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TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1898.

P S-81.00 A YEAR.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

POCK HILL HERD OF SHORT-HORNS — Cross-bred Scotch and Waterloos, handsome and beefy. Have for sale twenty-four head nicely-bred red bulls, 6 to 12 months old, ten of which are by the great Linwood Lord Mayor. Also have a car-load very high-grade Short horn bulls and seventy high-grade Hereford bulls for sale. J. F. True, Newman, Kas.

PAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.—Registered Shorthorn cattle. Royal Bates 2d No. 124404 at head of herd. Young stock for sale. E. H. Littlefield, New-kirk, Oklahoma.

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

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

HORSES.

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

SWINE.

D. TROTT, ABILENE, KAS., famous Duroc-

KAW VALLEY HERD POLAND-CHINAS—One of the best sons of Chief I Know at the head. Pairs and trios not akin; of all the leading strains. M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas.

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

KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.— Has five choice yearling sows bred to my black U. 8. boar, and one "ecumseh boar and thirty-five fall pigs by Model Sanders (20492) by Klever's Model. They have typical ears and show fine markings. Ad-dress F. P. Maguire, Haven, Kas.

V. B. HOWEY, TOPEKA, KAS.

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

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS.

Spring crop of pigs by Wren's Model, What's Wanted Wilkes and Tanner by Hidestretcher. Dams oy Black Corwin, Wren's Medium, Protection Boy, Moss Wilkes Tecumseh, Hadley M. Washington. Get a Corwin Sensation, Darkness ist, or Moss Wilkes Maid boar before my sale this fall. Some extra fine gitts for sale now. Tanner pigs are marked perfectly and have fine finish. Write me for particulars. and have fine finish. Write me for particulars.

J. R. WILLSON, Marion, Kas.

POULTRY.

PURE-BRED POULTRY.

Barred P. Rocks, White P. Rocks, Partridge Cochins, White Cochins, Light Brahmas, S. L. Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Black Javas, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Pearl Guineas and Pekin Ducks. Two hundred this year's breeders for sale. Also 500 Spring Chicks, ready to ship after the first of July. Prices lower than any other time of the year. Circular free.

A. H. DUFF, A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kas.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Bone Mills, Clover Cutters, Ground Bone, Oll Meal,

Mica Crystal Grit, Exhibition Coops, Shipping Coops, Oyster Shells,

EVERYTHING FOR THE POULTRY YARD

At EXCELSIOR FARM, C. B. TUTTLE, Prop'r.

ROCKS BLUE BARRED Empire, Lash and Conger Strains.

Empire, Lash and Conger Strains.

Bightyears experience in breeding Rocks exclusively. Have the best young stock this year I have ever raised. Perfect, high-scoring, prize-winning birds. Two hundred pullets and cockerels now ready for shipment. A few cockerels from E. B. Thompson eggs for sale. Write for descriptive circular and prices. Printed recipe for making and using liquid Lice Killer, 25c. Address.

T. E. LEFTWICH Larned, Kas.

J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kas., Maple Ave., Herd Du oroc-Jersey hogs Choice stock for sale. Reason-able prices. Personal inspection and correspondence invited.

BOURBON COUNTY HERD BERKSHIRES. J. S. MAGERS, Proprietor, Arcadia, Kas. Correspondence invited. Satisfaction guarameed

M. H. ALBERTY,
CHEROKEE, KAS.

Breeder of Registered
DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. CHEROKEE, KAS. Baby Pig Teeth Clippers, 35 cents by mail

VERDIGRIS VALLEY HERD PEDI-

Two hundred head, four herd boars, 150 spring pigs. An extra lot of September boars and glits for sale. Prices reasonable. Farmers and Stock Hog Raisers cordially invited to write or visit us. WAIT & EAST, Altoona, Wilson Co., Kas.

Standard Herd of Poland-Chinas

A choice lot of gilts sired by Ideal U. S. and bred to Tecumseh Chief. Also some good Tecumseh Chief gilts bred to Look Over Me (he by old Look Me Over) and some good fall pigs, both sexes. Write and get my prices or come and see. WM. MAGUIRE, Haven, Kas.



BERKSHIRES. Two hundred head. All ages 25 boars and 45 sows ready for buyers. THE SEDGWICK NURSERY CO. Sedgwick, Harvey Co., Kas.,

-Breeders of-Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine Of the Best Strains.

Stock for sale. Correspondence and inspection invited.

HEADQUARTERS FOR POLAND-CHINAS IN KANSAS IS AT SHADY BROOK

STOCK FARM, H. W. CHENEY, Prop., NORTH TOPEKA, KAS. Cheney's Chief I Know 19513 (8) at head. All popular strains represented in matrons. Write for prices, which are always reasonable. Buyers met at train and shown stock free.

BERKSHIRES.

Breed Berkshires of fashionable strains. Young boars and gilts for sale; also White Wyandotte cockerels. Write for prices, or call and inspect our stock.

MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kas.



POLAND-CHINAS.

Guy Darkness 18292 and Best Nims 19612, herd boars. Sept. '97 boars and gilts for sale. Guy Darkness gilts will be bred to Best Nims for fall farrow. Correspondence or inspection of herd solloited. Best Nims for i Corresponden herd solicited.

S. W. HILL, Hutchinson, Kas.

SUNNYSIDE HERD PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.

Herd Boars are Grand Sons of J. H. SANDERS and SHORT STOP, the World's Fair Prize Winners. Bred to 20 large mature sows of Corwin Black U. S. and Black Bess blood. We aim to produce the money-makers, not sacrificing size and feeding qualities to fancy points. Choice young stock for sale at reasonable prices. M. L. SOMERS, Altoona, Kas.

Nation's Poland - Chinas.

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

rrespondence invited.

LAWRENCE NATION, Hutchinson, Kas.

Poland=Chinas

BRED AND FOR SALE

At home of Model Boy 18545 and A.'s Chief 21014. Choice spring pigs, either sex. Also a few well-bred sows and gilts, bred to either of above boars, at reasonable prices. Brood sow sale January 3, 1899.

E. E. AXLINE, Sale January 3, 1899. E. E. AXLINE, Oak Grove, Jackson Co., Mo.

Wamego Herd Imp. Chester Whites

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

W. B. VAN HORN, LAWRENCE, Breeder of POLAND=CHINAS.

Twenty boars by Combination Model 20112, Look Me Up by Look Me Over, Tecumseh Short Stop and other choice boars. I breed for size and bone as well as finish. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fifty Plymouth cockerels for sale.

HIGHLAND HERD POLAND-CHINAS.

We have a fine line of boars of fall and spring farrow sired by Highland Chief 18334, he by Chief Tecumseh 2d; Knox All Wilkes 18179 by Little Mc by
McWilkes; Look at Me by Look Me Over. We also
have as good a lot of glits by the above boars as we
ever raised. Our prices will be right.

Barred Plymouth Rock chicks for sale.

DIETRICH & SPAULDING,
Richmond, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE

King Perfection 4th 18744 S. at head of herd, assisted of Tecumseh Wilkes 12694 S. and Lambing Ideal 14050 The sire of last named is Gov. C. by Black U. S. We have added several very finely bred sows o our herd. Write for particulars. Address either We have added several to our herd. Write for particulars.

W. E. JOHNSON, E. A. BRICKER,

Colony, Kas. Westphalia, Kas.

THE WILKES QUALITY HERD OF

POLAND - CHINA SWINE.

Thos. Symns, Prop., Hutchinson, Kas.

OHerd boars, Darkness Quality and Reno Wilkes. For ready sale 45 very choice pigs out of Bessle 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.

F. L. and C. R. OARD, Proprietors,

HEDGEWOOD HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS VASSAR, KANSAS.

Popular Blood. Brood sows of the most popular strains and individual merit. The best that money can buy and experience can breed. Farm one and one-half miles south and half mile east of Vassar, Kas., on Missour Pandic railroad.

M. C. VANSELL,

Muscotah, Atchison, County, Kansas, Breeder of Pure-bred Poland-China Swine and Short horn Cattle of the most desirable strains.

For Ready Sale Thirty Poland-China

One and two years old, bred for fall farrow; v choice; price low if ordered soon; must make ro for 170 pigs now on hand. Come and see or write.

MEADOWBROOK HERD. J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS.

Ottawa, Kansas.

We have for sale 25 pigs by J. R.'s Tecumseh of March and April farrow. Also a few females of choice quality not registered.

BLUE MOUND HERD BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Herd boars, Victor Hugo 41799 (sire imp.), Barkis 30040 (weight 800 ibs.), Prince Jr. 17th, from World's Fair winner. Choice pigs from five different strains. Also breed Shropshire sheep, M. B. turkeys and B. P. Rock chickens. Write.

Allen Thomas, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kas.

Mains' Herd Poland-Chinas

Headed by the two grand sires, One Price Chief 20114, he by Chief Teoumseh 2d 9115, out of Alpha Price, she by One Price 4207; Model Combination 19853, grandson of Klever's Model, on sire's side, and of Chief Teoumseh 2d on dam's side. I have pigs from other noted boars mated to a selected lot of sows as good as are known to the breed. A very fine lot of fail and spring pigs and quite an extra lot of bred sows of different ages. I will give very reasonable prices on all stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

WINE.



DIVERDALE HERD on Chester White swine an Light Brahma poultry. J. T. LAWTON, BURETON, KAS., proprietor. All stock guaranteed. I can also ship from Topeka, my former place.

Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Hogs

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



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

SHEEP.

SHEEP FOR SALE CHEAP—Ten head of Cotswold ram lambs, \$8.00 each; ten head of fine Vermont Merino ewes, \$5.00; three fine heavy shearing Vermont rams—\$25.00 takes the three head. Write oon to H. H. Hague, Walton, Kas.

CATTLE.

NORWOOD SHORT-HORNS—V. R. Ellis, Gard ner. Kas. Rose of Sharons, Lady Elizabeths and Young Marys. Richest breeding and individual merit. Young bulls by Godwin 115676 (head of Linwood herd). Sir Charming 4th now in service.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM. Short-horn cattle, Percheron and Roadster horses and Shetland ponles—stock of each class for sale. A car-load of extra good young bulls.

O. L. THISLER,
Chapman, Dickinson Co., Kas.

MAPLE LAWN HEREFORDS. E. A. Eagle & Son, Props., Rosemont, Osage Co., Kas. For sale, five young pure-bred bulls of serviceable age. Also one car-load of high-grade cows and one car bull calves.

Geo. Groenmiller & Son,

Centropolis, Franklin Co., Kas.,

BREEDERS OF RED POLLED CATTLE COTSWOLD SHEEP and FANCY POULTRY.

For Sale-A few bulls; also young bucks.

SILVER CREEK HERD

Scotch and Scotch-topped, with the richly-bred Champion's Best 11671 in service. Also high-class DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Can ship on Santa Fe, 'Frisco and Missouri Pacific railroads. J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley Co., Kas.

CLOVER CLIFF FARM.



Registered Galloway Cattle.
Also German Coach, Saddle and
Trotting-bred horses. World's
Fair prize Oldenburg Coach stalilon, Habbo, and the saddle
stallion, Rosewood, a if-hand,
1,100-pound son of Montrose, in
Visitors always welcome. Address

BLACKSHERE BROS., Elmdale, Chase Co., Kas.

4 DEER PARK FARM. H. E. BA 'L, Proprietor. Registered Jer vattle. Young bulls or sale.

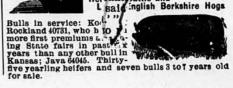
and heifers for sale. Registered Poland-Chin of swine. Young boars for sal





SUNRISE Sire OK FARM.

c. rds Annard, Prop.,
mat Breeder of
Hersanif. attle and
L sald inglish Berkshire Hoga



Agricultural Matters.

ABOUT FAIRS.

Editor Kansas Farmer:-Some two weeks ago I read an excellent article in a farm journal entitled, "Visit the Fair." The excellence of the advice it contained impressed me so much that I could but wonder why it was not published before the fairs were so nearly over, and though now they are entirely over, especially in our part of the country, want to ask for space enough to call the attention of our Kansas readers to at

attention of our Kansas readers to at least a part of it, as follows:

"Every farmer should at least visit his county fair if it be at all worthy of support, and one of the larger ones as well if he can. With all the criticism that has been bestowed upon fairs—and we have indulged in some of it upon occasion, for their good—there are few of them that their good-there are few of them that are not accomplishing a useful purpose, and when they do not, it is quite as often the fault of the visitor as the show. No one can expect to profit much from a fair, however much he may be amused, if he spends most of his time in the grand stand watching the races, or hunt-ing up the various "attractions" on the ground. If he is going for amusement to the neglect of the weightier matters of the law, he ought not to complain if he does not find the fair instructive. * * * Information of any real value usually has to be worked for. One cannot imbibe it as a sponge takes moisture, merely by being around where it is. A

one might be held, or perhaps may have been, but if so I did not see it. That properly-conducted races are an attractive amusement, no one who goes to fairs can deny. The evidence is patent, for when that time set apart by the management for them arrives the people on the grounds are there in the grand stand, lined along the fences on either side and in front of it. And why not? The morning and part of the afternoon have been spent in visiting the other attractions, seeing the stock exhibits, and the 'ribbons tied" in the various classes of

the cattle, horse and swine displays.

Fairs are not new, yet they have not become so old that they have lost their usefulness. They are yet beneficial and every county and every State should continue them. They should be made more of a social occasion than they are, where new friends are made and old friends meet and visit, as, together, they "take in" what has been arranged on the grounds both for their instruction and amusement. In Missouri this feature is becoming more prominent each year. The three or four days of the fair are given over to enjoyment and instruction. It is a gala week. Every day is a picnic. Men with their families come from long distances and bring, not baskets, but tubs of the best food ever put on a table. Then when noon arrives they do not seek the shade of an elm with their families alone, but invite enough to "clean the platter," and no stranger, be he owner or common "swipe," is ever allowed to buy a meal. Kansas can well afford to follow the example of Missouri, at least in this particular. Some of our county reasonable amount of amusement is all fairs now do, but it is a custom that

fair. But in most cases, outside of very small meetings, horsemen put up the entire premium and race for it. If exhundred and twenty-five to be ted.

O. P. UPDEGRAFF. elected. Topeka, Kas.

Farmers' Institutes.

PROF. H. M. COTTRELL.

The Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., extends help in con-ducting farmers' institutes whenever such help is desired, so far as funds permit. Members of the faculty are sent at the expense of the college.

On account of limited funds, we are obliged to arrange for holding the institutes in groups of from three to ten, holding as many institutes as possible with an expense of only one trip for car fare. For this reason it will be impossible for us to attend isolated institutes and where a number of places near to-

hibitors of stock pursued some such plan as the horsemen do, by each paying a few dollars in each class entered in, associations could easily make premiums larger, for it would not be their money. Let us do all we can to encourage county fairs. Let us by all means have a State fair here in Kansas, the same as other States have. In order to get this State institution, commence at the polls, next November, by seeing that your candidate for the coming Legislature will support a measure looking toward a State fair. He wants your vote. Ask him in return to vote for an institution that will benefit every farmer and stockman in the State. If he won't, he will not make a fit representative to legislate with the

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

> not on the program but of special interest to the audience. Music should be provided for every session by farmers' boys and girls, and it adds to the interest to have both instrumental and vocal.

Was Never Well

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Has Civen

Her Permanent Health.

weighing less than 90 pounds. I was

never well. I had female troubles and a

bad throat trouble. I came across an ad-

vertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla and

had faith in the medicine at once. I began

taking it and soon felt better. I kept on

until I was cured. I now weigh 103

pounds, and never have any sickness

Hood's Sarsaparilla will not cure. My

blood is pure, complexion good and face

free from eruptions." MRS. LUNA FAR-

NUM, Box 116, Hillsgrove, Rhode Island.

"I was a pale, puny, sickly woman,

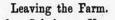
ADVERTISING. The institute is for the farmer and his family, and no institute is a success unless the families attend as well as the farmers. The college prints programs free of charge. These should be distributed a week before the institute is held, to the scholars of every school within ten miles of the institute, and it is a good thing to adjourn the schools and bring the children to the institute. Pro-grams should be printed in all local pa-pers, and if the institute is held in a town notices should be kept in every store window for the ten days before holding the institute.

BASKET DINNER.

Some of our most successful institutes last year had basket dinners. These furnished a delightful social time for visiting among neighbors. Farmers often remarked that the fun they had at the basket dinner more than paid them for the time spent at the institute and the knowledge gained from the papers was clear profit. If you hold a basket dinner the neighborhood should be thoroughly canvassed, so that every one will come. SPECIAL FEATURES.

An exhibition of farm products always adds to the interest. Exhibitions of machinery by dealers and street exhibitions of stock are popular in some places.

Last winter at the Peabody institute a business man offered two prizes for the best essays on "How Corn Grows," to be written by scholars in the district schools. A friendly, but strong, rivalry was created between the different schools in regard to winning these prizes, remarkably good work was done by the scholars and the house was packed to overflowing, the audience profiting by the regular papers as well as enjoying this feature of the program.



Edwin Snyder, Oskaloosa, Kas. Continuous effort in one direction is wearing on body and mind. Perhaps there is no business or calling that is blessed with so many changes and variations as the farmer's.

As seasons disappear, and changes mark the rolling year, the monotony of his labor is varied by seeding, harvesting and marketing his products, and be-tween these various periods there is op-portunity for the thrifty and skillful farmer to find time for short vacation trips and excursions which furnish needed rest for mind and body. For my part I see little need for a farmer to leave the infirmities of age or disease for the work of superintending the same. Certainly a farmer is seldom if ever justified in leaving the farm to engage in other busi-Not one in a thousand will suc-Competition at the present day is very sharp in all lines of business and trade, and only those succeed who are specially adapted to their profession or calling and have served many years of apprenticeship. I have known a number of farmers to trade good farms for stocks of merchandise. I have the first one to see yet who did not meet with speedy and irretrievable disaster. If farmers could but understand that theirs is the safest and the most certain, if intelligently and industriously followed, to lead to a modest competence, of any business or profession, there would be less of feverish discontent and more patience with the slow but certain profits of farming.

I am past fifty years old. I have never for a moment been tempted to abandon the farm for any other calling, and it



LASSOING CATTLE, STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

From a photographic view taken along the line of the Missouri Pacific Railway

right, but the man who goes to a fair for amusement alone is pretty certain to come home denouncing it as a failure and declaring that he will never go

'A fair is a good place to take the boys on the farm—that is some fairs and some boys. Parents are beginning to be very chary of taking the boys to fairs where most of the inducements consist of striking machines, cane stands, throwing balls at colored men's heads, and worse, and they rather dread fair time, when their boys have a tendency to be a little wild, but if they can teach their sons to regard the fair as the thing it ought to be—a place to see the best that is to be very useful and instructive to the coming generation of farmers. The value of a fair of course depends largely on its management, but it also depends a good deal on the eye with which the visitors

look at it."
I believe tha lthough a fair is not e of amusement, yet intended as a that object is a t of a well-conducted one. It is alway all to have diversified attractions. Th nich pleases one may not attract ano I think, with the writer mentione hat too much time p by visitors to one should not be giv of the most int ing features of a fair, namely, the ing, nor do I believe there is, as thirty years I ha For the past attended a great many fairs each ; e. c, in the capacity of fair without horse racing. Not but what because entries are smaller at the county

should be more generally practiced. There are "cranks" in every line of business, and they can be found even among the farmers. I heard one of them say: "Well, I would exhibit some stock at my fair, but the association gives all the money to the horsemen." How often have you heard such language used? Many times, no doubt, and yet you never heard a posted man use such language. It is the ignorant man, the man who does not realize that the advertising he gets at a fair by exhibiting his stock is not only the cheapest means he can use to make his business well known, but is the best. This same man thinks that, when the fair association gives a preseen in agricultural and live stock lines, mium of, say \$200, for a trotting or and to learn why they are best, with a pacing race, it receives no part of it, little amusement thrown in by the way, whereas, as a rule, it receives it nearly be it understood-the fair may be made all, in entrance fees and rebates from each of four winners. In most harness races a fee to enter a race of 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. of the purse is charged. In case 10 per cent. is charged, it would require but ten entries to make the association entirely whole. But in most cases the entrance fee is but 5 per cent., with an additional charge of 5 per cent. from each of four money winners, purses usually being divided into four moneys. In this case it would take sixteen entries to make the association whole, or if there were but ten entries on 5 per cent. basis the purse or premium would only cos the association \$60, and not \$200. The best State fair I ever attended mad money on every race it gave. I also at tended one county fair that was ahead on many fairs each 'e.c. in the capacity of an exhibitor, on oker or professionally. In that time I think I can most candidly say I have never yet seen a successful State fairs, in proportion to premiums,

gether apply for institutes arrangements will be made for holding them on succes-

At regular institutes the college usually sends two members of the faculty and recommends that the institutes be of two days' duration. The applications for dairy institutes have been so numerous that but one speaker from the college will be detailed to attend each. This will enable us to help twice the number. We advise creameries who wish us to help them in dairy institutes to arrange for one-day institutes in a place and select places so that from three to six can be visited in a week. In this way the creameries will get the most help from the college and the college people will be able to meet the largest number of people for infirmities of age or disease for the work expenditure of time and money.

PROGRAM.

For one-day institutes we would recommend two sessions—morning and afternoon or afternoon and evening, as will better fit train times. For two-day institutes we would recommend two ses sions on one day and three sessions on the other. From two to three papers or addresses are sufficient for each session, each paper to be followed by a discussion, led by persons previously selected and then thrown open to the audience. Sufficient time should be given to these discussions to bring out the experiences and ideas of all present. The topics selected should be those in which the farmers of the community are most interested. A ladies' session in which all the papers are presented by farmers' wives and laughters and all discussions are opened by them is usually very popular. A questron-box, to be opened at the beginning of every session except the first, gives the farm for any other calling, and it sportunity for discussion of subjects seems to me now that I shall not so long as I live. When I get too old to actively engage in the work, I think I can sit around and "boss the job." I am acquainted with a man who for a number of years has nearly lost the use of his legs, yet he successfully manages the af-fairs of his large farm. His children are all grown and gone from home. He superintends his hands from a buggy, which a hired boy drives for him. I am satisfied he enjoys himself in his crippled condition better than some able-bodied men who have rented out their farms and spend their time, or the greater part of it, in idleness.

I believe none are so unhappy as the habitually idle. I believe the happiest people are the busiest and most useful

Far better wear out than rust out. Better overburdened than not burdened at all. I believe that most farmers who leave their farms would enjoy themselves better by staying on the farm and con-tinuing to farm, lightening their labor according to their decreasing strength and varying it by frequent vacations and

Fall Preparation for Alfalfa Seeding. ress Bulletin Kansas Experiment Sta-

Alfalfa is necessary to the cheapest production, under Kansas conditions, of beef, milk and pork. For young stock of all kinds it supplies the materials needed to develop bone, muscle and rapid leguminous plants, wheat and the bygrowth. When alfalfa hay is used as the products of milling, these may be mixed roughness in fattening steers, a large saving in grain is made, conservative feeders estimating the saving to be from 25 to 50 per cent. Alfalfa can be combined with the ordinary feeds grown on Kansas farms to make a good milk-pro-ducing ration without the need of any purchased feed, and induces an abundant of milk with good butter-making qualities. In pig-raising, alfalfa pas-ture with corn or Kaffir corn makes a rapid growth at a low cost, the alfalfa supplying the material lacking in the other feeds. At this college pigs were pastured through the summer on alfalfa with a light feeding of corn. After deducting the probable gain from the corn, we had a gain per acre from the alfalfa pasture of 776 pounds of pork.

At least one good crop of alfalfa can be harvested in the dryest year in any part of Kansas, and in most years under favorable conditions from three to five crops are harvested. When once estab-lished it lives for years; it roots deeply

and withstands drought well. Alfalfa collects plant food from the air, storing it up in the soil. Where a Kansas farm has been cultivated until the crop yield is reduced, then alfalfa grown on a part of the farm and fed to stock, together with the grain raised on the remainder of the land, will produce as much or more beef, milk and pork as the grain from the whole farm, and at the same time will increase the fertility of the soil. By rotating after a part has been made fertile, the whole farm can be brought back to its original condition of fertility and a profit secured

while the work is being done. Alfalfa is weak when young and on many soils is hard to establish. It grows best on a rich loam with a porous clay subsoil where water is not over twenty feet from the surface, but we have found it growing on high uplands in both the eastern and western parts of the State where water was from 125 to 1/5 feet from the surface, and it is probable that it can be grown on some spot on almost every section of land in the State.

Alfalfa needs a fine seed-bed in ground free from weeds. Seeding should be done early in April and the ground handled so that at seeding time it will be moist for at least fifteen to twenty inches. This condition can be secured on many soils by fall plowing, pulverizing the soil to a depth of five or six inches with a disk harrow before plowing, making the whole depth plowed mellow. Soil inclined to blow can be lightly ridged or sub-surface packed after plowing. In western Kansas a successful alfalfagrower runs furrows through the prairie surrounding his alfalfa to conduct the surplus water from each rain to the field. This may be done to get moisture into the soil during the winter before seed-

Alfalfa roots deeply and must have a subsoil which it can penetrate. the subsoil is impervious, a subsoiler can be used, or where there is no danger from washing the ground can be thrown up into high, sharp ridges just before freez-The frost will thoroughly pulverize the ridges, putting them in good condi-tion for a seed-bed when levelled in the spring, and will pulverize the subsoil in the furrows deeper, better and cheaper than a subsoil plow.

exceptions, every farmer in the State who does not have a field of alfalfa should sow one next spring, and it will pay many farmers to enlarge the area already seeded to this crop. Preparation should be made this fall. It will pay.

"Artificial Oats."

Scientific American.

The practice, to which the ancient joker used to refer, of putting green spectacles upon the horse before giving it a feed of shavings or the luxury of a mangerful of excelsior, might have advantages for disposing of a comparatively valueless by-product were the an-imal agreeable to the plan, but it does not appear that he was. The pressure, however, upon a certain line of factories to dispose of an ever-increasing supply of by-products, which contain in them-selves the elements of a good forage for animals has stimulated the practical Germans, who have recently put upon the market a new product known as "artificial oats," to which it would seem animals make no objection. A communication by Carl Reichelt, reprinted by Le Meunier, says that the new product is a more hearty feed than natural oats, and that it possesses the other valuable characteristic that it may be kept in storage for a long time without depreciation.

By first pulverizing substances con-taining hydrated carbonates, such as the with a forage rich in protein, such as the by-products of the sugar, starch and oil factories, etc. To these may be added other substances designed to tickle the palates of animals, such as, for example, rye flour or bran, oat meal, etc. With these as a basis, the artificial oat is made

substantially as follows: Certain by-products, like those of the mill, become most useful, and are most easily sold, when properly prepared and offered in a convenient and solid form. They are first ground as fine as possible in any convenient way, the quantity of each to be used depending upon their nutritive values, their cost and the ease with which they may be obtained. The substances selected are put into a mixer and worked dry until the mass becomes entirely homogeneous. To facilitate the blending of the fine particles, some of the pulverized mass is put into a boiler having a stirring device, and made into a paste, which is mixed with the cold material, which now becomes damp, but always remains in the condition like flour. This mixture is the base of the new forage, the "artificial oat."

To give it the desired form, the damp

mixture is put into a special machine, which shapes it into the form of grains, which are then dried upon sieves to give each particle a sort of skin or bark. A special machine, patented, is also used for drying the product, and has the further object of increasing its stability by sterilizing the raw materials, as well as preventing the forage, when in the animal's stomach, from massing in indigestible boles.

As this forage is at once sterilized and hygroscopic, it shows no tendency to mold, but may be kept for a long time and sold at a better profit than the nat-ural oats; while a comparison of the chemical composition of the artificial with the natural oats may be seen in the following table as given as the re-

suit of a number of analy	ses:	
A	rtificial oats.	Natural oats.
Water	10.00	12.40
Protein Fat	18.20 7.97	10.40 5.20
Coarse fiber	8.09	11.20
Soft fiber	5.92	3.00
Extract substances free from azote	49.82	57.80
	100.00	100.00

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

The Best Reason.

A little three-year-old girl went to children's party. On her return she said to her parents: "At the party a little girl fell off a chair. All the other girls laughed, but I didn't." "Well, why didn't you laugh?" "Cause I was the one that you laugh?" fell off."

The Flight of Fleas.

A common house fly is not very rapid in its flight, but its wings make 800 beats a second, and send it through the air twenty-five feet under ordinary circumstances, in that space of time. When the insect is alarmed it has been found that it increases its rate of speed to over 150 feet per second. If it could Each farmer must use his judgment continue such rapid flight for a mile in as to the best method to follow, using a straight line it would cover that distant method which will put his land in tance in exactly thirty-three seconds.

proper condition at least cost. With few Fattening Home-Grown and Range Lambs. This paper contains a summary of the facts obtained from an experiment conducted by the writer in the winter of 1897-8, at the Minnesota Experiment Sta-The experiment deals with the fattening of lambs, and one of the points emphasized in it should be of peculiar interest to feeders. It shows how easily possible it may be to secure a greater ultimate profit from a lot of lambs that have made less gains and at greater cost than those obtained from another lot, and for the sole reason that the former had a greater average weight when they entered the contest than the latter. In the experiment two lots of lambs were pitted against each other. They were fed and cared for similarly. The lambs in one lot fed more cheaply and also made greater gains, and yet in the final summing up the lot that made the lesser gains and at a greater cost, gave the greater profit, and for the reason only that they weighed considerably more when the fattening period began. That is really the point brought out in the experiment, although it was not considered when the experiment was under-

taken. The animals selected consisted of home-grown lambs in the one instance and of Montana range lambs in the other. The former were very ordinary lambs, that is to say, they were the remnant of the lambs grown on the University farm after the choice lambs had either been disposed of early for mutton or had been set aside for breeding. They were from Dorset sires and common grade dams, and were rangy, rather high up from the ground, and were also lacking in width. The range lambs were bought from Wm. B. Shaw, of Culbertson, Montana, were from Oxford Down sires and were good specimens of range

The two lots were under experiment early in November, 1897, and were disearly in November, 1897, and were disposed of in March. The experiment proper lasted 112 days and both lots were sold by Col. W. M. Liggett, the Director, to P. VanHoven, of Minneapolis. The lambs were valued at \$3.41 per 100 pounds at the beginning of the experiment. ment. This valuation was on the basis of the actual cost of the range lambs laid down at the station, and it was not far different from the actual prices being paid at the time. They brought \$5.50 100 pounds, shrunk weight.

