	597	4.22
573	3.89	598	4.42
574	3.83	599	4.04
575	4.21	600	4.68
576	4.28	601	3.55
577	4.18	602	3.80
578	4.41	603	4.42
579	4.74	604	3.50
580	4.69	605	4.40
581	4.65	606	3.90
582	4.07	607	3.90
583	4.21	608	3.84
584	4.74	609	4.08
585	3.70	610	4.39
586	3.85	611	3.39
587	3.85	612	4.08
588	3.72	613	4.08
589	3.38	614	4.19
590	3.39	615	4.43
		616	4.68

with the protein content of corn, the multiple of five being given to the composite sample and the next four numbers to the

Corn No. 951 1149
Protein, per cent. 14.25 8.62
Kernel, ave. wt.410290

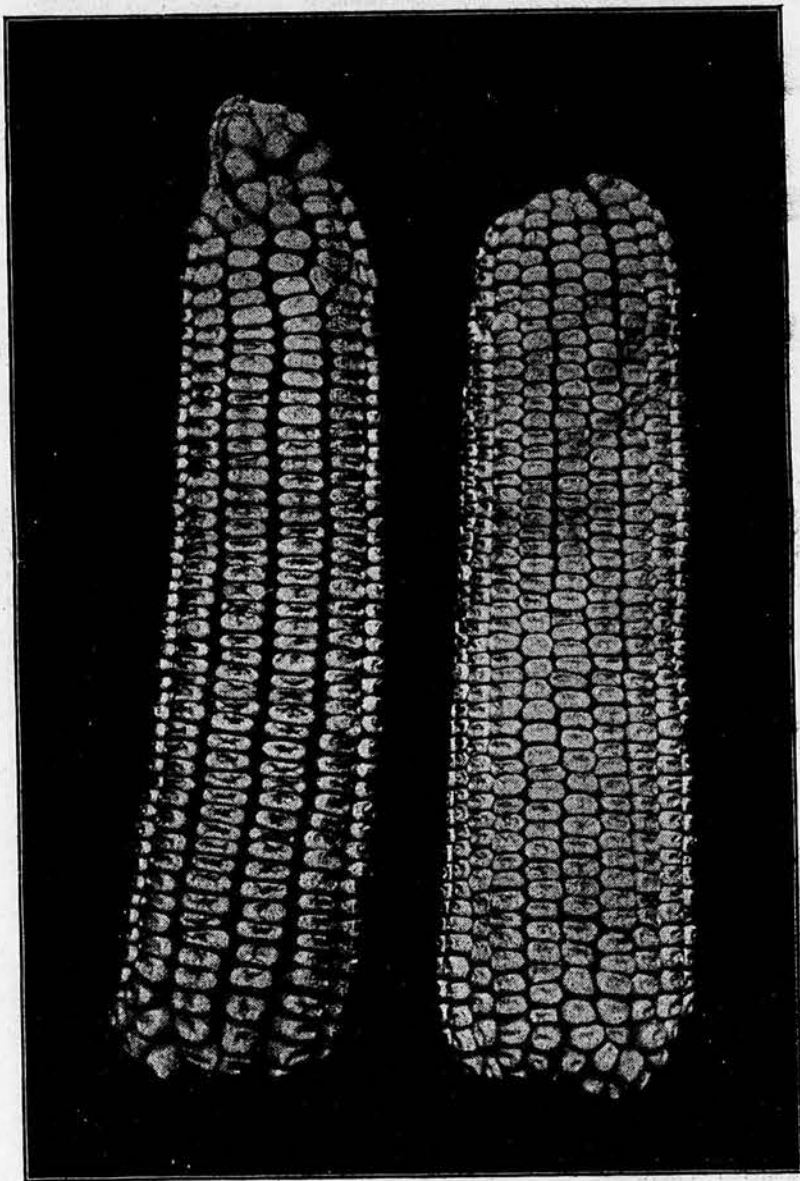


FIGURE 3.

samples of 4 single ears from the same row. Thus, the composite sample from row 3, high-fat plot, 1897, is numbered 470 (Table 14), and the four samples of individual ears from the same row are numbered 471, 472, 473, and 474 (Table 16).

Eighty samples of single ears from the high-fat plot and 40 from the low-fat plot were analyzed. The percentage of fat in the dry matter is given in Tables 16 and 17.

It will be remembered that extreme variations are common in the protein content of different ears of corn even when grown the same season, from seed of uniform protein content, and in practically the same soil. Such variations do not seem characteristic of the fat content. Of the 80 ears selected from the high-fat plot, only one contained less than 4.20 per cent of fat, while 4.06 is the average percentage of fat in the corn from the low-fat plot. On the other hand no ear from the low-fat plot was found to contain above 4.74 per cent of fat, although 60 per cent of the ears from the high-fat plot contained above that percentage of fat, the maximum being 5.68 per cent.

For 1898 the seed for the high-fat plot was from corn which grew on the high-fat plot in 1897, 24 of the 80 ears whose fat content is shown in Table 16 being selected.

For the low-fat seed 12 ears were selected from the 40 ears whose percentage of fat is shown in Table 17, all of which were grown from low-fat seed in 1897. The system of planting the highest of the high-fat seed and the lowest of the low-fat seed in the middle rows of the respective plots was followed in 1898. Good crops of corn were grown, and, when harvested, sets of 10 ears each were taken from each row, composite samples to represent each row being made, as before, by taking two rows of kernels from each of the 10 ears.

Tables 18 and 19 give the percentage of fat in the composite samples and also in the seed planted in each row.

The average fat content of the corn from the high-fat plot for 1898 is 5.15 per cent, while 3.99 is the average percentage of fat in the corn from the low-fat plot, making a difference of 1.16 per cent between the averages, and the difference becomes 1.45 per cent if we consider only the central half of each plot, or 1.56 per cent if only the central third of each plot is considered. The effect of planting the seed in gradation as to fat content from the center rows to either side is decidedly noticeable in the crop. It is only necessary

"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine. It vitalizes and enriches the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

TABLE 19.—Fat in Corn Planted and Harvested on Low-fat Plot in 1898.

Plot row No.	Corn planted.		Corn harvested.	
	Corn No.	Fat, per cent.	Corn No.	Fat, per cent.
1	589	3.85	1480	3.97
2	574	3.83	1490	4.32
3	592	3.72	1500	4.08
4	602	3.55	1510	3.99
5	594	3.39	1520	3.81
6	614	3.39	1530	3.81
7	593	3.38	1540	3.69
8	606	3.50	1550	3.78
9	588	3.70	1560	3.93
10	603	3.80	1570	4.18
11	611	3.84	1580	4.21
12	591	3.85	1590	4.11
Plot averages,		3.65		3.99

in groups of four to obtain a regular gradation in the same order as that of the seed. Thus—

Corn from rows.	Fat, average per cent.
1-4	4.93
5-8	5.06
9-12	5.31
13-16	5.35
17-20	5.18
21-24	5.09

In the low-fat plot the percentages of fat in the composite samples from the single rows are in regular gradation, if we omit only the outside rows, Nos. 1 and 12. This may be seen in Table 19.

There is some indication of the influence of the season upon the fat content of corn, which becomes apparent by comparing the results obtained in the two different years 1897 and 1898 (see Table 20).

TABLE 20.—Average Percentages of Fat in Corn Planted and Harvested in 1897 and 1898.

		Season.
		1897 1898
High-fat plot	Fat in corn planted....	5.33 5.20
	Fat in corn harvested..	4.73 5.15
	Difference.....	.60 .05
Low-fat plot	Fat in corn planted....	4.04 3.65
	Fat in corn harvested..	4.06 3.99
	Difference.....	.02 .34

The season of 1897 seems to have favored the production of corn of low-fat content, the average percentage of fat in the crop from the low-fat plot being but .02 per cent higher than in the seed, while in the high-fat plot the crop is .60 per cent below the seed in fat content. In 1898 the production of corn high in fat seems to have been favored, the fat content of the crop being only .05 per cent below that of the seed in the high-fat plot and .34 above that of the seed in the low-fat plot.

In 1898 a third plot of ground for the study of the fat content of corn was planted. This is called the "Mixed-fat Plot," and was planted after the same plan as the mixed-protein plot. It contained 50 hills arranged in 5 rows of 10 hills each. In each hill 2 kernels of high-fat corn were planted on one side and 2 of low-fat content on the other. The special object in this work was, of course, to avoid the influence of soil differences. When the crop was harvested composite samples were made of the corn from each side of each row, two rows of kernels from 8 to 10 ears being used for each composite sample. Table 21 shows the fat content of the seed and of the crop for each side of each row.

The difference between the average fat content of the corn from high-fat seed and that from low-fat seed is 1.11 per cent. The lowest fat content of any composite sample

CARPETS FROM THE MILL.

What do you think of an exquisite book, showing Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares, Portieres and Lace Curtains in their real colors, so that by looking at the colored plates you can tell exactly how the goods would look on your floor or at your window? We issue such a book, which costs us 33c. to print and mail, but we send it free to anyone. We sew Carpets free, prepay freight and furnish wadded lining without charge.

Why pay big retail prices when you can buy from the Mill? Address this way:

JULIUS HINES & SON,
BALTIMORE, MD. Dept. 216.

from high-fat seed is 4.66 per cent, and 4.20 is the highest percentage of fat in a composite sample of corn from low-fat seed.

TABLE 21.—Fat in Corn Planted and Harvested on Mixed-fat Plot in 1898.

Plot row No.	Corn planted.		Corn harvested.		Plot row No.	Corn planted.		Corn harvested.	
	Corn No.	Fat, per cent.	Corn No.	Fat, per cent.		Corn No.	Fat, per cent.	Corn No.	Fat, per cent.
1	546	5.20	752	4.66	1	594	3.39	751	3.60
2	511	5.44	754	4.87	2	614	3.39	753	3.86
3	524	5.68	756	5.38	3	593	3.38	755	4.13
4	513	5.49	758	5.14	4	606	3.50	757	4.20
5	527	5.5	760	5.35	5	588	3.70	759	4.06
Plot averages.....				5.08					3.97

From the mixed-fat plot 27 pairs of ears were taken from 27 hills, 1 ear in each pair having grown from high-fat seed and the other ear from low-fat seed. Table 22 gives the fat content in the corn from each of these ears.

TABLE 22.—Fat in Corn from Fifty-four Ears Grown on the Mixed-fat Plot in 1898.

Hill No.	From high-fat seed.		From low-fat seed.	
	Corn No.	Fat per cent.	Corn No.	Fat. per cent.
1	762	4.05	761	3.82
2	764	4.42	763	3.62
3	766	4.65	765	3.03
4	768	4.90	767	3.92
5	770	5.16	769	3.94
6	772	5.06	771	3.99
7	774	5.13	773	4.15
8	776	4.95	775	3.75
9	778	5.59	777	3.80
10	780	4.10	779	4.04
11	782	4.49	781	3.56
12	784	5.25	783	4.26
13	786	5.65	785	4.15
14	788	5.03	787	4.08
15	790	5.57	789	3.57
16	792	5.32	791	4.69
17	794	5.75	793	3.96
18	796	4.95	795	4.64
19	798	4.79	797	4.30
20	800	4.59	799	4.33
21	802	5.56	801	3.77
22	804	5.34	803	4.17
23	806	4.92	805	4.50
24	808	5.91	807	3.58
25	810	5.86	809	4.55
26	812	4.59	811	3.96
27	814	5.02	813	4.23
Averages.....		5.06	4.01

The average percentage of fat in the 27 ears from high-fat seed is 5.06, while 4.01 per cent is the average fat content of the same number of ears from low-fat seed. It is interesting to note that in the 27 hills there is no instance where the ear of corn from high-fat seed does not contain more fat than the ear grown from low-fat seed in the same hill. The difference in fat content between ears in the same hill varies from .06 per cent in hill No. 10 to 2.33 per cent in hill No. 24.

The ear which grew from low-fat seed in hill No. 3 has the lowest fat content, 3.03 per cent, of any ear of corn which has been analyzed in these experiments. The maximum fat content which has been found in an ear of Burr's White corn up to the present time is 6.71 per cent. It seems reasonable to suppose that these limits may be reached again or exceeded, and possibly by corn in larger amounts than single ears. The experiments upon the fat content of corn are summarized at the end of this bulletin.

The fact that the fat, or oil, of the corn kernel is contained almost entirely in the germ suggested to the writer the possibility of selecting corn, of high- or low-fat content by mechanical examination of the kernel and judging as to the quantity of germ compared with the remainder of the kernel. It was found that the method is possible and rather more satisfactory than the method (already described) of judging the protein content of the corn kernel by mechanical examination, as it is less complicated than the latter.

(To be continued.)

Gossip About Stock.

Attention is called to the breeder and auctioneer card of W. Q. Hiatt, Carbonate, Kans. Last week he made the most extensive live stock exhibit at the Osage County fair, showing Poland-Chinas, stallions and jacks, and Plymouth Rock chickens. He was quite successful in securing prizes on each class of stock.

The leading sheep-breeder of the West is E. D. King, of Burlington, Kans. He has the champion Merino flock of the West, and at the Omaha Exposition last year was victorious over all competitors. In our advertising columns he is offering for ready sale 300 American, Delaine, and Rambouillet rams, also 40 Shropshire rams. Write him for prices.

At the Osage County fair, held last week, our representative met Chas. Dorr, of Peterson, who made a show of four Duroc-Jersey gilts, although the fair association made no classification. Mr. Dorr places a small breeder's card of his Gold Standard Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine in this issue. His herd foundation is from the best herds in the country. He offers for sale a few young boars and gilts at reasonable prices.

Among the new breeding establishments represented in our advertising columns is that of Bassett Bros., Burlington, Kans., breeders of Poland-China swine

and Black Langshan poultry. The pigs offered for sale now are sired by Chief Tecumseh, Hadley I Know, and Lone Tree Chief. These pigs are of

a fancy type and will please intending purchasers. Write or call on Bassett Bros. for prices.

H. W. McAfee, proprietor of Prospect Farm, Topeka, Kans., has sold during the past week, 3 of his fine large Clydesdale mares, weighing over 1,600 pounds each, to the Leavenworth Coal Company, of Leavenworth, Kans.

One of the successful and all-round exhibitors of stock at the Osage County fair last week was H. M. Satzler, of Burlington, who showed Hereford cattle, Berkshire swine, and Cotswold sheep. He made a clean sweep of the first premiums. He advertises for the first time in our "Breeder's Directory." He has stock for sale of each class shown, at reasonable prices.

One of the most important Hereford sales so far announced to take place this year will be that of Hamp. B. Watts, whose offering of 19 bulls and 41 cows and heifers has, all things considered, no superior. These animals are strongly bred in the most fashionable lines and have been handled right, thereby insuring future usefulness. Nearly one-half of the offerings are the get of Beau Donald, and the entire offering worthy the attention of Hereford breeders everywhere.

J. W. Strubling & Son, of Earlham, Iowa, announce to Kansas Farmer readers this week their public sale of about 50 head of fine Duroc-Jerseys, to be held at farm, one mile from town. Earlham is located on main line of the Rock Island road, and affords direct transportation through to Kansas points. The Strubling sale is set down by those who know to contain the sort of blood that is known as the cream of the breed. They do not sell poor stuff under any consideration. If it ever paid you to buy good blood it pays this kind of a year; if it ever pays to ship a pig any distance it pays best to ship a good one; if it pays to feed a good pig any place it pays in a State that has 300,000,000 bushels of corn to her credit. It is on this basis of good prospects that the Messrs. Strubling propose to send some of their good stuff to Kansas Farmer readers. Send your name and address to-day for catalogue. Next week appears the advertisement and full details. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Even the laity feel a lively interest in the fact that Frank Winn, that pushing junior member of the firm of W. N. Winn & Son, Kansas City, Mo., is about to invade the Poland-China stronghold with a herd of his own breeding. That the result will be a creditable one to the West is fully expected, and the marked success of Winn & Son at the Omaha Exposition a year ago seems to justify the expectation. Perfect I Know 19172, whose glory was the greatest at that show and whose portrait is shown this week, seems now to be in the way of even greater honors than at Omaha. The new exhibition herd with which Mr. Winn will start soon for the Illinois State fair, at Springfield, is practically the get of Perfect I Know, who, in two years of breeding, has shown his ability to sire show pigs by the litter; in fact, the three sows which Mr. Winn intends putting with his grand young boar, Perfect We Know, to enter the ring for honors as a yearling herd, are all of one litter and so near equal in points that judges disagree as to which ones would better be entered for class honors. Winn & Son will send to Springfield about 65 head of pigs, including the show herd, and on Friday of the fair week will dispose of nearly the entire lot at auction, as per notice in our advertising columns.

Doubtless the majority of those in this country who have been engaged in breeding registered Shorthorn cattle during the past thirty years have a favorable opinion of the success attained by the Cowans, of Holt County, Missouri. Their several successful public sales and victories achieved at the world's fair in 1893 are incidents in the American Shorthorn history of the past quarter of a century. J. G. Cowan founded the Forrest Hill herd in 1868, the son, B. O. Cowan, became a partner in 1881 and bought the father's interest in 1887, and subsequently in 1893 dispersed the entire herd at a very successful public sale. Many will recall the great breeding bull, Imp. Scottish Lord 77721, that came to the farm from the Linwood herd in 1887. A young herd by him was out for competitive honors in 1890 and shown at six State fairs, and came through the campaign undefeated in every contest. In 1893 another young herd, bred by exhibitor, won second at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago and a yearling heifer won first in a very select ring of contestants. It may not be amiss to state here that the 45 head that compose the sale offerings in the Cowan draft, are individually a little, the writer thinks, the better half of the herd. The commingling of the best of the Cruickshank and Bates blood has, if one may judge of the results found at Forrest Hill, been very successful, at least a majority of the youngsters show a higher proportion of good things than is usually found in a semi-promiscuously bred herd. Mr. Cowan and W. J. Ewing, of Saxon, Mo., will offer at public sale on Thursday, October 5, 1899, 64 head, consisting of 12 bulls and 42 cows and heifers, at South Omaha, Neb., stock yards without reserve or by-bid. The draft of 9 head consigned by Mr. Ewing will consist of two 2-year-old heifers sired by Waterloo Prince 114063, 5 yearlings by the Mastin bred bull, Baron Ury 118024, and 2 yearling bulls, sons of Baron Ury 118024. The Ewing herd was founded by P. J. Ewing in 1882, subsequently owned by Ewing & Son, Ewing

Bros., and in 1898 W. J. Ewing became sole owner. The breeding cows are mostly Jenny Linn's tracing to Imp. Westall's Jenny Linn 7th. Others in the herd belong to such families as Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys and Princess. The visitor here finds 13 bulls ranging 12 to 18 months that should interest any one wanting a bunch of serviceable bulls handled about right and well bred.

e Farmers' Federation.

The Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley is a co-operative plan, organized under the laws of the State of Kansas, with a capital stock of \$20,000,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares of \$10 each.

The main object of this company is to do a commission business, and by a combination of producers and a concentration of consignments to incidentally regulate prices of farm products.

The stock in this company is now offered to actual farmers and shippers at 50 cents on the dollar, or \$5 per share. When \$10,000,000 worth of stock shall be sold the combination will be complete and made effective in all the surplus producing States of the Mississippi Valley, and will have \$5,000,000 in its treasury to commence business. Then the net profits of the company in one year's business would be \$20,000,000, to be paid annually in dividends to the stockholders. This would be \$20 to each share, or 400 per cent on the capital invested. This rate of dividend would make each share of stock that cost the holder thereof only \$5 worth \$200. The necessity of this combination for mutual protection must be apparent to every intelligent farmer in the United States, and demands now, without delay, his active cooperation.

In submitting this plain business proposition I would say that nothing can be accomplished without confidence. We must trust each other. We must trust some one who is willing to take the lead in the execution of this plan for the disenfranchisement of the agricultural class. The money that you may send me on subscription of stock will be turned over to J. R. Mulvane, president of the Bank of Topeka, the treasurer of the company, who has the ability to give bond in any sum that may be required by the trustees of the company.

When we consider the fact that the constitution and by-laws of the Farmers' Federation provides for bureaus or separate departments, through which to transact its business, the plan herein outlined becomes eminently practical. The Government of the United States is a gigantic institution but its system is simplified and made practical through its various departments of government.

WALTER N. ALLEN,
President and Business Manager,
Farmers' Federation.

Topeka, Kans.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The galvanized steel tanks for all purposes, advertised by the American Steel Tank Co., 3119 West Eighth St., Kansas City, Mo., are something of special interest to nearly every stockman. These tanks are made of the very best material, with heavy rims and stays, making them strong and durable. They can be shipped knocked down, and are made in different sizes and styles. Prices are reasonable. Write the American Steel Tank Company for the latest quotations.

Can any one afford to be unhealthy when 10 cents will buy health? Nine-tenths of all diseases are caused by constipation, lazy liver, sour stomach, poisoned blood. Ten cents will buy a box of Cascarets Candy Cathartic at any drug-store, and will make the organs of the body do their duty, putting the whole system in perfect order. It costs so little to try it and find out for yourself that it seems wrong for any one to keep on suffering without at least testing the truth of these statements. Go buy a ten-cent box of Cascarets Candy Cathartic at your druggist's to-day, for yourself or any ailing friend or relative.

We have just consummated the purchase of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition grounds, at Omaha, Neb., and from our long experience in the dismantling of buildings, we are confident that such an opportunity as the present one, of buying lumber, sash, doors, railings, and builders' hardware, etc., will not present itself again. We secure possession of the buildings and grounds about November 1, and will make all deliveries from Omaha, Neb. We have in the course of completion a complete catalogue, giving a detailed description of everything that we offer for sale, and

A COLLEGE EDUCATION



Is the best life equipment that can be provided for a young man or a young woman. Everybody can't afford it, but every man who keeps a dozen or more cows may easily do so. A Sharples Separator of the Little Giant or Safety Hand pattern will, in a short time, make extra butter enough to pay for a college education for each member of your family. Send for Catalogue No. 19.

The Sharples Co.,
Canal & Washington Sts.,
CHICAGO.

P. M. SHARPLES
West Chester, Pa.
U. S. A.

which we will gladly mail on application. We shall accept orders at once for future delivery, and we believe that just at present when trusts and combines have raised the prices on everything in the building line to such a high point, it will offer a splendid opportunity for a farmer to buy of us. All mail matters in reference to this purchase must be directed to our Chicago office, West Thirty-fifth and Iron streets.

We call the attention of our readers to the announcement of J. E. Gearhart, who is advertising a knitting-machine on page 7. This machine has been manufactured and sold by Mr. Gearhart for many years and it has been found a very satisfactory means of adding to the income of many of our subscribers who have purchased in the past. We know of parties who have used this machine, and by knitting during spare time for neighbors, have made much more than enough to pay its original cost, and in this way have also earned needed pocket money. The knitting-machine is entirely different from any other, having heel and ribbing attachments. Mr. Gearhart's business methods are radically different from any co-operative scheme which has been before the public in the past, and his machine is entirely practical for all kinds of family knitting. We can recommend Mr. Gearhart for square and honest dealing and trust that our readers will in no way confuse him with any co-operative company heretofore advertised. Full particulars, circulars, etc., will be sent on application to J. E. Gearhart, Clearfield, Pa.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Good... Positions

await Good Stenographers, especially men.

We can fit you for good position in one-half the time required in other schools. Much less expense, too. Why? Simple, efficient methods. Adopted by Baker University and Washburn College, two of the foremost colleges in the State. Why ride in oxcarts when electric cars are available?

Pupils enter any time. Individual instruction.

GEO. E. DOUGHERTY'S SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND TYPERWRITING,
725-727 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

LEARN AT HOME,
If unable to come to School. Send 5 cents for First Lesson. Complete Alphabet and full particulars.

The Topeka Business College
LEADING SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, PENMANSHIP & TELEGRAPHY

Large School. Reasonable Rates. Good Positions. Catalogue Free. Address L. H. Strickler, Topeka, Kans.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

MISS BARSTOW'S SCHOOL.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

MISS M. L. C. BARSTOW, Principal.

Pupils of All Ages Received.

Academic, College Preparatory, Grammar, Primary and Kindergarten Departments. Boys admitted to the Day School.

Special Attention is Given . . .

To the preparation of boys and girls for college. Certificate of the school admits to Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, Woman's College of Baltimore and Stanford University. Extensive and thorough courses in English, History and Modern Languages are provided for pupils not preparing for college. New buildings, amusement hall, large play grounds and shady lawns, tennis and croquet courts—every facility for healthful recreation.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT OFFERS SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES.

Full Corps of Experienced Teachers. Fall Term Begins September 28.

OFFICE HOURS—Tuesday and Friday mornings from 10 to 12 o'clock.
For Catalogue and all information, address

MISS BARSTOW'S SCHOOL, 15 Westport Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WEEKLY WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending September 12, 1899, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Section Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Intense heat prevailed during the first part of the week, with brisk southerly winds. Showers and thunder-storms Thursday afternoon and night, with showery, cooler weather afterwards, a very agreeable change.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Late corn has suffered decidedly by the dry, hot conditions the first of the week. Pastures suffered and were browning rapidly when the rains came, bringing them out green again. Apples have fallen badly, some trees having shed their entire crop, but the cool wave seems to have checked their falling some. Haying and corn-cutting are about finished. New corn of good quality has appeared on the markets in Bourbon and Coffey. Flax threshing is completed in Bourbon.

Anderson County.—Dry week; stock water getting low and pastures poor; corn-cutting and haying completed.

Atchison.—Dry and windy until evening of 7th; hot winds cut late corn considerably; ground too dry to plow; weather too dry for late potatoes.

Bourbon.—Pastures drying up; stock water bad; flax about all threshed, running about seven bushels; haying finished, crop lighter than last year; early corn being marketed and is of excellent quality; late corn badly hurt by the drought.

Chase.—Corn-cutting about over; chinch-bugs and dry weather injuring Kaffir-corn in places; late rains have improved the pasture, put the ground in fine condition for wheat, and greatly helped the apples, which were falling badly.

Chautauqua.—Haying finished; no crops injured by the drought except some late forage crops; a welcome rain Saturday night. Cherokee.—Dry week; late corn suffering badly; early corn good; pastures needing rain.

Coffey.—Corn dried rapidly this week before the rain; late corn cut short one-third; apples falling some; haying, threshing, and corn-cutting about finished; new corn of

winds; late corn badly damaged; fall plowing mostly done; the rains put the ground in fine condition for wheat-sowing.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Wheat-sowing is in progress in Cowley, Harper, and Republic, has begun in Barton and Russell, will now begin in Pratt, and will begin on the 15th in Stafford. Ground is now in good condition for seeding. Apples in Phillips were dried up by the hot weather, and many were whipped off by the winds; in Reno, in addition to unfavorable weather conditions causing them to fall, the birds are damaging them. Late corn has been much damaged. Haying and threshing are nearing completion.

Barber.—Heated term broken on the 7th; corn-cutting and forage-harvesting progressing rapidly; other farm work at a stand; rain on 7th greatly benefited late apples, peaches, and all growing vegetation; water had become scarce in many localities; cattle doing well.

Barton.—Wheat-sowing has begun; prairie-haying nearly finished; fine rain last of week.

Cloud.—Hot winds and intense heat during first four days of the week damaged corn and pastures; good rains and cooler weather last three days.

Cowley.—A hot, dry week till Friday, then good rains, putting ground in fine condition for seeding; large percentage of wheat already sown, it will now sprout and grow; pastures greatly benefited.

Dickinson.—Hot winds and dust first days of week, showers and cooler last days; haying finished; corn made; corn-fodder and grass dried up; this rain needed to put ground in condition for wheat-sowing.

Ellsworth.—The hot winds and dry weather dried corn rapidly and about finished corn-cutting; good rain Friday night and slow, steady rain Saturday, a great help to Kaffir-corn and sorghum.


Harper.—Rain on the 8th put the ground in good condition for plowing and sowing; wheat being sown, acreage will not be as large as last year.

Jewell.—Very hot winds first of week, and cool latter part; corn drying up, very little cut, as there is plenty of forage; prairie-haying in progress, the crop of fair quality but not so heavy as last year.

Kingman.—Hot, dry windy week; wind interfering with haying; rain last of week will help plowing.

Ottawa.—Dry, hot, and windy early part of week, rain Thursday, cool and cloudy

NON-POISONOUS SURE PROTECTION



CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM

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

THE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

HOG CHOLERA.

"We have used your Chloro-Naphtholeum the past season with great success. Although large numbers of hogs have died all around us, ours have been entirely free from disease. We can heartily recommend it."

WM. CONNER, Columbus, Neb.

Last year swine breeders all over the United States saved thousands of dollars worth of stock by using Chloro-Naphtholeum. Use Chloro-Naphtholeum with the feed and in the drinking water. Spray the pens daily with Chloro-Naphtholeum. It will save your hogs.

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

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

Sample gallon can sent, express paid, for \$1.50.

until Thursday evening, when a cool wave came from the northeast, followed by rain; rain will not materially damage feed.

Ford.—First four days of week hot and dry with hot winds; fine rains latter part of week; ground thoroughly wet down; last crop of alfalfa coming on finely.

Greeley.—Drizzling rains latter part of week; farmers harvesting all of their crops; will be an abundance of good feed but very little sound corn; range-grass good and well cured; stock doing well.

Hamilton.—Very hot and dry first of week, cooler and wet latter part; all busy haying, some finished before the change, many were caught with much hay down.

Haskell.—Hot and windy; grass getting dry; feed nearly all ripe, some cut; stock in fine condition.

Kearny.—Very dry, windy weather until the 8th.

Morton.—Dry, hot, and windy until Thursday p. m., when it clouded over, followed by shower in the night and cooler; haying was pushed; cane, maize, and Kaffir injured considerably by drought.

Ness.—Drought broken by a fine gentle rain; much feed down, which will not be benefited; threshing stopped by rain; quality poor, heated in stack.

Thomas.—Much cooler with rain since 7th; threshing delayed some by rain.

Trego.—Very hot first part of week, cool, cloudy, and rainy latter part; crops all ripened; late crops much injured; wheat-sowing begun; haying and threshing continue.

GOING TO FEED CATTLE

or hogs or both this season? There is no better fence made for surrounding feed lots, barn yards, or the farm in general than **THE ADVANCE FENCE.** Perfectly smooth, all interwoven, and for stock. SOLD DIRECT TO FARMERS AT WHOLESALE. Nobody can buy it any cheaper. Write for circulars and special discounts.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 130 Old Street, Peoria, Ill.

GRIND YOUR GRAIN AT HOME

and save the toll. You have the horses, we have the power and mill. Thousands of the **PEERLESS MILLS** are now in use. They work **FAST, FINE, EASY.** Make family meal or feed. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Circulars, prices, &c., free.

W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.

Throw Away Those Pans..

You are losing time, labor and DOLLARS every week that a "SHELDON" will save. Adds quantity and quality to your dairy product. None equals the "Sheldon" in simplicity, workmanship and finish. Write at once for our special offer to first buyers and agents. It will surprise you. **DON'T WAIT.** Address, **SHELDON CREAM SEPARATOR CO.,** A 34 Clark St., CHICAGO.


DON'T RENT.—BUY

OWN your home place and feel an independence that a tenant farmer never knows. Railroad lands can be had nearly as cheap as you pay in fees for entry on government lands, and the conditions upon which you can secure perfect title are not so burdensome. There is a great future for farmers who either settle on or purchase a farm along the line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry. Co. in Northern Wisconsin, between the Twin Cities and the head of the Lakes. Now is the time, **FARM** terms are easy and a little effort. These lands are suitable for grazing and diversified farming, and there is much hardwood timber. Colonies will find much room for large tracts. For Land Seekers' Excursion Tickets apply to your home agents, and for handsome map and illustrated folder, address Geo. W. Bell, Land Commissioner, Hudson, Wis., or T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

In Northern Wisconsin.

A LOCAL and CLIMATIC DISEASE.

CATARRH



Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure catarrh. Get a well-known **Ely's Cream Balm.** It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Mercury. No Injurious drug. Regular size, 50 cents; Family Size, \$1 at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

DISEASE CAN NOT EXIST.

100,000 Cured by Weltmerism Proves it to Be Disease's Most Formidable Foe.

The man or woman who is diseased or afflicted in mind or body is not in a normal condition, or in that condition which God and nature meant them to be. The organization of woman is so constructed that the monthly period is necessary and natural. If woman is healthy she need have no fear or no pain at this time. Debility and lost manhood is an unnatural state of affairs. Indigestion, dyspepsia, stomach trouble and all diseases simply show a disordered system, and show the constitution is not in that condition in which it was intended to be. The reason that the method of Magnetic Healing as originated by Prof. S. A. Weltmer, of Nevada, Mo., performs such marvelous cures is that it is perfectly natural and is nature's own cure, for without the aid of drugs or the surgeon's knife, it goes directly to the seat of all afflictions and in a perfectly natural manner places the entire constitution in a strong and healthy condition. That great method known as the Absent Treatment cures all classes of people, no matter at what distance they live or the nature of their disease. Hon. Press Irons, Mayor of Nevada, was afflicted with kidney and bladder troubles for ten years and could find no relief in the usual remedies. In one week he was completely restored by Prof. Weltmer. Mrs. Jennie L. Lynch, Lakeview, Mo., was for two years afflicted with ulceration of the womb, heart and stomach troubles. In less than 30 days she was cured by the Absent Method. In like manner thousands have been restored. By writing Prof. S. A. Weltmer, Nevada, Mo., you will receive free the Magnetic Journal, 40-page illustrated magazine, and long list of most remarkable cures ever performed.



PROF. WELTMER.

Prof. Weltmer teaches his wonderful art to others, and it is the grandest and best paying profession of the age. Many of his students are making \$10 to \$50 per day. Taught by mail or personal instructions. Full instructions sent free to those writing to Prof. J. H. Kelly, Secretary, Nevada, Mo.

TEACHES HIS ART TO OTHERS.

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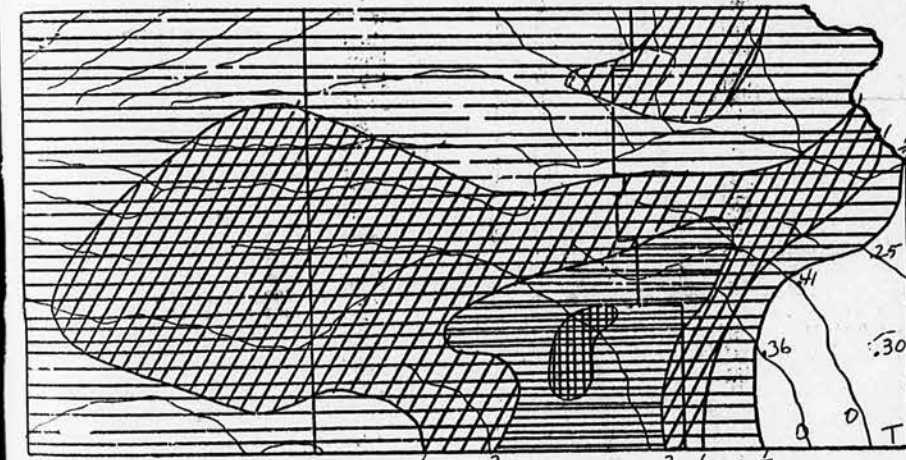
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ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

good quality on the market; melons abundant; grapes nearly gone.

Douglas.—The late rains put the ground in good condition for wheat-sowing, but the drought has injured the late corn badly.

Franklin.—Late rains began Thursday evening, and everything is refreshed; late corn much damaged by the dry, hot weather first of week, but the rains and cooler weather will do much to repair it.

Jackson.—Corn damaged by the hot, dry weather first of week ripening the early corn too rapidly and cutting the late; too dry to plow for wheat; refreshing showers and cooler weather last of week.

Jefferson.—Dry, windy and hot till Thursday evening; late corn and potatoes injured.

Johnson.—Pastures were drying up and corn maturing too rapidly, but the rain and cooler weather have improved everything.

Labette.—Pastures drying; late corn damaged; many wells going dry; apples mostly fallen; some plowing for wheat yet; ground mellowing and plowing easier.

Leavenworth.—Late crops doing well; early corn ripe; mostly shocked; potatoes short; melons abundant.

Lyon.—Corn-cutting finished; pastures in fine condition.

Marshall.—Hot winds first of week injured late corn some and damaged pastures, but the rain brought the pastures out again; fall plowing nearly finished; some wheat sown.

Miami.—Intense heat and two days with hot winds; grape harvest finished, a fine crop; tomatoes and apples hurt by continued dry weather; potatoes good.

Montgomery.—A warm, drying week, ending with cool, cloudy weather; corn matured and cut; the best prairie-hay crop for years now in stack; pastures fair to good but need rain.

Morris.—Hot and dry first of week, good rains and cooler latter part; corn-cutting about finished; some Kaffir-corn being shocked; apples dropping some yet; gardens and pastures good; cattle doing well; ground in fine condition for sowing.

Nemaha.—Hot wind on 4th, 5th, and 6th damaged all corn but the earliest; fodder has dried up; pastures bare; the late rains will help pastures; plowing and sowing interfered with by dry weather.

