

# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.  
VOL. XXXVI. NO. 37.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY  
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

### 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.

### CATTLE.

**ROCK HILL HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.**—Straight and cross-bred Scotch and Bates; good as the best. A No. 1, all red, 19 months old bull \$150. J. F. True, Newman, Kas.

**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.**—Registered Short-horn cattle. Royal Bates 2d No. 124404 at head of herd. Young stock for sale. E. H. Littlefield, Newkirk, Oklahoma.

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

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

### SWINE.

**D. TROTT, ABILENE, KAS.,** famous Duroc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas.

**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 Jersey cattle, Poland-China and Large English Berkshire hogs, M. B. turkeys, B. P. Rock and B. 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. S. boar, and one Tecumseh boar and thirty-five fall pigs by Model Sanders (20492) by Klever's Model. They have typical ears and show fine markings. Address 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 Hildebrecht. Dams by Black Corwin, Wren's Medium, Protection Boy, Moss Wilkes, Tecumseh, Hadley M. Washington. Get a Corwin Sensation, Darkness 1st, or Moss Wilkes Maid boar before my sale this fall. Some extra fine gilts for sale now. 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 Chickens, ready to ship after the first of July. Prices lower than any other time of the year. Circular free. A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kas.

## EXCELSIOR POULTRY AND FRUIT FARM

TOPEKA, : : KANSAS.

We are now well established in our new location, with plenty of free range, and the finest lot of young chicks we ever had. Stock growing finely, and will be ready to offer October 1, 1898. Write your wants and I will quote prices. A full line of Poultry Supplies. C. B. TUTTLE, Proprietor.

## ROCKS WHITE and BLUE BARRED

Empire, Lash and Conger Strains.

Eight years 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 for sale. Write for descriptive circular and prices. Printed recipe for making and using Liquid Lice Killer, 25c. Address T. E. LEFTWICH, Larned, Kas.



Hereford Heifer, Alice 18930. Owned and bred by W. E. Spears, Richmond, Kas.

### SWINE.

## BOURBON COUNTY HERD BERKSHIRES.

J. S. MAGERS, Proprietor, Arcadia, Kas. Correspondence invited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

## Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Hogs

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

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

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

## VERDIGRIS VALLEY HERD PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.

Two hundred head, four herd boars, 150 spring pigs. An extra lot of September boars and gilts 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 (the old Look Me Over) and some good fall pigs, both sexes. Write and get my prices or come and see. WM. MAGUIRE, Haven, Kas.

## Mains' Herd Poland-Chinas

Headed by the two grand sires, One Price Chief 20114, he by Chief Tecumseh 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 Tecumseh 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 fall 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.

### SWINE.

## THE SEDGWICK NURSERY CO.,

Sedgwick, Harvey Co., Kas., —Breeder 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 (S) at head. All popular strains represented in matrons. Write for prices, which are always reasonable. Buyers met at train and shown stock free.

## Wamego Herd Imp. Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas.

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

## T. A. HUBBARD, Rome, Kansas, Breeder of POLAND-CHINAS and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Two hundred head. All ages. 25 boars and 45 sows ready for buyers.

## HIGHLAND FARM HERD PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.

One hundred head. Bred sows in pig to herd boars, Corwin I Know 18448 S., he by the great Chief I Know 19932 S., and others to Hadley U. S., a son of the great Hadley, Jr. 13314 S. Also ten extra choice fall boars and twelve gilts for sale at reasonable prices, breeding and quality considered. Fifty spring pigs by seven different noted sires. Write or visit the farm. John Bollin, Kickapoo, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

## PLEASANT VALLEY HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE

King Perfection 4th 18744 S. at head of herd, assisted by Tecumseh Wilkes 12894 S. and Lambing Ideal 14050 S. The sire of last named is Gov. C. by Black U. S. We have added several very finely bred sows to our herd. Write for particulars. Address either W. E. JOHNSON, Colony, Kas. E. A. BRICKER, Westphalia, Kas.

### SHEEP.

**SEVENTY-FIVE HEAD OF SHEEP FOR SALE.**—Pure-bred Cotswold and American Merinos. This includes our tops and show sheep; must be sold by October 1; rams and ewes, all five years old and under. Write at once to Hague & Son, Box 140, Walton, Harvey Co., Kas.