The food consisted of oil cake, bran, barley and oats in the proportions of 1, 2, 3 and 4 parts respectively, clover and timothy hay, clover predominating, and sorghum ensilage. The food was fed in two feeds daily, except the ensilage, which was fed in the evening only. The lambs were given all they would eat clean of the various foods fed. The hay was not cut, nor was the grain ground, and water and salt were plentifully supplied. They had the choice of a shed or of a yard except in stormy weather.

The food was charged at the ordinary market values of the same in Minnesota. This made the oil cake \$22 per ton, bran \$7.50, hay \$4, ensilage \$1.20, barley 20 cents per bushel, and oats 17 cents. These prices are more in some instances than was actually paid for the food in St. Paul and Minneapolis markets, and in other instances less. And they will make it every apparent to the Eastern feeder that he has no very easy task to face when, with his much higher-priced foods, he undertakes to feed against Western competition.

The range lambs consumed per day of grain 1.68 pounds, of hay .68 pound and of ensilage .31 pound, a total of 2.85 pounds. The home-grown lambs consumed per day of grain 1.96 pounds, of hay 1.09 pounds and of ensilage .60 pound, a total of 3.65 pounds. The monthly gains made by the Montana lambs was 9.5 pounds, against 9.3 pounds made by the home-grown lambs.

The cost of feeding each range lamb was \$1.30, against \$1.42 for each homegrown lamb. Of course the greater age of the home-grown lambs would call for a greater consumption of food to make a greater consumption of 1000 to a given gain. They were probably six a given gain, they have lambs. The weeks older than the range lambs. latter averaged 60.2 pounds when they entered the experiment and the former 72.5 pounds.

The cost of making 100 pounds of increase in weight by the range lambs was \$3.67, as against \$4.07 per 100 pounds with the home-grown lambs. This feature of feeding is peculiar to the West. Years ago it was a generally accepted fact, that the actual increase in weight obtained from fattening an animal cost more than could be obtained for the same when sold. But so it does not seem This, of to be in the Mississippi valley. course, is owing to the bountifulness with which land produces there. Wherever such feeding can be judiciously cartial profit. In the present instatuce the

profit was \$1.83 on the home-grown as against \$1.71 on the range lambs, The figures just given are, of lambs. course, averages for each lamb.

Since the question of greater profit with the home-grown lambs turned upon their greater weight when the experiment began, it may be asked, Would it not be better to secure animals as heavy as possible for being fattened? No, is the answer that should unhesitatingly be given to this question. In the first place, the demands of the market must be studied. If animals over large are chosen they will not bring the price when finished. In the second place, the older they are the more food they will require to make a given gain. And in the third place, the gains are slower, as a rule, as the birth period is receded from. It is a fact that usually more money can be made from feeding lambs than wethers.

THOS. SHAW.

University of Minnesota.

Answering Prayers.

The story is told that a man in Ripley. O., one morning at family prayers prayed for a good neighbor in great destitution. After the prayer the boy said to him: "Papa, give me your pocketbook and I will go over to Mr. Smith's and answer your prayer myself." The story does not say whether the father complied, but the chances are that he did not. He probably was an earnest prayer but a poor worker, and believed in letting God do the whole thing himself. There are many such who really believe that prayer alone is all that is necessary.

A Preacher Kills a Shark.

While at Newport, Oregon, recently, the Rev. G. W. Grannis distinguished himself by catching a shark measuring about five feet in length. The reverend gentleman was strolling along the beach between that city and Nye creek, accompanied by several of his acquaintances, when he saw some live object struggling in the surf. On further observation he discovered that it was a shark, and, grabbing a piece of drift wood on the bank, he waded into the water and succeeded in killing the big fish. Bringing the monster to shore, it was taken to Newport, where it was the object of much curiosity for a large number of summer resorters at that place.

A Satisfactory Prescription.

The other day a distracted mother brought her daughter to see a physician. The girl was suffering from "general lowness." The doctor prescribed for her a glass of claret three times a day with her meals. The mother was somewhat deaf, but apparently heard all he said, and bore off her daughter. In ten days' time they were back again, and the girl was rosy-cheeked, smiling, and the pic-ture of health. The doctor congratulated himself upon the keen insight he had displayed in his diagnosis of the

"I am glad to see that your daughter

is so much better," he said.
"Yes," exclaimed the grateful mother;
"thanks to you, doctor! She has had
just what you ordered. She has eaten carrots three times a day since we were here, and sometimes oftener—and once or twice uncooked—and now look at

her!"-Argonaut.

A Little Twisted.

An American who years ago served as Minister to Spain, was fond of telling the following joke upon himself: Shortly after he had become settled in his new home he was bidden to a state ceremonial, where he was to be presented to the King. His knowledge of languages was limited to English and French, and being desirous of addressing the sovereign in his own tongue, he took pains to "coach" for the occasion. phrases were rehearsed until ne felt that he had mastered them. When we critical moment arrived he saluted the King with great dignity, spoke a few words in Spanish, and passed on.

"What did you say?" asked an English gentleman. "I spoke in Spanish," was the reply. "I said, 'I cast myself at your feet,' which I am told is the most respectful form to salute." "Ah, no!" corrected a Spaniard, who had been observed to smile at the Ambassador's greeting. "You are mistaken; you transposed your words and quite altered the meaning." "What did I say?" asked the American diplomat. With a twinkle in his eye, the Spaniard made answer. "What you really said was, 'I throw my heels at your head.'" But the King had not betrayed, by so much as the fluttering of an eye-lid, that anything unusual had occurred.—Mexican Herald.

TO BE CONTENT AND HAPPY Use "Garland" Stoves and Ranges.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

NOVEMBER 10—J. R. Willson, Marion, Kas., Poland-China swine.

NOVEMBER 15-16—Gudgell & Simpson and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

NOVEMBER 17-19—W. T. Clay and H. C. Duncan, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

NOVEMBER 29—George Bothwell, Short-horns, Nettleton, Mo.; sale at Kansas City, Mo.

NOVEMBER 33—W. P. Harned, Short-horns, Bunce ton, Mo.

NOVEMBER 33—Scott & March, Belton, Mo., Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

DECEMBER 8—Miles Bros., Poland-Chinas, Peabody, Kas.

DECEMBER 15 AND 16—C. G. Comstock, Albany, Mo., Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

THE LIVE STOCK SHOW

At the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, at Omaha, Neb.

(Continued from last week.) RED POLLED CATTLE. Bulls, aged, first Martin, second McKel-vie, third Converse; 2 years, first Martin, bull calf, first and second Martin.

Hy. Stevens & Son, Lacona, N. Y., Holstein. Yearling, first E. M. Barton; second John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill., Devon; third J. B. Duke; fourth I. W. Chappell, Lincoln, Neb., Holstein; fifth Hy. Stevens. Bull calf, first J. W. Martin; second Beaman & Bogert; third E. M. Barton; fourth John Hudson; fifth F. A. Squires.

Cows.—Aged cow. first J. W. Martin; second Beaman & Bogert; third Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., Jersey; fourth E. M. Barton. Two-year-old, first Beaman & Bogert; second J. W. Martin; third F. A. Squires; fourth S. A. Converse, Cresco, lowa, Red Polled; fifth E. M. Barton. Yearling, first J. W. Martin; second E. M. Barton; third Hy. Stevens & Son; fourth H. C. Young, Lincoln, Neb., Jersey; fifth S. A. Convese.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES.

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Herd, bull 2 years, four females, graded, 3 years to helfer calf.—First Miller & Sibley, Jersey; second J. E. Robbins, Greensburg, Ind., Jersey; third Hy. Stevens, Hoistein; fourth I. W. Chappell, Holstein; fifth E. M. Barton, Brown Swiss.

Herd, bull and four helfers under 2 years, helfers bred by exhibitor.—First Miller & Sibley; second J. E. Robins; third Hy. Stevens; fourth I. W. Chappell; fifth E. M. Barton.

PERCHERON HORSES.

Awards by classes went as follows: Stallions, 4 years and over, first and third Burgess & Sons, second M. M. Coad, fourth Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb., fifth McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, O.; 3 years.

Jack 4 years and over, first Comstock, second and third DeClow; jack 3 years, DeClow all premiums; jack 2 years, first Comstock, second and third DeClow; jack 1 year, first McAllister; jennet 4 years and over, first DeClow; sweepstakes, jack any age, first and second Comstock, third and fourth DeClow.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Awards by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.
Boar 2 years or over, first and third Geo.
W. Trone, Rushville, Ill.; yearling boar, only one prize given, first to Vanderslice Bros., Cheney, Neb.; boar 6 months and under 1 year was one of the large rings in this class—first J. A. Loughridge, second Wm. M. Gilmore, Fairbury, Neb., third Vanderslice Bros., fourth and fifth John W. Ketcham, Lovelake, Mo.; boar under 6 months, first J. A. Loughridge.
Sow 2 years or over, first Geo. W. Trone, second Vanderslice Bros., third and fifth John W. Ketcham, fourth J. A. Loughridge; yearling sow, first and second Geo. W. Trone, third Vanderslice Bros., fourth J. A. Loughridge; yearling sow 6 months and under 1 year, first and second J. A. Loughridge, third and fourth Vanderslice Bros.; sow under 6 months, first and second J. A. Loughridge, third and fourth John W. Ketcham, fifth Vanderslice Bros.
Boar and three sows under 1 year, first Geo. W. Trone, second John W. Ketcham, third Vanderslice Bros.
Boar and three sows bred by exhibitor, first Geo. W. Trone, second Vanderslice Bros., third J. A. Loughridge.
Boar and three sows under 1 year, first Geo. W. Trone, second Vanderslice Bros., third J. A. Loughridge.

Pen ram and three ewes over 2 years, first Allen, second Ballenger.

Pen two rams and three ewes under 2 years, bred by exhibitor, first Ballenger, second Allen, third Wineland.

Sweepstakes ram, first, third and fifth Allen, second Ballenger, fourth Wineland; ewe, first and fourth Ballenger, second and third Allen.

Prof. John A. Craig, of the Iowa Agricultural College, awarded the premiums in this class, as in all the mutton breeds. The same sheep, however, passed through the hands of John R. Thompson, of Indiana, two days later in awarding the Shropshire Breeders' Association special premiums. It is interesting to note that Mr. Thompson's judgment agreed with that of Prof. Craig almost exactly. The exception to be noted is that of the Ballenger yearling ewe, which was given second place.

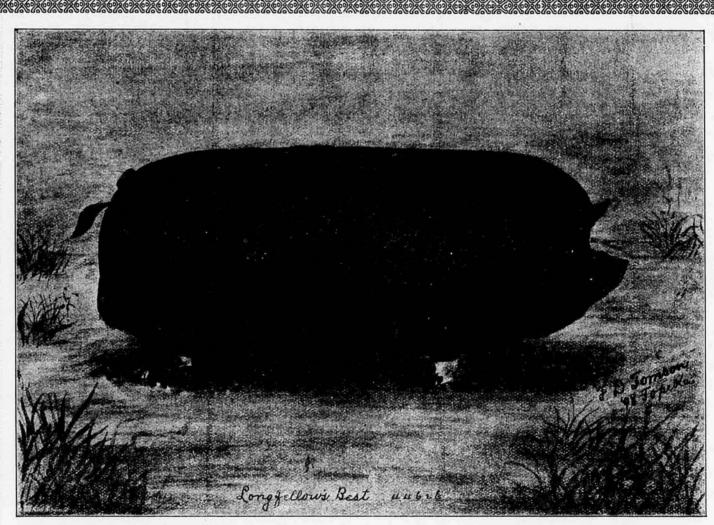
DELAINE MERINOS.

DELAINE MERINOS.

DELAINE MERINOS.

Rams, aged, first A. T. Gamber; 2 years, first Grau, second Gamber, third King, fourth and fifth Blakely & Co.; yearling, first and second Gamber, third and fourth Blakely & Co.; ram lamb, first and second Gamber, third and fourth Blakely & Co. Ewes, aged, first and second Gamber, third and fourth Blakely & Co., fifth E. D. King; 2 years, first and second Gamber, third and fourth Blakely & Co.; ewe lamb, first and second Gamber, third and fifth Grau. fourth Blakely.

Pen ram and three ewes over 2 years, first Gamber, second and third Blakely & Co.



LONGFELLOW'S BEST 44626, OWNED BY C. A. STANNARD, HOPE, DICKINSON CO., KAS.

We present above an illustration of the yearling Berkshire boar, Long'cllow's Best 44626, by Longfellow W., owned by C. A. Stannard, Hope, Dickinson county, Kansas. The sketch was made by our staff artist, Mr. F. D. Tomson. This young boar, in his yearling form, carries the phenomenal weight of 800 pounds and carries it without coarseness. He is remarkably smooth and well finished. His sire, in show condition, weighed nearly 1,200 pounds. Longfellow's Best is maintained as one of the herd boars in the Sunrise Stock farm herd, which numbers about 300 head, all pure-bred. Mr. Stannard enjoys a fine trade, both East and West, and his herd is now one of the largest and best in the West. His advertisement appears regularly in the Farmer, a new change being made in this issue. Mr. Stannard also breeds Hereford cattle, having on hand 300 head, which represent the best of breeding. One of the secrets of the great success achieved by Mr. Stannard is the fact that he retains no animal as a breeder which does not approximate to his ideal of a pure-bred animal, consequently our readers will feel well satisfied with any purchases made from this establishment

Cows, aged, first and third Martin, second and fourth Converse; 2 years, first and third Converse, second Martin; yearling, first and fourth Martin, second and fifth Converse, third McKelvie; helfer calf, first and third Converse, second and fourth Martin.

tin. Herd, graded ages, first Martin, second Young herd, all under 2 years, first Mar-

Young herd, all under 2 years, first martin.

Herd, four, get of one sire, first and second Martin.

Two, produce of one cow, first and second Martin.

Sweepstakes, bull any age, first, third and fourth Martin, second McKelvie.

Cow, any age, first and fourth Martin, second Converse, third McKelvie.

POLLED DURHAMS.

POLLED DURHAMS.

POLLED DURHAMS.

The Beaman & Bogert herd, of Columbus Grove, O., a selection of nine animals from a farm herd of thirty-five head, won ten firsts, four seconds, one third, and two firsts and two seconds in sweepstakes premiums. Mr. Hughes' herd, of Luray, Iowa, took second on aged bull, third on aged cow, third and fourth on helfer calf, and third in both sweepstakes classes. SWEEPSTAKES FOR GENERAL PUR-POSE CATTLE.

Bulls.—Aged bull, first Beaman & Bogert, Columbus Grove, O., Polled Durham; second J. W. Martin, Richland City, Wis., Red Polled; third J. B. Duke, Somerville, N. J., Guernsey; fourth E. M. Barton, Hinsdale, Ill., Brown Swiss. Two-year-old, first J. W. Martin; second W. B. Barney, Hampton, Iowa, Holstein; third F. A. Squires. Blue Earth, Minn., Brown Swiss; fourth

first and second Burgess & Son; 2 years, first Burgess & Son, second and fourth Mc-Laughlin Bros., third Iowa Agricultural College; 1 year, first and second Burgess & Son, third Coad.

Stallion colt, first Burgess & Son, second Coad.

Coad.
Stallion and three of his get, first Burgess & Son, second Coad.
Mare, 4 years or over, first Burgess & Son, second lams, third and fourth Coad; 3 years, first Coad, second Burgess & Son; 2 years, first Coad; year, first Coad; mare colt, first and second Coad; mare and two foals, first Burgess & Son, second Coad.
Sweepstakes stallion any age, first, second, third and fourth Burgess & Son, fifth Coad; mare any age, first, second and

Coad; mare any age, first, second and fourth Burgess & Son, third Iams, fifth

Collection, two stallions and three mares, all 5 years or under, first Burgess & Son, second Coad.

FRENCH DRAFT HORSES.

Stallions, 4 years and over, first Burgess, second and third Iams; 3 years, first Burgess, second Iams; 2 years, first Burgess, second Iams; 1 year, first Burgess, second

second lams; 1 year, first Burgess, second lams.

Mares, 4 years and over, first Burgess, second lams; filly, first and second Burgess; mare and two of her colts, first Burgess, second lams.

Sweepstakes, stallion any age, first, second and fifth Burgess, third and fourth lams; mare any age, first Burgess, second lams.

LACKS AND LENDERS

JACKS AND JENNETS

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., judged the jack class. Awards were as follows:

Sweepstakes boar, any age, bred by exhibitor, first prize only, awarded to J. A. Loughridge.

Sweepstakes sow, any age, bred by exhibitor, first and second Geo. W. Trone, third and fifth J. A. Loughridge, fourth Vanderslice Bros.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Rams, 3 years and over, first Allen, second Wineland, third Ballenger; 2 years, first Ballenger, second Allen; yearlings, first and second Allen, third and fourth Ballenger, fifth and sixth Wineland; ram lamb, first Allen, second Ballenger, third Allen.

Allen.

Ewes, 3 years and over, first and fourth Ballenger, second and third Allen; 2 years, first Allen, second and third Ballenger; yearlings, first and fourth Ballenger, second and third Allen, fifth and sixth Wineland; ewe lamb, first Allen, second and third Ballenger.

J. A. Loughridge, second Vanderslice Bros.
Boar and three sows under 1 year bred by exhibitor, first and second J. A. Loughridge, third Vanderslice Bros.
Four swine get of same boar, bred by exhibitor, first Vanderslice Bros., second Geo. W. Trone, third J. A. Loughridge, fourth John W. Ketcham.
Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow, first and second J. A. Loughridge, third J. W. Ketcham.
Sweepstakes boar, any age, ten entries, first Geo. W. Trone, second John W. Ketcham, third J. A. Loughridge, fourth Vanderslice Bros.
Sweepstakes sow, any age, first and second Geo. W. Trone, third J. A. Loughridge, fourth Vanderslice Bros.
Sweepstakes boar, any age, first and second and third Cook; yearing, first and second and third Bates, third and fourth Lincoln, second and fourth Bates; yearing, first and second Bates, third and second B

Bates.
Ewes, aged, first and second Bates, third Lincoln; 2 years, first and third Lincoln, second and fourth Bates; yearling, first and second Bates, third and fourth Lincoln; ewe lamb, first Lincoln, second and third Bates.
Pen ram and three ewes, first Lincoln, second Bates.
Pen five ewes bred by exhibitor, first Bates, second Lincoln.
Pen two rams and three ewes under 2 years, first and third Bates, second Lincoln.

coin.

Sweepstakes, ram any age, first Bates, second and third Lincoln, fourth Cook; ewe any age, first and third Bates, second and fourth Lincoln.

OXFORD DOWNS.

OXFORD DOWNS.

Rams, 3 years or over, first and second McKerrow, third Wineland; 2 years, first Stone, second and third McKerrow; yearling, first Stone, second McKerrow, third Wineland; ram lamb, first and third, Stone, second and fourth McKerrow, fifth and sixth Wineland.

Ewes, 3 years or over, first and second

McKerrow, third Stone, fourth Wineland; 2 years, first Stone, second and third Mo-Kerrow; ewe lamb, first and third Stone, second and fourth McKerrow.

Ram and three ewes over 2 years, first and third McKerrow, second Stone.

Pen five ewes bred by exhibitor, first and second McKerrow.

Pen two rams and three ewes under 2 years, first McKerrow, second Stone.

Sweepstakes, ram any age, first Stone, second and third McKerrow.

The Oxford Down Record Association specials were confined to American and Canada-bred sheep. This made competition less vigorous, as a number of the sheep in the former show were imported.

In the classes awards were as follows, only first and second money being offered:

Rams, 2 years and over, first McKerrow, second Wineland; yearling, first and second Stone; ram lamb, first McKerrow, second Stone.

Ewes, yearling, first and second McKerrow; ewe lamb, first Stone, second McKerrow.

Pen ram and three ewes, first McKerrow,

Pen ram and three ewes, first McKerrow,

cond Stone. Pen four lambs, first McKerrow, second

Pen four lambs, first McKerrow, second Stone.

Ram, aged, first Taylor; 2 years, first Milton; yearling, first and second Taylor; ram lamb, first Milton, second and third Taylor.

Ewe, aged, first Milton, second and third Taylor; 2 years, first and second Milton; yearling, first and second Taylor; ewe lamb, first Milton, second and third Taylor.

Pen, ram and three ewes over 2 years, first Milton, second Taylor.

Pen, two rams and three ewes bred by exhibitor, first and second Taylor.

Sweepstakes, ram any age, first and second Milton, third Taylor.

Sweepstakes, ewe any age, first and second Milton, third and fourth Taylor.

The Hampshire Down Association spe-

horn, Hereford and Angus cattle, and \$159 in the class for Galloway, Devon, unnamed breeds, and grades and crosses. Various sweepstakes, car lot and herd prizes were offered. The following awards by classes will show how the entries and premiums stood:

Short-horns—Steer under 2 years, first

Short-horns.—Steer under 2 years, first and second Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

Ames, lows.

Herefords.—Steer under 3 years, first T.

F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., second W.

S. Van Natta & Co., Fowler, Ind.; steer
under 1 year, first Sotham, second Van

Natta & Co.

Natta & Co. Fowler, Ind.; steer under 1 year, first Sotham, second Van Natta & Co.

Aberdeen-Angus.—First and second in alclasses to S. R. Pierce, Creston, ill.

Devons.—Steers 2 years, 1 year and steer calf, first to John Hudson, Moweaqua, Ill.; sweepstakes, first, second and third John Hudson.

Grades and Crosses.—Steer under 3 years, first and second Albert Harrah, Newton, Iowa, third the F. E. Danborn Co., Omaha, steers under 2 years, first and second John Evans, Jr., Emerson, Iowa; sweepstakes Albert Harrah.

Sweepstakes by Ages.—Steer 2 years, first Sotham's Hereford, second Pierce's Angus, third Iowa Agricultural College Short-horn; steer calf, first Pierce's Angus, third Iowa Agricultural College Short-horn, steer calf, first Pierce's Angus, third Iowa Agricultural College Short-horn.

Herd.—Four animals, graded ages, first Pierce's Angus.

Sweepstakes for heaviest steer, without regard to breeding, first M. L. Lieben, Omaha, weight of steer, 2,750 pounds, Car-load Lots.—First S. R. Pierce's Angus, second and third John Evans Jr.'s Stone & Son, Emerson, Iowa, Aber Cattle, car-loads, first, \$50, S. R. Pierce, Car-load Lots.—First S. R. Pierce's Angus, second and third John Evans Jr.'s Stone & Son, Emerson, Iowa, Aber Cattle, car-loads, first, \$50, S. R. Pierce, Cart-load Lots.—First S. R. Pierce's Angus, second and third John Evans Jr.'s Stone & Son, Emerson, Iowa, Aber Cattle, car-loads, first, \$50, S. R. Pierce, Cart-load Lots.—First S. R. Pierce's Angus, second and third John Evans Jr.'s Stone & Son, Emerson, Iowa, Aber Son, Emerson, I

first and second in aged wether, yearling wethers and sweepstakes.

There were no entries in the Leicester

class.

In the class for Lincolns, Gibson & Walker, Denfield, Ontario, took all first and second prizes.

In the Southdown class, Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis., won all first and second

Sussex, Wis., won all first and second prizes.

The Shropshires made the largest ring shown. Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill., won first in all classes for wethers, also first and second sweepstakes; Geo. McKerrow won first and second on cross-bred and grades, also third in sweepstakes.

For Hampshire sheep, John Milton, Marshall, Mich., was awarded all the first prizes, except in cross-bred or grades, where no entries were made.

For Oxford sheep; Geo. McKerrow and R. J. Stone made an equal division of irrst and second prizes in the classes. Mr. Stone took first and second sweepstakes.

The Dorset Horn and Cheviot sheep did not make any show in the fat stock department.

more than you can a horse. Bicycling will make healthy men more healthy; it will make unhealthy men more unhealthy. When a man has been living in too big a hurry, when he has worked himself out, when he has got so that he does not sleep or eat, or rest, and the whole world looks gloomy to him, it is time for him to take medicine. Then, when he is braced up a bit, it is time enough for him to take to the bicycle.

When a man's nerves have an edge on

a sick horse you do not hitch him up to a sulky and take him to the race track for a little healthful spin. You doctor him. You cannot work or recreate a man into good health any more than you can a horse. Bicycling

enough for him to take to the bicycle.

When a man's nerves have an edge on them, so that the least little disappointment rasps on his temper like a file, when his stomach and liver and nerves are deranged, and he is continually gloomy and melancholy, he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes a man as hungry as a fisherman and sees to it that all the vital elements of the food are absorbed into the blood. It braces up the liver and puts it to work in the right way. It drives all bilious impurities from the system. It fills flesh, nerves, brain cells, system. It fills flesh, nerves, brain cells, sinews and bones with the life-giving elements of rich, red, pure blood. It makes a man healthy and then a bicycle will make him strong. Medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing "just as good."

"Through your skillful treatment I am once more a well man," writes J. N. Arnold, Esq., of Gandy, Logan Co., Neb. "I suffered for years with constipation and torpidity of the liver, irritation of the prostate and inflammation of the bladder. I took six bottles of Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and am permanently cured. You have been the means of saving my life."



A man or woman who neglects A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them. No other pills are "just as good."

Paint Talks--X.

THE MIXED PAINT DILEMMA.

There can be no dispute over the assertion that paints ready mixed for use are a natural and logical development from the needs of paint consumers. The raw materials that enter into paint are bought more advantageously and with better assurance of quality and purity, by the large manufacturer than by the painter or the consumer; and the mechanical advantages for grinding and incorporating these materials afforded by the well equipped paint factory insure a uniformity and an excellence which are impossible elsewhere. Mechanical devices are always more accurate and more economical than hand labor, and given two paints made of the same materials by hand and by machine, the latter will always be the cheaper and the more thoroughly incorporated.

When the painter takes his keg of lead or other paste paint and mixes it with linseed oil, turpentine, japan, etc., he is simply manufacturing by hand a "ready-mixed paint," which could be made better and cheaper by machinery; and if all ready-mixed paints were made by combining the pigments with pure linseed oil, turpentine and japan driers, they would probably long since have displaced all other forms of paint.

Unfortunately, however, the desire for There can be no dispute over the asser-

pigments with pure linseed oil, turpentine and japan driers, they would probably long since have displaced all other forms of paint.

Unfortunately, however, the desire for cheapness has led to the discovery of the fact that by the addition of alkalies the oil can be made to mix with water, and benzine has been found to be a passable substitute for turpentine. Adverse experience with such compounds is the secret of the popular prejudice against readymixed paints.

Good ready-mixed paints cannot be made without Zinc White. One of the chief points of superiority of a zinc paint, however, is its oil carrying capacity, and when for this oil a mixture of soap and water is substituted, the superior qualities of the zinc are largely counteracted. While these cheap mixed paints serve their purpose to a certain extent, and have, by their cheapness, made painting very general and popular, they are, in the end less economical than the finer grades which are compounded with pure linseed oil, since they require as frequent renewal as "straight" lead paint.

There are in the market certain lines of ready-mixed paint compounded with

require as frequent renewal as "straight" lead paint.

There are in the market certain lines of ready-mixed paint compounded with strictly pure linseed oil. They are almost universally based on zinc white, in combination with colors and inert pigments, some with and some without a percentage of white lead, for opacity. Such paints are the most economical and the most satisfactory it is possible to find. Unfortunately, the consumer has no means of identifying them; but when a brand of ready-mixed paint bears the name of a reputable manufacturer, coupled with his guarantee that the paint is free from alkali, water and petroleum products, it may be taken for granted that the paint is safe to use. If a further guarantee can be had that it is based on zinc white, the consumer may feel assured that he has the most durable and the most economical form of paint in the market.

STANTON DUDLEY.

Do You Intend Moving?

Why not investigate southwest Missouri, southern Kansas, northwest Arkansas, Indian Territory or the Texas coast country? The manufacturing, farming and stock raising industries of these sections are attracting considerable attention. The chief centers are reached via the 'Frisco line, For ticket rates and full particulars, address Geo. T. Nicholson, Gen'l Pass. Agt. St. Louis. Mo.



V. B. HOWEY'S IMPERIAL DUKE 43929.

The above illustration, sketched by our staff artist, is of an exceptional animal and valuable sire at the head of the Berkshire division of V. B. Howey's herd, from which a draft of seventy Poland-Chinas and Berkshires will be sold, on Saturday, November 12, 1898, at the farm, near Topeka. Mr. Howey thinks that this sixth annual offering is the best ever sent under the hammer, as shown by the catalogue, now ready for distribution. Lot 16 is a Chief I Know sow, out of Black Beauty, that had a litter on October 22 by Gresham's famous sire and World's Fair winner, Darkness Quality, and others of like quality of Black U. S. and Chief Tecumseh strains. The Berkshire offering only comprises a few of the get of Imperial Duke. Visitors to the sale from a distance will be conveyed to the farm from Oulp's livery barn, Topeka, or bids can be sent to Col. Savage, the auctioneer, or to this office. Get a catalogue at once.

(Class A.)

In class "A," Edward D. King, Burlington, Kas., was awarded first and second in all classes except that of aged ewe, in which Mr. Thos. Taylor, Waynesville, Ill.,

(Class B.)

Ram, aged, first King; 2 years, first and third King, second Taylor; yearling, first and fourth King, second and third Taylor; ram lamb, second and third King, first A. T. Gamber, Wakeman, O.

Ewes, aged, first and third King, second Taylor; 2 years; second and third King, first Gamber; yearling, first and second King, third and fourth Taylor; ewe lamb, first and second King.

Ram and three ewes over 2 years, first and second King.

Pen, five ewes over 2 years, bred by exhibitor, first King.

Pen, two rams and three ewes under 2 years, first Taylor, second and third King. Sweepstakes, ram any age, first and fourth King, second Gamber, third Taylor, Ewe any age, first and fourth King, second Taylor, third Gamber.

The Fat Stock Show.

CATTLE.

Three prizes were awarded in each class, aggregating \$178 in each class, for Short-

cials were all awarded Mr. Taylor, his sheep being American-bred, a condition attached to the awards.

DORSET HORNED.

The only flock of Dorset Horned sheep on exhibition was owned by Rutherford Stuyvessant, Allamuchy, N. J. The yearling ewe in this flock won the grand sweepstakes over all breeds. The shepherd in charge, Arthur Danks, a young man of 20 years, was awarded the first \$10 prize for the best shepherd, a purse put up by the publisher of the American Sheep Breeder, Short-horns.