Osage.—Showers latter part of week benefited some late corn and revived late pastures; apples falling rapidly; ground in good condition for fall plowing.

Pottawatomie.—The hottest week of the season, ending with a good rain, which put the ground in good condition for sowing wheat.

Shawnee.—Hot fore part of week, refreshingly cool with rain latter part; corn-cutting nearly finished; some alfalfa sown; wheat-sowing began the 11th; apples fell badly the first of week.

Wyandotte.—Three days of hot, dry

since the change will help Kaffir-corn and revive pasture; haying about done, large quantities of good hay put up.

Phillips.—A hot, dry week; apples nearly all dried up, and whipped off by the winds; late corn badly damaged; haying retarded by the high wind; rain and cooler last of week.

Pratt.—Very dry and hot first of week; fine rains Thursday and Friday nights, preparing the ground for seeding, which will now begin; much of the Kaffir will be benefited by the rain; fall pasture will improve.

Republic.—Warm and dry; shower on 7th, followed by cool and cloudy weather; corn drying up rapidly; wheat being sown, ground in good order where harrowed after plowing; haying in progress.

Reno.—Hot, dry and windy; good rain night of 7-8th, cooler since; threshing continues; high winds interfered with haying; late corn will shrink some, early corn all right; winds and dry weather caused apples to fall badly, and many are being damaged by birds.

Rush.—The drought and heated term were broken by rains and cooler weather latter part of week; considerable wheat has been sown and seeding will now progress rapidly.

Russell.—Early part of week dry, hot, and windy, latter part cool and wet; wheat-sowing has begun; prairie-haying nearly completed; threshing nearing completion.

Saline.—Hot winds until Thursday afternoon, relieved by good rain and cooler weather; ground in fine condition for seeding now.

Sedgwick.—No rain for three weeks until Friday; ground is now thoroughly soaked.

Stafford.—Week ending with rain; seeding will begin 15th; prairie-haying nearing completion.

Sumner.—Dry and hot; pastures dried up; plowing nearly done; so dry there is great danger from fire; a threshing-machine and two wheat stacks burned.

Washington.—Corn has been badly injured by the hot, dry weather of the last few weeks, causing it to mature too rapidly; the rain of the 7th has put the ground in good condition for sowing wheat, and helped pastures.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The early corn and forage crops are matured; late corn and feed crops have been injured by the drought. The late rains are beneficial to the last crop of alfalfa, but they caught some hay and forage down, and interfered with threshing.

Decatur.—First of week hot and dry; good rains last half put ground in good condition for plowing and seeding, and helped third crop of alfalfa; early and medium early corn not much injured; late corn (about one-third of the corn crop) damaged one-fourth to one-third.

Finney.—Hot and dry, with hot winds

The Home Circle.

THE ASPEN LEAF.

O, thou pretty silvery gem,
Waving on thy slender stem,
Why this strife and this commotion,
Ceaseless as the restless ocean?
What means it, little silvery leaf—
Is it joy, or is it grief?

If 'tis joy animates thee there,
Waving in the morning air,
What hast thou seen, O silvery leaf,
To give thee joy instead of grief?
Dost thou not know that sullen storm
Will soon lay low thy beauteous form?

"O, kind sir, the reason chief
Why I am such a restless leaf—
'Tis not that I so soon must die,
And moldering in the earth, to lie.
The reason best I have to give,
Is the joy of joys that now I live.

"Just to live, though but a leaf,
Doth give me joy instead of grief;
To catch the glow of morning's gleam
And feel the cheer of the sun's first beam.
Who could be sad in a world like this,
So full of joy, so full of bliss?

"Beside, kind sir, in this world of ours,
Where I spend these happy hours,
What though tempest, wind and hail,
And dire destruction may prevail,
'Twould foolish be to be filled with grief
When I can as well be a happy leaf."

PENPOINT.

Waveland, Kans., August 14, 1899.

A SOLDIER OF THE QUEEN WHO KNEW NO FEAR.

A good story of Col. Burnaby is told in Henry Lucy's book, "Faces and Places." When Burnaby was a youngster in barracks, a horse dealer arrived at Windsor with a pair of beautiful little ponies he had been commanded to show the queen. Before exhibiting them to her majesty he took them to the cavalry barracks for display to the officers of the guards. Some of them, by way of a pleasant surprise, led the ponies upstairs into Burnaby's room, where they were much admired. But when the time came to take leave an alarming difficulty presented itself. The ponies, though they had walked upstairs, could by no means be induced to walk down again. The officers were in a fix, the horse dealer was in despair, when young Burnaby settled the matter by taking up the ponies, one under each arm, and, walking downstairs, deposited them in the barrack room. The queen heard the story when she saw the ponies, and doubtless felt an increased sense of security at Windsor in having this standing testimony to the prowess of her household troops.

Cornet Burnaby was as skillful as he was strong. He was one of the best amateur boxers of the day. Moreover he fenced as well as he boxed, and the turn of his wrist, which never failed to disarm a swordsman, was known in more than one of the capitals of Europe. Ten years before he started for Khiva there was much talk at the Rag of the wonderful feat of the young guardsman, who undertook for a small wager, to hop a quarter of a mile, run a quarter of a mile, ride a quarter of a mile, row a quarter of a mile and walk a quarter of a mile in a quarter of an hour, and who covered the mile and a quarter of distance in ten minutes and twenty seconds.

Fred Burnaby, while barely out of his teens, had realized his boyish dream and become the strongest man in the world. But he had also begun to pay the penalty of success in the coin of wasted tissues and failing health. When a man finds, after anxious and varied experiments, that a water ice is the only form of nourishment his stomach will retain he is driven to the conviction that there is something wrong and that he had better see the doctor. The result of the young athlete's visit to the doctor was that he mournfully laid down the dumb-bells on the foil, eschewed gymnastics and took to travel.

An average man advised to travel for his health's sake would probably have gone to Switzerland or the south of France, according to the sort of climate held to be desirable. Burnaby went to Spain, that being at the time the most troubled country in Europe, not without promise of an outbreak of war. Here he added Spanish to his already respectable stock of languages, and found the benefit of the acquisition in his next journey, which was to South America, where he spent four months shooting unaccustomed game and recovering from the effects of his devotion to gymnastics. Returning to duty with his regiment, he began to learn Russian and Arabic, going at them steadily and vigorously, as if they were long stretches of plowed land to be ridden over. A second visit to Spain provided him with the rare gratification of being shut up in Barcelona during the siege and the dangers of the garrison. While in Seville on a subsequent journey he received a telegram saying that his father was seriously ill. France was at the time in the throes of civil war, with the communists holding Paris against the army of Versailles. To reach England any other way than by way of Paris involved a delay of many days, and Burnaby determined to

dare all that was to be done by the communists. So, carrying a queen's messenger bag full of cigars in packets that looked more or less like government dispatches, he passed through Paris and safely reached Calais.

"The last time I saw Fred Burnaby," says Mr. Lucy, "was in September, 1884. He was standing on his doorstep at Somerby Hall, Leicestershire, speeding his parting guests. By his side, holding on with all the might of a chubby hand to an extended forefinger, was his little son, 5 years old, whose chief delight it was thus to hang on to his gigantic father and toddle about the grounds. We had been staying a week with Burnaby in his father's old home, and it had been settled, on the invitation of his old friend, Henry Doetsch, that we should meet again later in the year, and set out for Spain to spend a month at Huelva. A few weeks later the trumpet sounded from the Soudan, and like an old war-horse that joyously scented the battle from afar, Burnaby gave up all his engagements and fared forth for the Nile.

"At first he superintended the moving of the troops between Tanjour and Magracheh. This was hard work admirably done. But Burnaby was always pining to get to the front. In a private letter dated Christmas Eve, 1884, he writes: 'I do not expect the last boat will pass this cataract before the middle of next month, and then I hope to be sent to the front. It is a responsible post Lord Wolsley has given me here, with forty miles of the most difficult part of the river, and I am very grateful to him for letting me have it. But I must say I shall be better pleased if he sends for me when the troops advance upon Khartoum.'

"The order came in due course, and Burnaby was riding on to the relief of Gordon when his journey was stopped at Abuklea. He was attached to the staff of General Stewart, whose little force of 6,000 odd men suddenly was surrounded by a body of fanatical Arabs, 9,000 strong. The British troops formed square, inside of which the mounted officers sat directing the desperate defense, that again and again beat back the angry torrent. After some hours' fighting, a soldier in the excitement of the moment got outside the line of the square, and was engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with a cluster of Arabs. Burnaby, seeing his peril, dashed out to the rescue 'with a smile on his face,' as one who saw him tells it—and was making irresistible way against the odds, when an Arab thrust a spear in his throat, and he fell off his horse dead. He sleeps now, as he always yearned to rest, in a soldier's grave, dug for him by chance on the continent whose innermost recesses he had planned some day to explore.

"The date of his death was January 17, 1885. His grave is nameless, and its place in the lonely desert no man knoweth."—Detroit Free Press.

Royal Letters from Babylon.

Under the auspices of the British Museum, Mr. King, of the Department of Oriental Antiquities, has collected a series of ancient documents which have been published under the title of "The Letters and Inscriptions of Khammurabi, King of Babylon, about B. C. 2200." A few years ago the dark hiding place of Dier-el-Bahri yielded up the bodies of the greatest of the Egyptian Pharaohs, and in February of this year some more of these august rulers of Nile land were recovered at Thebes. But it is in the field of Oriental literature that the greatest of our recent discoveries have been made. Nothing has been so astonishing as the universality of the literary remains. It is not only royal records, or a few votive inscriptions, telling us, in grandiloquent terms, the mighty deeds of some Babylonian or Egyptian ruler, that have been brought to light. The literature of these records of the past is far more extensive and wide-embracing in its character, and the astonishing fact is revealed that more than twenty centuries before the Christian era the art of writing was not confined to the classes, but had been acquired by a large portion of the masses. Formerly the earliest record of letter writing was the treacherous missive sent to Joab by the hand of Uriah the Hittite, which may approximately be placed about B. C. 1000. Still there was little indication that the attainment of this power was general at this period, or in the later age of Solomon.

Some ten years ago a most important find of tablets was made by native diggers in Babylonia. The site from which they were obtained was the mound of Tel-Sifr, the site of the ancient city of Larsa—the Ellasar of Genesis xiv. This city, about B. C. 2300, was of great importance. The whole of the land had been swept by a terrible invasion of the Elamites, and, both Erech and Ur being destroyed, a temporary capital was established at Larsa. But a new power was rising, which eventually was to found forever the great Babylonian Empire. The gradual infiltration of the Arabs into Babylonia had been going on for centuries, and at last an Arab dynasty established itself in Babylonia, making Bab-

ylon its center. Gradually, by the wonderful organizing power which the Semites have always shown, they established themselves as rulers of the whole land, and in B. C. 2280 the great King Khammurabi—whom there is much reason to regard as the Amraphel of Genesis xiv—was king paramount over all Babylonia, and claimed for himself the title of "builder of the empire."

Among the inscriptions found at Tel-Sifr are a number of letters, forty-six of which were written by Khammurabi to the petty ruler of the city of Larsa. These letters, then, carry us back more than seven centuries in the history and antiquity of letter writing. The importance of this discovery, now developed by Mr. Leonard King, is very great, as they come as contemporary and confirmatory records of this most important period in Oriental history. Written on little clay tablets about three inches long and two wide, they are certainly the oldest letters in the world. Their value is much enhanced by the fact that they belong to a period to which there is every reason to assign the date of the migration of Abram. To the subject of Biblical historical criticism they are of great importance.

On the first examination of the tablets, Mr. King was struck with the resemblance which the name copied by Scheil presented to the name of a Babylonian general mentioned in the Museum letters. A copy of the Constantinople letter being obtained by photographs, it was shown that the name of Kuderlagamar did not exist, but that of Inukh-Samar, a Babylonian general, instead. It is now found that there are three tablets which form a series relating to an important war with Elam, probably late in the reign of Khammurabi. One of them refers to the capture of certain Elamite statues of goddesses, and the Babylonian king writes to his subordinate requesting them to be sent to Babylon.

In this letter we read: "To Sin-iddina thus speaks Khammurabi (the King) Zikha-ili-su, and Khammurabi-bani the Vizier in regard to the goddesses as messengers I send. As in a temple the goddesses in barks (sacred ships) cause them to ride. To Babylon may they bring them. The female bodyguard after them let them be brought. For the offerings of the goddesses let four fat rams be provided. Appoint a bodyguard. The goddesses to Babylon may they bring in safety; let them not delay. Quickly in Babylon may they arrive." The next tablet in the series is the one published by Scheil. The statues having arrived in Babylon, some evil appears to have happened, which was attributed to their anger, and so the king desires to return them to their native shrines. But this must be done in such a way as not to display weakness—and thus the king's orders are as follows:

"To Sin-iddina speaks thus Khammurabi (the King): The goddesses of Elam which are intrusted to thee, the troops under the command of Inukh-Samar will bring safely to thee, with the troops that are in thy hands attack the people (Elamites), and the goddesses of their shrines let them go in safety." It is evident that force had to be employed to restore the divinities to their shrine. The military genius of this ancient king is well shown in these letters. In one he writes that certain men who were sent guards of the great gate had not gone to their posts: "Send," he says, "and let them bring these men to them and place a guard over them, and send them to Babylon." In another letter he writes: "For the troops of Imgur Bel and under the command of Rimmanirisu. Sent teams, let them be brought and a march make. Let them arrive in two days."—London Standard.

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Father to the Man.

There are good and sufficient reasons for the customs governing society, justice, kindness and consideration of others ranking chief among them. When we associate courtesy with the terms gentlemanly and ladylike, it is better to be polite as a mere matter of form than not to be polite at all.

Most girls can adapt themselves to their environments, even though unaccustomed to the little refinements of life in their own homes, and are quick to imitate those better posted in social observances, when in such company. But with a boy it seems to be imperative to teach him good manners in the start, for, unless carefully trained, when he grows old enough to wear long pants and a stiff hat, he is apt to regard them as a trifling matter, beneath the dignity of the man-to-be.

Scoff at it as we may, our clothes and our manners serve as a letter of credit among strangers, and a keen-eyed public is quick to rate us accordingly. It is not so much handsome dress that the world judges by as neatness and refinement of appearance. And so with our manners. It is the innate feeling manifested either by uncouthness or attention to the niceties of behavior.

To be a gentleman implies far more than simply being well-bred, though this too is essential for the rounding out of a fine character. Thoughtfulness, unselfishness, courtesy to high and low, go hand in hand with truth, honor, and sobriety.

Nor should habits of neatness and order be considered as peculiarly feminine. Probably the neglect of many boys in this respect is due, not so much to lack of precept and example as of accommodations. It is taken for granted that a boy shall be rough and tumble, careless of dress and of speech, and as a consequence his room is a receptacle for cast-off furniture, he has always to wash in the kitchen and comb his hair with a snaggle-tooth comb, in front of the little 8 by 10 glass. Even a boy will take thought of his clothes and surroundings if they are at all worth it, and the very fact that he knows he is expected to be rude and lumbering in his way only increases the tendency.

Because a boy is a boy is no justification for allowing him to lounge at table or gulp down his food, totally ignoring the common decencies of table etiquette. These things will militate against him some day when he is anxious to rise in the world. To be sure, men have attained success without these qualifications. In some, natural refinement of spirit triumphs over early disadvantages, but with many this feeling is wholly absent, and no amount of intercourse with cultured people can ever teach them that they are shocking others' sensibilities by disregard of polite customs.

It is the mother who is largely responsible for the molding of her son's life, and more directly is she accountable for these visible signs of what he is than for those traits springing from heredity, over which she has less control.

Someone has said that character can not be safely let alone for a moment, and so it is with habits and manners. They need constantly here a little and there a little of watchfulness, never wearying in the good work.—Mary M. Willard, in American Farmer Magazine.

Washing Dishcloths.

Kitchen cloths must, of course, be washed daily, otherwise they harbor grease and odors and become unhealthy. They should be made of knitted crochet-cotton, in a square or suitable size. When you wash them, if you will add a tablespoonful of Gold Dust Washing Powder to the hot water, it will cut the grease and clean them in half the time; dry them out in the sun shine and air.

One Young Folks.

MOTHER.

the long, loomiest house you ever saw,
his big, gray house where I stay—
n't call it a livin' at all, at all—
my mother went away.

Weeks ago, an' it seems a year;
"so the preacher said,
ache in my breast with wantin' her,
my eyes are always red.

out of doors till I'm almost froze,
cause every corner an' room
enough to frighten a boy,
to the doors with gloom.

to call me into my meals,
I think I can't bear
a mouthful of anythin'
sittin' up there

the tea, an' passin' the things,
ghin' to see me take
lumps of sugar instead of one,
re than my share of cake.

no one to go to when things go
ng;
s always so safe an' sure.
a trouble could tackle a boy
he couldn't up an' cure.

big to be kissed, I used to say,
somehow I don't feel right,
into bed as still as a mouse—
savin' good night,

to kin' the clothes up under my chin,
ushin' my hair back, so;
a boy makes fun of before his
ums,
things that he likes, you know.

make it out for the life of me
she should have to go
boy left here in this old gray house,
edin' an' wantin' her so.

are lots of women, it seems to me,
wouldn't be missed so much—
n whose boys are about all grown
up,
old maid aunties, an' such.

you the very loneliest thing
his great big world to-day,
boy of ten whose heart is broke
use his mother is gone away.

—Toronto Globe.

en for Kansas Farmer.

YOUNG FOLKS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

BY ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

NUMBER 66.

KAHLENBERG.

From the depths of an underground
vault to the top of a beautiful moun-
tain is certainly a very pleasing change.
We hastened from the Capuchin Church
to the Danube River and went aboard a
steamer for a short ride to a little village
called Nussdorf, below the city of Vienna.
At Nussdorf we began a ride on the cog-
wheel railway (Zahnradbahn), through
beautiful parks and up the hills to the top
of Kahlenberg Mountain, three and one-half
miles from the river. This mountain is
only 1,310 feet high, but the view from it
is the most magnificent one I ever beheld.
Here, on the porch of a pretty restaurant,
we sat and enjoyed coffee ice, which can
not be found anywhere so fine as the Vien-
nese make it; and while eating the deli-
cious stuff we could look away over the
city and see the long range of Styrian Alps
to the south, and the Carpathian Mountains
to the southeast. The city appeared as
though set in a vast picture frame formed
by mountain ranges, with little jewels of
smaller cities in the corners and on the
margins of the picture. This view em-
braced over nine hundred square miles of
Franz Josef's territory. The imperial city
is in the center, and beneath us, soon
sparkled with millions of electric lights
it was "past sundown" before we left.
We sat and watched the enchanting view
for more than an hour, then took up our
journey back to our hotel in the city to
rest for the labors of another day.