The Iowa Agricultural College Short-horns.

The Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, Short-horns.

The Iowa Agricultural College, On a Tamworthan on specific and type. The two herds of In size, color and type. The two herds of In size, color and type. The two herds of In size, color and type. The two herds of In size, color and type. The two herds of In size, color and type. The two herds of In size, color and type. The two herds of In size, color and type. The two herds of In size, color and type. The two herds of In size, color and type. The two herds of In size, color and type. The two herds of In size, color and type. The two herds of In size, color and type. The two herds of In size, color and type. The two herds of In size, color and type. The two her

Berkshires.—No entries.
Poland-Chinas.—Old barrow, first and third Sam McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb., second F. M. McDiarmid, Cumberland, Iowa: berrow 10 months and under 14, first and second McKelvie; barrow 6 months and under 10, first McDiarmid, second McKel-vie, third John O'Connell, Malcolm, Neb.; pen, Sam McKelvie. Chester White and Duroc-Jersey.—None

shown.

Small Yorksbire.—Barrow under 10 months, first R. M. Wolcott, Archer, Neb. Victorias.—All classes were filled, and first and second premiums awarded to G. F. Davis & Co., Dyer, Ind.

Essex.—All classes were filled, and first and second prizes awarded to Thos. Taylor, Waynesville, Ind.

Grades and Crosses.—All classes were filled, and awards of four firsts and seconds to Thos. Taylor, Waynesville, Ind.

Sweepstakes.—Pens, first McKelvie, second Davis & Co., third Taylor.

Breeders' Sweepstakes.—First McKelvie, second Davis & Co., third Taylor.

SHEEP.

Thos. Sanders, for many years buyer for the Swift Packing Co., was expert judge. In the Cotswold division, Geo, Harding, of Sussex, Wis., had his own way and won

Son; second, \$40. Evans & Son; nittl, \$25. Chas. G. Comstock, Albany, Mo., Hercfords.

A bacon hog, forty-three entries, first, \$75. Iowa Agricultural College, on a Tamworth-Berkshire cross; second, \$50, J. W. Townley, Octavia, Neb., on Berkshire; third, \$25, J. E. Brethour, Buford, Ontario, Large Yorkshire.

Poland-China, twenty-two entries, first, \$50, S. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.; second, \$35, F. M. McDiarmid, Cumberland, Iowa; third, \$15, Thos. Taylor, Waynesville, Ill. Berkshires, twelve entries, first, \$50, John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo.; second, \$35, J. W. Townley, Octavia, Neb.; third, \$15, Reuben Gentry, Danville, Ky.

Duroc-Jerseys, sixteen entries, first, \$50, Geo. W. Trone, Rushville, Ind.; second, \$35. H. B. Louden, Clay Center, Neb.; third, \$15, C. H. Searle, Edgar, Neb.

Cotswold sheep, nine entries, first, \$15, A. J. Watson, Castlederg, Ontario; second, \$10, Geo. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; third, \$5, A. J. Watson.

Leicester sheep, nine entries, first \$15, second \$10, third, \$5, Robt. Taylor, Abbott, Neb.

Lincoln sheep, five entries, first \$15, sec-

Lincoln sheep, five entries, first \$15, sec-nd \$10, third \$5, Gibson & Walker, Den-

ond \$10, third \$5, Gibson & washield, Ontario.
Southdown sheep, first, second and third, Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis.
Oxford sheep, five entries, first and third R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; second, Mc-R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; second, Mc-Kerrow.

Hampshire sheep, first \$15, second \$10, John Milton, Marshall, Mich.; third, \$5, Robert Taylor, Abbott, Neb.

It pays to have convenient arrangements or watering the stock in winter.

Better sell a part of the stock rather than be obliged to stint them in their rations later on.

Stock comfortably sheltered will need less grain to keep thrifty than if exposed to cold and storms.

THE ARMOUR SALE OF HEREFORDS.

THE ARMOUR SALE OF HEREFORDS.

The Armour sale, which has been looked forward to with keen interest by breeders of beef cattle generally and the Hereford beef cattle generally and the Hereford men in particular, was held, as announced, at Kansas City, October 25 and 26. No effort has been made to conceal the intention of its projectors fom its inception until the last animal went under the hammer of making this a boom sale, not for Mr. Armour, but for the white-face breed, and the breeders of Herefords everywhere were appealed to to lend their mite toward advertising the breed. There was a good attendance both days, and the locations to which the purchases go indicate from whence came the buyers. Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, South Dakota, Virginia, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado and Nevada each secured a portion of the offering. An average of \$385 for 113 head was made, which should certainly satisfy the promoters of the sale. The figures obtained are less, however, than the average made in the early spring by C. S. Cross, of Emporia, Kas., and others.

Mr. Armour claimed this offering to be an average of his herd, some of the best and some of the poorest, and the bidders appreciated their value. One, True Lass, imported from the Queen's herd, England, soild for \$1,025. Four others sold for \$1,000, and nothing went for less than \$200. Nothing phenomenally high or low, all of which suggests that the business is on a solid basis.

Below we give the detailed list of purchasers:

AMERICAN COWS.

AMERICAN COWS.

Lady Laurel 51431, Wm. Humphrey, Ash-

Princess 65911, G. W. Shinn, Lathrop, Mo.

\$450.

Daphne 78386, Nelson & Doyle, \$200.

Starlight 66104 and c. c., J. S. Lancaster & Son, \$470.

Dottle Dimple 75096, J. A. Funkhouser, \$410.

Rosabella 2d 37258, Robt. Trumbull, Prairie Centre, 111., \$310.

Mystic 3d 33753 and b. c., Mrs. G. W. Hart, \$400.

Mystic 3d 33753 and b. c., Mrs. G. W. Hart, \$400.

Jennie Nodax 74300, Curtis Bros., \$400.

Miss Beecher 2d 74312, Nelson & Doyle, \$250.

Britannia K. 74299, J. W. Hanna, \$275.

Miss Sarah 74313 and b. c., Mrs. G. W. Hart, \$300.

Miss Wiltona 74315, A. P. Nave, \$385.

City Bride 70098, W. T. Stovali, Jamison, Mo., \$380.

Lady Simpson 75108, T. H. Pugh, \$305.

Madame Sans Gene 75116, C. A. Stannard, Hope, Kas., \$305.

Merri Osborne 75122, Gudgell & Simpson, \$200.

Sweet Alice 75139, Gudgell & Simpson, \$240.

Lady Mystic 70118, Nelson & Doyle, \$300.

Lady Welcome 75111, C. M. Favorite, \$205.

Elena 30739, T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., \$300.

IMPORTED COWS.

True Lass 75149 (from Queen's herd), Scott

True Lass 75149 (from Queen's herd), Scott & Whitman, \$1,025.
Diamond 75095, Geo. P. Henry, \$400.
Brenda 13th 75092, F. A. Nave, \$850.
Lucretia 75114, Nelson & Doyle, \$225.
Christmas Rose 75152, Geo. P. Henry, \$1,000.
Empress 3d, lot 54, J. W. Hanna, \$405.
Cinderella, lot 51, W. S. Ikard, \$310.
Venus 75150, J. W. Hanna, \$430.

Kansas Lad Jr. 75104, Geo. P. Henry, \$1,000. Night Lad 75122, Murray Boocock, \$375. Helmet 70112, Curtis Bros., \$440. Tempter 75142, Stewart & Hutcheon, \$450. Meadow Beau 75120, Curtis Bros., \$300. Ransom 75128, Texas Land and Cattle Co., \$55.

Ransom 75128, Texas Land and Cattle Co., \$255.
Overland 75124, E. M. Shields, Garnett, Kas., \$300.
Sabine 75130, Mrs. G. W. Hart, \$400.
The Judge 75145, Albert Kruig, Cambria, Kas., \$380.
Circus Rider 75093, A. Palmer, Kansas City, \$230.
Armour Hesiod 75082, G. W. Shinn, \$560.
Prince Horace, Mrs. G. W. Hart, \$400.
The Deacon 75143, T. C. Thornton, Colorado Springs, Col., \$250.
Buckeye, lot 110, W. H. Meyers, Henrietta, Texas, \$340.
Red Seal, lot 111, T. C. Thornton, \$400.
Duncan, lot 112, E. E. Pouppirt, Denver, Col., \$210.
Tramp, lot 113, A. M. Young, Higgins, Texas, \$350.
Warrior, lot 114, W. S. Ikard, \$600.
Ben Bolt 75088, W. J. Cox, Maple Hill, Kas., \$325.

Kas., \$325.

War Eagle, lot 103, Richard Walsh, Paloduro, Texas, \$450.
Roderick, lot 104, Scott & March, \$325.
Magician, lot 105, Richard Walsh, \$375.
Admiral, lot 106, Wm. Humphrey, \$485.
Buckton Explorer, lot 107, Geo. B. Mathewson, Pierre, S. D., \$350.
Buckton Reliance, lot 108, Nelson & Doyle, \$240.

Albert, lot 109, D. B. Baker, Maryville, Mo., \$305.

Seven imported bulls sold for \$2,530; average \$361.42.

Short-horn sale catalogues of the few years past will reveal the esteem in which the Thistletop stock has been held by their owners. May 68th, a fine, smooth-finished cow, and Roxanna 8th also appear in the group. Mr. Channon has a splendid trade in both cattle and Poland-China hogs, of the latter 'of which he keeps about 300, carrying the leading blood lines of the breed.

Mr. Channon's herd is one of the largest in the State, and every visitor is astonished to find such a grand and uniform lof youngsters. But it is easily explained by the present herd sire and the good type of females, mainly of the Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Princess, Perl, White Rose, Adelaide and similar families, which have been handled and culled for twenty years, until the present excellence of the herd has been achieved. Note his regular advertisement in the Farmer.

Polled Kansan Cattle.

In this issue we present an illustration of the fifth generation of a family of Polled Kansas cattle developed by Hon. W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, Kas., and which were brought to public notice first in a special exhibit made at the Trans-Mississippl Exposition, at Omaha, as an all-purpose breed of cattle. They attracted much attention. In an interview with the writer, after the Exposition, Mr. Guthrie said:

"I would very much have preferred to have had the Omaha Exposition occur two years later, for I had not reached a stage of my experiment where I was desirous of making a public show of it. But, as during the past year the matter had gotten very considerably into the newspapers, from In this issue we present an illustration of



REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SHORT-HORNS BRED BY GEORGE CHANNON, HOPE, DICKINSON CO., KAS.

land, Neb., \$1,000.
Kanmaida 50100, Scott & Whitman, Leavenworth, Kas., \$200.
Armour Maid 17th 55107, Wm. Atkinson, Roswell, N. M., \$255.
Armour Maid 25th 60043, T. H. Pugh, Maple Grove, Mo., \$300.
Armour Maid 1st 60044, Wm. Humphrey, \$675.

Armour Maid 9th 60052, Wm. Atkinson, \$280.

\$280. Armour Maid 12th 70088, J. M. Jones, Kansas City, Mo., \$410.
Lady Starmaid 70122, J. M. Jones, \$300.
Lady Verna 70123, Jas. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo., \$405.
Lady Passion 75107, F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind., \$280.
Lady Starlight 70121 and bull calf, J. W. Hanna, Odessa, Mo., \$355.
Lady May 70127, C. M. Favorite, Chicago, Ill., \$280.
Lady Alma 70114, Geo. P. Henry, Chicago, \$260.

Lady Alma 70114, Geo. P. Henry, Chicago, \$260.

Lady Nubia 70119, Scott & Whitman, \$250.

Armour Maid 4th 55104, A. P. Nave, Attica, Ind., \$425.

Armour Maid 8th 55108, Nelson & Doyle, Kansas City, Mo., \$325.

Armour Maid 10th and c. c., Mrs. G. W. Hart, Partridge, Kas., \$400.

City Kate, 70101, F. A. Nave, \$210.

City Belle 70096, Mrs. G. W. Hart, \$280.

City Beauty 70095, F. A. Nave, \$440.

Mohammed Maid 3d 60057, Murray Boocock, Keswick, Va., \$310.

Mohammed Maid 3d 60057, Murray Boocock, Keswick, Va., \$310.
Fashion 70106, Nelson & Doyle, \$200.
Soubrette 70125, J. A. Lancaster & Son.
Chandler, Mo., \$250.
Folly 70107, Geo. P. Henry, \$300.
Sweetheart 70132, Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., \$230.
Lady Slipper 75109, W. S. Ikard, Henrietts, Texas, \$380.
Rosa Lina 66690. J. A. Funkhouser, \$325.
Donna 5th 66592, W. S. Ikard, \$425.

Lalla Rookh, lot 53, F. A. Nave, \$1,000. Adeline, lot 55, W. M. Atkinson, \$315. Lena, lot 56, Jno. Sparks, Reno, Nevada,

Deborah 2d, lot 57, Geo. Leigh, Aurora, Ill., \$270.
Cherub, lot 59, W. M. Humphrey, \$300.
Coquette, lot 62, Nelson & Doyle, \$310.
Arethusa, lot 63, C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kas., \$400.

Wild Rose, lot 64, Nelson & Doyle, \$300. Friozlina, lot 65, Jno. Sparks, \$280. May Queen and b. c., lot 66, W. H. Prentiss, Hamilton, Ill., \$600.

H. Prentiss, \$600. Coquette, lot 68, G. R. Reynolds, Higbee, Mo., \$350.

Blush, lot 90, Geo. P. Henry, \$360. Widow, lot 71, G. W. Shinn, \$380. Purity 2d, lot 72, Nelson & Doyle, \$280. Primrose, lot 73, Geo. P. Henry, \$350. Bonny, lot 75, Wm. Nethery, Sartoria, Neb., \$300.

Laurentia, lot 76, C. S. Cross, \$350. Tullp, lot 77, Nelson & Doyle, \$325. Gem, lot 78, J. M. Jones, \$330. Rosa 76058, Jno. Sparks, \$500. AMERICAN BULLS.

Texas, \$500.

Drusus 70105, Newton Long & Sons, Lyndon, Mo., \$310. St. Bellboy 70129, Curtis Bros., Memphis,

Gazette 75100, Murray Boocock, \$300. Jno. Sparks 75103, Curtis Bros., \$275. Steve Jerome 75138, Texas Land and Cattle Co., \$240.

Billy Cummings 75090, Egger Hereford Cattle Co., Appleton City, Mo., \$225.

St. Paul 75132, J. T. Spreck, Nortonville, Kas., \$255. Searchlight 75134, Henry Traff, Higbee. Texas, \$245. Shore Acres 75135, Murdi McKenzie, Trinidad, Col., \$1,000.

Twenty-eight American bulls sold for \$10,-915; average \$389.80.
Forty-nine American cows sold for \$17,-110; average \$349.55.
Twenty-nine imported cows sold for \$12,-965; average \$447.06.
One hundred and thirteen head sold for an average of \$385.

A Notable Herd of Short-horns.

Mr. Geo. Channon, of Hope, Dickinson county, Kansas, who breeds Short-horn cattle and Poland-China swine, while casting about for a herd bull, some time ago, cattle and Poland-China swine, while casting about for a herd bull, some time ago, found out in the "short grass country" the Cruickshank bull, Glendower 103387, bred by W. A. Harris, at Linwood. He is sired by W. A. Harris, at Linwood. He is sired by the late Imp. Thistietop 33576, dam Imp. Golden Rod by Imp. Baron Victor 2d, dam Imp. Golden Thistle by Roan Gauntlet. It would be difficult to find a pedigree more to the liking of the Short-horn critic than that of Glendower, whose likeness appears in the group illustration which we publish in this issue. The value of this pedigree is demonstrated by the uniformity and individuality of his get. It matters little whether his calves are all from one type of females or from many, he stamps his get with his own general character and conformation. In this ability he is like his worthy sire, Imp. Thistletop, who perhaps had no superior as a sire of uniform, growthy, beefy calves, thrifty and useful wherever found. Thistlewood, one of his get, limped into the show ring at the World's Fair on three legs, and, in spite of his infirmity, carried away fourth honors in the face of such competition as Young Abbottsburn, Gay Monarch and all the leading bulls of the Short-horn realms. Golden Thistle, another by Imp. Thistletop, was accounted the very best calf of his year and was illustrated in the Breeder's Gazette in 1896. A review of the various

New York to San Francisco, and I had a good many inquiries, I felt that the most certain way to respond would be by exhibiting the cattle to the public, and the Omaha Exposition seemed to be the fitting occasion. When I issued my circular, in April, 1898, with a cut of 'A Family of Polled Kansas Cattle,' it contained the family as then existing, but on August 14 there was added the third calf, a male, and so the family, as exhibited at Omaha, consisted of the bull, cow and three calves, the youngest 2 months old October 21. There was also a second cow, a month older, with her third calf, dropped August 2, and a yearling heifer. I think that I need not say that they attracted at least as much attention as any cattle on the ground; and while not eligible to a cash premium, by reason of not having reached the standard development of at least seven generations, they were awarded a 'gold medal and certificate as a new breed of cattle entitled to the highest consideration.' Mr. Beardshire, President of the State Agricultural College of Iowa; Prof. Craig, of the animal industry department of that college; Prof. Plumb, of the Purdue University of Indiana; ex-Governor Furnas, of Nebraska; Prof. Bruner, of North Carolina, and Prof. Hyde, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, all cattle scientists, examined the cattle together, and all expressed themselves in the warmest terms as fully satisfied that I had succeeded in the establishment of a breed of cattle which was not excelled for general purposes; and one of the leading Polled Durham men admitted that I was farther along in my five generations than they had been in the fifteenth. The fact that my cattle indicated both good beef and good milking qualities was accepted as very desirable, as well that the large cattlemen could depend upon their calves being well raised, as by the New York to San Francisco, and I had a

smaller farmers who could depend upon a milk supply while raising cattle for fattening purposes. The Polled Durham and mine are the only new breeds of cattle, so far as advised, developed in the United States, and the people of Kansas ought to appreciate the credit of having the cattle named for their State."

Gossip About Stock.

We are pleased to direct the attention of our readers to the breeder's card of Duroc-Jersey swine, by James U. Howe, Wichita, Kas., who is making a success of breeding this class of stock, the foundation of which came from the well-known herds of Bell & Reid, of Ohio, and Roberts & Son, and F. F. Fallor, of Iowa.

Mr. C. F. Hutchinson, Bellaire, Smith county, Kansas, made an exhibit, at the Omaha Exposition, of well-bred Poland-China swine, also a splendid exhibit of cheese from his factory, both of which did credit to Kansas. He booked a large number of orders for pigs to be shipped from home on his return.

from home on his return.

One of the Poland-China breeders who has the reputation of having one of the leading herds of the State, and who also has been active in promoting, by organization and otherwise, the improved stock breeders' interest of the State, is to be found in the person of J. R. Killough, Ottawa, Kas., who informs us that he has the best lot of boars ever raised by him, which includes some line-bred Tecumsehs that are veritable cracker-jacks; also some Klever Model pigs that will surely please, because prices are right.

Among the recent sales made by Wm. B.

Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo. Fully 300 buyers and spectators were in attendance. The offerings were in good condition and sold briskly at satisfactory prices. The 400 head brought a total of \$14,852\$, or a general average of a trifle over \$37\$ per head. Curtis Bros., of Memphis, Texas, got 80 head; J. are generally to be found together at any one place. They are all ready for imme-C. Small, Aurora, Ind., 100 head; B. Lantry & Sons, Strong City, Kas., 50 head; C. G. Gillett, Woodbine, Kas., 50; Glazebrook Bros., San Antonio, Texas, 20; T. J. Crippen, Council Grove, Kas., 40; Shirkey Bros., Rockingham, Mo., 20; and 10 each went to H. H. Drake, Beattie, Kas.; O. B. Dorsey, Kinney's Grove, Mo.; T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., and W. H. Wade, Kenton, Tenn.

Messrs. M. M. Lambing & Son, of West

Messrs. M. M. Lambing & Son, of West Liberty, Iowa, owners of Old Black U. S. 13471 at the time of his death, have kept intact until recently the last litter of pigs the old king ever sired. But one of the three boar pigs of the litter, which they had reserved for their own use and had refused to price, until Mr. Andrew Pringle, of Harveyville, Kas., persuaded them to let him have him, making such an offer that could not be refused, has gone to enrich the Kansas herd. Mr. Lambing informs the Farmer that this stylish youngster could not have been purchased except for the fact that he has a two-year-old full brother to Black U. S. 2d that is still serviceable, although he supposed he had ceased to be. Mr. Lambing thinks that Mr. Pringle has secured, in point of brieding, a boar that has no superior in Kansas.

Klever Model pigs that will surely please, because prices are right.

Among the recent sales made by Wm. B. Sutton & Son, of Russell, Kas., and deserving of special note, is that of their well-known herd boar, Imp. Lord Comely 3774. To this boar, more than any other, credit is due for the unusual finish and quality

North Oaks 11th's calves which have been dropped this fall, and expect as many more before January 1, which will be about the last of his get which we will have. But they are calves which will make that sire pass down into history as one of the bulls of his day, or any other day. We are also getting a few calves from our Waterloo Duke of Atchison 127452, the two-year-old got by Winsome Duke 11th 121622 out of Water Baby 13th by Waterloo Duke 8th 88876. They are remarkably fine calves and we are considering whether or not to withdraw him from sale. He is, we believe, destined to be a second Winsome Duke 11th. Our Siddington-Kirklevington herd bull, Kirklevington Duke of Hazelhurst 11th, which we purchased last spring, has gained greatly in fiesh and is handsomer than ever, if such were possible, and we expect great results from him in the spring when his calves begin to arrive." North Oaks 11th's calves which have been

we expect great results from him in the spring when his calves begin to arrive."

The attention of beef cattle breeders, especially those interested in the best of registered Short-horn cattle, is called to the double announcement of Mr. George Bothwell, of Nettleton, Caldwell county, Missouri, and W. P. Harned, of Bunceton. Cooper county, Missouri, who will offer 135 head of serviceable bulls, cows and helfers at public sale, at Kansas City, November 22. Mr. Bothwell founded his herd, known as the Clover Blossom herd, in 1885, and has annually recruited it until at this time there are about 125 head of Cruickshank, Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle, whose breeding and individuality have no superior three to seven herds, and the Clover Blossom exhibit practically licked the platter clean in every contest. At Ottawa, Kas., seven herds were out, and among them the best west of the river, yet the Missouri herd gracefully carried away the blues and sweepstakes off to "old Missouri." As per announcement elsewhere in this issue, the offering will consist of thirty-eight bulls and nineteen cows and helfers, strongly

B.& B.

Ladies' Flannel Shirt Waists, \$1.00 Each.

Navy Blue, Garnet and Black. Two styles, plain, or with three clusters of blas rows of braid on front, both styles with self-detachable collar, self cuffs. This store has always aimed to have a special flannel waist to sell for a dollar, but this one so far surpasses in making, material and style, any we've ever known of for the money, as is a remarkable offering. When ordering please send bust measure-if to be sent by mail, enclose 10 cents additional for postage on each waist.

42-inch 50-cent all wool American Dress Go ds Fancies. 25c yard -so wide and good as you'll be pleased with soon as you see samples.

Make use of our sampling system, it will save you money in your Silk and Dress Goods buying, such extensive lines as includes every preference.

See what fine, nobby plaids, 50 cents a yard, other plaids 10 cents to \$2.00.

Send for the new 250 page picture book about the store.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Department G. G.

Allegheny, Pa.

A Warm Country. "Was it hot out there?" asked the old resident of the man who had just returned from Arizona.

"Hot? I raised watermelons out there, and do you know what happened when it began to warm up?"

Did you have to sit in the middle of the patch with a shotgun and have a bulldog patrolling the fence line?" "Naw. Guess again."

"Did the vines grow so fast that they dragged the melons, and did you have to smooth the ground so that the rind wouldn't be worn off and the fruit destroyed?"

"Oh, somebody has been telling you one of those big Western fairy yarns. You ought to have sense enough to know that the melons can't be dragged by the vines. But I did have to bore a hole in every watermelon I wanted to save."

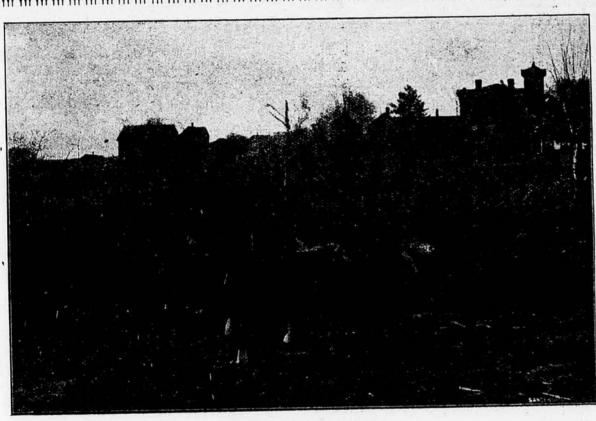
"No? What was that for?" "Because the heat was so awful it generated steam in the melons and we had to give it vent or they'd explode. And when the holes were bored the durned things blew off just like steam whistles. When dozens of them of all sizes got to going at once it sounded about like all the boats on the river tooting when the boys come back from the war. I have ears like an artilleryman now and have to listen mighty careful to hear it thun-der."—Detroit Free Press.

Sleep and the Brains.

When the brain is at work marshalling ideas, producing mental pictures, and calling into action stored-up memories and impressions, the cells of its mysterious potent "gray matter" undergo a change of form. Cavities are formed in change of form. Cavities are formed in them, which, as the brain becomes wea-ried by long-continued action, fill with a watery fluid. Part of the substance of the cells appears to have been con-sumed in the process of thinking, but in the hours of sleep the exhausted cells regain their original form, the supply of recuperative material coming from the blood, and on awakening, the mind finds its instrument restored and prepared again for action.

Sproks Break Up a School.

Spooks have broken up a public school, the house standing empty and deserted, it being the Walnut Grove district, twenty miles west of Kokomo, Ind. Walnut Grove is where Amer Green was lynched years ago for the murder of Luella Mabbitt, Green being hanged on a Walnut tree near the schoolhouse where he and the Mabbitt girl were last seen together. During the last two or three years the children have been "seeing things," and declare that the ghosts of Green and Miss Mabbitt are still stalking abroad in the neighborhood, and particularly active in the locality of the schoolhouse. As a result the school has dwindled down to nothing. By request fifty pupils have been assigned to adjoining districts, leaving but five for the Walnut Grove school. The teacher refused to open school this week for the year, and the house stands empty.



POLLED KANSAN CATTLE.

The fifth generation of a family of Polled Kansan Cattle, developed by Hon. W. W. Guthrie, Atchison, Kansas, and exhibited at the Trans-Mississippl Exposition, Omaha.

found in the Messrs. Sutton's female herd. The fortunate purchaser is Dr. A. B. Jones, of WaKeeney, Kas., who secured him for his small but select herd, at \$100. A choice lot of Lord Comely boars and sows are still to be had at reasonable prices by addressing Wm. B. Sutton & Son.

by addressing Wm. B. Sutton & Son.

H. G. Sims, Smith Center, Kas., who
made a creditable exhibit of Poland-Chinas
at the Omaha Exposition, reported the following sales: To N. J. Swallow, Boonville, Iowa, the first-prize boar pig, for
\$50; also boars to the Standard Cattle Co.,
Ames Neb.; John Negley, Bancroft, Neb.;
L. A. Gatzmeyer, Bancroft, Neb.; F. A.
Miller, Shelby, Iowa; H. G. Lubor, Estelle,
Neb., and to J. Mandlebaum. Blue Hill,
Neb., a sow pig by Black Model.

The extention of all our readers interested

Neb., and to J. Mandlebaum. Blue Hill, Neb., a sow pig by Black Model.

The attention of all our readers interested in fashionably-bred registered Hereford cattle is called to the public sale announcement, elsewhere in this issue, wherein one finds that Messrs. Scott & March, Belton, Cass county, Missouri, who founded their herd eighteen years ago with the best English importations and since recruited annually with the best obtainable, will hold their third public sale at Kansas City, Mo. The seventy-five head that have been catalogued are, the prospective buyer will find, if he looks through their sale catalogue, that the herd, now over 450 head, is bred on the strongest of American lines known to the white-face fraternity in this country. The herd is handled so as to practically insure future usefulness. The Hereford breeding public may rest assured that, not withstanding this herd has not yet attained the notoriety that some others have, it nevertheless possesses individuality and breeding worthy all progressive Hereford breeders.

The public sale of 400 high-grade Here-

The public sale of 400 high-grade Here-ford heifer calves, held last Thursday, at Kansas City, was a decided success and confirmed the fact that even grade white-faces are a very desirable kind of cattle. The sale was held under the supervision of the general manager of the Adair herd, Richard Walsh, assisted by T. F. B.

number of bulls of serviceable age than diate service, and more than three-fourths of them will be over 17 months old at time of sale. Mr. Comstock held over his entire crop of 1897 spring calves and has now made selections from them with the view of offering a lot representative of his herd. He is thus enabled to make a showing of animals of individual excellence, of desirable breeding and of strong ages that will do credit to his herd as well as to the breed. Too much emphasis cannot be put upon the ages and qualities of these bulls. The cows and helfers are all old enough to breed, and most of them will have been bred at time of sale. We feel sure they will maintain the reputation of the Grandview herd. Breeders who are partial to any especial family of Herefords will find in this sale ample opportunity for selecting their favorites, the list including Lord Wiltons, The Grove 3ds, Anxieties, Garfields, Beau Reals and Ancient Britons. Parties desiring first-class Herefords are very cordially invited to inspect the sale offerings, and the better to understand the merits of their breeding to write for a free copy of the sale catalogue.

G. W. Glick & Son, Atchison, Kas., write: "In accordance with our time-honored cus-

their breeding to write for a free copy of the sale catalogue.

G. W. Glick & Son, Atchison, Kas., write: "In accordance with our time-honored custom of adding to the already present excellence of our Bates Short-horns whenever the opportunity offers, we have finally secured the 53d Duke of Airdre 107211, an individual of almost unequalled merit, which we will mate with such females as our Duchesses. Waterloos, Wild Eyes, Siddingtons, Kirklevingtons, etc., which have been crossed with bulls of merit, as to breeding and individuality, since passing into our hands. We hope to accomplish with the 53d Duke of Airdrie what we were unable to do with Grand Duke of North Oaks 11th 115735, owing to his death at just the prime of his life and when we were beginning to see what a grand breeder he was and what a valuable herd bull we had. We have about fifteen of Grand Duke of in the State of Missouri. His show herd, bred mainly on the farm, was out this fall and showed at seven fairs, meeting from

Cruickshank breeding and of the deepfleshed, beefy type. Mr. W. P. Harned,
the well-known breeder of Bunceton,
Cooper county, Missouri, will hold his third
annual sale in the city of Bunceton, on
Wednesday, November 23, 1898, the day following that of Mr. Bothwell. The Harned
offering will consist of seventy-five headfifty bulls and twenty-five females, mostly
yearling heifers. A major portion of the
bulls are by the Imp. Chief Steward 96703
and Scotch Minister 117294. The latter bull
was by the Imp. Barbarossa 68197. Chief
Steward was bred by Amos Cruickshank,
Syttyton, Scotland. The Harned cattle
are therefore pure Cruickshank and Scotch
topped. His show herd has a long list of
show ring victories to its credit. This year
he showed four head at Omaha, where the
best in America were marshalled for show
ring honors, and won third, fifth and sixth
in a ring of youngsters. More than twothirds of the fifty bulls are, strong yearlings and grown out on the grass, thereby
insuring the greatest degree of sure usefulness. Parties attending Mr. Bothwell's
sale, at Kansas City, the preceding day
can arrange to attend both sales. Write
both of them for a free copy of the sale
catalogue, that gives full particulars concerning the Sales.

During the Trans-Mississippi Exposition,
at Omaha, Mr. C. M. Irwin, Elm Beach

During the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, at Omaha, Mr. C. M. Irwin, Elm Beach farm, Wichita, Kas., made sales of Poland-China swine to Henry Wiemaw, Howells, Neb.; Wm. Hederich, Council Bluffs, Iowa; W. A. Gilderslieve, Wayne, Neb.; Porter Bros., Stanton, Neb.; Henry Bell, E.Khorne, Neb.; D. E. Ritchie, Rising City, Neb.; Matthew Eller, Schuyler, Neb., and Harvey Johnson, Logan, Iowa.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup stops that tick-ling in the throat. This reliable remedy allays at once irritations of the th-oat sore throat, hoarseness and other bronchial affections.

The Some Circle.

RORAIMA, AN INDIAN LEGEND, OR THE TRAGIC SPIRIT ROCK.

BY OTIDAN OHANDORAH, SALINA, KAS.

INTRODUCTORY.

the international disturbance, Since caused by the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute, has been a subject of unusual interest to the public in general on both sides of the Atlantic, it is only natural for mankind to peruse all papers and periodicals, also to study modern history and delve deep into the pages of ancient history for any information concerning this tract of land claimed by both Great Britain and Ven-

The reader may, perhaps, in reading over some historical works relating to the above named territory, find mentioned some weird Indian traditions or legends which originated within this country, or, to be more accurate, in the mysterious regions of Mount Roraima.

Mount Roraima.

This great mountain or unexplored table land, which the Indians called Roraima, signifying "unknown" or "mysterious," is elevated high in solitary grandeur above the surrounding country. It is accessible only at a certain place known only to a few Indians, and being surrounded by a high ready well or perpendicular sides. high rocky wall or perpendicular sides, it has heretofore remained unexplored.

Here, on Roraima, many centuries ago, it is said that the tragedy occurred which the writer endeavors to portray in the following lines:

O'er the far-off rolling prairies of the great and dreamy West,
When the shining orb of fire has at last sunk down to rest,
'Round their fires near their tepees, tell the Indians this tale,
Of a bright and shining spectre that doth haunt a mystic vale;
And a bleak and towering hill-top with its tow'ring height near by,
With a rock upon the summit that doth catch the wand'ring eye.
Here upon this rock at night-time, when the moon is shining bright,
May be seen this ghostly vision in the lurid, dismal light—
With its head bowed down in penance whilst a weird and walling moan
Coming from this canny object can be heard, a curdling groan—
Wailing moan, and curdling groan, issue from this spectre lone.

In the day-time in the valley, 'mid the shades of forests green.

Is the spectre sad and lonely in its wandrings often seen;
And the maldens of the forest by its pres-

And the maidens of the forest by its presence ever know
'Tis a warning from The Spirit a base passion to forego—
The same passion that has banished this lone spirit from above.
Where the soul in triumph liveth that hath lived a life of love.
This same legend, 'tis repeated with precision and with care
By the patriarchs of honor that their progeny may hear
How the maiden called Mayona, with her shining wicked eyes,
Had begulled good men of honor and by plaintive, siren sighs—
Wicked eyes, and siren sighs, that condemned her from the skies.

In her youth and in her beauty, many hun-

In her youth and in her beauty, many hundred moons gone past.

She had many ardent lovers whom fate doomed to lose at last.

Mong these many hopeful lovers were two dashing, manly braves,

Who had tried to win her favor and had made themselves her slaves.

One was called the Roaring Thunder, and the other Running Deer;

Both were tried and valiant warriors and had never known a fear.

And Mayona's wicked passion to destroy the hearts of men.

Had encouraged both these warriors till a bitter feud began,

That destroyed the good within them, and each one as savage flend,

To destroy and slay the other eagerly his chances gleaned—

Savage flend, his chances gleaned, as they toward the devil leaned.

And they met one day at noon-tide, by the

And they met one day at noon-tide, by the rock upon the hill,
And there fought their bloody battle, for each one must die or kill.
When they met, the Roaring Thunder threw his blanket on the ground,
Threw his bow and shaft beside it, drew his knife, and, with one bound,
Made a wicked lunge but missed him, Running Deer, his hated foe,
Who then, too, threw down his blanket, drew his knife, and turned—but lo,
Ere he warded off his foeman he received a horrid slash

a horrid slash a horrid slash
Cross his brow and o'er his temple—'twas
an awful bleeding gash—
Then they clinched and struggled fiercely,
till a loud despeiring shriek
Echoed down among the valleys, as if for
the maiden seek—
Despairing shriek; the maiden seek, and
on her its vengeance wreak.

and the victim, Roaring Thunder, lying dying on the ground
With a knife-thrust through his bosom, looking for his foe around,
Beckoned to him to come closer that he all his words might hear.
So the Running Deer knelt kindly, for now 'tween them was no fear;
Then their hands met in warm friendship, for their feud was o'er at last,
And the dying spoke in whispers for his life was ebbing fast.
There he told his friend with sorrow, to Mayona he should go
And avenge the wrong she acted and cause her a lasting woe,
With the curse of Roaring Thunder to pursue her wicked soul,
And when death should claim her beauty be transformed a frightful ghole—
Wicked soul, and frightful ghole, both together cursed whole.
Then with fingers soft and gentle touched

Then with fingers soft and gentle touched

the weak and dying brave,
The great wound upon the temple that he to the other gave;
Begged him kindly to forgive him, for said he, "Mayona now
Would not recognize my rival with that gash upon his brow."
But the Rumming Deer was silent, then at last, with solemn volce,
Said he'd win the fair Mayona and be happy and rejoice;
But if she refused his offer he would make a solemn vow
In the blood of both together, from the heart and from the brow,
That he, tob, would doom her spirit to watch o'er his silent grave—
In the ages that would follow to watch o'er this noble brave—
O'er the grave of noble brave, should her spirit live and rave.

And the sun in all its glory shone upon that fafal hill.

As the victor and the victim both were there upon it still.

But the victim soon expired and gave up all pain and strife,
And his soul fled to the Spirit land to live a better life.

So the Running Deer proceeded then to hide the silent clay

'Neath the surface of the prairie on that sad and fatal day,
When a true and noble warrior had to battle and to die

For the love he bore a maiden that allured him with a sigh.

He was buried in the evening near the rock, and his farewell.

Was a chanting by his victor, which rechoed down the dell—

His farewell, through the dell; 'twas his last sad funeral knell.

And the wounded brave proceeded then to wend his weary way
Through the forest in the valley in the shades of closnig day,
To the home of fair Mayona to present his bleeding brow;
Tell her how he'd killed his rival and had come to claim her now.
But she smiled and calmly told him in her cold and haughty way,
That she could not and she would not wed him, do whate'er he may;
For she said her lord and master must be rich and have no scar
Like the one he bore upon him that would e'er his features mar;
And she told him then to leave her, and dismissed this brave in scorn,
To pursue his path so lonely, path so sad and all forlorn—
Dismissed in scorn, sad and forlorn, left alone his fate to mourn.

alone his fate to mourn.

Then the brave in wrathful anger turned and said, "This horrid scar Is more noble and more honored than your beauty is by far;
And," said he, "If I were lower and could stoop to such a deed,
I would gladly stab your bosom and rejoice to see it bleed."
But he left her in her beauty, left her there to meet no more,
And went on in desolation till he reached his brother's door,
And there told him all the story from beginning to the end—
Told him how the false Mayona would not to his wooing bend.
Soon he died and he was buried by the side of one he'd slain,
For his life had all been empty and he'd live no more in vain—
One was slain, one lived in vain; such a gallant, manly twain.

This sad story soon was carried and repeated there with care.

At the nighboring tribe of Indians who were brave and all would dare.

And were ruled by Wanetola, rich and proud, yet stern old chief.

Whose past reign was kind and noble but whose future reign was brief.

Red Heart, son of Wanetola, heir to father's wealth and throne,
Was a handsome youth of twenty, firm yet kind, like parent grown.

So when he had heard the story of Mayona's beauty rare,
He was longing to behold her in her beauty false and fair,
And he thought that he could win her with his wealth and handsome face.

For if by man she could be won then he would surely win her grace—

Wealth and face, could win her grace, the lovellest flower of her race.

So one morning fair and lovely Red Heart started on his way
To the village where Mayona lived and held her arrant sway;
And he met her in the evening in the gloaming sweet and calm.
And her beauty was like magic, for to him 'twas soothing balm.
At their meeting she had proven he was handsome, good and true,
And with wicked tact and cunning she had won the Red Heart, too,
Who at once in sincere earnest plead his cause and pledged his love,
Sueing for her hand in marriage, offered wealth and fame and love.
So she listened to his story and she sealed this noble's fate
By accepting, his proposal, promising with him fore'er to mate—
Noble's fate, fore'er to mate, with a siren, ah, too late.

Soon 'twas carried far and farther that Mayona's reign was past,
And no more would lovers seek her, for she'd found a mate at last.
But when Wanetola heard it he was sad yet full of wrath,
And determined to remove him, son and heir from off his path.
Though he loved his son as dearly as e'er father loved before,
He must banish him forever for their race was good and pure,
And could not be crossed and tarnished by Mayona'false and vain,
Who had been a wicked woman who with love had nobles slain.
Then when 'Red Heart's prize was captured he returned to wealth and home, But his father stern and rigid drove him forth fore'er to roam.

From wealth and home, fore'er to roam, 'neath the azure starry dome.'
But Mayona's art and cunning could not And could not be crossed and tarnished by Mayona false and vain, Who had been a wicked woman who with love had nobles slain.

Then when Red Heart's prize was captured he returned to wealth and home, But his father stern and rigid drove him forth fore'er to roam—
From wealth and home, fore'er to roam, 'neath the azure starry dome.

But Mayona's art and cunning could not yield to such a lot.

But Mayona's art and cunning could not yield to such a lot.

She had begged of Wanetola to relent, but he would not, ''

She was forced at last to witness such a bloody battle fought, Battle fierce and mad and awful, which she knew that she had wrought.

Red Heart turned and saw her standing, like a statue pale and cold, Who, through horror, seemed as frozen, yet 'twas Satan's cast and mold.

Then he went and led her over, made her kneel beside the dead—
Made her bathe her hands in red ooze that had issued from his head.

Then he told her on her soul there'd be such stains as on her hands,



And that evening in his tepee, in a wild and stormy night,
Good though aged, stern yet gentle, Wanetola's soul took flight,
For his heart had ached and broken for his loving son's rash deed,
Who he thought would once be noble and his tribe through dangers lead.
But before he died that evening, 'mid the wailing, screeching storm,
He had made his brother's eldest chief of tribe in deed and form,
And he cursed Mayona fiercely for enticing one away,
His dear son and heir apparent from a ruler's righteous way.

'Ticed away, from righteous way, as a lone and foolish stray.

wanetola, too, was buried on that bleak and dreary hill,
Where Mayona's early victims met and fought, and slumber still.
Soaring Eagle, lord and master now, the chief brave of the clan,
Was a vain and pompous ruler and a false and wicked man,
Who with wealth and high position, who with young yet evil face,
Strove to win the fair Mayona from her master's side and place
With rare jewels rich and costly, garments of the finest fur—
Such was this black-hearted villian, far beneath the lowest cur.
And she left her lord and master, who in grief then raved and swore
A revenge as hard and cruel as the cruel fate he bore—
Raved and swore, at fate he bore, which must the Red Master had a sitting with his

Then the Red Heart had a sitting, with his braves and council men.
Who had clung and not forsaken him as chief forever then.
And he told them that Mayona and the Soaring Eagle should
In their false and wicked plotting be removed as best they could;
And said he with bitter feeling that through her he'd lost his rule,
And on losing such she'd left him as a broken, useless tool,
And then clung to Soaring Eagle, who from him had taken all—
Wealth, position, wife and honor, and rejoiced to see him fall.
Then the warriors fierce and sullen, menacing with word and eye,
Had decreed that Soaring Eagle must be doomed and surely dle—
With word and eye, condemned to die, at the stake to broil and fry.

But the Soaring Eagle seeing, with his ever watchful eyes, That a mutiny had started and was sure to That a mutiny had started and was sure to soon arise.
So he, too, called in his sachems and to them he did explain,
How the Red Heart and his subjects soon would try to end his reign.
Then his sachems pledged forever to be loyal to their chief,
Swore the Red Heart clan of warriors soon would come to speedy grief.
Soon thereafter, one fair morning, when in beauty all things vied,
Red Heart met the Soaring Eagle with Mayona by his side,
On the hill-top now uncanny, for on it three warriors slept
In the endless sleep that waketh not, and in its fastness kept—
Warriors slept, in fastness kept, for whom

Warrfors slept, in fastness kept, for whom ne'er Mayona wept.

Red Heart, wishing to prevent a fierce and bloody war

'Mong his people, often tried to meet his foe alone and far

From all aid, that he must fight to keep his wicked scheming life.
So at once the battle started 'tween the two, with hunting-knife.
Soaring Eagle was the larger and the stronger of the two,
Yet through cowardice he faltered and his strokes were all untrue;
While the Red' Heart, full of vengeance, fought as man had never done,
To protect his name and honor, and at last he killed and won.
There he lay, the Soaring Eagle, bathed in pools of bloody gore,
Lay a-dying on the hill-top as another died before—
In bloody gore, as one before, to haunt Mayona evermore.

Stains as horrid and as slimy, scorching spots like burning brands.

There she knelt, this wretched woman, in her wickedness and sin—

Ah! too late to be forgiven for her sin had called her in—

Wicked sin, had called her in, 'mid wildest chaos, loudest din.

Three lone graves lay there in silence, 'neath the frowning rock's great height, 'Neath the turf where Soaring Eagle lay, whose soul had taken flight. 'Neath the spot where fair Mayona and the Red Heart still did bide.

Neath the spot where fair Mayona and the Red Heart still did bide,
While a doom was surely coming, as if fore' e'er this plot would hide.
This great doom was slowly coming, as if bound with chains of hell;
'Twas a tempest dark and sullen that held all within its spell.
Red Heart saw naught, and he heard naught but the lovely woman there, whom he still loved next to madness but whom honor called unfair.
Then he called upon the Spirit, praying it to end their doom—
It was coming, coming onward, ending all their earthly gloom—
Ending doom, in earthly gloom, 'twas at hand with flash and boom.

It had come—the farce was ended, the Great Spirit's hand of wrath Had o'erturned the giant boulder in its awful, raging path;
For he struck the rock with vengeance and it fell with mighty roar—
Roar so loud and deep and sullen as the world ne'er heard before.
The great rock fell on the living and it fell upon the dead,
'Twas the tombstone of six bodies—'neath it was their earthy bed.
But their spirits were not resting, had not found eternal peace;
They would live in endless turmoil, and their soriows would not cease,
And their souls in endless future should live on for such as these.

on for such as these,
Phantom shapes and ghostly visions that
the pulses chill and freeze—
Such as these, that pulses freeze, must the
tempter's wrath appease.

tempter's wrath appease.

There it stood, Mayona's spectre, in an humble attitude,
On a ledge that fatal evening, as it for their pardon sued—
Pardon of five ghostly visions, each with awful frown arrayed,
Menacing and fiercely staring, each and all a curse portrayed,
As they there in semi-circle, 'fore her cringeing spirit stood
Showing hatred and aversion in a silent, sullen mood.
And there 'tis yet, this phantom maiden, serving out its lasting curse,
Watching o'er the graves forever—Ah, no fate could e'er be worse.
And when twilight shades are closing round the rock upon the hill,
Fair Mayona's spirit watches as it must and always will—
On the hill, it always will watch and rave forever still.

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The Houng Folks.

THE SERMON OF THE ROSE.

Willful we are in our infirmity
Of childish questioning and discontent.
Whate'er befalls us is divinely meant—
Thou Truth the clearer for thy mystery!
Make us to meet what is or is to be
With fervid welcome, knowing it is sent
To serve us in some way full excellent,
Though we discern it belatedly.
The rose buds, and the rose blooms, and the

rose Bows in the dews, and in its fullness, lo, Is in the lover's hand—then on the breast Of her he loves—and there dies.—And who

knows Which fate of all a rose may undergo Is fairest, dearest, sweetest, loveliest?

Nay, we are children; we will not mature. A blessed gift must seem a theft; and tears Must storm our eyes when but a Joy ap-

must storm our eyes when but a joy appears
In drear disguise of sorrow; and how i in the seem when we are richest—most secure Against all poverty the lifelong years. We yet must waste in childish doubts and fears.
That, in despite of reason, still endure! Alas! the sermon of the rose we will Not wisely ponder; nor the sobs of grief Lulled into sighs of rapture; nor the cry Of fierce defiance that again is still. Be patient—patient with our frail belief, And stay it yet a little ere we die.

O opulent life of ours, though dispossessed Of treasure after treasure! Youth most fair t first, but left its priceless coil of Went first, but left its priceless coil of hair—
Moaned over sleepless nights, kissed and caressed
Through drip and blur of tears the tenderest. And next went Love—the ripe rose glowing there,

Her very sister! * * It is here; but Where
Is she, of all the world the first and best?
And yet how sweet the sweet earth after

rain—
How sweet the sunlight on the garden wall
Across the roses—and how sweetly flows
The limpld yodel of the brook again!
And yet—and yet how sweeter, after all,
The smouldering sweetness of a dead red
rose!

rose!

-James Whitcomb Riley, in the Atlantic
Monthly.

Written for Kansas Farmer.

YOUNG FOLKS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

BY ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

NUMBER 45.

THE SPREEWALD.

Had we visited the Spreewald? No, we even had not yet heard of such a place. We disliked to admit this to our friend, Mrs. Abc, who propounded the above interrogation to us. We had been in Germany a whole year, and would like to have pretended we knew all about it; but we also knew that one might travel in the "Fatherland" many years and still there would remain interesting places to be learned about.

Mrs. Abc then kindly told us that the Spreewald was known as the German Venice; that it was situated about fifty miles southeast of Berlin; that the Spree river in that locality consists of many branches, enclosing marshy tracts of land, in all about thirty miles long by five or six miles wide, forming many little islands which had been drained to make them habitable, and the people living on these islands used the branches of the river as highways and traveled from point to point by boat; that there are no wagon roads, generally; that all the hauling of farm produce or wood was done by boat.

The people who inhabit this German Venice are as different from the German people generally as the Russians in western Kansas are different from American-born people. They are Wends, whose ancestors have inhabited the Spreewald for many centuries, keeping the ancient dialect, customs and manners of their forefathers so strictly that if any of the old gentlemen of five hundred years ago should come back suddenly they would feel as much at home as though they had left but a few days before.

My friend, Mr. Julius Caesar, once wrote a book about his little trip through Germany, some 1,949 years ago, and he found this same people and he called them Venedi. If he had possessed a "w" in his alphabet he would have spelled it Wenedi, but like the famous Samivel Veller, he spelled it "wi' a wee."

These Wends are descended from the Slavonic tribes, who anciently possessed the greater portion of southeastern Eu-Their ancestors long years ago were driven from Bohemia and settled first along the Elbe river, and finally "pre-empted" the Spreewald, where they have lived in peace many ages. Long before the tenth century they became Christian in name, but they still retain many of the pagan notions of barbaric times. For instance, in 1520, Lewin vonder-Schultenburg, Judge of the territory

-good for work no more-should be killed. Lewin asked: "Where do you killed. Lewin asked: "Where do you take the old one?" and they all in one voice exclaimed: "To God, to God."
Lewin freed the old man, who became his servant, serving him faithfully for many more years. This little story I have translated from a German story book.

In the last century Frederick the Great tried to cultivate the land and colonize the people into a German race, but of no avail, only destroying the beautiful forests in trying to make fruitful fields. He sent many of his invalid officers to the Spreewald, where they recovered their health. They paid the peasants for their work but often the death of Free the death. work, but after the death of Frederick the attempt was given up and the Wends were left to follow their own inclinations. Since then, however, much progress has been made in supplying the churches with German ministers, German Bibles, prayer books and hymn books, until to-day the preaching in Wendish is only in two of the churches, that of Burg and Kotbus. Although they are Christian in name, they still retain their beliefs in strange powers and goblins. They believe that a headless horse-man (like the one that frightened Mr. Ichabod Crane) goes past the houses on stormy nights, at full gallop, and brings sorrow to the family if any member sees

After being "posted" concerning these interesting people we were very anxious to see them, and also to enjoy the boat ride on the Spree, among the little vil-lages. Mrs. Abc informed us that Sunday was the proper time to go, as they always expected visitors on that day, and besides, the people would all be seen at church. Now, we endeavor to go to church every Sunday, and concluded that the Spreewald church would exactly answer our purpose for the next Sunday. and a party of seven was straightway

skirts "stand out" almost like those worn by ballet-dancers, and as the peas-ants walk along the skirts swish and swing most elegantly.

The road was pretty dusty and many of the women carried their white hose and slippers tied in a white cloth, and when near the church they sat down and completed their toilet.

They are a very devout people, the women walking to church with hands folded over the hymn book, their heads downcast as if in prayer, the men follow-ing at a respectful distance.

As we turned a bend in the road, we saw the old church, and the bell in the steeple was announcing the close of the first service, and that the second was about to begin. As we reached the little group of houses surrounding the church, I noticed that they are all built of logs, some few have clay roofs, but mostly straw-covered with green moss to hold the straw in place. Near the entrance to the church many people were standing; the greater number were visitors, but many peasants also, the women in the quaint dress before described and the men in somber black with high silk hats that had been transmitted from father to

son for several generations.

No sooner had we alighted from the carriage than a pleasant young man approached us, cap in hand, and began talking. My friends all pointed to me as though they were deaf mutes, and between his Wendish German and my American Deutsch I discovered that he wanted to have us engage him to row us on the river through the German Venice. He was such a pleasing young man in appearance that we all at once became engaged to him, and told him to wait for us until after church service, when we would be pleased to have him for our guide and gondolier.

We entered the crowded church and

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expecting a few pfennigs to be thrown them in return. Our Charon said: "Wait till we come to where my sister lives; she has the most beautiful lilles." We knew he was a loving brother and wished to please his sister, as loving brothers al-ways ought to do; so we saved our pfen-nigs for her, and she did have very lovely lilies, and our boat was filled with the finest specimens I ever saw.

Although it was Sunday, there were a few peasants in the fields working, and we saw several boat loads of hay and grass which they had gathered for the cattle in the village. We passed through long lanes of waterway where the dense woods on either side formed a thick archway overhead, so that the sky could hardly be seen, and where the sun shone through an opening among the branches it made beautiful shadows upon the water. We rode slowly through this beautiful woodland till near 6 p. m., when we reached the Gasthof Lehde. From this point we were to go by land to Lubbeneau to take the train for Berlin.

In the village of Burg is the spinningroom where the women and maidens assemble, and, accompanied by the whirr of the spinning-wheel, they sing their old folk songs and tell the stories which have interested their mothers and grandmothers for hundreds of years.

Belonged to Him.

The advantage a millionaire has over a workingman is that he may assume the other's part. The workingman cannot play the millionaire. Some amusing incidents are told in Harper's Weekly of patriotic youths who have given up lives of ease and pleasure to work and live like any common sailor in the naval reserves. One of them was lately swabbing down the deck under the supervision of an old tar, who exclaimed:



AN AFTERNOON PARTY IN BURG.

formed to visit the church in Burg and attend service.

On Sunday, July 10, we assembled at Goerlitzer banhof (station), and, after a very pleasant ride of two hours by train, we stopped at Vetschau, the nearest railway point for Burg, four and one-half miles distant. At Vetschau we found many carriages awaiting the train, for no Sunday in summer-time fails to bring a large number of people from Berlin, who, like ourselves, desire to see the quaint church in Burg, which is always thronged by the singularly picturesque congregation.

We found that we would be too late for the first service, but induced our Jehu to hasten his horses and bring us there in time to see the people coming out of the church at 11:30 o'clock.

We passed many going on foot to the second service, and their ancient cos-tumes were certainly very interesting to us. The women and girls wore immense white linen head-dress, and I am still puzzled to know how they arrange it. It comes over the head very cic showing just a little of the smoothlyparted hair, and the lower edge of the ear. The linen, very heavily starched, is so tied, folded or pinned that it flares out in a wing on either side of the head at least a foot long, and the cape portion of it, falling down over the back hair, reaches below the neck. All wore the same-shaped white head-gear and each one had on a close-fitting jacket of dark material, without sleeves, but a small white cotton sleeve from the under garment reached nearly half way to the elbow. A very brilliant-colored shawl or scarf was worn about the neck, crossed in front, and fastened behind the waist. The skirts, however, are the most interesting part of the costume, the length reaching half way between the knee and in which Spreewald is located, came upon a few men who were trying to get an old, white-haired man into the thicket in order to kill him—being true to the Slavonic teaching that the old and infirm of beautifully-flowered ribbon. These

obtained a fine position in the gallery, where we could see all the people. The church has two galleries and these are occupied by the men. There are many posts in the galleries which have hooks, upon which the men hang their high hats. Below, the main floor is occupied by the women, and at first glance, all the pews being filled, nothing could be seen but a solid mass of white head-dresses.

The organ sounded and twenty people surrounded the altar, ten on either side, five women and five men. An opening among the head-dresses revealed the fact that one woman on each side held a baby in her arms, and it was a christening we witnessed. The mothers holding the babies were surrounded by the nine on each side, and as all bent their heads in prevent the minister blest first are ability. prayer, the minister blest first one child and then the other, touching the head of each three times with water. The lan-guage was Wendish and we could not understand it, except that part where he announced: "In the name of God the Father, Son' and Holy Ghost, Amen."

After the service was over the bap-

tismal party adjourned to a nearby 'gasthaus," where they celebrated the occasion in truly good German style. We found our boatman awaiting at the door, fearful that some rival boatman would carry us off. We were soon seated in his little kahn (canoe), and he stood up in the stern and furnished the motive power. The little canals are too narrow for oars, generally, so a long pole is used, and the water is seldom over eight feet deep. Several other boating parties started from the church when we did, but we were the first in the procession of boats, as the others stopped to be pic-tured with the church for a background.

I would like to describe all the picturesque places we saw during the after-noon, for we were guided through every canal of the interesting part of the Spreewald, but it would require a separate page for that purpose. Children standing along the banks threw into our boat bouquets of beautiful water lilies,



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A subscriber inquires for a remedy for English sparrows. He thinks he can spare about 5,000. Information will be gladly received at this office.

The records of the State University show that the snow storm of October 17 was the earliest of its kind known in Kansas during the thirty-one years' record of observations taken at the Uni-

The weekly marketings of wheat in this country are now of great magni-The prices which are going into the hands of farmers are about 25 cents per bushel below prices of corresponding dates last year.

Kansas has just taken another high honor. The salts of the country were in competition at the Omaha Exposition, and Kansas has been awarded the gold medal on the exhibit of the Kansas Salt Co., of Hutchinson.

Tuesday. With the contentions of politicians over spoils and partisan advantage the Kansas Farmer has nothing to do. National policies and economic questions as they are affected by State questions as they are affected by State that year. A similar computation for the entire Philippine group of islands, elections are important to the citizen 1871 gives 128 pounds as the conand should be carefully studied by every voter. But the question of the enforcement of law or its non-enforcement in his own county is a home question that is decided, not by the solution of the Philippine question, not by the solution of the silver question, not by the solution of the national bank question or the State bank question, but largely by the selection of County Attorney. In Shawnee county large numbers of temperance voters have determined to disregard party lines in the matter of Ccunty Attorney and cast their votes for Mr. Eugene Wolf, having become satisfied that he will give an efficient and conscientious enforcement of all laws as required by the statutes, and recognizing the definition of his duties in the statutes as paramount to all other influences. If temperance voters of all parties throughout the State will act on this principle there will be a rapid diminution of complaints of disregard of the prohibitory law.

RECENT AND IMMINENT CHANGES.

The uneasiness expressed lest the world shall have approached a horseless age, if not an age when domestic animals of all kinds shall be dispensed with, seems to be without foundation in statistics. It may surprise people who, a few years ago, suffered heavy losses on horses, to know that the electric car, and even the bicycle, are not causing a diminution in the number of horses used. In a book now in course of preparation by the most painstaking statistician in the United States, Mr. C. Wood Davis, of Kansas, the world will presently be presented with the most comprehensive and comprehensible volume of statistical information ever published. By courtesy of Mr. Davis, the Kansas Farmer has a duplicate of a page of the copy prepared for this book. It deals with the ratios of domestic animals to population in that representative little country, the Kingdom of Denmark. That country is one of more settled conditions than prevail in a new country like the United States, and, while it doubtless differs from other European countries as every country differs from every other, it will be found interesting to note the recent changes which have taken place in Denmark, as a sample of effects of a high and established state of civilization.

The dates taken for comparison are 1871 and 1896, the period being twenty-six years. In 1871, the population of Denmark was 1,877,000, in 1896 it was 2,373,000, an increase of 27.3 per cent. The number of horses in Denmark in 1871 was 317,000, in 1896 it was 426,000, an increase of 34.4 per cent. In 1871 the average 100 people in Denmark had 16.9 horses, in 1896 the average 100 people had 17.9 horses, an increase of one horse for each 100 people. This does not give evidence of the advent of the horseless age, which has been so much written

Denmark presents an interesting case as to cattle. In 1871 that country had 1,239,000 cattle, in 1896 it had 1,896,000 cattle, an increase of 33 per cent., against the increase of 27.3 per cent in popula-tion. In 1871 the average 100 people had 36 cattle, in 1896 they had 79.9 cattle, an increase of 13.9 cattle per 100 people.