LAXENBURG.

Our third day in Vienna was spent in
one of the numerous parks of the city,
with an occasional church or two for solemn
change. At 2 p. m. we started by train for
Laxenburg, an hour from the center of
Vienna, to pay a visit to the summer home
of the imperial family. Our train stopped
at a depot close to one of the gates of the
beautiful royal park and we at once began
our tour of the place. The oldest palace
at Laxenburg was built in 1377 and a newer
one in 1600.

The park is very beautiful, of course, and
I'll not try to describe it generally but only
tell some of the things that interested me
most. A pretty lake in the center invited
us to a boat ride. A convenient native and
boat gave us immediate opportunity, and
for an hour we enjoyed a delightful sail
on a royal lake.

Natural and imitation rocks and grottoes
furnished pleasing surprises, and a couple
dozen immense white swans seemed to take
special pains to follow us and keep close
to our boat. We fed them from our hands
and they were so tame we could pet them
as they swam close to us. It seemed so
pleasant to us that a picture was sug-
gested, and the only gentleman in our
party being provided with a camera, he

soon had it pointed at us, including the
swans. The boatman was directed to hold
us steady and the photographer, fixing the
rubber air valve, joined the group in the
stern of the boat. All was ready for the
picture, but before he could press the valve,
a lurch of the boat upset the camera and
toppled it over into the water; his only re-
mark was: "I swan!" The wet goods was
recovered all right, but no further attempt
was made to immortalize us on the royal
lake.

FRANZENSBURG.

We had now reached a wooded island in
the middle of the lake, and we hastened to
the entrance of the castle which covers a
large portion of the island and on two sides
it is built to the water's edge. This is
Franzensburg and it is just one hundred
years old. It is not a very lofty castle,
but it has a dozen towers or more, and the
walls are covered with ivy, giving it a very
romantic appearance. This is a royal mu-
seum as well as a palace, to which well-
behaved strangers can be admitted.

In the "Waffenhalle" (hall of weapons)
we saw a large statue of Emperor Francis
I. and in the "Hapsburg Saloon" another of
his wife, Marie Theresa. In this latter
room also are marble statues of sixteen
sovereigns of Austria, from Rudolph I. (the
first of the Hapsburg family to assume
royal honors) to Charles VI. Other rooms
are adorned with life-size paintings of vari-
ous princes of the royal and imperial Haps-
burgs. In the throne room is a large paint-
ing representing the coronation of Francis
II. at Frankfort, and another near it shows
the banquet scene in the "Roemer" suc-
ceeding the crowning ceremonies, and this
was the last royal feast of that kind to
happen in the old city of Frankfort-on-the-
Maine.

One room is named the "Hungarian Cor-
onation Saloon," and in it are grand paint-
ings pertaining to the history of the Hun-
garian kingdom, which is now a part of
the Austrian empire.

What amused and interested me most in
this palace was something which also terri-
fied me more than anything I had seen

eyes of millions in "Midway Plaisance" at
the "World's Fair."

BOHEMIA.

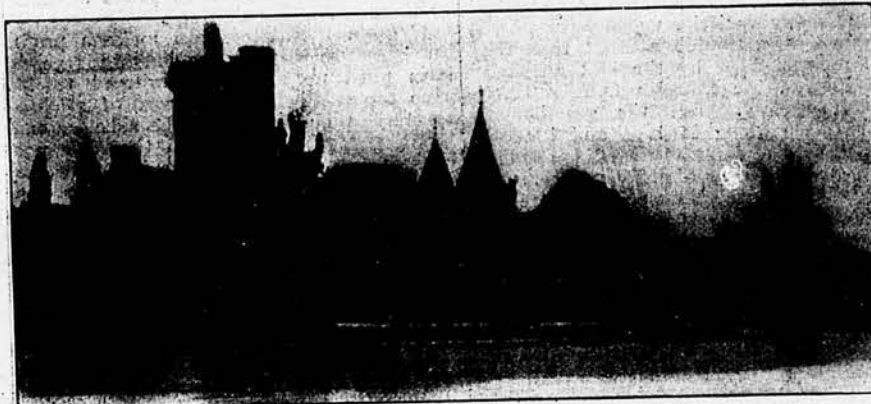
The trip from Vienna is through the
very heart of Bohemia, taking us from one
pleasant view to another, for all the coun-
try is very, very interesting and grand. In
no place is it monotonous and flat like
northern Germany.

We passed near the historic battlefields
of Austerlitz, Wagram, Koeniggratz (Sa-
dowa) and Kolin; but we did not stop to
inspect any of them for we were firmly of
the opinion that we could not take the
time to see every thing, and that some very
interesting point must be missed.

Our first experience in Bohemia had
showed us, mostly, German Bohemians, and
we heard only the German language with
a slightly different pronunciation than we
had been accustomed to in Prussia; but as
we neared the city of Prague we heard na-
tives speaking in a language wholly unin-
telligible to us. These people, we learned,
were Czech Bohemians, and they are in no
wise Germans.

Bohemia obtained its name from an an-
cient people who lived there and were
known as the Boii, in the time Caesar con-
quered Gaul. But the Boii, or ancient Bo-
hemians, are there no longer. The Ger-
man drove out the Boii, and the Czech, a
tribe of the great Slavic family, afterwards
ejected the German. During the last few
centuries the Czechs have been far more
numerous than the Germans and at pres-
ent they outnumber them more than three
to one. Both the German and Czech lan-
guages are spoken and are taught in the
schools; but the German language will pre-
vail some time. There is continual fric-
tion in politics between the German and the
Czech factions, and they occasionally take
their troubles to the Reichrath in Vienna.
But we all have troubles of our own, and
can not take time to meddle in Bohemian
affairs.

If one should be interested in the lan-
guage of the Czech Bohemians, a great
deal can be learned by reading their Ru-
kopis Vralodkorsky. I do not especially



FRANZENSBURG, LAXENBURG.

since I left America. The statues and
paintings are worth looking at surely, but
I hurried our party to the tour of the dun-
geons beneath the castle. These have never
been occupied as prisons in reality, for the
palace was built more for a museum and
summer home than for a place of punish-
ment; but the underground rooms are con-
structed in such a manner as to represent
the dungeons of a mediaeval castle and il-
lustrate the delicate attentions which used
to be shown to "strangers within the gates."

I passed on ahead of the guide, and was
permitted to get in a dark vault-like hall-
way while the rest had halted—acciden-
tally, as I thought. As my eyes became ac-
customed to the darkness, I saw in front of
me a cell-door of iron grates, and just in-
side the dungeon sat a tall man who looked
as though he had been starved a month.
His arms were chained at the wrists, he
raised them above his head and with an ag-
onizing groan he fell forward to the floor.
Of course I screamed, but did not faint,
for I heard in time to omit such foolish-
ness the laugh of my companions, who had
been instructed by the guide. The figure
was an automaton, set in motion by a
secret spring which the guide had pressed
when I started ahead of the company. No
dream of mine since has been free from that
horrible figure. I can not say I thoroughly
enjoyed the balance of the dungeons in
Franzensburg.

We returned to the park and viewed cer-
tain preparations which were being made
for the reception of the old Emperor the
following week. The Princess Stephanie
(wife of the late Crown Prince) and her
daughter had been here a couple of weeks
in July, but we were not permitted to see
any of the rooms they occupied.

Back into the city again we spent a cou-
ple of hours in the Prater—the principal
park of the city, which is situated on an
island in the Danube River. This park is
the gayest portion of gay Vienna, and
combines all the attractions usually found
at Coney Island, N. Y., together with many
of the solemn scenes which delighted the

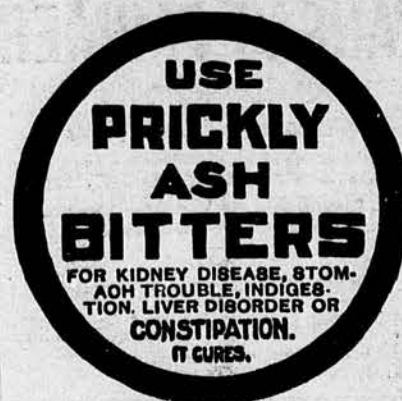
recommend it, but merely call attention to
it. Possibly the works of Hayek de Hod-
etin, or Vleck de Cznov, or Wrzechod would
be interesting, and the books of travel by
Ulric de Wilkanowa, Wenceslas, Vratlas
de Morowitz, Harant Politz, or Benesov-
sky would be more entertaining. I give
these names to show that it is not so easy
to say: "How-de-do, Mr. —!" in Behe-
mia as it would be in America with Brown,
Smith, and Jones. I was introduced to
one lady in Prague whose card showed her
name to be Hnievovsky, but I did not
learn how to pronounce it. However, I am
reminded that the Hon. Mr. Przybylowicz,
of Leavenworth, was born in Bohemia, or at
least of Czech parentage.

But however peculiar their names, I
found them to be very good people, and
they have beautiful cities, the most beau-
tiful of which is the capital of the Bohe-
mian kingdom, than which there is no
handsomer city in Europe.

PRAGUE.

It is from the ancient bridge over the
river Moldau, called Carlsbruecke, that one
can comprehend how very beautiful is the
situation of this ancient city. A gateway
and tower guards each end of the bridge.
To the right, as we enter the city, upon a
steep hill are the imposing buildings of the
old palaces of the Bohemian kings, with the
citadel, called the "Hradchin," and this we
could see a long while before we reached the
city, as it looms up a prominent sight from
all sides of Prague. The old cathedral is
the most prominent of this huge group of
buildings.

To the left, as we crossed the old bridge,
we obtained a fine view of the Abbey of
Strahow, situated also on a high hill. The
old tower and gates appear as though they
might have been there in the time of Julius
Caesar, if not in his grandfather's time.
The old Carlsbruecke was just 542 years
old last November, and many many illu-
trious personages named in European his-
tory have marched over it at the head of
warlike armies. Wallenstein, Gustavus
Adolphus, King Sobieski of Poland, Fred-



erick the Great of Prussia, Napoleon Bona-
parte, and warriors of less note have crossed
the Moldau over this bridge when fighting
for or against the royal city. The bridge
itself, as well as in its history, has much
of interest to be told, and I will mention
some of the things which I was told
about it.

Husband—I don't see how you can kiss
that dog.

Wife—Huh! I don't see how dear little
Fido can stand it to kiss me, when he
knows I've just been kissed by a horrid
man.—New York Weekly.

Moths fly against a flame because their
eyes can stand only a small amount of light.
When, therefore, they come near a flame
their sight is overpowered and their vision
confused, and as they can not distinguish
objects they pursue the light itself and fly
against the flame.

People marvel at the mechanism of the
human body, with its 200 bones and 60 ar-
teries. But man is simple in this respect,
compared with the carp. That remarkable
fish moves no fewer than 4,383 bones and
muscles every time it breathes. It has 4,320
veins, to say nothing of its 99 muscles.

Southampton, England, has the most
unique and unnatural feature of any sea-
port in the world—that is, the extraordi-
nary phenomenon of double tides; in other
words, it has four tides a day. To this val-
uable possession and the admirably shel-
tered harbor it entirely owes its position.

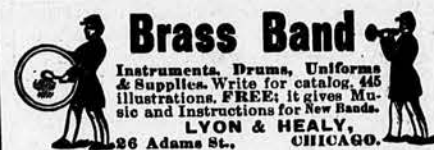
The most northern newspaper in the
world is published at Hammerstein, Russia.
The editorial work is done in a small
wooden house roofed with turf. The paper
is called the Nordkap, and is published
weekly. The news is frequently a fortnight
old before it reaches the subscribers. Most
subscriptions are paid in fish.

Virginia mud and Virginia swamps were
notorious for the stickiness and depth of the
one and the length and breadth of the other.
"Did you go through Virginia?" one would
ask. "Yes—in a number of places," was the
reply. "Blessed if I don't think we have
struck this stream lengthwise," exclaimed
a trooper who was fording a stream flanked
by miles of swamp on either side.—Detroit
Free Press.

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.

GALVESTON, PORT OF THE WEST.

In a recent issue the Galveston Daily News shows the increasing export business of that port. With commendable pride the large and increasing cotton trade is dwelt upon. But the increasing popularity of the short cut to tide-water for the trade in food products is the most important matter to readers of the Kansas Farmer. Of grain the News says:

"There was an increase for 1898-99 in Galveston's wheat exports of over 3,000,000 bushels compared with the previous season. The amount of grain that will be handled in Galveston the coming season will only be limited by the capacity for handling it. Galveston is destined to be a great grain market, equal to Chicago or Kansas City. Three or four new grain firms propose doing business through this port this season."

It is the duty of Galveston as one of the natural Gulf outlets for the Great West to provide facilities, so that the amount of grain that will be handled shall be limited only by the amount exported from the great grain States north of her. It has, for a long time, seemed to the West that Galveston is sleeping on her opportunities and allowing to pass unused present opportunities for fortune.

The News says further: "The exportation of hog and dairy products, eggs and poultry is also a new business which contains unknown possibilities. Galveston handled \$200,000 worth of eggs the past season."

Galveston need offer no further proof that she despises not the day of small things. Two hundred thousand dollars worth of eggs might make several emblems, but when Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma once begin in earnest sending eggs through Galveston she will have to provide facilities commensurate with the business.

Summarizing exports, the News says: "The grand total of Galveston's exports for 1898-99 was \$78,994,652, against \$68,428,621 for 1897-98." A very fair increase, which ought to encourage you to reach out for the whole of the products that want to get out of the country through the port of Galveston.

Of imports, the News informs us: "Galveston's foreign imports for 1898-99 amounted to \$2,912,017, against \$1,158,190 for 1897-98."

A balance of trade in our favor is by some thought desirable, and is doubtless essential to prosperity under some circumstances. But, Galveston, don't you think the present balance through your port too lop-sided? Exports, \$78,994,652; imports, \$2,912,017. The ratio is about 16 to 1, while in the country at large it is about 2 to 1, and it indicates to the man up here in Kansas that there is some sort of lack of commercial enterprise at Galveston that fails to bring in and sell to us about half the value of the goods that we send out. In the broad free-hearted West there is no prejudice against a Southern port in favor of an Eastern one, no preference that our foreign purchases shall be sprinkled with Atlantic rather than with Gulf brine while leaving the ship. We would just as leave pay the profits on our imports to Galveston merchants as to those of New York and one or two between. Send back the goods we want in cars that carry our grains, meats and eggs, do the business on reasonable margins, and we will buy from you as well as sell to you, to the mutual advantage of producer, transporter and merchant.

SHAWNEE HORTICULTURISTS.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society held its September meeting at the residence of Mr. H. E. Goodell, Tecumseh, on Thursday of last week. The several days of hot winds then still in progress induced the timid to stay at home, but there was a fair attendance and a profitable meeting. The host of the day is a farmer and fruit-grower, whose specialty is strawberries. Not content to depend entirely upon the caprice of the weather for the prosperity of his crops of small fruits, Mr. Goodell has installed an irrigation plant, based on the threefold combination of windmill, pump, and reservoir. It was a pleasure facing even the blazing sun and the hot south wind, which ordinarily withers vegetation as well as burns faces, to see the refreshing streamlets flowing between the strawberry rows and the fresh green plants making runners and sets as if nature had been always kind. Any one who never saw apple- and peach-trees under irrigation would be well paid for a trip of many miles to see Mr. Goodell's young orchard. The trees are remarkably thrifty and well grown, and the bark has the peculiar smooth and glossy appearance which irrigated trees have everywhere. The bark of the apple-trees shines as if varnished and has a beautiful play of colors that suggests life, and that abundantly.

The home of the host is situated in a beautiful grove of tall young walnuts, oaks and elms, beneath which is spread a carpet of blue-grass.

The basket dinner was spread, and received due attention, with many compliments to the fried chicken and other regular excellencies of a picnic occasion.

The afternoon program was opened with an address on "Apple Culture" by Mr. Philip Lux. This was largely a review of personal experiences during the many years of the speaker's career as an apple-grower. Mr. Lux gave notice that he was not delivering a calamity howl, but that his many references to misfortunes in the distant past were intended to encourage those who might feel discouraged at present failures of fruit crops. In a humorous vein, Mr. Lux told how, in his first orchard, he had planted many varieties which have proved worthless here, though at that time they were recommended by the best authority then known, the Douglas County Horticultural Society. But the grasshoppers kindly came along in 1874 and killed a large portion of these worthless trees, thus saving him the labor of grubbing them out. In all of the speaker's experience there had been unfavorable as well as favorable seasons, and the last two years of light crops of apples, to be followed this season with almost no apples in his orchards, have not discouraged him in taking good care of his trees in the expectation that seasons are soon to follow in which bountiful crops and good markets will reward the apple-grower.

Irrigation was discussed by Mr. H. E. Goodell. He described his plant as consisting of a twelve-foot geared windmill attached to two pumps, one of which can be readily detached when the wind is too light to drive both, and an artificial pond, the banks of which are built up about six feet above the surface of the land. The entire plant cost about \$300 cash and about \$200 worth of labor bestowed as the time could be spared. The water is lifted twenty-five feet. The plant was recommended to irrigate fourteen acres, and is capable of irrigating ten acres. The application of the water is simple. By a ditch along a low ridge the water is conducted across the rows of strawberries and is allowed to flow down the rows on either side. No difficulty is experienced in having it flow over the sandy soil.

EXPERIMENT STATION WORK.

The eleventh bulletin on "Experiment Station Work" is now in press and will soon be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as *Farmers' Bulletin* No. 103.

Twelve subjects are discussed. The first calls attention to the danger from excessive irrigation and gives the remedy. The second treats of the cross-pollination of plums, and the third of close root pruning of trees. These are followed by articles on "The Oxeys Daisy," "Poisoning by Wild Cherry Leaves," "Preserving Eggs in Waterglass," "The Period of Gestation in Cows," "The Long Clam," "Silage for Horses and Hogs," "Commercial Butter Cultures Used in Connection with Pasteurized Cream," and "The Stave Silo." The last-mentioned article says that the stave silo is the most practical and successful silo which can be constructed and gives suggestions regarding the construction of such silos, together with four illustrations showing sections of the silo and general appearance of the completed structure.

Copies may be obtained on application to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Southern Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its first annual exhibition at Coffeyville, Kans., December 11-14, with L. P. Harris judge. The associa-

tion expects to make this the largest show in Kansas. It has over forty members. Fanciers are assured of a good time and a fair deal. The association has a good place for a show. It guarantees that all stock sent it will be honestly dealt with and first-class care will be taken of it, so that any breeder who cannot attend need feel no hesitation in sending his poultry. Write Sealy L. Brown, secretary, for premium list.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE GREAT CORN CROP.

SECRETARY F. D. COBURN.

As never before to the same extent and in the same line the farmers of Kansas are about to be confronted with an opportunity for a very judicious business move. Within the next ninety days they will harvest the greatest of all the great corn crops the State has ever produced. Except for those who are in position to convert their surplus into meat and milk, prices will at best for a time rule too low to afford such a profit as the grower has rightly earned.

There has never been a season of unusual production and low prices for corn which was not in the near future followed by one of comparative scarcity, with prices correspondingly high, and there is no sufficient reason for believing this so far unvarying rule is likely to be changed for the present occasion. The moral of this is that farmers should market as grain no more of their present crop at the prices probable in the next twelve months than is absolutely necessary. They would rightly have considered themselves favored and mightily prosperous with a yield less by one hundred million bushels than they have now. If they were to hold, as they could do very comfortably, this extra hundred million bushels in substantial rat-proof cribs on the farm for a year or more, it would not only relieve to that extent the downward pressure of a glut on the market and help to steady and firm prices on the remainder, but would make the growers instead of the speculators masters of the situation when prices advance or there is another shortage.

If grain speculators can make a profit on borrowed capital by holding Kansas corn piled up along the railroad tracks (too often bought below cost of production) the producers can make a better one by taking good care of all they are not compelled to let go of. The instances are few and far between where a grower has suffered loss by holding his unincumbered surplus from an unusual corn crop for at least a twelvemonth.

HOW SHOULD A FARMER SELECT HIS SEED CORN?

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Any one who will take the trouble to notice the corn that is being received at the great market centers will be surprised at its inferior quality, with small, shallow grain, which tells plainer than words that very great carelessness has been indulged in in the selection of the seed. As I view it, the first great essential in the selection of proper seed corn is to know what qualities it should possess in order to make it of superior excellence. If a farmer does not know what he wants, he will never get it for the asking.

It has been the observation of the writer that there are different types existing in any variety of corn you may mention. A certain class of ears will have distinctive markings, but among all these different types there are always some with greater perfection than others, and in order to improve our corn we must select none but the very highest type. Just what ought to characterize these particular markings will no doubt be a subject of opinion, but to me, what comes the nearest my ideal of a perfect ear of corn is one, first, that is at least 12 inches long, and as much longer as we can get it to grow. Next, I want from 20 to 30 rows of grain on each ear; and I also want the grain average in width, and not less than one-half inch in length. This ear must hold its thickness well to the point, with straight even rows of grain that cover the cob to its very point. Just how to get this superior type is where we will no doubt honestly differ. I have seen where a number of writers advocate the idea that it should be selected on the stalk while the corn is growing. I have never practiced this mode, neither do I believe in the theory. I am with that a little like the Yankee about the best breeds of cows for milk. His opinion was that men might talk as much as they pleased about the different milch breeds, "but as for me," he says, "give me the cow that gives a pail full." I may be wrong, but I have always believed in the theory that nature does not place the most perfect ears of corn on the poorest and most inferior stalks; and if she does, then that is the kind of stalks from which I want my seed selected, for it is corn of a superior order I am after, and not the stalks. There are, however, a few things to

be looked to while selecting off the stalk. I never take an ear from a tall spindling stalk. I want a strong sturdy stalk with the ear not too far from the ground. All the observation I have ever thought necessary to make, with reference to the kind of stalk to select from, I can make while husking the corn.

I have also seen it advocated that we should select from stalks that show a tendency to two ears to the single stalk. I would advise right the opposite. I always shy round any stalk that shows a tendency to "twins." I am a one "termer," and am trying to eliminate the "nubbin." There is only one time when a "nubbin" looks at all respectable to me, and that is when I can't get an ear in its place. Where a stalk undertakes to produce more than one ear at a time, the result is usually a small-sized ear with a still smaller sized "nubbin." The ideal corn crop to me is where it is planted just thick enough so every stalk will have one, and only one, great big ear. This, my judgment, coupled with the experience of the past thirty years, leads me to think will bring the greatest yield per acre, together with the finest quality possible.

The simplest mode of picking out seed corn, as well as the very best time to do it, is while we are gathering it in the fall. Some writers say to place a barrel in the corner of the wagon-box and throw all desirable ears in it, but a much handier way is to go to your shoe dealer and get an empty shoe case large enough to hold about two baskets of corn. Get two straps of iron made with square hooks to fit over the edge of the wagon-box; fasten these straps on the side of the shoe case, having them long enough so the box will hang well down out of your way in throwing the corn into the wagon. These boxes are light, and when we come to the crib can be easily lifted off for emptying. Every farmer who has cut his "eye teeth" on seed corn knows that it is never safe to stop selecting when he has simply obtained enough to plant his fields over once, for really we are never safe until we have double what we think we will need. Several times in my history as a corn-raiser I have planted all my good seed and then failed to get a stand, the result being that I would find myself obliged in the end to select from the crib, where, at best, only third or fourth rate seed can be obtained. This last spring I made a slight departure from my usual mode of procedure, and while it may be in no wise new to the general reader of farm journals, I give it for what it is worth. Out of a large box of seed that I had selected in the fall I made a second selection, taking nothing but the very best specimens I could find. These ears I shelled by themselves and planted at one end of a sixty-acre field. I got about enough of this best seed to plant about ten acres, and from the way it now appears I believe I will obtain some results that will be highly satisfactory, my intention being to select my seed as much as possible from these ten acres and next year to do as I did this year—make a selection of nothing but the very best from all I pick out, and plant as before, by itself on the very best and deepest soil on the farm.

My experience leads me to think if we farmers would carry out these simple methods, the improvement in the quality and yield would be truly surprising.

This article is not intended to exhaust the subject, but is merely suggestive, and doubtless others will have other and better opinions to give us along the same line, so I close this part of the article with the same question as at the beginning: What is the best way for a farmer to select his seed corn?

I now want to make a suggestion to the corn-growers of the entire State of Kansas and that is, as this has been a record-breaker in corn with us, why not make a grand State exhibit of the very best types of corn grown in the "Sunflower" State, this exhibit to be a free-for-all, the corn afterwards to be sent to Hon. F. D. Coburn, and placed on exhibition at the State house in Topeka. To the writer it looks as if such a display of superior corn would be of immense value to all the farmers witnessing it; also no doubt it would prove an eye-opener to visitors from other States, and thus help to advertise the greatest State in the Union.

When all the returns are in, let the Secretary of Agriculture, or a committee he may appoint, decide who should be given the distinguished honor of having produced the best type of corn in the whole State, the result of this discussion to be published in the Kansas Farmer, and then the lucky farmer to be invited to tell us, through the columns of the Farmer, just how he did it. Many farmers think they have neither time nor money to spend to visit our agricultural college at Manhattan, and for one, I should be immensely pleased to see an exhibit of corn from their experiment station—corn that has been produced under all the most favorable circumstances, where science, together with the best and latest improved methods, has united to produce results that we common farmers could not

hope to equal. If this should strike the officers of our great institution favorably, and they would graciously accede to this request, it would no doubt prove of immense benefit and interest to thousands of Kansas farmers aside from the writer.

There is also another party I would especially mention of whose product I would like to see an exhibition. I refer to "farmer" Guilford Dudley. Notice he has been experimenting with cross fertilization, and as I pass a fine field of corn on his place every time I enter the city, which has been grown exactly according to the "book," subsoiling, level cultivation, dust mulch, late cultivation, and all, no doubt Mr. Dudley can show us corn of superior excellence. Of our leading men I would ask the question, Do you favor such an exhibition?

Waveland, Kans. J. A. BAXTER.

Allen County Fair.

The seventh annual fair of the Allen County Agricultural Society was held at Iola, September 5-8. In quantity the exhibits fell far short of former years, but in quality they excelled the displays hitherto made. The attendance was not what the society anticipated and the result is that receipts will not meet expenditures. It is hoped that another season will find more of the farmers interested, for certainly Allen County is one among the best in the State and her fertility of soil is acknowledged to be almost perfection. Doubtless the premium list cuts quite a figure as a cause of non-attendance of the farmers. Awards are so trivial for farm product and live stock displays that none can really go to the necessary trouble and expense to fit up or select stock or products for exhibiting and devote the care and attention required while upon the grounds. No county fair can be made a success without the hearty cooperation of the farmers of the county, and the way to get their cooperation and attendance is to offer liberal premiums and then pay in full, the same as is done all those who participate in the speed ring. Offer liberal premiums in the culinary department and every housewife and daughter in the county will attend and bring of their handiwork such as was never seen before.

Iola is the county seat of Allen County and has a population of 4,500. On March 1, 1895, she had only 1,565 people. The wonderful increase is due to the fact that since that date natural gas has been found in unlimited quantities. To-day Iola takes no back seat for any place, but it is steadily growing in business importance, and as a manufacturing city is outdoing the older cities of the State. The Iola Brick Company manufactures 40,000 brick per day and cannot meet the demand. It has placed orders for machinery that will, when put in operation, more than quadruple the present output. The Lanyon Zinc Company operates three smelters. Large additions are now being made and this company is proposing to put in a rolling mill and to erect a sulphuric acid factory. Geo. E. Nicholson also operates a zinc smelter of large capacity and there are two smelters 2½ miles east of town, one run by the Cherokee-Lanyon Company and the other by McRae & Daly. The Michigan Portland Cement Company has begun the construction of a plant, near the south part of town, which, when completed, will have a daily capacity of 25 car-loads of cement. Other new industries can be seen on every hand and a little thing like a county fair fails to attract or divert attention from the numerous building enterprises.

FAIR NOTES.

Wm. Balard, of Wise, showed 5 Short-horn cattle—no competition in class; A. F. McCarty, of Humboldt, had a herd of Herefords, real beauties, and got two first and one second in class and sweepstakes on best herd of cattle, any age or breed; F. P. Stotler, of Humboldt, exhibited 8 Jerseys and won one first, four seconds and sweepstakes on best milk cow; E. Hunzicker, of Colony, had 5 Jerseys and captured four firsts.

Mr. E. Hunzicker got his start of Jerseys through answering an advertisement in the Kansas Farmer. The bull at the head of his herd is Pride of Colony, 50191 A. J. C. C., sire Calvin S. Brice 37820, dam Allena B 48552, and is of prize-winning strain and tested butter quality.

F. P. Stotler also got his start through answering a Jersey announcement which reached him by means of the Kansas Farmer. The bull heading his herd is Originator 50460 A. J. C. C., sired by Superior of Menlo 40089 and out of Zoroanda 3d 89699. It is solid dark gray in color, with a black tongue and black switch. Of the females De Ello 3d 117448 A. J. C. C., and Alexiottress Landsig 129916 are the best, being rich in milk and butter test.

J. C. Strong, of Moran, made a fine exhibit of jacks and mules and was awarded first on best jack 2 years and over, first on best pair of mules 3 years and over, first on mule 2 years and under 3, and first on mule 1 year and under 2. His span of 3-year-old mules measure 15¼ and 16¼

hands high, respectively, and were sired by the jack, Black Hawk, for which he paid \$1,000. His get are all exceedingly large and well built.

The sheep exhibit was good. A. B. Mull, of Iola, and a Mr. Dunlap, being the exhibitors. Mr. Mull showed 2 Merinos, 11 Cotswolds and 4 Oxfords and was given seven firsts, five seconds, and sweepstakes on best buck and three of his get, also on best flock.

The swine ring numbered 80 head, all in all—60 head Poland-Chinas and 20 Duroc-Jerseys. Mr. Stotler, of Humboldt, was the Duroc-Jersey man and was given the awards in class. A. M. Markley, of Mound City, showed 16 Poland-Chinas and got two first, one second, and sweepstakes on best sow any age or breed. Harry Bocken, of Funston, got second on his Poland-China sow under 8 months. A. B. Mull, of Iola, exhibited 9 Poland-Chinas and got one first, one second, and sweepstakes on best breeder's herd. R. H. Kellogg, of Iola, showed 13 Poland-Chinas and was granted two firsts, two seconds, and sweepstakes on best boar any age or breed.

A. B. Mull sold a Poland-China sow, sired by Model Look-Me-Over and out of Markley's Tecumseh, to J. C. Strong, of Moran.

R. H. Kellogg sold a Poland-China boar, sired by Prince Corwin, and out of Rosewood 2d, to John Myers & Son, Chanute, also a Poland-China boar, same sire and dam, to Woodford Bros., Burlington.

Mr. Kellogg's sweepstakes boar at the Iola fair was Prince Corwin Jr., sired by Prince Corwin 22559 and out of Rosewood 53663 S. Mr. Kellogg expects to be at Burlington, Ottawa, and Garnett fairs.

A. M. Markley made the following sales at Iola: Poland-China boar to M. F. Sickley, LaHarpe; Poland-China sow to Charles Carpenter, Wise; Poland-China sow to Lute Stover, Iola; pair of Poland-Chinas to J. C. Strong, Moran; Poland-China sow to A. B. Mull, Iola. All of the foregoing animals were sired by Mr. Markley's choice boar, Look-Me-Over.

Chas. M. Irwin, of Wichita, was judge in the swine department, also in cattle. His judgment was well placed and the exhibitors expressed themselves accordingly. By the selection of a single judge it has placed the management of this fair in advance of many other county fairs. A picked board of judges is detrimental to best good of live stock interests.

In the poultry yard, A. B. Mull got first on Light Brahmas, first on B. P. Rocks, second on W. P. Rocks, second on Buff Cochins, first on R. C. B. Leghorns, first on best trio of most prolific egg-producing variety of fowls (Leghorns), first on best trio of any breed of fowls (W. P. Rocks), first on M. B. turkeys, first on White Holland turkeys and first on best display of two or more different breeds of fowls.

The farm product display, while not extensive, was extra good and the fruit show was better than at any of the other fairs held so far this season. Miss Louie Pan-coast was superintendent of the fruit department, which accounts for the neat appearance in arrangement of the many varieties. The most interesting exhibit was that made by Earnest A. Jordan, Company I, Twentieth Kansas U. S. V., of Iola, who returned from the Philippine Islands, Friday, September 1. His exhibit was constantly surrounded by anxious persons who kept him busy answering the hundreds of questions from all sides. HORACE.

Chanute Fair.

The hall on the Chanute fair grounds is probably the best in the southern part of Kansas. It was well adorned by the merchants' displays and other exhibits.

There was a better display of canned fruit and fresh fruit than at other southern Kansas fairs this fall.

Walter Truitt, a son of the Chanute nurseryman, was superintendent of the fruit department and he had the fruit arranged on a set of shelves in the center of the north wing of the hall. There were 220 plates of fruit, 180 plates of which were apples, with some pears, plums, grapes, quinces, and peaches. There were 8 plates of peaches and some of them were very fine for this year.

Among the farm products there were 12 exhibits of corn, with some wheat, millet, oats, pumpkins, squashes, potatoes, tomatoes and watermelons.

SWINE.

The Chanute Fair Association had furnished 24 covered hog-pens in as cool a place as there was on the grounds, the vicinity of which made a good place for the breeders to meet prospective customers.

These pens were occupied by 69 head of Poland-China hogs, owned by the following breeders: Wait & East and M. L. Somers, of Altoona; Braunsdorf Bros., of Parsons; G. W. Harmon, of Ridge; John Myers & Son and John C. Biles, of Chanute.

Wait & East won first and second on boar 1 year old and over, with three other good boars in the race. They also got second on sow 1 year old and over.

M. L. Somers' sow, Miss Altoona, won

first with good competition. She is a well-built animal and deserved the ribbon.

John Myers & Son entered, not expecting much, but took three firsts out of five offered. They won first on pair of pigs, first on lot of five pigs with dam and sweepstakes on best herd of hogs. Braunsdorf Bros. received second on best pair of pigs, and J. C. Biles second on lot of 5 pigs with dam.

CATTLE.

There were but two herds of cattle at the Chanute fair. J. F. Stodder, of Burden, shipped in a few head from his fine herd of Shorthorns and Philip Close, of Roper, entered some of his Herefords. E. A. Rush brought a few Herefords for exhibition Thursday only. Mr. Rush had some fine cattle and, had he entered them, would have carried off several of the blue ribbons.

The beef cattle were all entered in the same class and, therefore, it was hard to find a set of judges that were not prejudiced. Mr. J. T. Postlethwaite, superintendent of the cattle department, selected as judges a butcher, a cattle-buyer and a dairyman, who made the awards probably as fair as possible with only two herds and these of different breeds. Mr. Stodder made 10 entries of his Shorthorns and received six firsts and three seconds. Philip Close got three firsts and four seconds as follows: First on bull 3 years old and over, second on yearling bull, second on cow 3 years and over, first on cow 2 years and under 3, second on yearling heifer, first on heifer calf. Mr. Close has some fine Herefords, which attracted the attention of many of the farmers and Hereford stockmen. He won first on bull 2 years and under 3, first on yearling bull, first and second on bull calf, first on cow 3 years and over, second on cow 2 years and under 3, first on yearling heifer, second on heifer calf, and first sweepstakes, 1 bull and 5 cows. Mr. Stodder's 2-year-old bull is Gwendoline's Prince 130913, sired by Prince President II. and out of Gwendoline V., sired by Knight of the Thistle, who is out of the same dam as the \$1,305 cow of Edwards' sale last spring. Most of the young stock is by Champion's Best 114671, who has proved to be a wonderfully good sire, as is evidenced by the fine string of bulls on exhibition at the fair. The cow over 3 years which took first, was Coral (Vol. 39, p. 736), sired by Scottish Lad 113723, and out of Colene (Vol. 38, p. 302), a Columbia cow. She is a fine show animal, with broad back, and when in first-class shape will carry 2,000 pounds.

Plowing Deep for Wheat.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—The enclosed article on "One Big Wheat Yield," I found in the Weekly Wichita Eagle of September 1, 1899. Please publish in the next issue of the Kansas Farmer with such endorsement as you from your experience and observation would seem to think necessary. The theory about the question in the southwestern portion of Sedgwick County has been to plow early and plow shallow for wheat. By plowing early you get the top soil in good shape for seeding, and by plowing shallow you have a firm bed for roots of the wheat to attach themselves to, thus preventing winter-killing. Plowing deep might have the advantage of burying the weed seeds so deep they would not come up to bother the wheat and absorb the moisture from the soil, and with good rains the bottom soil might become firm enough to hold the wheat roots sufficiently to prevent their being killed.

What depth is considered deep plowing and what cultivation is best from the time plowing is done to the time of seeding?

E. P. MILLER.

The Wichita Eagle article is as follows:

"How to raise 35 bushels of wheat to the acre and get a crop every year is one of the perplexing problems of the Kansas farmer, who has learned from his past experience to take whatever comes, with the thought that it was the best that Kansas could do, whether the yield was 8, 15 or 40 bushels to the acre.