The statistics as to swine make a still stronger case. In 1871 Denmark had 442,000 swine, in 1896 it had 390,000 swine, an increase of 101.3 per cent., as compared with the 27.3 per cent. increase in population. In 1871 each average 100 people had 23.5 swine, in 1896 the average 100 people had 37.5 swine, an increase of 14 swine for each 100 people. It has been surmised that the Danes got their name from being descendants of the Israelite tribe of Dan, one of the lost tribes of Israel. If this be true, the modern "Dans" seem to be rapidly for-getting, or at least neglecting, to obey the Mosaic interdiction against eating

The statistics as to sheep are different. In 1871 Denmark had 1.842,000 sheep, in 1896 it had only 1,270,000 sheep, a decrease of 31.1 per cent. In 1871 each average 100 Danes had 98.1 sheep, in 1896 only 53.5, a decrease of 44.6 sheep per

100 people. Mr. Davis remarks: "Assuming that 20 per cent. of the cattle, 100 per cent. of the swine and 40 per cent. of the sheep were slaughtered yearly, and that the average carcass yields 600 pounds of beef, 112 pounds of pork, and 70 pounds of mutton, respectively, the stock
The general election will occur next of 1896 would have furnished 228,000,000 pounds of beef, 100,000,000 pounds of pork, and 35,000,000 pounds of mutton, or an aggregate of 363,000,000 pounds of flesh foods, being equivalent to 153 pounds for each unit of the population of sumption of meats for each unit of population for that year, so that there appears to have been an increased con-sumption of meats amounting to 25 pounds for each unit of population, or an average yearly increase of nearly one pound of meat for each inhabitant. No doubt the scale of living in Europe is improving. The increased consumption of meat in Denmark shows it for that

> country. The resources of the earth are doubtless to be taxed for the comfort of man more severely during the first quarter of the next century than ever before. Mr. Davis has long been the apostle of the doctrine that the increasing population of the earth with the increasing demands for food-stuffs presage more active competition for the products of the food-producing farms of the world, and therefore better times for those who bring forth bread and meat. If it shall appear that not only do mouths increase in numbers, but that their demands are for higher grades of food, grades that not.

require more area for the production of the amount required per unit of popula-tion, then the time of active competition for the food products of the soil is coming on the double quick.

There is, in connection with the crowding of population upon production, another field of investigation which will not likely escape consideration in Mr. Davis' book, namely, the relation of the demand for wheat bread and beef, pork and mutton to the advance of western civilization in the orient. It has been noted that since the Japanese took to western ways, wheat bread has been taking the place of rice as an article of diet. China is likely to become modernized, if she is not even to be divided among western nations. The Philippinos will become bread-eaters or will have to give place to bread-eaters. The contentions in Africa are likely to lead to revolutions in the food habits of a considerable region.

Better methods of agriculture in some of the dark and poorly-tilled quarters of the globe will make additions to the food produced. But while changes in this direction have been in progress for a good while, there has been almost no addition to the bread-bearing acres except in America. Additions here were on an enormous scale on the opening of the wheat lands of Minnesota, the Da-kotas and Kansas during a period which terminated more than ten years ago. Since that time as many acres have gone out of cultivation in bread crops as have been added, so that there has, the world over, been no increase in bread-producing areas. The same is substantially true of grazing areas. The sudden expansion of agriculture over the plains country east of the Rocky mountains and the filling of the inter-mountain valleys with farms and herds, produced such additions to the world's food supplies that prices were greatly depressed until the accumulation of these oversupplies had been consumed. The market statisticians all over the world agree that the surplus has now been consumed. Present requirements, according to present scales of living, require each year a full average crop. The recent years of over-abundance may have favored habits of more luxurious living than had formerly prevailed. The record of Denmark, in the consumption of meat, corroborates this view.

The appearance of Mr. Davis' book, dealing in detail with all these questions, will mark a distinct advance in classified knowledge of a subject of great interest to all mankind, and of passing interest to the farmer, for whose productions there appears to be imminent growing competition, leading steadily to better prices.

SHALL THE UNITED STATES BE MORE GENEROUS THAN JUST?

Before the war with Spain came to a close, it was universally expected that, according to custom, the United States would require from Spain a cash indemnity covering our expenses in enforcing the demands of justice for Cuba. When the protocol was made, terminating hostilities, it was announced that this country would not demand any "cash" indemnity. Those who thought about it at all presumed that such territory as might be demanded would be in lieu of the usual cash indemnity. The commissioners having in charge the negotiation of the treaty of peace are reported to have finished the provisions as to Cuba and Porto Rico without involving this country in any obligations as to debts of Spain's creation.

The announcement is made, seemingly with authority, that it has been deter-mined that the United States shall take the entire Philippine group of islands, sented to Spain's treaty commissioners What appears to be a feeler has been telegraphed from Washington suggesting that, on account of some moneys expended in times past, by Spain, for the betterment of the Philippines, the United States should pay to that country or to her creditors a rather uncertain sum of money, sometimes estimated at \$40,000,000.

No notice seems to be taken of the fact that for some three hundred years Spain has collected rich revenues from the islands, doubtless far in excess of all expenditures for betterments to which this country may succeed. The account of the United States for costs incurred. in bringing Spain to justice, seems, in a fit of generosity, to be forgotten. It is a surprisingly potent cudgel that the administration will place in the hands of the opposite party if generosity to the culprit at bar—Spain—shall outweigh justice to American taxpayers, who will have to foot the cost bill if Spain does

KANSAS BREEDERS AT OMAHA.

Kansas was well represented at the live stock show at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, at Omaha, but not to the extent that would have been possible but for the short time given for preparation. However, those breeders who did succeed in helping out the State have no cause for regret, thanks to the co-operation of the Kansas Commission.

Kansas was most strongly represented in the Poland-China swine division, which was by all odds the most numerous of pure-bred classes of stock at the Exposition. In some rings there were as many as forty-two entries, and our breeders had to compete with show herds that had been exhibiting at State fairs for the past two years, and which had, by purchase and special preparation, been well fortified for this show. Yet in spite of all this, some good prizes were secured. In each class there were three cash prizes, one "highly com-mended" and one "commended"—five prizes in all, and to secure any one of these places was a great honor, in view of the strong rings shown.

The Kansas exhibitors of Poland-Chinas were: R. S. Cook and Elm Beach farm, Wichita; H. G. Sims, Smith Center; C. F. Hutchinson, Bellaire, Smith county; Kirkpatrick & Son, Connor, Wyandotte county; Collins & Gresham, Welda, Anderson county, and W. P. Goode & Sons, Lenexa, Johnson county.

The prizes awarded Kansas Poland-Chinas were as follows: For boars under 6 months, first prize, \$15, to H. G. Sims; sows under 1 year, second prize, \$12, to R. S. Cook; aged herds, fifth, "commended diploma," to Elm Beach farm; boar and three sows under 1 year, "commended diploma," to R Cook; sweepstakes boar, any age, fifth, "commended diploma," H. G. Sims.

In the Merino sheep department of the Exposition, Kansas breeders were outstanding winners. J. N. Grau, Asherville, Mitchell county, showed three Delaine Merinos and won prizes as follows: Ram, 2 years and under 3, first prize, \$12; yearling ewe, third, \$4; ewe under 1 year, fifth, "commended diploma;"

sweepstakes ram, second, \$12. E. D. King, Burlington, had the great Merino sheep exhibit of the Exposition, with entries in every section in the Merino (A) and Merino (B) classes and one entry in the Delaine Merino class. His winnings were phonomenal-in all, forty-seven prizes, consisting of nineteen first, fifteen second, five third, and eight sweepstakes prizes, aggregating \$497 in cash.

Sunny Slope Herefords, owned by C. S. Cross, Emporia, constituted the only cattle exhibit from Kansas except the non-registered special exhibit of Polled Kansan cattle by Hon. W. W. Guthrie, Atchison. The Hereford cattle show was the largest and best ever made in America. Every ring was hotly contested, and yet Mr. Cross successfully secured the following prizes: Bull, 1 year and under 2, third prize, \$10; cow, 3 years or over, second, \$15; heifer, 2 years and under 3, fourth, "highly commended diploma;" heifer, 1 year and under 2, first, \$20; heifer under 1 year, second, \$10; aged herd, third, \$10; young herd, second, \$15; four animals set of herd, second, \$15; four animals, get of sire, third, \$10; sweepstakes cow, any age, third, \$10; grand sweepstakes aged cow, second, \$15; grand sweepstakes yearling cow, first, \$12; grand sweepstakes heifer calf, third, \$6; grand sweepstakes sweepstakes aged herd, second, silver medal and \$50; grand sweepstakes young herd, second, silver medal and \$50. Cross won in the foregoing classes \$233 and two silver medals, and from the American Hereford Association he won \$460, which, with the duplication of class prizes by the Kansas Commission, makes Mr. Cross's Kansas Herefords neat sum of nearly \$1,000.

The Kansas Commissioners, in addition to the duplication of prizes won as above mentioned, have already paid "expense purses" as follows: Elm Beach farm, Wichita, \$180; R. S. Cook, Wich-ita, \$180; C. F. Hutchinson, Bellaire, \$70; W. P. Goode & Sons, Lenexa, \$28; Collins & Gresham, Welda, \$14; H. M. Kirkpatrick & Son, Connor, \$105; H. G. Sims, Smith Center, \$70; Hon. W. W. Guthrie, Atchison, \$50. Total for duplicating premiums and expense purses, \$1.500.

The regular annual meeting of the members of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association will be held at the Sherman House, in Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, the 10th day of November, 1898, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Several important amendments to the rules governing entries in the Record and to the by-laws of the association have been proposed for adoption at this meeting.

AS SEEN BY THE PACKERS.

Following are some questions which were propounded by Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, to the leading pork-packers of the country, and the answers made thereto in reference to swine for their purposes. These enable the farmer to see his swine as looked at through the eyes of the men whose business is the conversion of them into "provisions," and innumerable other commodities, ready for the world of consumers whom they seek:

If in your business as slaughterers and purveyors you have any preferences as to breeds of swine, what breeds are preferable and on what are your preferences based?

Armour.-In buying, the question of breed is given but little attention, quality and condition being the chief consideration.

Swift.—For ordinary packing pur-poses we prefer Poland-Chinas. Schwarzschild.—We prefer Berkshires,

on account of better dressing, their smaller heads, feet, and entrails, being finer-boned, and having a better quality

of meat generally. Cudahy.—Berkshires and Poland-Chinas.

Morris.-Poland-Chinas and Berkshires are very desirable; in fact, any thoroughbred hog.

Hammond.—No preference.
In buying, do you, under any circumstances, discriminate in favor of or against white hogs?

Armour.-No; if of choice quality they

sell at top prices. Swift.-While we favor white hogs when buying, we do not, as a rule, pay

a premium for them.
Schwarzschild.—Quality being equal, we prefer white hogs, especially for selling by the carcass, as they have a very clean

appearance.
Cudahy.—We make no discrimination.
Morris.—No discrimination against
prime white hogs.

Hammond.—No discrimination.
Sinclair.—We do not discriminate in favor of or against white hogs.

At about what (live) weights do you prefer the larger proportion of the hogs you buy?

Armour.—Average weights of 225 to 275 pounds.

Swift.—For a general utility hog we prefer a 250-pound average.
Schwarzschild.—Two hundred to 225

pounds average. Cudahy.-Mixed hogs, 200 to 270 pounds.

Morris.—Different cuts demand hogs of different weights. We prefer 250-pound weights for fresh meats, and 300to 400-pound weights for fat-backs.

250 Hammond.—Two hundred to pounds. Sinclair.—We prefer hogs 175 pounds

to 250 pounds gross weight. At these weights, do you prefer hogs extremely or only moderately fat?

Armour.—Moderately fat.
Swift.—Moderately fat.
Schwarzschild.—Only moderately fat.

Consumers demand lean hams, bacon, and side-meat. Hogs received the last year have been extremely fat, causing numerous complaints from the trade, on fat hams and bacon especially.
Cudahy.—Moderately fat.
Morris.—We prefer fat hogs at all

times, except for the export trade. Hammond.—Prefer fat hogs. Sinclair.—Moderately fat.

Are very fat hogs, weighing 300 to 500 pounds or more, much desired, and in car lots will such ordinarily sell for as much or more than lots otherwise equal in quality weighing 200 to 250? Armour .- Depends upon the price of

lard. Swift.-Very fat hogs, weighing 300 to 500 pounds, are at times desirable, depending altogether upon the demand for

Schwarzschild.—Ordinarily 200- to 225pound hogs are more suitable for our trade. The heavier ones, 300 to 500 pounds, have been desirable for the last six months and have brought premium prices.

The demand for very heavy Cudahy .hogs is limited.

Morris.—That class of hogs are governed by the provision market, and for the past year have been bringing a pre-mium over 200- to 250-pound weights.

Hammond.—When lard is high, comparatively, we prefer hogs weighing 300 to 500 pounds; otherwise we prefer

lighter weights.
Sinclair.—Very fat hogs are not as desirable as lighter ones if smooth and well finished.

In buying hogs, do you make inquiry as to how or on what foods they have been fattened? and is any difference in price made on account of any different methods?

Armour.-No difference made

prices, if fattened on grain. Mast-fed hogs are undesirable.

Swift .- Our buyers are under instructions to ascertain, so far as possible, the foods upon which hogs have been fattened, and favor, as a rule, good corn-fed hogs, on account of the meat being firmer, and consequently the shrinkage

Schwarzschild.—Corn-fed hogs ferred on account of better results, and in all instancesc bring more money than logs fattened on other foods.

Cudahy.-If fed grain, there is no difference in price made, but if fattened on soft food we discriminate against them. Morris.—Strictly corn-fed hogs are preferable.

-Prefer fattened on corn. Hammond. Sinclair.—Hogs fed on firm, flesh-producing foods bring better prices than others, where it is known.

If not in pig, are open sows as desirable for slaughter as spayed sows of about the same class?

Armour.-No. Swift.-Open sows are not as desir-

Schwarzschild.-We prefer spayed sows to open sows of the same quality or class, as meat from the former is more desirable; the latter will show more or less seed, which is not as merchantable as, seedless bellies.

Cudahy.—No. Morris.—No. Hammond.—Prefer spayed sows.

Sinclair.—We prefer spayed sows. Do you recognize spayed sows as the any respect preferable to barrows of the same general quality and weight?

Armour.-No; but we consider them equal in value.

Swift.—Do not recognize spayed sows as in any respect preferable.

Schwarzschild.—Our preference is barrows, of any quality or weight.

Cudahy.—No. Morris.—No. Hammond.-No.

Is the flesh, pound for pound, of a sow one, two or three months in pig really deteriorated thereby, and, if so, at about what period does the depreciation begin, and what does it amount to?

Armour.-Yes; the depreciation begins

at the earliest showing.
Swift.—We consider the flesh of sows two or three months in pig deteriorated. Schwarzschild.—We figure that the flesh

of a pregnant sow will in thirty or sixty days begin to deteriorate, but it amounts to practically nothing.

Cudahy.—After two or three months in pig her flesh is very undesirable for the packer.

Morris.-Pregnant sows that are forward are condemned.

Hammond.—The depreciation will be gin at about one month. Do you regard it as wrong er fraud-

ulent for the producer to market by weight, for slaughter, sows one or two months in pig, or up to a time when their condition cannot definitely be told and a dockage allowance is not made therefor?

Armour.-In that case the feeder gets something for nothing.

Swift.—In buying sows that are one or two months in pig, when no dockage is allowed, packers naturally lose on account of the heavy shrinkage.

Schwarzschild.-We regard it as wrong and fraudulent for the producer to mar ket by weight pregnant sows, as in all instances, when in that condition, they will not take on any sound flesh, and yield very poorly.

Cudahy.-We are decidedly of the opinion that it is wrong and fraudulent. Morris.—Yes, we believe that forward sows should not be marketed.

Hammond.—Dockage should be made. To about what age can a boar be kept before castration, without loss in the quality or market value of his flesh?

Armour.-Not a day after he finds out that he is a boar. Schwarzschild .-- A boar should be cas-

trated before the age of puberty, which is about four months. If not, his meat will become stronger every month there-

Cudahy.—We would have them cas-trated at six to eight months of age. Morris.—Boars should be castrated

early, for after service and castration

more attention to breeding and fattening.

Schwarzschild. - We recognize a gradual improvement in the raising of hogs the last two years, both in quality and yield. Cudahy.-We have observed no par-

ticular change.

Morris.—Yes, hogs are generally bred better than in former years, and there are many more thoroughbreds among them.

Sinclair.-Of late years hogs are better finished than formerly, but have a tendency to become too fat.

Is there any special or growing demand for a class of lean or so-called "bacon" hogs, and, if so, of what breeds, weights, and characters are those which you regard as most desirable?

Armour.—At present there is no special demand for that class of hogs.

Swift.—There is a growing demand. The Yorkshire or Chester White breeds are preferable, if marketed at 175 pounds. They do not take on fat as fast as the Berkshire, Poland-China or other breeds. Cudahy.—Yes, there is quite a demand or "bacon" hogs.

Morris.—There is always a demand for "bacon" hogs, and those of a good quality, weighing 160 to 180 pounds, and lean, are desirable for that purpose.

Hammond.—No special demand.
Sinclair.—There is a growing demand
for lean meats. The Tamworth is a good variety for that purpose.

Are there enough of such hogs found in the markets to suggest that any con-siderable number of breeders or feeders are making a specialty of their produc-tion, and, if so, where is such stock mainly from?

Armour.—The past season there were altogether too many lean hogs on the market, mostly from Kansas and Missouri.

Swift.—There is not a sufficient number of such hogs received in this market to indicate that any great humber of feeders are making a specialty of their production.

Schwarzschild.—There are times when receipts do not supply the demand. We think the consumption of bacon will increase in the near future, and look for the bacon bog to bring a premium over heavier somes.

The Kansas Farmer wants a local agent, at every postoffice in Kansas to represent the paper regularly. Any person wishing to act for us will please write us at once. It will pay.

A correspondent inquires: "Does anybody know that the Bokara No. 3 is worth planting or that it is anything like the descriptions we see of it?" We submit the inquiry to such of our readers as have had experience with this peach.

"The Future By the Past," by J. C. H. Swann, now deceased. There is only a limited edition of this famous book left, and the last of the edition is in Topeka. We will fill all orders until the supply is exhausted at \$1 per copy, post-paid. Send all orders to the Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

A knitting machine is as essential in the home as a sewing machine. The Perfection Knitter saves its cost—\$5—many times a year. Knits 5,000 stitches a minute. We advise our readers to send for the free circular and samples of work the makers give away to all who ask for them. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue. Address Perfection Knitting Machine Co., Clearfield, Pa.

In timeliness, variety and positiveness of quality and interest the November number of McClure's must be pronounced a rare magazine. A character sketch of Col. Theodore Roosevelt presents, in its full picturesqueness, the personality of one of the most independent, original and forceful of living Americans. "The Inner History of Admiral Sampson's Campaign," related mainly in hitherto unpublished official dispatches, gives for the first time the full and true story of the finding and securing of Cervera's fleet. Mr. H. J. W. Dam's portrayal of "The Mystery of Vesuvius," as it was exhibited to him in his own recent explorations of the volcano, gives a sense of the profundity and mightness of the great earth-dragon not to be had from any other writing on the subject. The pictures of the number are notable also—illustrating the several articles with singular truth and spirit, and so contributing interest as well as beauty.

Some weeks before his death, Mr. Harold In timeliness, variety and positiveness of

early, for after service and castration they are stags.

Hammond.—We think over three weeks depreciates the value.

Are the hogs of the present time superior to or of better value for food purposes, weight for weight, than those handled in the earlier years of your business, and, if so, in what does such superior quality mainly consist?

Armour.—We think the quality has improved materially.

Swift.—There is a general improvement in the quality of hogs being received season after season, which would indicate that the farmers are giving speculator, and, incidentally, with the corruption existing amoig the titled directors of English companies. Though written before the Hooley disclosures, it is aflame as they come out.

celebre. Mr. Frederic's pictures of English society and English country life are the best and most convincing that have yet been given to us by a hovelist. "The Market-Place" has been secured by the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, and will appear serially in that weekly, beginning in an early issue.

Notice our "Flocks of Three" proposi-tion in "Want column." You are a reader of the Kansas Farmer and know its value. You will confer a favor upon two of your neighbors by explaining its value to them, procuring their subscrip-tions for one year, and besides, you wil' secure the "Old Reliable" for yourself for another year free for your trouble. Do it.

The value of cooked food and steamed hay and fodder is not an open question with the farmer and stock raiser. It is a fact that many knads of feed will be doubled in nutrience value if properly prepared by steaming or cooking. The Celery City Feed Cooker Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., is an old and well-known institution, and its goods have an established place on the market. A great reduction in price has been made lately and the company is now prepared to sell single feed cookers to farmers at pre-cisely the same price dealers have been paying for them. The farmer will get a arst-class machine and he will save every cent of the dealers' profits.

Agricultural Advertisers Get Together in Philadelphia.

Among the especially nice things that were brought out for the occasion of the convention of the National Association of convention of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, which was held at Philadelphia, October 19, 20 and 21, was the souvenir coin or medal that was presented to each delegate and visitor by N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Agents of that city. The coin, which is of suitable size for a pocket-piece, somewhat larger than a half dollar, was struck in fine silver. It contains 238 grains, 999 fine. This means that it is finer than United States or English coins, the former being 900 fine, the latter 925 fine, while ordinary silver medals are only 975 fine.



On one side of the coin appears in a unique form an excellent, clearly-cut representation of William Penn, Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, all characteristic of the city and of national, in fact. of world-wide reputation. Surrounding these in two circles appear the well-known motto of the firm, "Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings Success," which, by the way, is of general application as well as applying to newspaper advertising, and N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Philadelphia. On the reverse side of the coin appears an emblem characteristic of the industries represented in the association surrounded by the title of the association surrounded by the title of the association and with the words, "Progress 1898," beneath. This emblem consists of a plow, a wheel, and a cog, suggesting cultivation, transportation and power. Illustration of the two sides of this coin are presented to our readers in this issue.

The firm of N. W. Ayer & Son have been engaged in the newspaper advertising business for nearly thirty years, and have for many years been universally recognized as doing much the largest business of any firm in their line in the world. This firm have about 150 employes, many of whom have been with them for a dozen to a score of years, all of whom are especially proficient in their departments. They have expended for their various clients some twenty-five million dollars, a liberal share of which has been paid to agricultural papers, in which they are large users of space for many customers. In fact, the money they have disbursed and are disbursing for their customers in agricultural papers greatly exceeds what is received by papers of this class from any other single source, showing how they and their customers appreciate the value of agricultural papers for advertising purposes.



A Belgian paper says that the glass workers sometimes work in a temperature of 350 to 400 degrees. At times the gas-heating recuperating chamber needs repairing. The workmen rush in, cov-ered in wet clothing, and remain fifteen or twenty seconds, in which time the wet clothing is dry, and it is frequently

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Borticulture.

THE PEACH TWIG-BORER.

(Anarsia lineatella Zinn.)

Bulletin Kansas Experiment Sta-

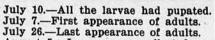
A number of inquiries have been received at the Department of Entomology, concerning the peach twig-borer, which, during the past summer, has been doing more or less damage in various parts of the State. It is in response to these inquiries that the following information regarding this pest is offered.

Although the insect seems to be common in the eastern part of the State, the department has no record of its doing any extensive injury. It certainly does not commit at present such depredations as it is known to do in some of the other States. In this State the in-sect has only been observed to attack the peach, while in other States, noticeably Oregon and California, it has a wider food range, attacking the peach, pear, apricot, prune, nectarine and almone

The damage to the trees is done by the larvae, or worms, which bore into the terminal shoots of the new growth causing them to wither and die, thus checking the growth of the twig.

The adult is a small moth, with an extended who knows how.

When is the best time to graft, and how panse of wings of about one-half of a is it performed? Also best manner of inch, and is of a dark gray color, with caring for grafts through the winter? darker spots on the fore wings. The darker spots on the fore wings. The darker spots on the fore wings. The darker spots of the petioles of the leaves. The eggs when first deposited are white in color, but just before hatching they tur to an orange color. They are about 1-



August 5.—Larvae were collected av eraging about 3-8 of an inch in length.

August 26.—First appearance of adults.

The department was not able to find the pupae out of doors, but in confinement the larvae seemed to pupate in any sheltered spot, as in dried and shrivelled leaves. By spinning a few threads the larvae would draw the edges of the leaves together about themselves, and within the shelter thus provided they passed into the pupal stage. Often they would not go to the trouble to find shelter but would attach themselves unprotected to the sides of the breeding-case.

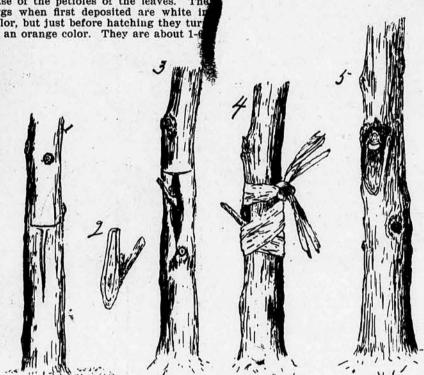
By consulting the above record of the different broods it will be seen that the pupal stage lasts from nine to fourteen days. The pupae are brown, somewhat robust, and are about 1-4 of an inch long

by one-third as wide.

To combat the insect one should cut off and destroy all twigs containing the

Grafting.

Editor Kansas Farmer:--I would like o have some information, through the columns of your paper, on the subject of grafting, by some one who knows how.



THE PROCESS OF BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

of an inch in length by about 1-125 of good authority will enlighten, I shall be an inch in width, and are attached to the obliged. SUBSCRIBER.

twig by a gluey substance. The young larvae, or worms, appear in about two weeks from the time that the eggs are laid. When just emerged from their eggs they are about 1-25 of an inch long, of a yellowish color, with the head and upper part of the next segment black. The young larvae bore into the terminal buds of the new growth of the tree, causing the terminal buds and shoots to wither and die, and finally to fall to the ground. The larva does not confine its attacks to one shoot, but in time will abandon the original burrow for more tender branches. Thus in the course of its life history one larva will destroy a number of terminal buds and shoots. In the case of the peach there is considerable exudation of gum ounds made by the larvae. When the larvae are numerous the tree of necessity suffers a check in its growth, and its appearance is marred by the uneven and irregular growth that follows such an attack. The mature larva is about 3-8 of an inch long, of a reddish brown color, with the head and the upper part of the next segment a dark brown or black.

From the observations made this summer the following record was made of the appearance of the different broods:

May 17, 1898.-Larvae were collected averaging about 3-8 of an inch in

May 24.—Larvae were beginning to pupate.

June 7.—First appearance of adults. June 20 to 26.—Larvae were collected averaging about 1-8 of an inch in length. July 9.-Larvae were collected averag-

ing about 5-16 of an inch in length. June 28.—Larvae were beginning to pupate.

Herington, Kas.

Root-grafting is usually practiced indoors, after the winter has set in. A good time to begin the operation is near the beginning of the new year. In rootgrafting the apricot or peach, the stocks used are young trees grown one year from seed, and are called "seedling stock." These are dug up in the autumn and stored in a cool cellar, in sandy loom until ready for grafting. loam, until ready for grafting. The scion should be of the preceding season's growth and should contain two or more healthy leaf buds. Scions are generally cut in late autumn, or during mild weather in early winter, and are commonly stored in moist sawdust, moss or leaves in a cool cellar until needed for branch and branchlet. use. The scions should not be kept so moist as to cause a swelling of the buds an orchard planted on the hill. The nor so dry as to cause shriveling.

In root-grafting the plum, cherry, peach, apricot and fruits of that class, the whip graft or side graft is used. The whip graft is the method usually employed, and is made as follows: The scion used is about six inches in length. The whole root is used for the stock, with the above fruits, cutting off about an inch from the end of the root. The scion and stock should be about the same thickness; both are cut off with a slanting cut, about an inch long; a tongue is then formed on each by cutting the wood longitudinally for a short distance on the bevel already made, thus forming a tongue. In joining, the tongue of the scion is well inserted into the split of the stock, pushing it well down with considerable force, fitting it so that the cambium of the scion will coincide with the cambium of the stock. The with the cambium of the stock. The standard pear tree. This question of parts are held together best by means of pruning is a very important one as so



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melted wax over thin muslin. nich is cut into narrow strips when dry The wax for making waxed cloth is made of a mixture of four parts of resin, two of tallow and one of beeswax. All of the parts about the union should be well covered with the waxed cloth or bands. The grafts are then packed in sand or sandy loam in a cool cellar until spring. The scions should be covered by the earth packing in such a way as to cover only the waxed cloth.

In planting out in the spring, place the grafts in the ground up to the top bud. In root-grafting, the operator should bear in mind that the roots should never become dry. Use only sharp knives in performing the operation. A good shoemaker's knife with a thin blade is the best knife to use. E. E. FAVILLE.

[Professor Faville furnished excellent India ink drawings illustrating root grafting. We had these photo-engraved, but, unfortunately, the engravings and drawings were lost by the express com-pany. Rather than longer delay publi-cation of the article, we give it without the excellent illustrations furnished, and present below illustrations showing the processes of budding. These may be o some service.—Editor.]

The October meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society was held at the home of Forrest Savage.