"There is a way of getting a good yield every year, and Mr. H. C. Hodges, dealer in grain, with offices in the Zimmerly building, knows how it is done. He has tried it himself and last year he told Mr. W. E. Smith how to tend a wheat crop and the result is that Mr. Smith had 100 acres of wheat which yielded from 20 to 35 bushels per acre this year, while elsewhere in Sedgwick County farmers are complaining, many saying their wheat is turning out as low as 5 to 8 bushels to the acre, and some of that is poor quality. The average, it is said, is about 12 bushels.

"Mr. Smith, who lives two miles west on Central avenue, had always been a corn-raiser until last year. That year Leiter run the price of wheat up to such a pretty figure that Mr. Smith thought he had better try wheat the next year. He asked Mr. Hodges how he should go about it to raise a good, sure crop. Mr. Hodges told him to plow his ground early in July and to plow deep and thorough, after which he should keep the ground clean, and cultivate it until about the middle of September. Then

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he told Mr. Smith to sow one and one-fourth bushels to the acre, the seed to be fanned and thoroughly cleaned and of good quality.

"Mr. Smith followed Mr. Hodges' advice. Last week he finished threshing 100 acres of the wheat grown, and it runs from 20 to 35 bushels to the acre. It is hard wheat and tests from 59 to 60 pounds to the bushel. Mr. Eli Benton did Smith's threshing and he says he never threshed a finer lot of wheat. One essential point about this crop is the fact that the ground that was plowed earliest made the 35-bushel yield, showing that the plowing should be commenced by the first of July and cultivated and kept clean until the middle of September.

"Mr. Hodges puts great stress on deep and thorough breaking of the ground. He says he has never known of a wheat failure where the ground was thoroughly prepared for the grain. He says if farmers would plow deep enough and follow Mr. Smith's plan, Sedgwick County would become the banner wheat county of the West. His advice has certainly proved valuable to Mr. Smith, who has gone at his wheat ground in the same manner for another crop."

The Kansas Farmer will be glad to have its readers discuss the questions raised, using these columns as the forum.

Grafts From Bearing Trees.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—If a nurseryman grafts peach and apple from the last year's growth and from non-bearing trees, are they as sure to bear as from bearing trees? Please give me the facts. Isn't grafting from bearing trees a catch, the same as the whole-root graft?

H. M. OCHILTREE.

Haddam, Kans.

It was formerly thought important to graft from bearing trees. The inconvenience of this plan led to the gradual and, finally, almost universal adoption of grafting from the nursery. The latter plan has proved satisfactory. Orchardists of large experience do not usually raise the question whether trees they are buying are grafted from the orchard or from the nursery. Many even hold that trees grafted from the nursery are more vigorous than those grafted from the orchard, especially if the orchard be old.

The thirty-sixth annual catalogue of the Kansas State Agricultural College, being for the school year 1898-99, and containing announcements for 1899-00, has just been issued from the press of the State Printer. It shows an attendance of 871 for last year, this being the largest attendance ever recorded. It is not possible in the space allotted to this notice to even enumerate the points of valuable information contained in this catalogue, which, with the announcements, etc., makes a book of 116 pages. It will be well for any reader who contemplates going away from home to attend school this fall, or who has a son or daughter who expects to go away, to write to Prof. E. R. Nichols, Manhattan, Kansas, for a copy of the catalogue.

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Horticulture.

KANSAS EXPERIENCE IN ORCHARD-ING.

From "The Kansas Apple."

A. Chandler, Argentine, Wyandotte County: Have lived in the State twenty-two years; have an apple orchard of 400 trees from 1 to 9 years old. For market I prefer Jonathan, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, and York Imperial; and for family orchard Huntsman's Favorite, Maiden's Blush, and Jonathan. Have tried and discarded Grimes' Golden Pippin and Smith's Cider on account of blight. I prefer hilltop, with a clay soil and a light subsoil, and an east slope, as it will get the morning sun and no southwest winds. I prefer 2-year-old trees 5 to 6 feet high, well branched, set 28 by 30 feet; I also have some 20 by 30 feet. I plant my orchard to corn, potatoes, tomatoes, and cabbage for seven years, using a cultivator and harrow (I like the Acme and spading harrow). Cease cropping after seven years; plant bearing orchard to blackberries and raspberries, but this is not advisable; clover or cow-peas are better. Windbreaks are essential on the prairie; would make them of a double row of Osage orange or evergreens, on the south and west. For rabbits I wrap the trees with paper or veneering, and for borers I mound the tree up. I prune a little with my pocket-knife to remove dead and crossed limbs; it does not pay to saw and chop. I thin my fruit by hand when the crop is heavy, not later than July 15. My trees are in mixed plantings. I fertilize my orchard with ashes and bone-meal; both are beneficial, but not necessary in good potash soils. I pasture my orchard with 6-month-old pigs—think it advisable in an orchard that is over 4 years old. My trees are troubled with canker-worms, round- and flathead borers and tent-caterpillar, and my trees with codling-moth, curculio, and gouger. I spray with London purple and Paris green, using a hand pump. For borers I wash the trees with whale-oil soap, carbolic acid, and sulphur, and then mound the trees up. I pick my apples in baskets, from a ladder wide at the bottom and narrow at the top, and leave the apples in the orchard four to six weeks, then sort into three classes, from a padded table 5 by 12 feet, sloping; pack into 12-peck barrels, mark with variety and haul to market on a spring wagon. Sometimes I sell apples in the orchard at retail; pack my best apples in 1-peck baskets for stand trade, my second grade in barrels. Feed the culls to the hogs; cider does not pay. My best market is Kansas City. Have tried distant markets, but it did not pay—too great freight and commission charges. I am successful in storing apples in barrels in an earth cave 5 feet deep, earth sides and roof; keep it open when not freezing; apples can be stored in bulk by leaving a space of 6 inches at the sides and bottom. Jonathan and Gano keep best. I have tried artificial cold storage and lost 15 per cent of my apples. I found it too expensive and unreliable. I have to repack the stored apples before marketing, and lose from 15 to 40 per cent of them. I do not irrigate. Prices have been: Jonathan, \$3 to \$5 per barrel; Ben Davis, \$2.25 to \$3 per barrel. I employ men mostly, at from \$1 to \$1.25 per day.

Stephen Stout, Axtell, Marshall County: I have lived in the State nineteen years; have an apple orchard of 800 trees 12 to 15 years old. For market I prefer Winesap, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Maiden's Blush, Cooper's Early White, Duchess of Oldenburg, and Huntsman's Favorite; and for family orchard, the first five varieties mentioned. Have tried and discarded Willow Twig and White Winter Pearmain, because the trees are not healthy. I prefer hilltop, with a black loam, and a clay subsoil having a reddish color, and a northeast slope. I prefer 2-year-old, low-head, heavy, stocky trees, set in big holes, leaning the tree a little to the southwest; fill the hole half full, and then pour in a pail of water and fill up with earth. I have always plowed and cultivated my orchard, but I will have to quit soon, as the trees are getting too large. I use a stirring plow, spring-tooth cultivator, and a harrow. Plant corn in a young orchard, and leave the stalks standing all winter; cease cropping after ten or twelve years; grow great big weeds in a bearing orchard, and plow them under in July. Windbreaks are essential on the south and west sides of the orchard; would make them by planting Osage orange seed very thick, and tend well for three years. For rabbits I paint the trees with a mixture of sulphur, soap and lard the first fall after planting, then every alternate year for three or four times; it will also keep off insects, mice, and bark-louse, and the trees will be slick and smooth, with no place for insects to harbor. I prune very little; keep out watersprouts, and let the sun into the top. I do not thin the fruit while on the trees. My trees are in mixed plantings, but can not see any benefit from it. I fertilize my orchard by plowing under the green weeds. I think a vegetable mold is

what the trees require; think it beneficial, and would advise it on all soils. I pasture my orchard in the spring with sows and pigs; think it advisable, and that it pays. Codling-moth troubles my apples. I spray right after the blossom falls, and a few days later, with London purple, for the codling-moth, and we are getting away with him. For borers and other insects I allow the birds in the orchard, and do not allow the boys to go in with guns, or disturb them at all. I pick my apples by hand from a step-ladder, and pile them under the tree. I sort in two classes from a long, wide, sloping board with sides. I pack in barrels from the piles in the orchard. Wagons come from the west and buy the apples from the orchard at wholesale; sell the second grade to apple peddlers; make cider for vinegar of the culls. My best market is at home; never have tried distant markets. Do not dry any. I store apples for our own use, and have apples the year round. The Little Romanite keeps best. I do not irrigate. Apples wholesale at 25 cents per bushel in the orchard. I employ men at \$1.25 per day. I had 24 very fine Siberian crabs—Hyslop, Transparent, and Whitney. They were affected with blight. Nearly all of the Siberian trees were dead from the effects of it, and one day, while in the orchard watching the movements of the birds and boys, I saw a striped woodpecker fly to one of the trees, and he found what he supposed to be a grub, but when he got through the bark he was very much disappointed, wiped his bill, and flew to another

Windbreaks are essential on the south; would make them of Osage orange 15 rods distant, to protect the orchard from hard and hot south winds. For rabbits I wrap the young trees with paper. I prune my trees after they are 8 years old, with the saw, to give light and thin the top. I think it beneficial. I do not thin my apples; enough fall off. I fertilize my orchard by mowing the clover, and think it beneficial to young trees, and would advise the use of clover fertilization on all soils. I do not pasture my orchard; is not advisable. My trees are troubled with borers, and my apples with some insect that stings them and causes them to fall off. I do not spray. I pick my apples by hand with care. Sort in two classes, pack in barrels in layers, by hand, mark with variety, and haul to shipping place or market in lumber wagon. I wholesale my best apples; make vinegar of the second and third grades and culls. Topeka is my best market; never tried distant markets. I do not dry any. I am successful in storing apples in barrels in a cellar; I also bury some. I find Romanite keeps best. I have to repack stored apples before marketing, losing about one-eighth of them. I do not irrigate. Price has been 50 cents per bushel.

Thomas Buckman, Topeka, Shawnee County: I have lived in the State twenty-nine years. Have apple orchard of 1,300 trees from 6 to 27 years old. For market I prefer Ben Davis and Jonathan; and for family orchard Rare Ripe, Maiden's Blush,



A MORRIS COUNTY SNAP-SHOT.

The accompanying cut is a reproduction of a snap-shot taken by Mr. J. F. Shump, of Herington, Kans., of a vineyard and small fruit plat grown by Mr. Wm. Kurtenbaugh, of Morris County, three and one-half miles east of Herington, Kans. It was taken at the close of the strawberry season, and the boy in the foreground, Leon, the son of the proprietor, is partaking of the luscious fruit. From this plat of strawberries, about one-eighth of an acre, was sold berries during the past season to the amount of \$18.35, or at the rate of \$146.80 per acre. The vineyard shown in the background is just coming into full bearing, having been planted at intervals since 1895. Some of the shoots of the present season's growth measure sixteen feet in length. The ground has been kept loose and clean by plowing and the shoots are not allowed to get too long to bear well. The vineyard is protected from the wind by a fine large cottonwood grove. The land might be called bottom land and good soil. The vines are kept up by good posts and three smooth wires. The rows are about six feet apart.

tree, where he continued to wipe and clean his bill; so I went to the tree mentioned, and found the bark very loose and sour where he had punctured it. I compared the smell and taste with the blighted twigs and found them the same. I cut the bark that was loose from the tree, and found the rapid growth of the bark and the flow of the sap had bursted the bark from the wood, and this sap had soured and been taken up by the other sap and poisoned the ends of the new growth; hence, it blighted. It was sap poison, like blood poison. I then used the knife freely, splitting the body and limbs. I saved 20 out of the 24 trees. I then went over the orchard and cured all the trees in one season; never been bothered since. The woodpecker taught me a lesson, and I relate it to show the value of birds in the orchard.

A. C. Moore, Wanamaker, Shawnee County: I have lived in Kansas thirty-three years; have an apple orchard of 400 trees, from 12 to 17 years old. For market I prefer Winesap, Jonathan, Missouri Pippin, and Ben Davis; and for a family orchard Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Maiden's Blush, Smokehouse, and Winesap. Have tried and discarded Tulpehoeken; it rots on the tree and will not keep. I prefer bottom land, with sandy loam and clay subsoil, and a little north slope. I prefer 2-year-old trees, with full top and roots, set 15 inches deep, in furrows checked with the plow; plant where furrows cross. I plant my orchard to corn eight years, using a plow, harrow, and cultivator; cease cropping at the end of this time and seed to clover.

and Winesap. I prefer black soil with a porous subsoil, and a northeast slope. I prefer 2-year-old, small-size trees, with good roots, set in holes dug with spade in well-cultivated ground. I cultivate my orchard six years with a five-tooth cultivator; plant corn in young orchard, and cease cropping when 6 years old, and sow clover in the bearing orchard. Windbreaks are essential; would make them of Osage orange, by setting the plants 12 inches apart. For the rabbits I use traps and wrap the young trees with corn-stalks. I dig the borers out with a knife. I prune to remove crossed limbs and to keep the tree well balanced; I think it pays. I do not thin the fruit while on the trees. I do not fertilize my orchard, but think it would be beneficial on all soils. I pasture my orchard with hogs, but do not think it advisable; it does not pay. My trees are troubled with round-head borers, and my apples with codling-moth and tree-cricket. I spray, after the blossoms fall, with London purple. Pick apples into a sack over the shoulder from a slide ladder; sort under the tree, and put the best in crates made to hold one bushel level full; I let them remain in the shade of the tree until danger of freezing; then sort and store in the cellar, one box on top of another. I sell apples in the orchard, wholesale and retail to customers in Topeka; make cider of the second and third grades, and give culls to hogs. Topeka is my best market. Have tried distant markets, but they do not always pay. I do not dry any. I am successful in storing apples in bushel crates. I find Rawle's Janet and Winesap keep best. I have to



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repack stored apples before marketing, losing about one-fifth of them. I do not irrigate. Prices have been from 30 cents to \$1 per bushel.

M. Sanders, Broughton, Clay County: I have lived in Kansas thirty-eight years. Have an apple orchard of 400 trees, 3 to 10 inches in diameter. For market I prefer Ben Davis, Winesap, Grimes' Golden Pippin, and Red Astrachan; and for family orchard Ben Davis, Winesap, and Missouri Pippin. I prefer bottom land having a sandy subsoil, and a southeast slope. I prefer 2-year-old, low-headed trees. In the spring I open deep furrows both ways with a plow, and plant the trees at the cross, fill the hole with good soil. I cultivate my orchard for six or eight years, using a common plow till 4 years old, then use a shovel plow, and plant early corn, potatoes, etc., in the young orchard; cease cropping after six or eight years; plant nothing in a bearing orchard, but keep up shallow cultivating with a disk or plow. Windbreaks are essential; I would make them of three rows of box-elder or Osage orange. I prune with a small saw or knife, to thin the top. I fertilize my orchard with yard litter and ashes, scattering it all over the ground; would advise it on all soils. I have pastured my orchard with hogs, but have quit it. I now pasture with cows; I tie their heads down, but do not think it advisable; it does not pay. My trees are troubled with tent-caterpillar, bud-moth, and twig-borers, and my apples with codling-moth. I do not spray. I pick my apples by hand in a basket, and sort into two classes. Sell my apples to storekeepers and Indians; make cider and vinegar, and give away the second and third grades; feed the culls to the hogs and cattle. My best market is at home; never tried distant markets. Don't dry any. I have stored apples in boxes and barrels, and find Ben Davis and Winesap keep best. I have to repack stored apples before marketing, losing one-third to one-half of them. Do not irrigate. Prices have been from 20 cents to \$1 per bushel.

The forests are considered one of the most valuable national possessions in the old countries. In Bavaria the forest area is about one-third of the total area of the kingdom. One-third of this area is owned by the government, which has spent since 1830 about \$8,000,000 in acquiring forest land. A regular system of forest culture is employed. The yield per acre is generally large, valued at about \$1.92, and the net income of the state amounting to about \$4,000,000 per year.



In the Dairy.

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

THE SUSPICIONS AND PREJUDICES OF CREAMERY PATRONS.

By G. W. Priest, of Meriden, read before the Farmers' Institute, Meriden, Kans., August 26, 1899.

Ever since man commenced to do business, the man in business has been reproached and maligned by the man out of business, and with whom he does business, either through jealousy, suspicion or prejudice.

Ever since man commenced to sell the products of his farm by weight or measure, this everlasting howl of somebody trying to beat and cheat him has been in the air.

The business man under suspicion may be the best friend he has on earth, and would rather give him a dollar than cheat him out of a nickel, yet the fact that he buys cattle and hogs, or corn and wheat, or sells sugar and coffee, makes him a suspicious character in the eyes of a great many people who sell him their products or from him buy their supplies.

Exchange places and put the farmer in the store and the merchant on the farm, and in the eyes of these same people their characters change at the same time. The merchant as a farmer will of course become honest and the farmer as a merchant will forthwith go to cheating his neighbor farmers.

Now, while this is true, generally speaking, of the man in business and the men who do business with him, some kinds of business are much more subject to suspicions than others, and never since the days of Adam has there been a business around which cluster so many suspicions and prejudices as the creamery business of to-day. This is partly accounted for from the fact that creameries do business on a different principle than any other business institution. It is the only business institution on earth that buys your goods without telling you what it will give you for them.

Suppose I go to my neighbor to buy his fat cattle and hogs. I tell him I will buy his stuff, and ship it, and after paying the expense of shipping I will take out my profit and give him all the balance. He would probably want to know how much profit I would want, but of course that would be none of his business.

He shouldn't let such small things as that trouble him, for I surely would take enough. I take my eggs to the store and ask the merchant what he will pay for eggs. He says, "I don't know, but I will take your eggs and handle them, and after paying the expense of handling them, and a profit for me I will give you the balance." Now how many cattle and hogs do you think I could buy, and how many eggs do you suppose that merchant would get? And yet that is the very principle upon which creameries do business. They say, bring us your milk. We will make butter out of it. We will sell the butter and after taking out all the expense of making and handling it, and a profit for us we will give you the balance. How magnanimous!

Now the patron don't know whether those profits mean 1 per cent a month or 10 per cent a month on the money invested in business, or whether it will amount to \$100 a month or \$1,000 a month. He does and can know nothing about it. He has no way to protect himself.

The old maxim "It takes two to make a bargain" is not in it. It is a clear case of one making a bargain. But while this is true of the creamery and its business, the imaginations and suspicions of the patron are something wonderful. And they will continue and increase, and grow worse until creameries commence doing business on a principle alike equitable to themselves and their patrons.

The Babcock machine, the creamery scales, and the men who run those machines, come in for the most of the calumnies.

Your cows don't give as much milk to-day as yesterday and, of course, the milk-weigher cheated you. To-morrow your milk weighs more than it ever did without any apparent difference in cows or pasture, which, of course, is all right. The next day it don't weigh so much and you are cheated again, and so on until the end of the month, the milk-weigher being responsible for all the shortage in your weights. You forget that cows are fickle

and don't give the same amount of milk each day.

Take two cows on same feed, running together in same pasture and exactly the same care; one will give less milk to-day than yesterday and the other more. To-morrow or next day on same conditions, perhaps that will be changed to exactly the opposite in milk yield. Now what causes it? Why will cows be so fickle? I think they do that to give their owner a good chance to cuss the creamery, especially the weigher.

I try to reason with you—I tell you that milk-weigher is not a bad fellow—never was known to do anything very bad and certainly would have no interest in trying to beat you and I. But you say to me that John Smith, or some other one of the directors or the manager or owner could easily fix him. He could give him \$5 a month extra to take something off of each man's milk. Now let us figure a little. The creamery here at Meriden has about two hundred patrons—then that milk-weigher would have to cheat two hundred different people each and every day. There are thirty days in the month. Thirty times two hundred would be six thousand. —Holy Moses! What a thief!! Steal six thousand times a month and do all that for \$5. In other words he would have to steal twelve times for a cent. Every one of you in this audience think for a minute and then calmly and honestly think how many men there are in this neighborhood who could be bought to do such a wholesale business of stealing from their neighbors, for somebody else, at the rate of twelve steals for a cent.

Let me tell you that creamery owners don't have to hire somebody to steal for them. After the butter is all sold, and after the first of the month, they figure up the expenses of running. They foot up the amount of their receipts for butter and everything else sold for the preceding month. They subtract the expenses from the whole amount of money taken in, and that leaves the profit for the creamery and the pay for the patrons' milk.

Now then the creamery company takes out of that pile what they want, or think they dare take, and they divide the balance among us fellows and call it pay for our milk. Now I would like to know what a creamery man would want to steal from us for, in our test or our weight, when he can take all he wants without stealing it.

Then there is the test business—where is the eye that hath not seen and the ear that hath not heard of the iniquities of the Babcock test? It is probably the least understood, and the most abused piece of machinery in the land—but the abuse of the Babcock machine is nothing compared to the abuse showered upon the man who does the testing, or takes or prepares the samples for testing. People can't understand why, under same conditions so far as they know, and with same cows, their milk should vary four or five points in a month. In some of our large creameries one man does the testing at all the different plants, a man who has no interest in the business and, of course, no interest in trying to cheat you and I. Yes, but says one, "That man is all right but the samples are doctored before that man gets them."

Now who would doctor them? And echo answers "Who!" I have already showed you that the managers and owners of creameries didn't need to do that kind of business, because they could get it easier and without stealing it. The fact is there are so many things capable of affecting our milk, things that we don't see and can't know, together with our ignorance of the working of the machine, that it is no wonder that we are oftentimes surprised at our test. But the same cause that will make a cow give a quart or two less milk to-day than yesterday, will probably affect the quality of the milk equally as much as the quantity.

But there is this difference. We can see difference in the quantity when our cows fail to give the usual amount, but we can not see the difference in the quality and can not know anything about it, until revealed by the Babcock test.

Scarcity of water—and that means poor, hot, muddy water—extremely hot weather when the cows will stand in the shade and fight flies from 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning to 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon—all these will certainly affect the quantity as well as the quality of the milk and hence show a low test. Anything that affects the nervous system of a cow will affect her milk. But creamery companies are frequently to blame for many of these suspicions. They sometimes put a man to weigh milk in whom the patrons have no confidence before he commences his job. They are not always blameless in the selection of a manager and other officers. But the thing that makes the cow man maddest is for him to find out that little creameries around the big creamery where he sells his milk gave about a cent a pound more for butter fat in May—one-half cent more in

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June and 1 or 2 cents more for July than his creamery paid for same months.

In that event you bet he needs a safety valve—he knows the more milk the creamery gets the cheaper they can make the butter. It takes a certain amount of milk to pay running expenses, and after that the more milk they get the more money they make, and the more they can pay for the milk. Now when a big creamery getting fifteen to twenty thousand pounds a day pays less than a little creamery getting five or six thousand pounds a day, there is certainly a colored gentleman in the woodpile, and I would not blame a patron of that big creamery if he would call a meeting of his neighbors and devise ways and means to make the atmosphere in the immediate neighborhood of that creamery pretty warm.

Appetizing Rations.

Bulletin 81, Kansas Experiment Station.

Whatever makes the feed taste better or makes it more enjoyable to the cow increases its value for milk production. Early-cut hay is best for the dairy cow, not only because it contains more protein than that cut late, but because its aroma and flavor make it more palatable to the cow. The appetizing effect from the early cutting and careful curing of all forage crops increases their feed value for milk production. Freshly harvested and freshly ground grain are the most palatable to the dairy cow and will give best results. Dairy-men who grind feed should grind often, as grain that has lost its freshness is not the best relished by the cow.

Often the dairyman has a large quantity of coarse, rather unpalatable rough fodders, such as corn fodder and over-ripe or slightly damaged hay, which he must feed, and has only a limited quantity of choice roughness to feed with it. In this case, the best results can be secured by giving the more palatable roughness in the morning or with the grain night and morning and feeding the poorer roughage as the last feed at night, to be eaten at the cow's pleasure during the night, or else put in racks

in the yard for midday meals. Palatable feed in the morning gives a contented cow through the day, and this contentment brings more milk.

When several kinds of feed are given it is usual to throw them together into the manger and let the cow eat at will. This method does not secure the highest milk yield. You do not want your soup and pie served together on the same plate, and neither does the cow like this method of serving her food. If all the feed stuffs for a meal are thrown together, the more palatable are eaten first. In separating and eating these, the others are "mussed" over, and when the cow comes to eat them, they do not taste good and she will not eat enough to produce the greatest milk yield. We like to feed our most palatable roughness and give this just before the milkers go to their meal. When the milkers come back from eating, the cows have finished their first feed, and the less palatable roughness can then be given them. It will not then have been slobbered on and will be better relished and more of it eaten. This method of feeding requires time and care, but it pays.

If the cows are given their rough feed in racks out of doors, it will pay to put feed in these racks often, so that the feed will be clean and appetizing. Mangers, feed-troughs and racks should be kept clean and fresh from old, soiled feed, both as a matter of health and because the food in a clean manger smells and tastes better.

The dairyman's rule should be to harvest feed in its most palatable form and feed in the most appetizing manner.

Quizzer—Why wouldn't Skinfint enlist? Guyer—They probably put it on the ground that it was a debt he owed the country.—Kansas City Independent.

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KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS—Will sell U. S. Tecumseh 20868, he by old Black U. S. 4209, and a few of his gilts bred to Black Chieftain. Inspection preferred to description. Also two nice fall boars. Address F. P. MAGUIRE, Haven, Kans.

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Chief Tecumseh 24, Kiefer's Model, U. S. Model, Moorish Maid and Chief I Know strains. A selected lot of bred sows and young stock for sale at very reasonable prices. Over thirty years in the business. Stock equal to any. Satisfaction given.

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200 head. Twenty good spring boars, good bone, large and growthy. Also twenty "Fall of '98" boars; a few very fancy. Thirty yearling sows and spring gilts, bred or unbred; good ones. We can furnish males and females, not related, of any of the fashionable and prize-winning strains.

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Brought from the neighborhood of Hadley & Bendicks, Kiefer and Welch. Creditable representatives of the ONE PRICE, Black U. S., Black Bass, Tecumseh, Osgood and Wilkes families. Herd nearly three years in Kansas. Two successful mid-winter sales. Stock for sale. Write for particulars.

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Mated for best results. Also Barred Plymouth Rock chickens and eggs for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited. Mention FARMER.

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

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I wish to sell as soon as possible 40 young bulls, 6 to 15 months old. Will also spare a few females to customers. Prices will be right. Address,

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Four of these are by Godwin 115076, and one by Laird of Linwood.

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I WILL SELL

Some good breeders cheap....

To make room for young stock. Also, have some fine Buff Cochins, White Wyandottes, W. P. Rock and S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels to spare that will make good show birds later. Also, some early-hatched young Pekin drakes. Am crowded and must make room. Write me at once, if you want some of these bargains.

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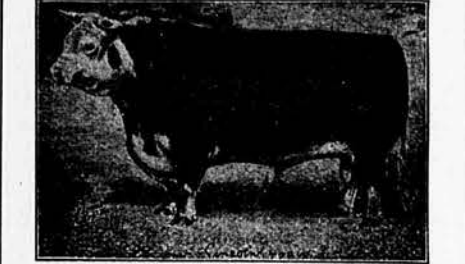
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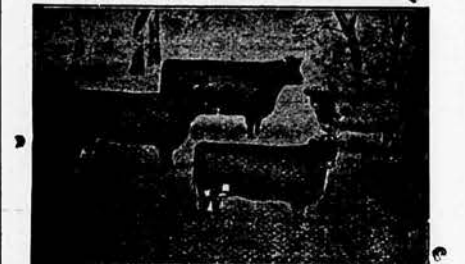
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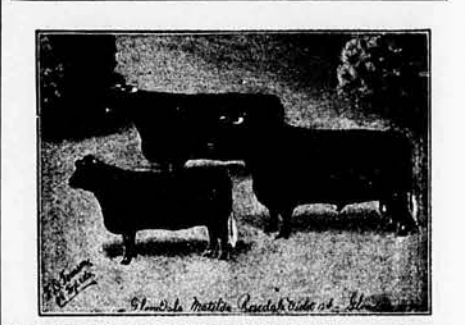
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KANSAS LAD 134085, eighteen months old, bred by Duke of Kansas 123126, and tracing to Imp Orlando and Imp Golden Galaxy. Also

CONSTANCE DUKE 134083, twenty months old, by Duke of Kansas out of 5th Constance of Hillsdale by 60th Duke of Oxford 55784.

These two grand bulls should be herd-headers. Come and see them or address

B. W. GOWDY, Garnett, Kansas.



GLENDALE SHORTHORNS, Ottawa, Kans

Leading Scotch and Scotch-topped American families compose the herd, headed by the Cruickshank bulls, Glendon 118370, by Ambassador, dam Galanthus, and Scotland's Charm 127264, by Imp. Lavender Lad, dam by Imp. Baron Cruickshank. Young bulls for sale.

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MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.
Kansas City, Sept. 10.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 11,610; calves, 864; shipped Saturday, 1,708 cattle; 64 calves. The market was steady on best offerings and weak to 15c lower on stockers. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
35.....	1,807 \$5.60	1.....	1,100 \$4.85
1.....	1,070 4.25		

PANHANDLE STEERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
39.....	1,225 \$5.15	99.....	1,105 \$4.40
27.....	1,084 4.25	32 fdr.....	1,095 4.25
5.....	1,088 4.20	32.....	1,098 4.15

WESTERN STEERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
27.....	1,182 \$4.60	35 stk.....	565 \$4.55
34 stk.....	607 4.55	49 stk.....	572 4.55
41.....	1,114 4.50	200 T. fdr.....	1,170 4.45
121 fdr.....	1,084 4.20	22 fdr.....	911 4.10
98 fdr.....	1,004 4.10	8 stk.....	423 4.00
6.....	1,085 3.60	57 grs.....	888 3.55

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
25.....	912 \$3.42½	34.....	864 \$3.25
20.....	842 3.25	42.....	868 3.25
11.....	844 3.25	30.....	702 3.05
43.....	825 3.00	9.....	810 3.00
21.....	618 2.80	28.....	654 2.80
13.....	590 2.80	60.....	633 2.70

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
80.....	832 \$3.00	57.....	794 \$2.95
23.....	563 2.80	7.....	751 2.80
5.....	766 2.80	28.....	844 2.80
15.....	880 2.75	13.....	814 2.75
5.....	984 2.70	3.....	830 2.50
2.....	555 2.25	17.....	683 2.15

WESTERN COWS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
17.....	724 \$3.35	27.....	827 \$2.95
19.....	811 2.95	47.....	872 2.95
27.....	780 2.87½	3.....	783 2.87½
2.....	840 2.87½	25.....	670 2.80

NATIVE HEIFERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
43.....	858 \$4.25	11.....	876 \$4.25
1.....	1,220 3.75	6.....	721 3.50

NATIVE COWS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
3.....	1,393 \$1.85	2.....	1,301 \$3.75
2.....	1,000 3.05	8.....	1,091 3.40
3.....	1,010 3.35	4.....	1,058 3.25
3.....	1,189 3.15	2.....	940 3.00
5.....	882 2.75	4.....	710 2.00

NATIVE FEEDERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
15.....	940 \$4.50	11.....	977 \$4.50

NATIVE STOCKERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
2.....	455 \$4.85	48.....	559 \$4.75
30.....	807 4.50	4.....	637 4.25

STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
5.....	816 \$3.40	15.....	791 \$3.35
2.....	585 3.35	4.....	620 3.25
1.....	610 3.15	2.....	690 3.15
2.....	870 3.05	2.....	575 3.05

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 2,483; shipped none. The market was steady. The following are representative sales:

South Omaha Live Stock.
South Omaha, Neb., Sept. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; market steady; native beef steers, \$4.80@6.00; western steers, \$4.30@4.90; Texas steers, \$3.60@4.40; cows and heifers, \$3.50@4.25; canners, \$2.50@3.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@5.00; calves, \$1.00@6.25; bulls, stags, etc., \$3.00@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,300; market steady to easier; heavy, \$4.15@4.30; mixed, \$4.25@4.30; light, \$4.30@4.40; pigs, \$1.00@4.40; bulk of sales, \$4.25@4.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,400; market active, shade higher; yearlings, \$3.90@4.25; western muttons, \$3.70@4.15; stock sheep, \$3.40@4.00; lambs, \$4.50@5.25.

St. Louis Live Stock.
St. Louis, Sept. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market steady; native shipping and beef steers, \$3.50@6.30, with top grades at \$6.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.65; cows and heifers, \$2.25@5.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.45@4.65.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,700; market steady; pigs and lights, \$4.50@4.65; packers, \$4.25@4.60; butchers, \$4.60@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market strong; native muttons, \$3.60@4.75; lambs, \$4.75@5.85.

Chicago Live Stock.
Chicago, Sept. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; market steady; natives, \$4.50@4.65; cows and heifers, \$1.90@5.40; Texas steers, \$3.50@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, \$4.35@4.70; good heavy, \$4.40@4.67½; rough heavy, \$4.20@4.30; light, \$4.35@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 27,000; market steady; sheep, \$2.75@4.45; lambs, \$3.75@6.25.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Sept. 11.	Opened	High'st	Lowest	Closing
Wh't—Sept....	70½	70½	70	70½
Dec.....	70¾	71¼	70¾	71¼
May.....	73¾	74¼	73¾	74¼
Corn—Sept....	31¼	31¼	31	31¼
Dec.....	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
May.....	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
Oats—Sept....	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Dec.....	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
May.....	22	22¼	21¾	22¼
Pork—Oct.....	8 00	8 10	7 97½	8 10
Dec.....	8 12½	8 22½	8 12½	8 22½
Jan.....	9 50	9 55	9 47½	9 55
Lard—Oct.....	5 22½	5 27½	5 22½	5 27½
Dec.....	5 30	5 35	5 30	5 35
Jan.....	5 40	5 45	5 40	5 45
Ribs—Oct.....	5 20	5 25	5 20	5 25
Dec.....	4 85	4 92½	4 85	4 92½
Jan.....	4 95	4 97½	4 92½	4 97½

Kansas City Produce.
Kansas City, Sept. 11.—Eggs—Strictly fresh, 12c per doz.

Butter—Extra fancy separator, 20c; firsts, 18½c; seconds, 11c; dairy, fancy, 15c; store packed, 12½c; packing stock, 12c.

Poultry—Hens, 7½c; broilers, 8½c; roosters, 15c each; ducks, 50¢; geese, 50¢; turkeys, hens, 7c; toms, 6c; pigeons, 75¢ per doz.

Vegetables—Pieplant, 10c per doz. bunches. Radishes, 5c per doz. bunches. Green beans, 75¢@1.00 per bu. Sweet corn, 40¢ per doz. Tomatoes, home grown, 50¢@75¢ per bu. Cucumbers, 40¢@60¢ per bu. Cabbage, home grown, 20¢@40¢ per doz.

Grapes—Home grown, 6c per lb. Potatoes—Home grown, new, 20¢@25¢ per bu.; Kaw valley, sacked, 18¢@20¢ per bu. Sweet, 45¢@50¢ per bu.

St. Louis Grass Seed Market.
Timothy is readily salable. Bright clean seed in demand, and scarce; while dark and inferior rules comparatively low and receipts are mainly of the latter kind; quotations from \$2.00@2.10 for average to \$2.25@2.40 for bright clean. Clover in steady demand and firm, at from \$2.00@3.00 for weedy to \$4.00@5.00 for fair and \$5.50@6.00 for the best receipts. Redtop quiet at 80¢ for chaff to \$5.75 for fancy. Sales, 34 sks. Clover in lots, including 2 sks. at \$4.05, 12 at \$5.35, 10 at \$5.62, 6 at \$5.70, and balance at quotations.

Chicago Horse Market.
Following are F. J. Berry's quotations of the Chicago horse market:

Heavy drafters \$100 to \$250
Expressers 80 " 140
1,300 to 1,500 pound chunks 65 " 120
900 to 1,100 pound chunks 25 " 50
1,200 to 1,400 pound farm chunks 35 " 70
Coaches and fast road horses, fair 75 " 150
Coaches and fast road horses, extra 150 " 300
Ordinary drivers 35 " 70
Above prices are for sound horses, 5 to 8 years old, in good flesh and well broken.

J. N. HARSHBERGER, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, LAWRENCE, KAN.
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Will produce richer milk and more of it; a more rapid growth and development of Cattle and Hogs, and better meat for market purposes than any other feed on the market. Highly recommended by Prof. H. M. Cottrell, of Manhattan Agricultural College For information and prices address

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WANTED
Kentucky or Japanese Hemp Seed in good condition for sowing to produce fibre. Send samples, giving price per 100 pounds, or per bushel immediately, or in February, 1900, delivered f. o. b. cars in Kentucky or Kansas, to

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Save Hogs.
Prevent Hog Cholera by giving occasional doses of a remedy that has saved thousands.

You can buy drugs and make it for 10 cents a pound. Fifteen years a success. Recipe and full directions, \$1.00. Sent to any address by H. D. RECORD, Kiowa, Kans.

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PASTEUR VACCINE CO.,
CHICAGO. DENVER. FORT WORTH.