"Pruning Orchards and Vineyards." This was the special topic for this meeting. B. F. Smith was called upon to lead in the discussion. He does not consider spring the proper season for prun-ing. He told of severely pruning two large apple trees in the spring and both died the next year from the effects. He prefers the months of November and December, after the wood has matured and the trees have gone to rest. While he does not believe in the cutting away of much wood from the apple trees, he believes that all superfluous branches and suckers should be cut away and the tree kept as symmetrical as possible. In his opinion grape vines were seldom pruned enough. Too much wood was allowed to grow at the expense of the fruit. He referred to Philip Albach's method of pruning as a model. He never had an excess of wood, but always plenty of good full bunches of grapes. G. W. Maffet said the Eastern method

of starting the limbs of the apple tree several feet from the ground and then keeping the tree severely pruned would not do for this climate. The tree should be started low to keep the bark from sun-scald and the top should be allowed quite dense, as the Kansas sun would be sure to throw its beams to every

trees were trimmed away up, so that a person could walk under the lowest limbs. After a hard rain and a blow from the north, away would go the trees at an angle toward the south. Then, after the trees were straightened, a storm from the south would blow them over to the north. So between the high heading, the rain and the wind he lost his orchard. The President told of his system of pruning in New York State, which was to cut away the middle of the tree to the free access of sun and air, but he was satisfied that the plan would not do for Kansas

"Peach and Pear Trees." B. F. Smith stated that the proper way to prune these trees was to cut the tops back every winter, in order to make them bushy. Their tendency was to grow too tall. Especially was this true of the peach and the waxed cloths or bands, made by spread- many orchards have been ruined by the

injudicious use of the saw and the axe. Judge Emery was called upon by the President for a speech. He cordially responded in a two-minutes' interesting talk. The Judge has lately visited the great Pecos valley, in New Mexico, whose altitude is 3,300 feet above sea level and whose climate is the healthiest in the world, where all consumptives are speedily cured. In this great valley everything is grown by irrigation, and with the greatest perfection, for, as yet, the insect enemies of the orchard and the farm have not found a lodgment there. He gathered a basket of beautiful apples from one of the noted orchards of the valley. This fruit was as perfect in shape and color as the eye could conceive. Nothing could be more beautiful. These he distributed among the ladies present. In his talk, which was not confined strictly to horticulture, he gave the members many good suggestions. He thinks that every farmer and horticulthinks that every farmer and horticul-turist should be, to a certain extent, a pecialist. He does not advise that all he eggs be carried in one basket, yet he believes we should all make a specialty of some one thing in order to excel in that line. On his late trip he met with several specialists. One man made a specialty of bees and was getting rich at specialty of bees and was getting rich at it; another made a specialty of celery; another of beets; another of high-bred calves, and so on, and they were all making money and getting rich.

The prompter told the strawberry-

growers to be sure and cover their beds for winter protection. The best protection is with oat straw or prairie hay. Wheat straw has too much chess in it, which would make trouble by sprouting in the spring. Plowing for new beds should be done late this fall. The first part of December is the best time.

Appropriate resolutions to the memory of the late George Y. Johnson were presented and adopted

After a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Savage the meeting adjourned.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas

State of Onio, City of Toledo, Lucas county, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

[Seal.] Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonicis from nials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.



PEACE. PROSPERITY. FAMOUS O. I. C hich weighed 2806 lbs. Fir nt gets a pair ON TIME at secures agency.
L. B. SILVER CO.
179 Summit St. Cleveland

In the Dairy.

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

PROGRAM

Twelfth Annual Convention of Kansas State Dairy Association.

Representative hall, State capitol, Topeka, Kas., November 16, 17 and 18, 1898. PROGRAM.

Wednesday, November 16, 4 p. m.

Invocation, Rev. E. L. Thorpe. Address of welcome, Governor J. W. Leedy.

Response, Mr. C. H. Pattison. Appointment of committees. President's address.

Evening Session, 7:30 p. m.

Secretary's report.

Secretary's report.
Creamerymen's Class—J. E. Nissley,
H. M. Brandt, W. F. Jensen, Hon. G. W.
Hanna, C. F. Armstrong, A. G. Eyth,
E. H. Forney, Geo. Morgan, J. A. Walker.
Examiner, Prof. H. M. Cottrell; Judge,
Prof. G. L. McKay.
"Needed Education in the Creamery
and on the Farm," Hon. G. W. Hanna.
Discussion—F. H. Teetor, W. G. Merritt, A. G. Eyth, C. E. Brune, W. H.
Phipps.

"Management of the Skimming Sta-tion," Mr. J. J. Groshong.

Thursday-Morning Session, 9:30 a. m. PATRONS' DAY.

"How We Breed, Feed and Handle Our Cows—Results," Mr. T. A. Borman. "Business Results from the College

Herd," Prof. F. C. Burtis. 'Western Kansas as a Dairy Country,"

Mr. C. F. Pressey. "Producing, Retaining and Controlling Flavor in Butter," Prof. G. L. McKay.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 p. m.

"Getting the Most Money Out of the Skim-milk," Mr. W. F. Jensen. "The Dairy School," Prof. H. M. Cot-

trell. Class-Examiner. Patrons' Phipps; Judge, Prof. H. M. Cottrell.
Application for admission to the Patrons' class should be made to the Sec-

Evening Session, 7:30 p. m.

Modoc Club.

Growth and Development of the Dairy Industry in Kansas" (illustrated by stereopticon views), Mr. J. E. Nissley. The Oleo Fight in Our Next Legisla-Mr. C. H. Pattison.

Informal reception given by the association to all visitors and friends. Dairy lunch.

Friday-Morning Session, 9:30 a. m. "Care of Milk," Prof. D. H. Otis.

"Handling Dairy Products from the Weigh-can to the Churn," A. Jensen. Discussion-Mr. J. E. Musser, Mr. Jas. Fitzgerald.

Butter-makers' Class-Examiner, Prof. H. M. Cottrell; Judge, Prof. C. L. McKay. Application for admission to the Butter-makers' class should be made to the

Afternoon Session-1:30 p. m.

Music.

Report of committees. Election of officers.

"What Is the Matter With the Kansas Cheese-maker?" Mr. H. Van Leewen. Discussion—Mr. C. B. Merry.

"Business Men as Helps and Hin-drances to Dairying," Mr. Sumner Whit-Discussion-Mr. George Morgan, Mr.

A Churning Problem.

Will you be kind enough to let me know in your estimable paper what causes the butter not to separate from the cream, even when it is at a pretty low temperature? C. B. low temperature?

There are several causes that influence the separation of the butter from the cream. In the first place, difficulty in churning is frequently experienced in the fall and early winter when the cows are going dry and are fed on dry feed that to harden the globules of butter fat. The viscosity (the quality of being sticky) of milk is considerably increased with the advance of the period of lactation. The remedy in this case would be to feed some succulent food that would tend to soften the butter fat.

An active development of lactic acid will often aid in lessening the viscosity of the cream and will check the development of other bacteria that have a retarding effect on the churning. Not 54° or 55° F. Of course, the lower the infrequently difficult churning is accom- temperature of the cream the longer it is

panied by the development of bitter or putrefactive fermentations, which usually develop at a lower temperature than the lactic acid.
Sometimes the temperature may be too

low for churning and air becomes incorporated with the cream and causes it to swell and froth, filling the churn so full that it is impossible to churn. such cases the cream should be divided into two lots and churned separately. If it is then too cold to come it must be set aside for a few hours and then warmed up gradually four or five de-

The addition of a little dry salt or brine to the cream after it has been churned a while will often lessen the viscosity and cause the butter to break. D. H. O.

Record of a Private Dairy.

Mr. J. G. McKeen, Manhattan, Kas. has a herd of five cows, consisting of high-grade Jerseys, from which he makes butter to sell to private custommakes butter to sell to private customers. Two of his cows are small heifers. From this herd he sells 1,000 pounds of butter yearly, besides retaining four pounds weekly for family use. This makes a total for the year of 1,208 pounds of butter, or an average per cow of 242 pounds. Allowing twenty-three pounds of milk for each pound of butter, the total milk yield would be 27.784 the total milk yield would be 27,784 pounds, or an average yield per cow of

5,556 pounds.

Mr. McKeen's financial account for the year stands as follows:

12,500 ibs. skim-milk fed to pigs, at 30 cts. per cwt. 37.50 cts. per cwt. 7.20 cts. per cwt. 7.20 cts. 37.50 cts. 7.20 cts. 37.50 cts. 37.50 cts. 37.50 cts. 37.50 cts. 30.00 cts. 37.50 cts. 30.00 cts. 37.50 cts. 30.00 cts. 37.50 cts. 30.00 cts. 37.50 cts. 37.50 cts. 30.00 cts. 37.50 cts. 30.00 cts. 37.50 cts. 30.00 c Total income from herd......\$331.30

This gives an average income per cow of \$66.26. Mr. McKeen says that he finds skim-milk an excellent feed for growing pigs, being able to market his hogs four to five months earlier by its use. For growing pigs he thinks it is worth at least 30 cents per hundredweight. Butter will it would the same as skimter-milk is valued the same as skimmilk.

During the past year Mr. McKeen's cows were on pasture five months, and during three of those months received green corn fodder as an extra feed, threegreen corn fodder as an extra feed, three-fourths of an acre being sufficient for his cows and a number of hogs. The winter feed consists of four quarts daily per head of corn meal, with all the millet, corn fodder and sorghum the cows would eat as roughness. The water supply is a well and in the winter time when the weather is stormy the water is carried to weather is stormy the water is carried to the cows in the stable. An even supply of butter is kept up by having some fresh cows all through the year.

Mr. McKeen thinks the only way to get a good cow is not to buy her but to raise her. When he is unfortunate enough to have a steer calf he disposes of him as soon as possible and gets a heifer in his stead. In this way he manages to raise one heifer yearly for every cow.

In regard to the appearance of the butter, Mr. McKeen lays great stress on a neat package. His butter is all put up in half-pound prints and carefully wrapped in parchment paper. During the season of the year when butter is plenty and prices low he packs some butter, which is used by the family when prices are high. Even his packed butter has brought at times as high as 20 cents per pound.

A CHURNING RECORD.

The college dairy made a test of a churning for Mr. McKeen. Three days' milk went into this churning and samples were taken of both the skim-milk and butter-milk. The Babcock test showed the skim-milk to contain an average of .44 of 1 per cent. butter fat, the samples varying all the way from .3 to .7 of 1 per cent., and the butter-milk con-.7 of 1 per cent., and the batter fat. At this tained 1.1 per cent. butter fat. At this rate for the year there would be 129 rate for the year there pounds of butter lost in the skim-milk and thirty-one pounds of butter lost in the buttermilk, a total loss of 160 pounds. At 20 cents per pound, the price received from private customers, this would amount to \$32, or a loss of \$6.40 per cow

per annum. The loss in the skim-milk could, of course, be avoided by using a separator, which would do away with the storing of so much milk in numerous small dishes for twenty-four to thirty-six hours, and the skim-milk would be that much more valuable by being fed sweet, but as it is doubtful if it would pay to purchase a separator for such a small herd, the loss could doubtless be decreased by taking off more of the milk with the cream, as the cream in this case was used very thick, and the loss in butter-milk can be

likely to take for the butter to come, and the point may be reached where the but-ter saved would not compensate for the extra time taken. A person would have to figure this out to meet his own condi-D. H. O. tions.

Additional Premiums for State Dairy Convention.

The following premiums are offered at the State dairy convention in addition to what was published in the Kansas Farmer of September 15:

Farmer of September 15:
Kansas City Fruit and Produce Exchange, as follows: Hurst & Co., \$5;
A. W. Bear Com. Co., \$5; T. W. Brady & Co., \$5; J. E. Brady, \$5; C. M. Feiring, \$5; Wm. Chandler, \$5; A. L. Charles Com. Co., \$5; Crumbacher & Co., \$5; Papendick Pro. Co., \$5; O. F. Chandler, \$5., \$50 \$5-\$50.

India Alkali Works, \$10. A friend of Kansas creamerymen, \$10.

ASSOCIATION PREMIUMS. Patrons' Class.

To the patron standing highest in the Patrons' class, cash, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5.

Butter-makers' Class. To the butter-maker standing highest in the Butter-makers' class, cash, \$10; second, \$5.

Cheese-makers.

For the highest-scoring cheese the association will give in cash, \$10; second,

In addition to the above valuable premiums, the association will give to each butter-maker or cheese-maker who scores 90 per cent. or over a diploma.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS TO CREAMERY-MEN. Sterling Refining Co., to the creamery scoring highest number of points, 20 gallons Banner separator oil, 5 gallons Sterling valve oil, \$11; to the creamery scoring second highest number of points, 15 gallons Banner separator oil, 5 gallons Sterling valve oil, \$7; to the cream-ery scoring third highest number of

points, 10 gallons Banner separator oil and 5 gallons Sterling valve oil, \$6.

Swift & Co. (to be paid in their products), to the plant receiving the most milk January 1 to November 1, \$5.

Swift & Co., to the ten creameries scoring the highest, each one 25 pound pail Soap Powder, \$7.50.
Swift & Co., to the five exhibitors scor-

ing highest, each a 25 pound pail Soap Powder, \$3.75. Hutchinson Packing Co., to the butter-

maker scoring highest number of points on butter salted with Perfection butter salt, in gold, \$25.

All butter and cheese should be expressed, prepaid, to the Secretary, F. S.

Hurd, Topeka, Kas.

After awards have been made, the exhibitor may dispose of the butter or cheese exhibited by him, and in case he is not present the Secretary will dispose of same and remit to him.

Creamery butter to be packed in thirty-pound tubs.

No butter will be admitted for competition later than Wednesday, November

A Feeding Problem.

16, at 6 p. m.

Please give me a balanced ration from corn, bran, oil meal, corn fodder, Kaffir corn and a little hay and sorghum. W. C. M.

From the above feeds it is rather difficult to obtain a ration with sufficient protein without having too much carbo-hydrates and fat. The following makes a fairly good ration:

1	Digestible Nutrients.			
FORMULA.	Protein.	Carbo- hydrates.	Fat.	
12 lbs. corn fodder 10 lbs. prairie hay 4 lbs. Kaffir corn 6 lbs. bran 3 lbs. linseed meal,	· .24 · .35 .31 .74	3.98 4.18 2.28 2.22	.07 .14 .10 .15	
(o. p.)	2.50	13.64	.67	
Required	2.50	12.50		

If desired, Kaffir corn fodder may be substituted for corn fodder, sorghum for prairie hay, or corn for Kaffir corn.

CREAM · SEPARATORS

De Laval "Alpha" and "Baby" Separators. First-Best-Cheapest. All Styles-Sizes. PRICES \$50 TO \$800.

Send or Catalogue. Save \$10 per cow per year. Send or Catalogo THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. 74 Cortlandt Street NEW YORK. Randolph & Canal Sts., CHICAGO.

BUTTER COLOR A NECESSITY.

To Have Your Butter a June Color, Use W., R. & Co.'s Improved Butter Color.

R. & Co.'s Improved Butter Color.

R. & Co.'s Improved Butter Color.

During the winter months it is an absolute necessity to use an artificial color if you want your butter to be classed as "extra." To-day there is scarcely any butter sold during the winter months that is net colored. Fully ninetenths of it is colored with Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, even though there are some eight or nine other colors on the market. This is not surprising to those who have made comparison between the various colors, as Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color is the only one that contains no sediment or mud, so that the last drop in the bottle is as clear as the first. It is also much the stronger, and can always be relied upon to give a natural June tint.

The highest dairy authorities, both in this country and in England, have given written endorsements to the superiority of Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Color, and it will not be long before it drives all other colors out of the market.

Makers of export butter, who must have a pure and scientific color, will use nothing but Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, for this is the standard in England and Ireland, and is made from ingredients that are in accordance with the German food laws

If you are not using this color, send 4 cents for postage on a free sample, to the manufacturer. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Manness Mannes TRYIT FREE!

PEOPLE ARE PLEASED

The Farmer's Friend.

C. C. More, Clyde, Kas., says he tried every-thing he knew to relieve a sick cow, when one of his neighbors brought Wasatuss and one does relieved and cured the animal in thirty minutes.

Mrs. J. C. Dodge, Idana, Kas., says: "Was-atusa is the best medicine we ever used."

SAMPLE BOTTLE OF

WASATUSA THE GREAT HEALER,

Sent FRME to any address on receipt of three two-cent stamps to pay the postage.

CURES

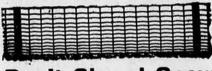
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Earache, Toothache. Headache, Croup. Sore Throat, La Grippe, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhosa and Summer Complaint, Pains in the back by acting on the kidneys, Corns, Bunions, Pain of all kinds.

An excellent remedy for Horses and Cattle in cases of barbed wire outs, colic, etc.

Price 50c and \$1.00 per Bottle.

golds write for an agency for your neighborhood. Address DR. A. B. SEELYE MEDICINE CO.,

Ask your grocer for Dr. Seelye's Flavoring Extracts. Triple strength. The best on the market.



Don't Shovel Snow all winter from the lane, but buy Page Fence and have a clear track. No drifts behind our Winter Styles. Ask for prices. Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich

ONCE IN A LIFE TIME



felloss can't rot swell or dry out. Angle steel hounds.

THOUSANDS NOW IN DAILY USE.
Don't buy a wagon until you get our free book, "Yarm Savings."
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 46 Quincy, Ills.



The Improved U.S. Cream Separators

In thoroughness of separation take the lead. In completeness of design and ease of operation excel

all others. Are more substantially made and are superior in all

points to all others.
All Styles and Sizes. \$75.00 to \$625.00.
Agents in all dairy sections.

Send for latest illustrated catalogues. VERMONT FARM MACH. VE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Sheep Department.

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

Bulletin on Nature and Treatment of Sheep Scab.

The United States Department of Agriculture has in press and will soon issue Bulletin No. 21, Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled "Sheep Scab: Its Nature and Treatment." This bulletin was prepared by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the purpose of correcting many erroneous ideas prevalent regarding the exact nature of the discount of the the disease and the methods by which it may be eradicated, and to meet the necessity of exact information on the sub-It begins with a historical introduction showing that this disease, one of the oldest known, most prevalent and most injurious maladies which affects this species of animals, is a contagious skin disease caused by a parasitic mite, and that the impression that has arisen is hereditary is incorrect.

The losses in home industry and to the export trade are referred to in the bulletin, and in it will be found descriptions of the various forms of sheep scab and of conditions which may be mistaken for

Attention is called to the necessity of keeping sheep under proper hygienic conditions, but that alone, it is stated, though of importance in connection with the subject of treatment, cannot be re-lied upon to cure scab. The only ra-tional treatment consists in using some external application which will kill the

The bulletin says: "By far the most rational and satisfactory and the cheap-est method of curing scab is by dipping the sheep in some liquid which will kill the parasites."

A description is given of various kinds of dipping plants for use on small and large farms, directions for preparing certain home-made dips and directions for dipping.

bulletin also contains extracts from the federal laws and regulations relative to sheep scab and gives notice that the Department of Agriculture will hereafter take such steps as may be required to stop the dissemination of this contagion through the channels of interstate commerce.

Dr. Salmon also says: "The disease of scab is one of the most serious draw-backs to the sheep industry, and results n enormous financial losses. Yet, despite its insidious nature, its ease of transmission, its severe effects, and its prevalence in certain localities, it is a disease which yields readily to proper treatment. If all the sheep-owners of the country would dip regularly and thoroughly there is no reason why this scourge should not be totally eradicated from the United States. There should be stringent scab laws in every State, with State inspectors to see that these laws are carried out."

The bulletin is illustrated by six plates and thirty-six text figures.

Inquiry About Sheep.

Editor Kansas Farmer:-Please give me, in your paper, the breeds of about three or four of the largest sheep. 1 want the largest ones for mutton and the ones that have the longest wool.

There are too many advertising Poland-China hogs in the Kansas Farmer and neglecting the sheep. There are half a dozen or more farmers in this vicinity who are in favor of raising large sheep. Just recently there have been thou-

sands of sheep shipped into Poweshiek county, Iowa. The sheep industry commenced there one year ago and it is a success in that county, and the demand for sheep is increasing. The farmers were surprised in receiving so large profits on the money in such a short time. The lambs, if well taken care of, will be

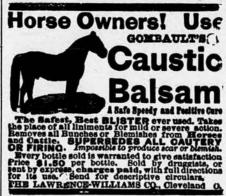
ready for market in eight months. Nashville, Kas. J. M. BAK J. M. BAKER.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures whooping-cough and measies' cough. This wonderful remedy will save the children from many a distressing coughing spell and soon effect a

Finer and Faster than Ever.

The California Limited, Santa Fe Route, solid between Chicago and Los Angeles. Time, 2% days. Electric-lighted. Three times a week.

A device for attaching a horseshoe to the foot without nails has been invented in Scotland. Now if some one will invent a horse tail that can't be docked, and a device that will make excessive checking impossible, the poor horse will begin to think life worth living.



Costly Monster Missiles.

The invention of the modern highpower guns have brought into use projectiles that are the finest product of ingenuity and improved machinery, calling forth the best efforts of skilled artisans. Instead of cast-iron globes that could be turned out by any foundry twenty years and that the impression that has arisen ago, use is now made of the grades of among some sheep-raisers that the scab steel, tempered with as much care as a razor blade, and ground and polished with as much solicitude as a surgical instrument.

> The complete story of the manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles by the steel works in Reading is a secret so carefully guarded that it has always been hard to obtain, but at present, when the big plant is running on a war footing, it is still more difficult, as only employes and government inspectors are permitted to enter the company's immense machine shops. Shells 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13 inches in diameter are being made for the navy, and 8, 9 and 12 inch sizes for the army.

Here is the history of the making of a 10-inch shell, and as the projectiles of all sizes are made in the same manner it gives some idea of the vast amount of labor required to equip a fleet.

In the casting shop molten steel is cast into a solid piece twelve and a half inches in diameter. It is then taken to the forge room, where, after being re-heated, it is hammered down to 10% inches, and considerably elongated during the process. Next it is conveyed to the machine room and placed upon a specially constructed lathe and turned and pointed. The only parts of the shell that bear against the rifled surface of the gun are the conical ends and the copper ring that encircles the base. This ring is soft, so as not to injure the rifling. After the finishing cut has been given to the projectiles the diameter of the largest part of the cone is 10.5 inches and that of the body of the shell is 9.90 inches.

Then the "extracting score" is cut. There is a V-shaped groove, in which a tool can be fastened when it is desired to withdraw the shell from the gun. The next move is the boring of a five-inch hole in the base of the projectile to a depth of fourteen inches. Tempering follows. In this process the shell is suspended, point downward, into a recepta-cle filled with molten lead, and is allowed to settle until the metal rises above the cone base.

At first the temperature of the lead is but 500°, but it is increased gradually to 1,300°. The work of heating continues for many hours, when the shell is withdrawn and sprayed with water, to give it a hard exterior. Next follows a bath in a vat filled with secret ingredients, after which the shell is cooled with a jet of water.

Once more the shell goes back to the Once more the shell goes back to the machine shop, where the hole in the base is widened half an inch and the depth increased two inches. The hole is then threaded and a screw plug inserted. The grinding room is next. Here the extreme diameter of the cone is ground down to 10 inches exactly. The workmen now apply the "band score," which is a groupe for the recention of the soft. is a groove for the reception of the soft copper band.

After the soft steel cap has been fitted to the tip of the projectile, on the theory that when the shell strikes the armored side of a battleship the point will be protected without any interference with its penetrating power, the work is fin-ished so far as the steel company is con-cerned. It is then boxed up and shipped to some United States arsenal, where it is filled with an explosive compound and made ready for its work of destruction. -Philadelphia Record.

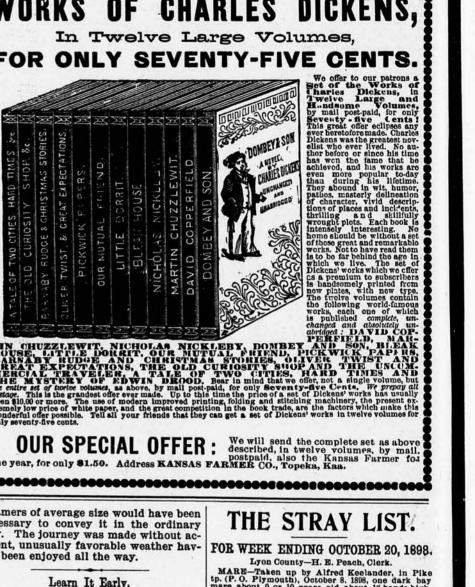
Raft Towed 700 Miles.

Ten thousand piles chained together in one immense raft were recently towed into the bay of San Francisco, having been brought from Stella, Wash., 700 miles away. The dimensions of the raft were: Length, 600 feet; breadth, 50 feet; depth, 45 feet. Over 5,000,000 lineal feet of lumber was contained in the raft, which drew thirty feet of water. Twenty

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OUR SPECIAL OFFER: We will send the complete set as above described, in twelve volumes, by mail, postpaid, also the Kansas Farmer for one year, for only \$1.50. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kaa.

steamers of average size would have been necessary to convey it in the ordinary way. The journey was made without accident, unusually favorable weather having been enjoyed all the way.

Learn It Early.

"Johnnie," said his father, "I'm sur-"Johnnie," said his father, I'm surprised to hear that you have dared to dispute with your mother." "But she was wrong, pa," replied Johnnie. "That has nothing to do with it," said the old man. "You might just as well profit by my experience and learn, once for all, that when a woman says a thing is so, it is so, whether it is so or not."

The Royal William.

John Gilroy, of De Kalb Junction, writes the Family Herald and Weekly Star with reference to an item recently published in these columns about the Royal William, the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. Mr. Gilroy was a boy in Quebec at that time, and saw the Royal William when she was preparing for her trans-Atlantic voyage. He says that the statement that she was built at Wolfe's Cove is not correct; she was built on what was then called Munn's yards, on the St. Charles river.

The World's Telegraph System.

The total length of the world's telegraph system is 4,908,921 miles, not counting the 180,440 miles of submarine cables. Were this all in one continuous line it would wrap around the equator about 198 times. The moon and earth could be connected by twenty lines, with could be connected by twenty lines, with enough to spare to connect every country on earth. These lines are distributed as follows: Europe, 1,764,790 miles; Asia, 319,685 miles; Africa, 99,419 miles; Australia, 217,479 miles; America, 2,516,548 miles. Europe in 1860 had only 78,000 miles of telegraphs miles of telegraphs.

A Woman's Chance of Life.

Writing in the English Illustrated Magazine, on the above subject, Mr. J. Holt Schooling says that "of 1,000 wo-men at the age of 20, 940 live ten years more, thus 94 in 100 live ten years more and 6 do not; the chance at age of 20 of a woman living to age of 30 being, therefore, nearly 16 to 1 in favor of living. Similarly, of 1,000 women living at age of 30, 806 live twenty years more; so we may say that 80 in 100 live to age 50, and that 20 do not; the chance at age 30 of a woman living to age 50 being, therefore, 4 to 1 in favor of living. Again, of 1,000 women living at age 60, 250 live twenty years more—i. e., 25 in 100 live to age 80, and 75 do not; the chance at age 60 of a woman living to 80 being 1 in 3."

Are You Going to California? The California Limited, Santa Fe Route, gives the best and speediest service. Only 2% days, Chicago to Los Angeles.

Lyon County-H. E. Peach, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Alfred Keelander, in Pike tp. (P.O. Plymouth), October 3, 1893, one dark bay mare, about 9 or 10 years old, about 16 hands high, one white front foot, white stripe in forehead, weight about 1,000 pounds.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 27, 1898.

Allen County-C. A. Fronk. Clerk. BULL — Taken up by David Cation, in Cottage Grove tp., one red bull. 2 years old, with white on belly and brush of tall, no marks except it be a small notch out of upper side of right ear near the point.

Coffey County—Dan K. Swearirgen, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Bowman Bros., in Lincoin tp.
(P. O. Lebo), September 8, 1898, one red cow, 3 years
old, dehorned, hole in each ear, slit out, white face,

no brands.

CALVES — By same, one red spring helfer calf, with white face, and one black spring helfer calf. Sumner County-W. E. Wood, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Abe Muma, in South Haven tp., October 4, 1888, one bay horse, left fore foot wire out; valued at \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 3, 1898

Montgomery County—D. S. James, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by John Dunham, in Caney tp.
(P. O. Havana), one light bay pony, 4 years old, 5
feet 2 inches high, left hind foot and left fore foot
white to pastern joint.

Finer and **Faster** Than Ever.

The California Limited, Santa Fe Route, soild between Topeka and Los Angeles.

Time, 50% hours.

Pullmans, dining car, buffet car, smoking car with barber shop, observation car with ladies' par-lor. Electric lighted. Three times a week, beginning November 2.

Address Agent,

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,

Topeka. ·~~~~~~~

BARNYARD DOCTOR.

A wonderful soap for all sores and wounds on animals. Warranted to cure horses injured on barbwire, all running Sores, Injured Hoofs. Cows with Sore Bags, Scabs on Sheep. Footrot. Does it better and quicker than any other remedy. Every farmer should have it. By mail for 15 cents. Big discount to agents. The Cincinnati Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

ADVERTISERS.

I AM an advertising agent who would be pleased to secure your order whether for one time or one year. I shall be pleased to quote you rates for any paper or a list of papers. Write me for my inside rates; your request will have my personal attention, and be promptly answered. Louis V. Urmy, fifteen years experience with Agricultural Publication, Times Building, N. Y.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock. Kansas City, Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 7,125: caives. 829; shipped Saturday, 3,815 cattle, 1,012 calves. The market was strong to luc higher on the best and firm on the medium fed grades. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS No. Ave Price No. Ave Price 41......1,206 #5.15 2............1,195 83.75 WESTERN STEERS. 1. 1,000 3.75

NATIVE COWS.

3. 1,140 3.50 | 2. 1,300 83 25 6. 1,023 3.00 | 1. 870 2.75 2. 950 2.50 | 5. 780 2.25 2. 850 2.00 | 1. 770 1.00

and 150 lower. The following are representative sales:

10 nat. lbs... 91 *5.25 | 31 stk. ew... 82 *4.25 | 190 sw. sh... 90 *4.10 | 4 lambs... 65 *4.00 | 1,560 A. y. sw. 81 *4.01 | 17 Ar. ew... 71 *3.69 | 20 sw. fdr... 93 *3.05 | 1 buck.... @ 7.00

Chicago Live Stock

Chicago, Ott 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; market slow, but generally 10c higher: beeves, \$400\;\;\delta\),55: cows and heifers, \$1.75\;\delta\.\delta\).50; Texas steers, 2.75\;\delta\.\delta\), 2.75\;\delta\.\delta

Hogs—Receipts, 30,003; market strong to 5c higher. light. \$3.35@3.75; mixed, \$3.40@3.80; heavy, \$8.30 @3.80; rough, \$3.30@3.45; yorkers,

Sheep-Receipts, 27.000; market weak to 100 lower; natives, 2.75@4.60; westerns, 43.50@4.55; lambs, \$3.75 @5.90.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Oct 31—Cattle—Receipts, 2,670: market steady to 10c higher: beef steers, \$4.25 @5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.50; cows @5.50; stockers and reeders, 42.004.50; cows and helifers, 42.0 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 4.50; Texas and Indian steers, 42.75\(\frac{1}{2} \) 4.00; cows and helifers, 42.00\(\frac{1}{2} \) 3.55.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 5c higher; yorkers, 43.50\(\frac{1}{2} \) 5.50\(\frac{1}{2} \) 5.50\(\frac{1}{2} \) 5.50\(\frac{1}{2} \) 5.50\(\frac{1}{2} \) 6.51\(\frac{1}{2} \) 6.00\(\frac{1}{2} \) 7.51\(\frac{1}{2} \) 7.71\(\frac{1}{2} \) 7.71\(\frac{1}{2} \) 7.71\(\frac{1}{2} \) 7

ers. 43.70 28.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady to strong; muttons, \$3.75@4.75; lambs, \$4.50@6.00.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Oot. 81.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wh't-Oct Dec May	611/4	66% 67%	65¾ 66¾	66% 61% 67%
Corn — Oct Dec May	32 33%	323 <u>4</u> 81½	32 83 %	3214 3254 3414
Oats - Oct Dec May	23¼ 24¾	23% 24%	23¼ 24¾	231/4 231/4 245/4
PorkOct Dec Jan	7 80 9 05	7 90 9 10	7 80	
Lard -Oct Dec Jan	4 8714		4 8714	
Ribs — Oct Dec Jan	5 40 4 65	6 75 4 65 4 671/2	5 40 4 63¼ 4 63¼	6 25 4 634 4 63

Kansas City, Oct 31.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 584 cars; a week ago, 609 cars; a year ago, 312 cars. Sales by sample on track: year ago, 312 cars. Sales by sample on traval. Hard, No. 1, nominally 61%c; No. 2 hard, 60%@ 62%c; No. 3 hard, 56 61%c; No. 4 hard, 58c; rejected hard, 47@5:c. Soft, No. 2, nominally 65c; No. 3 red, 62c; No. 4 red, 58@57%c. Spring,

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 58 cars; a week ago, 33 cars: a year ago, 129 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 2914@2914c: No. 3 mixed, nominally 29@29%c: No. 4 mixed, nominally 28c: no grade, nominally 26@27c. White, No. 2, 31c; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 4 white,

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 15 cars: a week ago, 5 cars: a year ago, 21 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, nominally 23c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 23c; No. 4 mixed, 220. White, No. 2, 26 :26%c; No. 3 white, 25c; No. 4 white, nominally 24c.

Rye-No. 2, 50e; No. 3, nominally 49c; No. 4, nominally 48c.

Hay-Receipts here to-day were 38 cars; a may—Receipts here to-day were as cars; a week ago, 57 cars; a year ago, 47 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, 47.00; No. 1, 46.00@6.50, Timothy, choice, 6.75@7.00. Clover, 25.53@6.00. Alfalfa, 26.50. Straw, 54.00.

Kansas City Produce. Kansas City, Oct. 81.—Eggs—Strictly fresh,

15% o per doz Butter—Extra fancy separator, 20% c: firsts,

Butter—Extra lancy separator, 20%: firsts, 190: dairy, fancy, 170: country roll, 12@150; store packed, 13c; packing stock, 10%c. Foultry—Hens, 6c; broilers, 7%c; medium springs, 7c; roosters, old, 15c each; young roosters, 23c; ducks, 5c; young ducks, 6c; geese, 4c; goslings, 6%c; turkeys, 7%7?... piscens, 50; per doc. geons, 50c per doz.

Apples—Home grown. \$2.50@3.00 per bbl.
Vegetables—Navy beans, \$1.25 per bu. Lima
beans, 4½c per lb. Onions, Red Globe, 50c per
bu.; white globe, 85c per bu. Cabbage, home
grown. 50c a*1.00 per doz. Celery, 30@45c per
doz. Pumpkins, \$1.00 per doz. Squash, 75c per
doz. Turnips, home grown, 15@25c per bu.

Potatoes—Home grown, 30c per bu. Sweet potatoes, home grown, 35c per bu.

Special Want Column.

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

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

WANTED-Forty tons more of pumpkins. Bring in at once. Bird Canning Co., foot of Monroe street, Topeka, Kas.

100 MERINO RAMS FOR SALE — Pure-bred eight Shropshire rams from the Champion flock at the Omaha Exposition. Address E. D. King, Burlington, Kas.

MONEY—Do you wish to make money rapidly in a good honest way?—man or woman. Write Box 267, Newton, Kas.

SAMPLE copies of 100 different newspapers and magazines sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to pay for mailing. AM. SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, Dept. F., 653 Arch St., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE OR TRADE — A registered Cleveland Bay coach stallion, 7 years old, weight 1,300 pounds. For further information address S. S. Morine, Mc-Pherson, Kas.

FOUR SHROPSHIRE BUCKS, registered and full-bloods, will be sold cheap. They are beauties. D. D. Perry, Peabody, Kas.

WANTED—One Kansas Farmer agent in every locality to represent the paper regularly. Good inducements offered. Address Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE-A limited number of the last edition of Prof. J. C. H. Swan's great book, "The Future By the Past." Price \$1.00; postage paid until the supply is exhausted. Address Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE — Eleven head from 5 to 7 months old, weigh from 500 to 700 pounds. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kas.

FOR SALE—A choice lot of Single-comb White Leg horn Cockerels, \$1.00 each, if taken soon. Noth ing offered but the best. Elwood Rush, Lockwood, Mo

WANTED—Experienced salesmen for Lubricating Olls, Greases and Specialties. Do not close ar rangements until you get our proposition. References required and given. The Eric Refining Co. Cleveland, C.

BARGAINS in Duroc-Jersey males. Five to eight months old. Two yearling males, cannot use longer. All recorded or eligible to record. Address M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas.

FOR SALE—Five yearling boars. Also fine line of Tespring boars and glits by Chief Editor 179%. Tecumseh Short-Stop 14750 and High Hadley 20292. Choice blood. Call or write. E. T. Warner, proprie-tor Franklin County Herd Poland-China Swine, Princeton, Kas.

FOR SALE — Pure-bred Polands and Berkshirer from weanlings up, at very low prices. O. P. Up degraff, North Topeka, Kas.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS—Three dollars to five dollars each, eligible to record and choice breeding; no feed and must sell. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kas.

WANTED, AGENTS—We want an agent in every county in Kansas. Those acquainted with the farmers and threshers preferred. Liberal commission for particulars, address The Victor Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

BLOCKS OF THREE.—Two new subscriptions for one year for \$2, and, in addition, a renewal for one year free to any old subscriber who sends two new subscriptions and \$2 in one order. Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

A LFALFA SEED WANTED by F. Farteldes & Co. Lawrence, Kas. Correspond with them.

CHORT-HORNS FOR SALE—Forty-six cows and heifers, Cruickshank, Young Marys, Rose of Sharon and others; an extra lot. Nearly all were sired by that grand Cruickshank, Royal Prince 100666. Six bulls ready for service, sired by Young Mary bull, Glendon 119371. Parties met by appointment. Theodore Saxon, St. Marys. Pottawatomic Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—Three herd boars which have proven great sires, but now can be spared. These Poland-China boars are Look Me Up 40529 by Look Me Over, 2 years old; Hadley Jr.'s Equal 19115 by Hadley Jr. out of Spot H. 2d, 18 months; and King Tecumseh 16307 by King Perfection and out of Queen Tecumseh, 5 years old. Address, R. H. Wheeler, Lawrence, Kas.

WE WANT RELIABLE MEN in every locality at once to sell to farmers, threshermen and mills our high-grade lubricating cils, greases and specialties. Makes an excellent side line for farm implement dealers. We are manufacturers, and with our instructions an inexperienced man can become an expert oil salesman. Write at once for terms. Machine Control C lone Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to procure subscriptions for the best fifty-cent woman's monthly magazine in the United States. The most beautiful and popular woman's magazine on very liberal commissions. Terms, sample copies, special helps and premiums furnished free. Address THE AMERICAN QUEEN, 78-80 Walker St., New York.

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

HIGH-GRADE Shropshire rams, lambs and year-lings. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kas.

640 ACRES ARKANSAS LAND—Two miles from balance or assume incumbrance. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kas.

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

Pichland Herd.—I want to close out the entire herd of Poland-China sows and herd boars, in cluding Klever's 1st Model 18245 S., What's Wanted Jr. 2d 18534, and B.'s Black U. S. 1987. The breeding and quality of these boars ought to suit anybody Come and inspect, the only way to get suited. F. W. Baker, Council Grove, Morris Co., Ka

BERKSHIRES—Choice bred sows by Imported Lord Comely, and boars ready for service. Wm. B. Sutton & Son, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Belgian stallion and Arabian jack. Write me. H. Harbaugh, Agenda, Republic Co., Kas.

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

A BERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS—Three individuals of serviceable ages; registered. Wm. B. Sutton & Son, Russell, Kas.

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

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

COTTSWOLD RAMS FOR SALE—W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

HEREFORD CATTLE.—Breeding stock for sale.
Archibald cattle a specialty. Visitors welcome
J. C. Chrry, proprietor "Greenacres Farm," Quenemo,
Osage Co., Kas.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Thepure-bred Cruick-shank buil, My Lord 11653, bred by Col. Harris; sire Imp. Spartan Hero 7782; dam Imp Lady of the Meadow (Vol. 30, p. 615), for a bure-bred Cruick-shank buil—can't use him any longer in my herd. H. W. MoAfee, Topeka, Kas.

To STOCKMEN — Feed Mills and Corn-Shellers U used as samples and at fairs, special bargains. Write or see us. Sandwich Mfg. Co., 1205 Union ave-nue, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—One or two reliable salesmen to represent an old established firm manufacturing a profitable and salable line of staple products. References required. Address "Manufacturer," Commercial Bidg., Cleveland, Ohio.

WE MAKE A GOOD FARMER'S SPRING WAG-on, two lasy-racks and let-down end-gate, for \$55. Warranted. We will ship on approval to re-sponsible parties. Kinley & Lannan, 424-426 Jackson street, Topeka, Kas.

MACLEAN FARMERS' SUPPLY CO., Kansas City, Mo. (Between Union Depot and Stock Yards.) Sell machinery and other supplies to farmers direct saving the consumer middlemen's profits. Send now saving the consumer midd for 1998 Spring Price List.

THOMAS J. CLARK.

AUCTIONEER, MENOKEN, KANSAS. Many years experience. Extensive acquaintance. Correspondence solicited.

Agent's profit per week sure. Work for us and get \$1.50 outfit, side line; terms and premiums FREE. Sells at every house. Try us. CHIDESTER & SON, 28 Bond Street New York.

ASTURES for BEEF MAKING, RANCHES for BREEDING, FARMS for CATTLE FEEDING,

Any size, from 100 to 15,000 acres, in solid bodies. All in Eastern Kansas.

Write H. R. HILTON, Topeka, Kas.

Texas! Texas!

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company will sell low rate round-trip tickets on November 15, December 6 and 20, with final limit of return to twenty-one days from date of sale. An excellent opportunity for home-seekers, tourists and investors to view for themselves the great resources of the State. For further information, address Geo. A. McNutt, D. P. A., 1018 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



Latest Improved Triple
Geared Cob and Grain Grinder.
A Powerful Two Horse Machine,
Grinding Rings go four times
around to one turn of team; grinds
at a rapid rate. Has been thoroughly tested and provesto have
no equal in any respect.
Sold direct to farmer.
T. L. PHILLIPS, MFR.
AURORA, ILL.
WRITE FOR TERMS, ETG.



We PAY CASH each week STARK !cuisiana, the received if you sell Stark STARK !cuisiana, the received in the start of the st

Administrators' Sale of Real Estate.

Administrators' Sale of Real Estate.

Pursuant to the will of the late David R Youngs, I offer at private sale all the real estate belonging to his estate, as follows:

1. The "Home Place," w. hf. of nw. qr. sec. 26, and e. hf. of ne. qr. sec. 27, t. 12, r. 15, 160 acres. Contains good house, barn and sheds, outhouses, corrais, wells and cisterns, wagon scales, three orchards, and all appurtenances constituting a first-class farm. About 130 acres plow land, 12 acres clover, 5 acres alfalfa, remainder pasture land, timber land and creek, all well and conveniently fenced. Price, \$8,000. Terms, one-third cash, one-third in two years and balance on long time. Interest on deferred payments 7 per cent. per annum, secured by mortgage.

2. Also the e. hf. of nw. qr. of said s²°. 26, 80 acres. About 40 acres first-class jlow land and about 40 acres hay land. Well and separately fenced. Price, \$3,200. Terms same as above.

3. Also about 101 acres of pasture land in one body, well fenced and well watered, being nw. qr. of ne. qr. frl. and sw. qr. of ne. qr. frl. of said sec. 27, and about 34 acres off the east side of the nw. qr. frl. of said sec. 27. Price \$20 per acre. Terms same as above.

4. Also about 101 acres of good prairie hay land, being w. hf. of nw. qr. frl. of said sec. 27. and about 34 acres off the east side of the nw. qr. frl. of said sec. 27. Price \$20 per acre. Terms same as above.

5. All of the above described land lying contiguous and constituting one land langeous and constitutions one land landed and content and land

27. Price \$25 per acre. Terms same as above.

5. All of the above described land lying contiguous and constituting one large and complete farm and situated about seven miles southwest of Topeka near the Burlingame road, will be sold together for \$15.000, on the same terms already stated.

6. Also 42 acres in se. qr. of sec. 9, t. 12, r. 15, near Six Mile creek. Mostly first-class plow land; well fenced. Small house and some other improvements. Price \$1,360. Terms same as above.

For further information write or call on the undersigned at his office, Bank of Topeka building, Topeka, Kas.

CHAS. F. SPENCER,
Administrator, with will annexed, of said estate.

Notice.

All persons interested will take notice that my petition is on file in the office of the Shawnee county, Kansas, Probate court, asking for authority to sell the following described real estate situate in Shawnee county, Kansas, belonging to the estate of William Firey, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate and the expense of administration, to wit: Lot 386 Taylor street, Topeka, Kansas. Lots 651 and 653 south Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas North 25 feet of lot 108 and south 25 feet of lot 108 and south 25 feet of lot 110 Jackson street, North Topeka, Lots 49 to 61 inclusive Jackson street, North Topeka, Firey's addition. One-half interest in lot 123 (43 feet) Central avenue, Firey's addition, North Topeka. One-half interest in lot 31 (25 feet) and fractional 33 (17 feet) Central avenue, Wineberger's addition, North Topeka.

Said petition is set for hearing at the office of the Probate Judge, in the city of Topeka, said county, on Wednesday, the 2d day of November, 1898, at which time and place you can make known any objections you may have to the granting of such order of sale.

Dated October 18, 1898.

Dated October 18, 1898.
J. B. McAFEE,
Administrator of said estate.

BLACK LE



PASTEUR "VACCI

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., 52 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

FINEST EQUIPPED, MOST MODERN IN CONSTRUCTION AND AFFORD THE BEST FACILITIES

For the handling of Live Stock of any in the World.

THE KANSAS CITY MARKET

Owing to its Central Location, its Immense Railroad System and its Financial Resources, offers greater advantages than any other in the Trans-Mississippi Territory. It is the Largest Stocker and Feeder Market in the World, while its great packing house and export trade make it a reliable cash market for the sale of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, where shippers are sure to receive the highest returns for their consignments.

	Cattle and Calves.	TOBO.	Sheep.
Official Receipts for 1897	1,921,962	3,350,796	1,134,236
	1,847,673	3,348,556	1,048,233

E. E. RICHARDSON, C. F. MORSE, Secy. and Treas. Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Mgr. EUGENE RUST.

The Poultry Hard

Conducted by C. B. TUTTLE, Excelsior Farm, Topeka, Kas., to whom all inquiries should be addressed. We cordislly invite our readers to consult us on any point pertaining to the poultry industry on which they may desire fuller information, especially as to the diseases and their symptoms which poultry is heir to, and thus assist in making this one of the most interesting and beneficial departments of the Kansas Farmer. All replies through this column are free. In writing be as explicit as possible, and if in regard to diseases, give symptoms in full, treatment, if any, to date, manner of caring for the flock, etc. Full name and postoffice address must be given in each instance to secure recognition.

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

Poultry Show—At Topeka, January 9 to 14, 1899 C. H. Rhodes, judge.

BROODERS VS. HENS.

It is just as easy, and far more profitable, to raise chicks by the aid of proper brooders than by the old method, with hens. Many a farmer's wife has successfully raised a brood of chicks that some hen has abandoned. In such cases the chicks are taken into the house, placed in a box or basket, fed regularly and raised with ease. It is the nature of chicks to live and not to die. Yet, raising chicks by artificial means depends as much, or more, upon proper brooding as upon successful hatching.

Artificial hatching is becoming sim-pler each year. It is no longer the dreaded task it was five years ago. With the improvements in incubators and their more general distribution throughout the country, it is more talked of and more successfully carried through in proportion to the increased number of

Brooding, however, does not seem to make the same strides. The majority of beginners can hatch a certain number of chicks, perhaps not as many as do old and experienced operators, but enough to satisfy them; they fail, however, in brooding. Yet brooding chick-ens artificially is not so difficult if one will allow common sense to have something to say. Of course, we must look to nature in both hatching and brooding, for we are endeavoring to imitate the mother hen. The closer we follow her, the nearer we will come to success. The artificial method, therefore, cannot

be divorced from the natural.

It will be noticed, in taking off a hen and her newly-hatched brood, that the chicks, the first day of their outdoor existence, keep very close under their mother's feathers, hardly appearing in view at all, and consequently with no idea of feeding. The wise poultry-grower understands this fully, and hence keeps the chicks in the bottom of the incubator for fully thirty-six hours after the last one is hatched. This corresponds to the brooding given by the hen.

THE PROPER HEAT. In the first place, the prooder must be kept at the proper warmth. Chicks, removed from an incubator, where the heat has been kept from 103° to 105°, need to be placed in a very warm brooder. If the brooder is not warm, somewhat near the temperature from which they have been removed, they get a chill, which often results disastrously. The brooder, for the first day or two, should have a warmth of about 100°. This should be reduced gradually, till at the end of a week it should stand at 85° or 90°. The reduction should be allowed to continue until at four weeks of age it will have been brought down to 70°. If the weather is then warm, they can be removed from the brooder entirely; but if cold, they should be kept in the brooder for six weeks or more,

depending entirely on the weather.
It is best and safest to use a good thermometer in the brooder; but without it. the right degree of heat can be pretty accurately determined by the behavior of the chicks. If too warm, they will after the nfth day. Lettuce leaves also stand with outstretched wings and open make an excellent green food. It is a beaks; if too cold, they will huddle together and crowd each other; but if just right, they will flatten out in the most contented manner imaginable.

WHEN TO PUT IN BROODER.

Now, with the brooder running at or nearly the same temperature as the incubator, say 95° to 100°, the chicks may be introduced to their new home, and it is best to do so at night, for these reasons—they have the additional twelve hours brooding, and also become accustomed to the hover. This is very important, as it must be well understood that artificially brooded chicks have no mother to call them and teach them their early lessons. What they learn is from habit and instinct. If they learn at the start that the heat is in the hover, they will know well where to find it, have to contend with, both in natural and return to it, when they make their and artificially-raised chicks, is bowel first excursion into the colder world.

they will remain out too long, become chilled and eventually droop and die. CLEANLINESS.

This is another important matter. The brooder should be kept scrupulously clean. Every morning it should be swept out, and clean sand, or, as some prefer, bran, should be sprinkled over the bottom or floor. The advocates of bran claim that the chicks eat some of it, which promotes growth by forming bone. That is just the objection to it; they eat too much of it, and it is liable to swell in the crop; and if it gets a little wet, it is too sticky and the chicks get it stuck to their feathers, and pre-sent a sorry appearance. It is better to keep a small box of bran in the brooder where they can go to it at will. One of the best things to use, if it can be obtained, is chaff from the hay mow; it is of first importance. is fine and dry, and there is always more or less fine seed in it for them to hunt or less fine seed in it for them to hunt and scratch for. For ease in cleaning, however, fine, dry sand is best. But whatever is used, it should be renewed their health. every day.

FEEDING. Essential as are warmth and cleanliness, proper feeding is more essential, and its improper observance is the occasion of more deaths among the chicks than any one cause. Quantity and qual-ity must be right. Brooder chicks are, as a rule, overfed; very rarely are they underfed. Food is left standing about to get sour and filthy, and the practice is—even if it did not result in loss—a wasteful one. The chicks should have what they will eat up clean in a few minutes, and nothing should be left over. When feeding time comes they should be hungry enough to be eager for their food. Keeping them a little hungry is very important, though the practice should not be carried to the other extreme and the chicks under-fed.

Major Roessle, in Country Gentleman, recommends as his choice for a food for the first day, rolled oats or oat flake; being white, they can readily see it; it is also dry and nourishing. This, however, is for the first day only. Good success has been had with millet seed, and also with johnny-cake. All food should be given as day as a scalable. should be given as dry as possible. Sloppy food will cause "bowel trouble," and that usually means a dead chick. One of the very best foods, if not the best, is Excelsior meal, a combination of grains ground together, either baked into a cake, or moistened with hot water and fed in a crumbly state.

In connection with this, after the first day, pin-head oat meal, cracked wheat and corn should be fed dry, and scattered in the litter to make them hunt and scratch for it. With the exception, per-haps, of the morning feed, for variety, all food should be given dry, and if scattered in the litter it will teach them to scratch and exercise. Here, nature is our teacher again. Every one has no-ticed how constantly busy a brood of chicks with their mother is. We must try to copy nature as nearly as possible, and it will be found that a brooder chick which is busy from morning till night

grows the fastest and thrives the best.

A fountain of pure fresh water of the same temperature as the brooder should be given them from the first; in this way they will not be chilled, and will become used to water at once, and will not drink too much. The fountain must be arranged so that they can only dip their beaks into it in drinking; if an open dish is given them, they will be sure to run into it, soiling the water, but worst of all, getting themselves wet, which they cannot stand. Dampness is fatal to young chicks. Green food of some kind must be pro-

vided until they can get grass outside. If a patch of rye has been sown, some of this, cut up fine, will be eaten with a relish. A tender cabbage will be eagerly devoured, and may be given every day after the nfth day. Lettuce leaves also good plan to sow some lettuce, wheat and oat or rye seed in boxes, specially for the chicks. In this way it can be had at all times of the year.

GRIT

is another very important item of food. A box of chick size grit should be kept constantly before them. "Mica Crystal Grit" is one of the best, and can be had at all supply stores. But it is not enough to simply place it before them. They may eat it, and they may not. And here is where the morning mash or johnnycake comes in good play. Add to the mash a liberal allowance of grit and a handful of ground bone, so that in eating they will be compelled to eat the grit also.

The greatest trouble that all breeders trouble. This is supposed to come from Unless this first lesson is well learned, being chilled, and shows itself by an

A School Girl's Nerves.

This record is of especial value to parents. It's a message from a loving mother dedicated to the mothers of growing girls. A truthful narrative of the utmost interest and import.

It is important that the nerves are carefully guarded. Mothers who have young daughters of school age should watch their health more carefully than their studies.

The proper development of their bodies

After the confinement of the school room,

All this is self-evident. Everyone admits it—everyone knows it, but everyone does not know how to build the health up when once broken down, even the best physicians failing at times.

The following method of Mrs. Stephen Barnes, whose post office address is Bur-ney, Ind., if rightly applied, may save your

daughter.
When her daughter Lucy was at that critical girlhood age of twelve years she

grew weak and nervous.

"Previously she had been a bright, healthy young girl," says Mrs. Barnes, "She was diligent and progressive in her

studies.
"It became necessary, however, for her to leave school.
"She was overtaxed mentally and

physically. Her nerves were at such a tension that the least noise irritated her.

"She had continual twitching in the arms and lower limbs and symptoms of St. Vitus' dance.

"Her blood was out of order she was thin and pale, almost lifeless. In three

months she lost twenty-three pounds.
"We did everything possible for her and she had the best of medical treatment. "Several skilled physicians attended her,

but no benefit was apparent.

"A family friend visiting us, told how her daughter had been similarly affected, but cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for

Pale People.
"She urged us to try the pills, and we

finally consented.

"We have always rejoiced that we did.

"The pills helped Lucy at once, and after taking eight boxes she was entirely

"She is now in perfect health, strong, weighs ten pounds more than ever before, and her cheeks are full of color.

"Two years of schooling were missed on account of ill health, but now she can gratify her ambition to study and become an educated woman."

The reason that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were helpful in the above case, is that they are composed of vegetable remedies which act directly on the impure blood, the foundation of disease.

As the blood rushes through all parts of the body, the conveyer of good or bad health, it is necessary that it should be

pure, rich and red.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood by supplying its life giving elements which nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions and thus drives disease from the system.

The pills are in universal demand and sold by all druggists.

accumulation at the vent. It may come from being chilled, but very often it is caused by indigestion. Plenty of grit and exercise constitute almost an infallible cure. Powdered charcoal, the size the chicks can swallow, given in a box, or a little mixed in their feed two or three times a week, will help to sweeten their crops and correct any slight tend-ency to indigestion. It is not given as a food, and there is not much nourishment in it, but it acts as a corrective.

EXERCISE

must be promoted. As long as chicks scratch, they are safe. If they are fed so as to be a little hungry except immediately after their meals, they will race about, scratch in the sand and dig in the earth when permitted to run out. To this end, they should never be fed in the brooder when warm enough to be out. The best suggestion that can be made is to feed little and often; scatter the food so as to compel racing and scratching; never feed within the brooder if it can be avoided, and give every opportunity for exercise.

Next we come to

FRESH AIR.

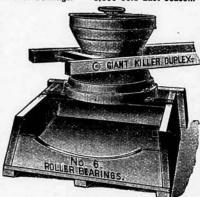
Just as soon as they learn to run the length of the brooder and know enough to return to hover for heat, let them outdoors that they may enjoy that which gives them the greatest degree of strength and health. Let them out into the fresh air and sunshine, if only for five minutes. If it is too cold they will scamper back to the hover to be heated up again. Soon, however, they will repeat the excursion until they become accustomed to the road. But this outdoor exercise cannot well be allowed unless they are strong enough and wise enough to find their way back to the heat. This again corresponds with the fresh air they would get if with the mother hen. Beginners often make a mistake here in coddling their chicks too much, and thinking because they are small, and young, they are necessarily delicate and tender. As a matter of fact, they are quite hardy, and it is only the ignorance of the breeder that renders them delicate. The more fresh air they have and the more exercise they get, hungry they will become, and hence the more food they will consume, all of





Giant Killer... ...Duplex Grinder.

A BIG MILL ON A BIG BOX. 3,000 Sold Last Season.



IMMENSE CAPACITY.

Equal to a 25-inch double-geared machine. No gearing to bind or break. All power applied direct to duplex burns. Double auger force feed and steep cone. Corn and cob will not lodge or "hang up" in hopper. Warranted under like conditions to grind one-third more than an 18-inch double-geared mill, and furnished with a feed-box in proportion to capacity. Write

DAVIS GASOLINE ENGINE WORKS CO.

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which tends to make them grow and de-

Brooder chicks should begin to grow from the first day of their existence and grow continuously. Two days of drooping and ill condition will set them back ten days in growth. The importance, therefore, of correct care and feed cannot be overestimated. With common sense at the start, chicks will soon become accustomed to their routine of daily habits, and they will call for their food at regular hours. They must never go hungry, and yet should never be over-Good judgment must govern in these matters.

As the chicks grow the heat must be gradually reduced till the minimum of 70° is reached at about the end of the fourth week. If in the spring, at six weeks of age they can do very well without any heat. Also, as they grow older and stronger the food must be increased in strength and quantity, and above all things, keep the chicks free from lice. Keep all old fowls away from the brooders, and if any chicks were hatched by hens, be sure they are clear of lice before put into the brooder. Use plenty of insect powder of a good quality, and you may be reasonably certain that such is the case. Follow nature's teachings as much as possible, and success will crown your efforts; if not the first time, it will come with increased experience.

Advice to Beginners.

To bring any occupation up to a paying or profitable success it is necessary to observe proper methods. What these so-called proper methods are, of course, varies in accordance with the respective callings one may engage in. Failures are the result of many causes. The fact that one man will make a complete failure in a business and then another man take the same business in the same place, and, under identical conditions, make a complete success, plainly indicates there is something in men as well as methods.

Poultry-raising as a business is too generally looked upon as an occupation requiring little effort and demanding trivial attention. The idea, to some extent, prevails that all that is necessary is to throw out plenty of food—the cheaper the better-and the hens will do the rest. Under such treatment hens will certainly rest, but they cannot be made to become There are more failures in profitable. poultry-raising due to gross carelessness and neglect than perhaps anything else. The careless man is all the time having mishaps and "bad luck." When these tribulations of his are traced to their causes, his results are not in the least astonishing. Hens are set before it is ascertained that they can be relied on the loss of a sitting of eggs. The nests are made in old boxes that have been in use until all the cracks are fairly alive with mites and the nesting material is "Bad luck" follows; the hens do not sit well, the eggs hatch badly. No arrangements are made to have the rest of the flock kept away from the sitting hens. Other hens crowd in and lay in the nest, and as the man forgot to mark the eggs, trouble follows. Every other hen thinks after the sitting hen has been given a sitting of eggs that it is her sacred duty to add to the number. No other nest has such wonderful attrac-If it was not desired to set the hen she could remain there a week and none of the other hens would pay any attention to her, but when her owner fixes her out with a complement of eggs every hen seems anxious to put on airs to prove that they belong to the same set.

Poor coops bring their trials and thin out the broods. At night the rats have a feast; in the glimmer of the early morn the neighbor's cat has a chicken for its picnic breakfast. All this could have been avoided, but the owner was to mend up the coops'

when it happened.

The swill bucket then, as the saying goes, "gets in its work."

The man had goes, "gets in its work." The man had only "set it down for a minute to drive the hogs out of the corn," and when he returned three of the most promising youngsters were drowned. The place in the fence where the hogs got through he had intended to attend to yesterday, "but Bill forgot to get some nails when

he was in town. "Pap-the-good - Plymouth - Rock-roos-ter-is-dead" is the next sensation is the next sensation. Tommy "forgot to close the gate when he went to hunt for some eggs to make cake for supper." The Plymouth got with a Game cock that was being kept for a sporting man in town. The battle was short.