THE SHAWNEE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

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Established in 1888. Paid \$200,000 in Losses.

The mutual plan is the cheapest and best. You pay for what you get at its actual cost. Every property owner can and should have the protection we offer. For agency or further information, address C. F. MIGNENACK, Secretary, McPherson, Kansas.

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

200 Shropshire Rams.

Extra Choice Registered Rams to Head Pure-bred Flocks.

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80 to 100 pounds each, well marked, low and blocky, and with magnificent quality of fleece. These ram lambs are the result of the eighth top cross of registered Shropshire rams on ewes from a Merino topped Cotswold cross. Price, \$10⁰⁰ crated and delivered at Moran, Kans. Missouri Pacific and M., K. & T. Cash must accompany order.

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Lord Mayor 112727 and Laird of Linwood 127149
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LORD MAYOR was by the Baron Victor bull Baron Lavender 2d, out of Imp. Lady of the Meadow and is one of the greatest breeding bulls of the age. Laird of Linwood was by Gallahad out of 11th Linwood Golden Drop. Lord Mayor sired bred to Laird of Linwood for sale. Also bred Shetland ponies. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. A few young bulls sired by Lord Mayor for sale.

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

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The Poultry Yard

HOW TO DRESS AND SHIP POULTRY.

Poultry should be kept without food twenty-four hours. Full crops injure the appearance and are liable to sour, and when this does occur, correspondingly lower prices must be accepted than obtainable for choice stock. Never kill poultry by wringing the neck.

CHICKENS.

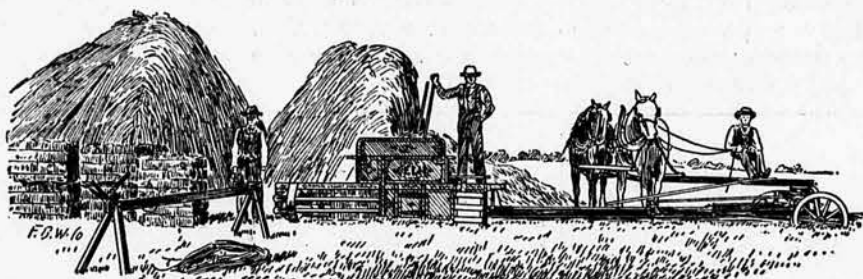
Kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins of the neck; hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove the intestines or crop. Scalded chickens sell best to home trade, and dry-picked best to shippers, so that either manner of dressing will do if properly executed. For scalding chickens, the water should be as near the boiling point as possible without boiling. Pick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down three times. If the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb. Immersion also gives the legs a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick. The feathers and pin-feathers should then be removed immediately, very cleanly, and without breaking the skin; then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water, nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold water; hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out. To dry-pick chickens properly the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let

will give them an oily or unsightly appearance. After they are picked clean they should be held in scalding water about ten seconds for the purpose of plumping, and then rinsed off in clean, cold water. Fat heavy stock is always preferred.

Before packing and shipping poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold, but not frozen; the animal heat should be entirely out of the body. Pack in boxes or barrels (boxes holding 100 to 200 pounds are preferable), and pack snugly. Straighten out the bodies and legs so that they will not arrive very much bent and twisted and out of shape. Fill the packages as full as possible, to prevent moving about on the way. Barrels answer better for chickens and ducks than for turkeys and geese. When convenient, avoid putting more than one kind in a package; mark kind and weight of each description on the package, and mark shipping directions plainly on the cover.—The Poultry Keeper.

Preparing the Hen-House for Winter.

It is not too early to begin building and preparing the henhouse for winter, and the man who does this work early is sure to have comfortable quarters for the laying hens just as soon as cold weather comes. It is better to add a little to the houses each summer, and thus extend the business on a firm basis, than to invest too much at the beginning. We learn better then by experience what we need. Fancy farming does not pay, and those who have the large elaborate buildings are not always the ones who have the best success. Construct the main building on a slight elevation, if pos-



ELI CONTINUOUS TRAVEL HAY PRESS.

In buying machinery of any kind, the buyer makes a radical mistake if he does not insist upon getting that machine which has the most points in its favor, one that is thoroughly adapted to the work it is intended to do. The capacity, the strength, the durability, are all points which must be taken into consideration, as well as the simplicity of operation and the cost. The encouraging prospects for a good hay market this winter is turning the attention of many to hay-baling. At this late date there is no necessity of saying anything in regard to the advantages of baling hay for the market. No practical man attempts to transport hay any distance without first putting it in portable form.

The only question now is, which hay-press will give the best results at the least expense. We believe this question is fully answered by the Eli Hay Press, made by the Collins Plow Co., of Quincy, Ill. We show on this page an illustration of the Eli Continuous Travel Press in operation, and can highly recommend it to hay-growers and shippers. It possesses, in the first place, large capacity, so that it is economical in operation, and, in the second place, sufficient strength to make heavy, compact and closely compressed bales when large quantities of hay or other material is fed into it. It turns out a solid, uniform bale in striking contrast with the loose and bulky bales so often seen upon the market. Some idea of the power of the Eli may be gained from the fact that a 500-pound pull of the team applies more than 30,000 pounds pressure on the charge. Of course, to withstand this enormous pressure the press must be very solidly built and the manufacturers have seemingly succeeded in building some of the strength of Gibraltar into the Eli. The powers of the Eli presses are constructed of malleable iron, which the makers guarantee will not break in operating, and which are not affected by the zero temperature of winter. The baling chambers are made from one-fourth inch steel plates, and the bale-chamber corner angle-plates are three-eighths inch thick. Every care is taken in the construction of the Eli and every press is backed by the makers' reputation. In addition to the horse-power press, the Collins Plow Co. also makes a full line of steam-power presses with every improvement that mechanical genius can devise to facilitate their work. They will send catalogue upon application.

the bodies get cold. Dry-picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful and do not break or tear the skin.

TURKEYS.

Observe the same instructions as given for preparing chickens, but always dry-pick. Dressed turkeys, when dry-picked, always sell best and command better prices than scalded lots, as the appearance is brighter and more attractive. Endeavor to market all old and heavy gobblers before January 1, as after the holidays the demand is for small, round, fat hen turkeys, only old "toms" being sold at a discount to canners.

DUCKS AND GEES.

Should be scalded in the same temperature of water as for other kinds of poultry, but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some parties advise, after scalding, to wrap them in a blanket for the purpose of steaming, but they must not be left in this condition long enough to cook the flesh. Do not undertake to dry-pick geese or ducks just before killing for the purpose of saving the feathers, as it causes the skin to become very much inflamed and it is a great injury to the sale. Do not pick the feathers off the head; leave the feathers on for two or three inches on the neck. Do not singe the bodies for the purpose of removing any down or hair, or the heat from the flame

sible, where there is good drainage, and on the lee side of some hill on other protective object. This will shield the house from cold storms, and make the quarters far more comfortable for the chickens. Build the house low and substantial. A high house lets in too much cold air, and a low one is always warmer. Opening into this main roosting building there should be a scratching-shed into which the fowls can go on stormy days and have all the exercise they need. This shed should be so arranged that the roof can open in places to admit the sunshine on clear days. We have many cold wintry days when it would be very comfortable in any place if the wind could be excluded and the sun admitted. The laying hens in particular will appreciate such a scratching-shed in the winter.

The laying-shed should also open out from the main building, and this should be made long, low and very tight. The hens should be made as comfortable as possible while on the nest, and this can be accomplished only by bestowing special care in the construction of such a shed. In building all of the hen-houses for winter use it will pay to give stone or brick foundations the whole length. This will keep out rats better than anything else yet devised. Besides, it makes the houses warm, dry and durable. Then let the brick foundation run up a foot above and a foot below the ground. The cost in bricks will be made up for in the extra number of eggs and hens saved from the rats. The roof and sides should have tar or builders' paper tacked on between the outer and inner walls, and all knot-holes and chinks will thus be filled in. The yard for the chickens to exercise in should be connected with those buildings by a runway. The yard should be large enough to give

She Followed Her Doctor's Advice

Mrs. G. W. Palmer, of Jonesville, Vt., says:

"Two years ago I was afflicted with stomach and bowel trouble. My case puzzled the doctors. I subsisted only on the lightest kind of diet. My stomach would not retain solid food. The pain in my stomach and bowels was so intense that I cannot describe it. I continued to grow worse. I lost 48 pounds, my nerves were completely shattered, and I was very weak. Dr. C. W. Jacobs, of Richmond, advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I began to use the pills, and the first effect was the restoration of my appetite, and the quieting of my shattered nervous system. I began to regain my lost strength, and in one month after commencing to take the pills I was able to do my housework. I have gained 30 pounds and to-day am in good health."—From the Free Press, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

the fowls ample room to run about in without crowding up against others. On pleasant days they should be made to stay out in this yard.—William Conway.

Inventors requiring money to develop or perfect inventions, patents or ideas of value should communicate with R. G. Ruxton, 195 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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New England Farms.

The thousands of abandoned farms of New England are being purchased by people from many countries and are disappearing. The old farms have a new value. The Portuguese, the Italian, and the Canadian is found in almost every community, and it behooves the thrifty New Englander to receive his Latin neighbor well, for he has come to stay and vote, and his many children are to vote. The outcome of these changes we can not foresee. But of one thing we may be reasonably sure, that an honest man can have no more honorable or stable possession than a New England farm on which no mortgage remains, accompanied by a sum equal to its value in some solid bank.

So I would repeat, whether in New England or elsewhere, if you have a farm, keep it; if not, get one, for the time may come when this country will be largely divided into monopolists, dependents, and farmers, and the farmer will be the most independent of all men and the saving power of our institutions. The relief from the perplexing problems of the time is a simple, honest, character-building, faith-sustaining life on the soil.

The permanency of the New England schools and historical scenery, the assured stability of her manufactures, with a tendency to create the finest fabrics, the prospective revival of commerce, the grange, and the enterprises incidental to these conditions make the New England farm an ideal possession. The New England farmer who says that the farm is a thing of the past is himself but a producer of the past. The man who has a \$5,000 farm in New England, with \$5,000 in the bank, and who will live within his means, is a millionaire, and his possession and contentment are not unlikely to outlast that of the millionaire. —From "The Future Value of the New England Farm," by Hezekiah Butterworth, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.

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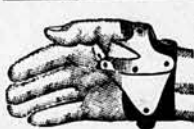
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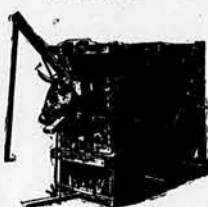


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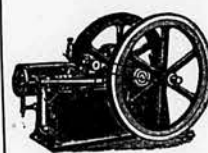


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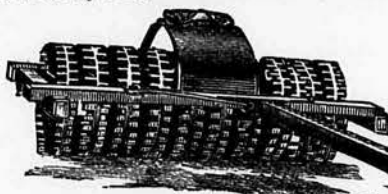
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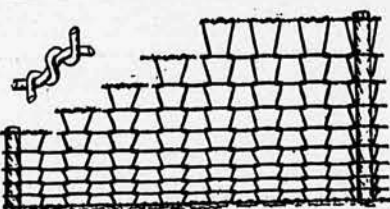
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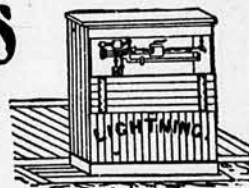
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WANTED:—Man and wife—man to take charge of farm—woman to help in house. Good wages to parties wanting to save something. Address Box 40, Belleville, Kans.

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

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

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

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

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE:—Young boars and gilts from best strains. None but first-class stock shipped. J. W. Shepherd, Chanute, Kans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WRITE TO ALEX RICHTER:—Hollyrood, Kans., 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.

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

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

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS:—Twelve extra individuals of serviceable ages; registered. Wm. B. Sutton & Son, Russell, Kans.

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

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

FOR SALE:—1,500 Angora goats. Young wethers, rams and kids in lots to suit customer. They will kill all brush. R. C. Johnston, Lawrence, Kans.

SEED WHEAT:—Currell's Prolific, a smooth red wheat, strong straw, has been tried here three years and yielded each year from 25 to 50 per cent more than any other variety. We can supply a limited amount for seed. Finney & Co., Neosho Falls, Kans.

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

Your Chance to Buy Bulls AT PUBLIC SALE, September 19.

Eight serviceable animals, including John Patton No. 116061, bred by T. P. Babst, Dover, Kans., now at head of herd, and seven yearling bulls by John Patton, and out of Bates and Bates-topped cows. Also, the best of my herd of

BREEDING COWS

and selections from twenty-four head of calves and heifers, besides 125 head of grade Shorthorn feeders and milkers. TERMS—7 months at 6 per cent interest; 5 per cent discount for cash. Securities must be approved. Farm eight miles southeast of Yates Center, Kans.

J. H. BAYER.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF DUROC-JERSEYS.

From the Model Herd of J. W. Stribling & Son, at

Earlham, Iowa, Wednesday, September 27, 1899.

The offering will include about 50 head—about 20 yearlings and fall sows of 1898 farrow, a few fall boars of 1898 farrow, and 25 head of spring farrow boars. Most of the sows are bred to matured boars and will again invite special inspection of the stock in this sale, believing that you only have to see them to be convinced of their superior quality. Every animal sold will be in good condition and guaranteed as represented. All stock kept on pasture until day of sale and fed with care of their future usefulness for breeding animals. Sale held in a tent, and will be a go, rain or shine. Catalogues now ready.

Parties unable to attend sale can send bids to F. F. LUTHER, Grand Junction, Iowa; Exchange Bank, Earlham, Iowa, or to ourselves. We shall endeavor to make you comfortable on day of sale, and would be pleased to have our former customers, as well as all others who can possibly do so, to come and see us on September 27, 1899, and secure some good stock at your own price.

Col. F. F. Luther, Auctioneer.
C. B. Johnson, Clerk.

J. W. Stribling & Son.

THE COMING PUBLIC SALE

.....Cruickshank and Scotch Topped.....

54 Registered Shorthorns

At South Omaha, Neb., October 5, 1899.

Consisting of 42 cows and heifers and 12 serviceable bulls by such sires as Norfolk 120336, Velvet Prince 113931, Waterloo Prince 114063, Baron Ury 118024 and others as strongly bred. About 24 females well along in calf. Herd headers among the bulls. Write for free copy of the sale catalogue giving full particulars.

Sale Will Open at 1 o'clock p. m.

For Catalogue address,

W. J. Ewing, Saxon, Mo., or B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo.

Col. F. M. Woods, Auctioneer.

Sunny Slope Herefords.



100
HEAD
FOR
SALE.

CONSISTING OF 32 BULLS, from 12 to 18 months old, 21 2-year-old HEIFERS, the get of Wild Tom 51292, Kodax of Rockland 40731 and Stone Mason 18th 42397, and bred to such bulls as Wild Tom, Archibald V 54433, Imported Keep On 78016 and Sentinel 78063, Java 64045.

40 1-year-old HEIFERS and 7 COWS.

These cattle are as good individuals and as well bred as can be bought in this country. Finding that 400 head and the prospective increase of my 240 breeding cows is beyond the capacity of my farm, I have decided to sell the above-mentioned cattle at private sale, and will make prices an object to prospective buyers.

Address **C. A. STANNARD,** Emporia, Kans.

1839. THE "CORRECTORS" ARE HERE. 1899. THE "IMPROVERS" ARE COMING.

WEAVERGRACE BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

The
Weavergrace
Past is
Sealed
With the
Approval
Of
America's
Stockmen.



The
Weavergrace
Future
Promises
A Record
Excelling
All
Previous
Achievements.

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

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

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

Dispersion Sale of Poland-Chinas

TO BE HELD AT

Columbia, Mo., on Friday, September 22, 1899.

Having sold my farm and having no accommodations with which to care for my hogs longer, I will sell to the highest bidder my entire herd of Poland-Chinas, ninety head. In breeding and individuality, they are the toppy kind.

A RARE CHANCE to get some fine individuals, fancily bred. There will be included, my grand herd boar, Park's Black U. S., S. 13386 (the greatest living son of Old Black U. S.), Mark Twain Tecumseh, a yearling son of Chief Tecumseh 2d. My entire herd of eighteen brood sows of the best blood lines going, and toppy bred on dam side as well. Some open, three with litters by their sides, and others due to farrow soon. There are three by Chief Tecumseh 2d; three by Black U. S.; two by the \$3,000 Lock Me Over; one by Best on Earth; one by One Price; one by Chief I Know; one by Chief I Am; one by Park's Black U. S.; one by Chief's Profit; one by Chief Hide-fall yearlings by U. S. Tecumseh; one by Silver Dick; one by St. Patrick, and three pigs out of the above blooded sows, of which thirty-four are by Park's Black U. S.; twenty-seven by Mark Twain Tecumseh; two by Columbia Chief (he by C. T. 2d), and last, but not least, one litter of seven—five boars and two sows, by Perfect I Know, the champion boar at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition; their dam by Old Black U. S. They are all good ones; some of them crackerjack show pigs. Dinner on the ground. Sale under cover; so don't fail to attend same. Come and stop at Powers Hotel at my expense. For illustrated catalogue, giving full particulars, terms, etc., write

ALLEN PARK, Columbia, Mo. | Col. JAS. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer.

Grand • Dispersion • Public • Sale.

65 HIGH-CLASS

REGISTERED HEREFORDS.

Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., Wednesday, September 27, 1899.

Our entire herd founded in 1886 whose breeding consists of The Grove 3d 2490, Anxiety 4th 9904, Garfield 7015, Lord Wilton 4057, Hesiod 2d 40679. Nearly one-half of the offerings sired by Beau Donald 58996, the bull that left our farm two years ago for \$1,000, and now valued at \$5,000. The offering will consist of 19 bulls and 46 cows and heifers that are owned jointly by myself and son, which we now sell to satisfactorily adjust our partnership interests. Twenty-five of these cows and heifers are bred to years of age. For complete information write for free copy of catalogue.

HAMP B. WATTS, Fayette, Mo.

W. W. WATTS, Manager.

Cols. WOODS, EDMONSON and SPARKS, Auctioneers.

Fayette is situated on M., K. & T. R. R., 69 miles north of Sedalia, 90 miles south of Hannibal, 100 miles east of Kansas City and 140 miles west of St. Louis.

PRIZE-WINNING POLAND-CHINAS AT AUCTION

At State Fair Grounds, Springfield, Ill., September 29, 1899.

Here we will offer, after the fair, our this year's show herd and the pick of two seasons' get from our Omaha Exposition champion, Perfect I Know. Catalogues ready September 5.

Col. D. P. McCracken,

Col. H. O. Correll,

Auctioneers.

W. N. Winn & Son, Kansas City, Mo.

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