The leaky roof in the hen-house during a protracted rain started the roup and several dozen chickens were lost. Only the day before the owner said: was thinking the first chance I get I will

fix that roof-then the rain set in-it's allus my luck."

Broods of young chicks stood around plaintively crying, showing every indi-cation of being badly infested with lice. The owner knew if he would put a little lard on the top of the head of each chick in the evening the pests would mostly disappear. But he didn't do it until some of them commenced to die, and then he complained of "hard luck." He was simply harvesting his neglects.

A lot of "slightly damaged" food is purchased because it is "cheap." Soon there is a "mysterious disease" taking off his hens by the score. He writes to the poultry editor of his paper, describing the symptoms, etc. A reply comes:
"Acute indigestion resulting from feeding musty grain," etc. It is another case of harvesting neglect—a criminal neglect -to provide sweet, nutritious food.

The sooner any man who pays any attention to poultry-raising adopts strictly business methods the better. Success hinges on two things—practical methods to be followed, and cleanliness. Of course practical methods include a grat many things, among which is furnishing a varied diet of wholesome food, etc. Because poultry even when criminally neglected furnish astonishing returns, there are many people who expect impossibilities from their flocks.

Those who make poultry-keeping a very profitable success—and there are many who are accomplishing it—are those who have adopted business meth-Not alone has work to be done with the hands, but the head as well. A successful man in any occupation makes his business a study. He thinks, plans and reasons; his mind never loses sight of opportunity. If results are adverse from his expectations, he is not satisfied until he has investigated the reasons; his mind never loses sight of opportunity. These discovered, then the remedies are applied. Mistakes are considered as object lessons, and the same mistakes will not be apt to be made a second time.

The business man has no account with 'luck

Poultry-raising cannot become profitable treated as a side issue in connection with our business. Side-issue attention will not be sufficient. Such methods cannot be timely, and the necessity of attention at times is so valuable that a trifling delay will often prove very costly. A practical man can adopt a systematic way of doing things that will be labor-saving, but little details must ever be considered prominent factors, insignificant though they may be, in poultry culture. The poultry business is a "wheel within a wheel"—the tiniest wheel plays as important a part as the largest; if one part gets out of gear, trouble results.

Carelessness and neglect will wreck any enterprise. If you have an idea that poultry-raising is a good occupation for a lazy man, and have surplus money to venture in the business with, try it. You will discover that you can soon spend your money, and your flocks will also soon disappear, and your experience will be about all there will be left of real value to you. If, on the other hand, you want to try something that will pay, but which calls for personal attention every day in the year—work where a good, clear head will be required and patience is most glorious virtue—try poultry-raising.—George O. Brown, in Baltimore Weekly Sun.

Coming Poultry Shows.

Kansas State Poultry Association. F. Hughes, Secretary. At Topeka Kansas State Poultry Association.—J. W. F. Hughes, Secretary. At Topeka, January 9 to 14, 1899. C. H. Rhodes, judge. Wichita, State Fair, Kansas. H. O. Toler, Secretary, Wichita, Kas. September 19-24, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge. Garden City Poultry and Pet Stock Association.—A. S. Parson, Secretary, Garden City, Kas. Show December 27-30, 1898. John C. Snyder, judge.

Abilene Poultry and Pet Stock Association.—Roy O. Shadinger, Secretary, Abilene, Kas. Second annual exhibit, at Abilene, January 25-28, 1899. Theo. Sternberg, judge.

Kas. Second annual exhibit, at Abholic, January 25-28, 1899. Theo. Sternberg, judge.

Butler County Fancy Poultry and Pet Stock Association.—C. H. Pattison, Secretary and Treasurer, El Dorado, Kas., Second annual exhibit at El Dorado, Kas., December 20-23, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Topeka Fanciers' Association.—L. V. Marks, Secretary, Topeka. Exhibit January 9-14, 1899, in connection with State show.

Horton Poultry Show.—J. Chase, Willis, Kas., Secretary, November 21-24, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Northwest Missouri Poultry Association.—R. V. Glenn, Kingston, Mo., Secretary. Kingston, Mo., November 24-26, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Ottawa County Poultry Association.—Mrs. D. Collister, Bennington, Kas., Secretary. Bennington, Kas., November 28-30, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Manhattan Poultry Association.—S. J. Norton, Manhattan, Kas., December 1-3, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Mitchell County Poultry Association.—A. Whitney, Beloit, Kas., Secretary. Beloit, Kas., December 6-10, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Smith County Poultry Association.—S. C. Stevens, Smith Center, Kas., Secretary. Smith Center, December 12-13, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Arkansas Valley Poultry Association.—Mrs. H. P. Swerdfeger, Wichita, Kas., Secretary. Wichita, Kas., December 13-18, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Garfield County Poultry Association.—A. F. Rusmisel, Enid, Okla., Secretary. Enid, Okla., December 24-25, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Chase County Poultry Association.—C. M. Rose, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., Secretary. Cottonwood Falls, December 27, 1898, to January 1, 1899. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Rooks County Poultry Association.—N. N. Neher, Stockton, Kas., Secretary. Stockton, Kas., January 2-5, 1899. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Glasco Poultry Association.—M. E. Potts, Glasco, Kas., January 5-7, 1899. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Central Oklahoma Poultry Association.—H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher, Okla., Secretary. Kingfisher, Okla., Secretary. Kingfisher, Okla., Secretary. Kingfisher, Okla., January 16-21.

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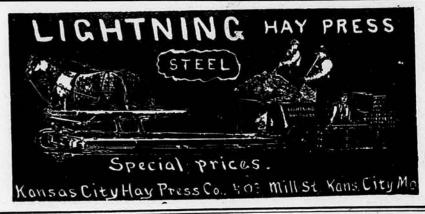
PERFECT FARM FENCE annealed galvanized steel wire. Top and bottom wires No. 9. All other wires No. 11. We use the strongest stay wire in any woven wire fence on the markethence more strength and durability.

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Our LOOP KNOT (entrely new feat Lucy provides perfect expansion and contraction and keeps it tight at all temperatures. Our Loop Knot being uniformly discorbing the spiral spring in every foot throughout the entire length of fence, BEBIDES GREATLY STRENGTHENING IT. Our Loop Knots make the fence plainty visible and impossible for stay wire to slip or give. It is Hog tight and Bull strong. Will turn all kinds of stock without injuring them.

Where we have no agents a liberal discount will be given on introductory order. Reliable farmer agents wanted in every township. Pittsburg Woven Wire Fence Co., Pittsburg, Pa.





WAR HORSES.

It is remarkable how quickly horses adapt themselves to the military service, said an old soldier. Every artilleryman knows that they learn the bugle calls and the evolutions quicker than the men, as a rule. They soon acquire a uniform gait, which is about the same as what we call the route step or the usual marching step. If the horses did not acquire the same gait as the infantry there would be varying distances between the different arms of the servicethat is, between the infantry and the cavalry, artillery, and the commanders and their escorts. In the drills in the artillery service the horses will preserve their alignment as well as the infantry

I shall always remember one illustration of this trait which I noticed at a very exciting and critical moment of a battle during our Civil war. In order to save some of our infantry from being captured the commander of one of our batteries quickly mounted the can-noneers on the guns and put the whole battery at a dead gallop across a stretch of meadow about half a mile wide. I was quite accustomed to such sights, but when that dashing company was half way across the field I noticed the inspiring array, and for a moment was lost in rapt admiration of the magnificent picture. Every driver was plying whip and spur, the great guns were rocking and thundering over the ground, and every horse, reeking with foam and full of animation and excitement, was straining every muscle as he galloped forward, yet a straight line drawn along in front would have touched the noses of the lead horses in front of the six guns. That was an artillery charge, one of the most thrilling sights in the evolutions of war.

It is surprising how quickly horses learn the bugle calls. Let the first note of the feed or water call be sounded, and instantly there will be a stamping, kicking and neighing among the horses. Once during a terrible night storm in camp our horses were seized with such terror that those of nearly every battery broke loose and scattered about. The next morning there was a wild rush among the artillerymen to capture horses for use. All was excitement and the horses refused to be caught. An officer ordered the bugler to give the feed call. Horses from every direction came dashing into that battery, and the rush was so great that it was with difficulty the men could get out of the way of the eager horses.

When it comes to a battle a horse seems to know everything that is going on, and the reason for it all, and does his duty nobly. He enters into the spirit of a battle like a human being. He shows no fear of death, no sign of being overcome by panic in all the wild tumult of the battle's roar. A horse in one of our batteries in the Murfreesboro' fight was hit by a piece of shell, which split his skull so that one side was loosened. The driver turned him loose, but he walked up to the side of the gun and watched the firing, and when a shot was fired would follow it with his gaze as if to note its effect on the enemy. When he saw the team he had worked with being driven back for ammunition, he ran to his old place and galloped back with the When an officer pushed him aside to have another horse put in, he gazed at the new one with a most sorrowful expression in his eyes. Then he seemed to realize that the glory of battle was no more for him, and he walked away and laid down and died. The officer de-clared that it was a broken heart, not the wound, that killed him.

During a fierce charge of the Confederate cavalry at Murfreesboro' an officer was killed and the cavalry driven back. The horse the officer had ridden was a magnificent animal, and he had not been taught to retreat. Riderless, he kept on his way, and as he dashed through our battery the sight of him was indescribably grand. His nostrils were extended wide, his eyes fairly blazed, and he clutched the bit determinedly with his teeth as he came on like the wind, with his saddle flaps flying until he looked as if he were himself flying instead of wildly running. Every one gave him room as he dashed toward us. An officer shouted that he would give \$100 to any one who would capture that superb animal, but all seemed too much bound up in admiration of the noble beast to make the effort, and he sped on and disappeared in the blue distance.

In connection with these anecdotes the following extract from Henry Ward Beecher's letter to Bonner on the death of the Auburn horse is worth reprinting:

"Ought he not to have respect in death, especially as he has no chance hereafter? But are we so certain about that? Does not moral justice require that there should be some green pastureland hereafter for good horses? say— old family horses that have brought up

a whole family of their master's children and never ran away in their lives? Doctors' horses that stand unhitched, hours, day and night, never gnawing the post or fence, while the work of intended humanity goes on? Omnibus horses that are jerked and pulled, licked and kicked, ground up by inches on hard, sliding pavements, overloaded and abused? Horses that died for their country on the field of battle, or wore out their constitufield of battle, or wore out their constitutions in carrying noble generals through field and flood, without once flinching from the hardest duty? Or my horse, old Charley, the first horse that I ever owned; of racing stock, large, raw-boned, too flery for anybody's driving but my own, and as docile to my voice as my child was?"—New York Sun.

The Klondike Nugget.

That is the name of the paper published in Dawson. It is about as large as the ordinary theatrical program, and sells for \$24.90 a year, or 50 cents a copy. The Nugget is right up to the times. It has a "roast" for toughs, and the finest kind of an account of a reception given by the best people in the city. It tells all about the sales of claims and who is making money. The concert halls and theaters come in for good and bad notices, just like big city papers. The feature of the last issue, dated August 13, tells all about typhoid fever in the region. There are many cases and a few

VALLEY GROVE SHORT-HORNS.

THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS

Lord Mayor II2727 and Laird of Linwood 127149

HEAD OF THE HERD.

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

Address T. P. BABST, PROP., DOVER, SHAWNEE CO., KAS.

deaths. In all the Klondike Nugget is a very pretty typographical effort for a city like Dawson.



Betweiner, Chester White Dierey Red & Poland China Pids. Jersey, Genrasey & Holes Chester China China

ROSE POLAND-CHINAS CREEK ARE SECOND TO NONE.

READ THIS SPECIAL OFFER:

Will offer early spring pigs weighing 200 pounds during September for \$17 each, delivered at any railroad station in Kansas or Nebraska.

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SPRING VALLEY HEREFORDS.

Lincoln 47095 by Beau Real, and Klondyke 42001, at the head of the herd. Young stock of fine quality and extra breeding for sale. Personal inspection in vited. ALBERT DILLON, Hope, Kas.



CEDAR HILL FARM.

Seventy head richly-bred Short-horns. The leading families represented. Golden Knight 108086 and Baron Ury 2d 124970 in service. Twelvey young buils of serviceable age for sale. Also 100 head high-grade buils, 100 high-grade helfers and fifty head yearling helfers. 100 well-bred roadster horses. Address C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas.



PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA SWINE FOR SALE

By GEO. CHANNON, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kas., Breeder of Poland-China Swine and Short-horn Cattle.

PURE-BRED HEREFORDS

FOR SALE. THIRTY-FIVE HEAD OF BULLS AND HEIFERS.

They are extra good ones. Prices as low as any responsible breeder. Farm adjoins the city,

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

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

I must reduce my herds to the minimum on account of short feed and insufficient accommo dations for winter, therefore will sell at prices that should be a big object to purchasers. My offering consists of tried broad sows, gills and boars, all ages. Will sell singly or in lots to sult. The young stock is by my herd boars Prince Bismarck 1867, Seldom U. S. 18218, Duke of Weston and Corwin. Come now and get a bargain. Also, for sale thirty extra fine young Short-horn bulls, sired by Glendower 16338. None better in Kansas.

Sir Charles Corwin 14520 and Harry Faultless, Jr.



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

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

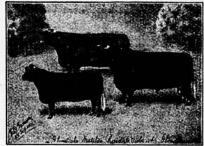


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I have combined with my herd the Chambers Short horns and have the very best blood lines of the Bates and Cruickshank families. Herd headed by Baron Flower 114352 and Kirklevington Duke of Shannon Hill 126104. The Cruickshank Ambassador 110811 lately in service.

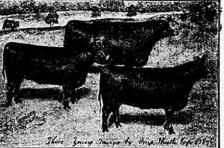
Best of shipping facilities on the A. T. & S. F. and two branches of Mo. Pac. Rys. Parties met by appointment.

B. W. GOWDY, Garnett, Kas.



GLENDALE SHORT-HORNS, Ottawa, Kas.

HERD



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

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I also have one hundred registered Hereford bulls ready for oreeders and fifty females for sale cheap. Write for what you want.

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

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

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

ELI ZIMMERMAN,

Proprietor of the Brown County Herd of Poland-China Swine and General Live Stock Auctioneer, is prepared to make sales anywhere. He is a first-class salesman and keeps posted on the prices of live stock and the best time when to sell and when not to sell. Registered Poland-China Swine of both sexes of the best strains of blood always on hand. Address him at

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The Apiary.

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

Arrangements for Wintering Bees.

For outdoor wintering of bees various conveniences, in the way of chaff boxes, may be used, and bees placed in good shape in them for wintering well. A good chaff hive properly made for each colony is the best, but farmers seldom make or buy those chaff hives, as they are somewhat expensive. The farmer's chaff hive is usually the dry goods boxes purchased at the stores of his locality, and from these the chaff hives are made. These boxes answer every purpose of a chaff hive, and but little extra labor is required to get them ready. These boxes need not necessarily be of the same size, or even shape, although it is preferable to have them so on account of looks.

The chaff hive should be considerably larger than the hive containing the bees,

so that when the hive and bees are placed in the chaff hive there should be packing space of about two inches around the same for chaff. This packing space may be a little less than two inches, and it may be as much as six inches, or even more, as better protection is afforded by heavy packing. The size of the box used will, of couse, govern the space for pack-

The hive of bees when set into these boxes should not sit directly on the bottom of the box, but a false bottom should tom or the box, but a raise bottom should be made, raising the hive up about four inches from the bottom, so that we can use packing under the hive as well. This is of much importance, as it not only protects at the coldest place about the hive, but it keeps the hive dry and will always be above high-water mark. This false bottom should be just the same in width as the hive which contains the bees, but in length it should be more, bees, but in length it should be more, and just long enough to allow the hive of bees to sit in the center of chaff box, unless the chaff box is very large, and in this case it should have not over four inches from the entrance side, as it will necessary the beas to travel too far to reach compel the bees to travel too far to reach the hive. The entrance in the chaff hive must be cut on a level with this bottom, so as to correspond with the entrance te the hive on the inside. This entrance should be three-eighths of an inch wide

should be three-eighths of an inch wide and eight or ten inches long.

Boxes used for this purpose may be used singly, or a box that is very large may contain two or more hives. Organ boxes or piano boxes make nice tenement hives, and as many as four hives can occupy one of these boxes. The hives need not necessarily face one direction but face the direction in which they tion, but face the direction in which they will sit more conveniently in the box. But in every case the false bottom for the hives to sit on should be separate, and the entrances to correspond made as above described and boxed up close and tight, so as not to admit of dirt, chaff, It would be preferable to use but two hives in the large boxes, and thus have the hives to face the same way. Taking into consideration the cheapness of these boxes, I would advise the use of them in this manner.

To arrange the hive of bees in these boxes, the surplus department, or upper stories, must be removed, and only the brood chamber proper used. The hive may be left in the same manner as when sitting out in the yard, with the lid on in the same way, and thus packed thoroughly and the packing forced in as tightly as possible. The box should be filled to the roof, or at least eight or ten inches of chaff should be placed on top. The most important part about these chaff hives is, to make a good cover for them and one that will not leak. This cover should be made of the lightest stuff obtainable, and the roof should be hinged at one side, so that it can conveniently be handled, and a good fastening used to keep storms from removing it. Sucn a structure as this may be readily kept under lock and thus kept perfectly se-

This cheap manner of keeping bees in a desirable way is simply a step towards house apiaries, and the next inexpensive way to receive almost all the conveniences of the house apiary, is to make little houses to contain about ten colonies each. A house six feet wide, ten feet long, and six feet high will accommodate ten colonies of bees nicely, and leave plenty of working room for the apiarist. There should be a door at one end and a small window at the other. It is not necessary that such a building be made of matched lumber, as it need not be absolutely tight, but ordinary cheap lumber may be used, and such a one may be built at a cost not exceeding \$1 for each colony, or \$10 for the building. This is in the vast and majestic "cra about as cheap as any kind of chaff hives can be gotten up, and is certainly much are those rivers!—Exchange.

more desirable than any other. All these boxes or hives should be well and permanently made, and painted, and the bees should remain in them all year round, as a good winter hive is also a good summer hive good summer hive.

It will not pay to keep bees unprotected in winter, and the proper time to get them in good quarters is early in autumn, and it should not by any means be left until late autumn or the beginning of winter. They should be well located in their new quarters long before winter is on, so that they are well acquainted with the same, and have their locations well marked so that no loss may occur when they come out to take their occasional flight in winter.

Apiary Department Kansas Farmer:— When would you advise me to take the supers off the hives in autumn? My bees have been bothered considerably with cockroaches and moth worms. What can I do with them?

HENRY FAUKHAUSER. Madison, Kas.

The surplus boxes should come off now, unless your bees are storing surplus honey, and if so, allow them to remain un-til they stop storing honey. Cockroaches and moth worms are no enemy to Italian bees, when kept in good hives, and if you do not have either, I would advise you to get both. It will not pay to spend time with the old black bees and poor hives. Get the latest hives and transfer your bees to them, and also get pure Italian queens and introduce them to your colonies.

Cancer and Tumors Cured by Anointing With Oils.

The friends of Rev. S. W. Jones will be glad to know of his wife's recovery from what seemed certain death, as the following statement indicates:

Pittsburg, Texas, August 11, 1898. Pittsburg, Texas, August 11, 1898.

Dr. Bye, Kansas City, Mo.:—This certifies that my wife, Mrs. S. W. Jones, has been afflicted for several years with something, we did not know what. She gradually grew worse and took medicine all the time. In the fall of '97 she became almost helpless. Her physician informed her that she had an ovarian transcript. formed her that she had an ovarian tumor and that an operation would have to be performed to save her life. She was badly swollen. He said the tumor was about the size of a child's head. She was 61 years of age and we did not think she could stand an operation, therefore we could stand an operation, therefore we sent for her children and relatives to consult together for the best. Rev. G. R. Bryce, of Waco, being a brother of my wife, was sent for, and all concluded it best to not have an operation and just wait on her and let her die in peace.

January, 1898, I found an advertisement in the Christian Advocate, printed

ment in the Christian Advocate, printed at Dallas, Texas, saying that Dr. Bye, of Kansas City, Mo., could cure tumor by absorption. With but little hope of doing my wife any good, I wrote to Dr. Bye. He wrote me what he could do. I sent are and procured one month's treatat once and procured one month's treat-ment. The first month's treatment did not reduce her size, but stopped all pain. The second month's treatment reduced her to almost natural size. The third month's treatment reduced her to natural size, and to-day she is in better health than she has been for four years. The tumor is now almost entirely gone and she suffers no inconvenience from it whatever and is able to help do the housework, go buggy riding, and is enjoying life better than for years past, therefore we cheerfully recommend Dr. Bye to all ladies suffering with the same disease, and to say to the public that we believe that if it had not been for Dr. Bye, wife to-day would have been in her long resting-place. We will cheerfully answer all questions asked us by those afflicted, by letter or otherwise. S. W. JONES.

P. S.-I am a member of the East Texas conference and am serving the good people on Musgrave circuit We live three miles and a half year. southwest of Pittsburg, Camp county, Texas. S. W. JONES.

Persons afflicted with tumor or cancer may address Dr. Bye, Lock Box 464, Kansas City, Mo., and he will send them a book and papers free, giving prices of treatment, and hundreds of letters from the afflicted in every part of the United States and Canada who have been cured; also half-tone cuts from photographs showing facts that cannot be questioned.

The waters of the rivers of New England work hard, turning wheel after wheel in frequent succession throughout their entire course; but at last they reach the sea and the end of their labors, and thereafter they are eternally rocked in the vast and majestic "cradle of the deep!" How like a useful human life



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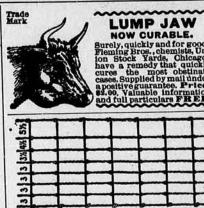
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General Manager Port Arthur Townsite Co.,

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BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, fil.



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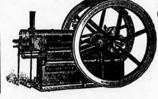
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-GREAT TWO DAYS' SALE

135 SHORT=HORN CATTLE.

On Tuesday, November 22, 1898,

At Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Barn

CRUICKSHANK, SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED.

38 Bulls, 19 Cows and Heifers

All bulls but four range yearlings up to two years old. Cows with calves at foot, others bred to the undefeated show bull, Admiral 130-662. Sale opens at 1 o'clock p. m. Write for catalogue. Terms cash.

> GEORGE BOTHWELL, Nettleton, Mo.

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

Third Annual Sale Idlewild Herd. will offer on WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1898, AT LIVERY BARN IN THE CITY OF

Bunceton, Gooper Co., Mo., 75 Head of Registered Short-horns, 50 BULLS and 25 FEMALES.

About two-thirds of the bulls are yearlings past, and big curly fellows ready for heavy use. There are quite a number of pure Cruickshank breeding, both bulls and heifers. Send for catalogue. As Mr. Bothwell sells the preceding day, parties can arrange to attend both sales.

W. P. HARNED, Bunceton, Mo. COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

GREAT

Don't fail to attend the annual sale of Shorthorn Cattle, to be held at

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 22, 1898.

-BY GEO. BOTHWELL,

Of Nettleton, Missouri, BREEDER OF

THICK-FLESHED, EARLY-MATURING SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

GREAT BERKSHIRE SALE

At SEVEN OAKS STOCK FARM,

New Sharon, Iowa, Nov. 11, 1898, 1 P. M.

Watch for further announcements.

Sale of Pure-Bred Poland-China Swine

AT MARION, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 10, 1898.

Consisting of brood sows, one-year-old gilts, March, April and May pigs, and one tried herd boar, Corwin Sensation, will be sold. Tanner (19212), a grandson of the famous Hidestretcher, goes in this sale. Get a Corwin Sensation pig. Write for particulars. Send for catalogue.

J. R. WILLSON, Marion, Kas.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

C EORGE W. BARNES, Auctioneer, Valencia, Kas U Lowest terms. Extensive experience both as breeder and salesman. All correspondence given prompt attention.

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IVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, LAWRENCE, KAS. Years of experience. Sales made anywhere in United States. Terms the lowest. Write before

C. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER—
5. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle
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City Stock Yards, Denver, Col., to make all their
large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have
sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of
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Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have
made numerous public sales.

LIVE STOCK ARTIST

F. D. TOMSON, 514 Monroe Street, - - Topeka, Kansas Breeders' correspondence solicited.

ITALIAN BEES.

Bred from queens imported from Italy. Full colonies; two, three and four frame nucleus shipped anywhere and safe arrival guaranteed. We ship Bees any time from March to November. Queens, hives any time from March to Account any time from March to Account and supplies generally.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kas.

SAVE YOUR ORCHARD BY USING

Absolute protection from rabbits: keeps off borers and bark-lice and prevents sun-scalds; is indestructible and cheap. Write for circulars and prices.

J. D. BACON CO.,

Agents wanted.

Mound City, Kas.

Berkshires at Your Own Price. (I'M GOING TO MOVE.)

Forty head, in quality, size and health, second to none. Young boars and glits 200 to 250 lbs each. No better breeding. Three months pigs, 80 to 100 pounds each, \$10 per pair.
Write me quick, I can suit you.

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W.E.SPEARS

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For Sale—22 Head of Herefords.

Five registered cows—Lord Wilton and Anxiety—bred to Dial 3d No. 71453; fifteen grade cows, all bred; one yearling bull, Lord Wilton and Anxiety; one five-year-ole bull, sired by Banker No. 1324, by Illinois No. 920 (5395).

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

HARNESS Write for illustrated catalogue. Largest Harness and Carriage house in the Northwest. NORTHWESTERN HARNESS & CARRIAGE CO., 172 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.

1400-2 Union Avenue,

KANSAS CITY, MO. GRASS SEEDS.

MILLET CANE CLOVERS TIMOTHY

WILD TOM 51592,

the great son of the great sire, Beau Real 11055. heads the herd.



Other Bulls in service are: CLIMAX. LOMOND, Imp. KEEPON, and others.

Registered Hereford Cattle.

At the spring sales of 1898 we sold the highest-priced male and highest-priced female, and also had the highest averages for 5, 10, 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100 head. These averages were higher than that of any Hereford sale of recent years. Salisbury, sold to Mr. Murray Boacock, brought the highest price any Hereford bull ever sold for at public sale in America. Last year the herd won more premiums than any other Hereford herd. We point to the above facts as the best evidence of the superior character of the animals comprising the herd. The attention of discriminating buyers is called to the fact that we have for sale a splendid lot of males and females, bred in the purple, which will be sold as low as equal merit and equal breeding can be purchased elsewhere. Sixty head of the females are bred to imported bulls. Visitors always welcome.

THOS. EVANS, Mgr.

C. S. CROSS, Emporia,

..PUBLIC SALE OF .. Grandview Herefords.

AT THE STOCK YARDS PAVILION, KANSAS CITY, MO.,

December 15 and 16, '98.

Seventy bulls and thirty-five cows and heifers will be sold. These animals are of particularly desirable ages, are of the leading Hereford families, and are selected with care with the view of making an offering that will maintain the reputation of the Grandview herd. The bulls are large, smooth, grass-grown, fieshy animals, and three-fourths of them will be over seventeen months old at the time of sale. The heifers will either all be bred or old enough to breed at that time. Catalogues now ready.

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneers.

C. G. COMSTOCK, Albany, Missouri.

PUBLIC SALE OF REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

Seventy-five Head,

THIRTY-THREE BULLS and FORTY-TWO COWS and HEIFERS. AT STOCK YARDS SALE BARN,

At SEVEN OARS STOCK FARM,

New Sharon, Iowa, Nov. 11, 1898, 1 P. M.

On above date we will offer at public sale about sixty head of large English Berkshire boars and sows, old and young. Our herd is founded on the best English and American blood, that of the English Windsors, High-cleres, Royal Hayters, and allied strains, mingled with the blood of America's greatest boar, Longfellow, through his most noted sons and daughters, such as King Longfellow, King Lee II, Baron Lee IV, Baron Duke VIII, etc.

Our sale will include Baron Duke VIII, etc.
in Sale will include Baron Duke VIII and the sale way, and is offered without reserve. This is undoubtedly the best opportunity of the year to obtain one of the greatest herd headers.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Parties buying females may leave them at the farm until bred free of charge.

Terms of Sale:—A credit of three, six or nine months will be given on approved notes bearing interest at the rate of 6, 7 or 8 per cent, per for cash.

Write to the manager for catalogues. If you cannot attend the sale sand mail hids to tole and the sale sand mail hids to the cannot attend the sale sand mail hids to tole and the sale sand mail hids to KANSAS CITY, MO., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

COL. F. M. WOODS, For Catalogues apply to SCOTT & MARCH, COL. JAS. W. SPARKS, COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneers.

Belton, Cass County, Miss

Belton, Cass County, Missouri.

PUBLIC

I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest and best bidder, at my farm, five miles southeast of Topeka, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1898.

SEVENTY HEAD OF THOROUGHBRED HOGS—Thirty-five sows, some bred and some not; thirty-five head of males from five to twenty four months old. Both Berkshire and Poland breeds. These hogs are all first-class in every respect.

TERMS;—Sums of \$23 and under cash; over \$25 a credit of three months' time, on approved note with 8 per cent. interest from date; 5 per cent. off for cash on time sales.

Also will sell at same time: One English Shire stallion, 12 years; one Hoosier wheat drill; one riding cultivator; one four-horse down-power and grist mill, on twelve months' time without interest. Sale at 10 a. m. sharp. Good lunch at noon. Write to the manager for catalogues. If you cannot attend the sale send mail bids to Col. Jas. H. Maxcy, Pasfield, Ill.
Remember the time and place—November 11, 1898, New Sharon, Iowa.

MRS. IDA H. HAWORTH, Prop. SYLVANUS HAWORTH, Mgr.

V. B. HOWEY, Prop'r.

GREAT FIVE DAYS' SALE OF REGISTERED CATTLE.

Hereford Cattle. Short-horn Cattle.

47 BULLS AND 53 COWS AND HEIFERS.

AT STOCK YARDS SALE BARN.

Kansas City, Mo., November 15 and 16, 1898.

FOR CATALOGUE APPLY TO

GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Missouri. Or JAS. A. FUNKHOUSER, Plattsburg, Missouri.

30 BULLS AND 120 COWS AND HEIFERS. AT STOCK YARDS SALE BARN,

At Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 17, 18 AND 19, 1898.

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H. C. DUNCAN, Osborn, Missouri. Or W. T. CLAY, Plattsburg, Missouri.

Auctioneers-COL. J. W. JUDY, COL. J. W. SPARKS, COL. S. A. SAWYER.