## SHROPSHIRE RAMS.

A splendid lot of spring lambs at low prices. Two extra fine Cotswold buck lambs. Write your wants, or better, come and select. Address J. C. STONE, JR., Leavenworth, Kas.

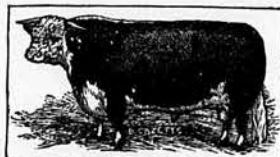
### CATTLE.

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

## SILVER CREEK HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

## SPRING VALLEY HEREFORDS.



Lincoln 47095, by Beau Real, and Klondyke 42001, at the head of the herd.

Young stock of fine quality and extra breed ing for sale. Personal inspection invited.

ALBERT DILLON, Hope, Kansas.



## Agricultural Matters.

### PUBLICATIONS OF U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The publications of the United States Department of Agriculture are of three classes: (1) Serial publications; (2) scientific and technical reports; and (3) popular bulletins.

The first two classes are issued in limited editions and are not intended for general distribution, being particularly designed for scientific students and for libraries and institutions of learning. They are distributed free to persons co-operating with or rendering the department some service. Sample copies will be sent if requested, but miscellaneous applicants should apply to the Superintendent of Documents, Union building, Washington, D. C., to whom all publications not needed for official use, except circulars and bulletins printed by law for free distribution, are turned over in accordance with the provision of the act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents.

The farmers' bulletins treat in a practical manner of subjects of particular interest to farmers, and are issued with a view to the widest possible circulation. These bulletins and circulars of information are free, two-thirds of them being set aside under the law for distribution through Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress. Applications may be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, stating both the number and title of the publication desired.

The department has no list to whom all publications are sent; the variety of the subjects treated naturally restricts the distribution of most of them to the sections of country to which they are especially suitable and to specialists. The Monthly List of Publications, issued the first of each month, will be mailed to all who apply for it. In it the titles of the publications are given with a note explanatory of the character of each, thus enabling the reader to make intelligent application for such bulletins and reports as are certain to be of interest to him.

For publications mentioned in the monthly list preceding, to which a price is attached (with the exception of those issued by the Weather Bureau), application must be made to the Superintendent of Documents, Union building, Washington, D. C., accompanied by the price thereof as fixed by him, and all remittances should be made to him; such remittances should be made by postal money order.

The Superintendent of Documents is not permitted to sell more than one copy of any public document to the same person.

Applications for all other publications of this department should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Do not inclose stamps when writing to the department about publications; it is not necessary in order to secure a reply.

The Superintendent of Documents has copies of the Yearbook for sale, as follows: Yearbook 1894, 50 cents; Yearbook 1895, 55 cents; Yearbook 1896, 50 cents; Yearbook 1897, 60 cents.

### MONTHLY LIST OF PUBLICATIONS. (For August, 1898.)

(To obtain those publications to which a price is affixed, application should be made to the Superintendent of Documents, Union building, Washington, D. C. See accompanying notes in regard to department publications.)

Crop Circular for August, 1898. By John Hyde, Statistician. Pp. 4.

Progress in Timber Physics: Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). By Filibert Roth, Division of Forestry. Pp. 24.

House Flies (*Musca domestica*, et al.). By L. O. Howard, Entomologist. Pp. 8, figs. 6.

The True Clothes Moths (*Tinea pellionella*, et al.). By C. L. Marlatt, First Assistant Entomologist. Pp. 8, figs. 3.

Danger of Introducing a Central American Coffee Disease Into Hawaii. By Walter T. Swingle, Special Agent, Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology. Pp. 4.

Colored Spots in Cheese. By R. A. Pearson, Assistant Chief of Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 6.

State Aid to Road Building in Minnesota. By A. B. Choate, member of the Executive committee of the Minnesota State Good Roads Association. Pp. 12, pls. 4, figs. 4.

Sheep Scab: Its Nature and Treatment. By D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, and Ch. Wardell Stiles, Ph. D., Zoologist of the

bureau. Pp. 64, pls. 6, figs. 36. Price 15 cents.

Studies on American Grasses: I.—A Revision of the North American Species of *Calamagrostis*. By Thomas H. Kearney, Jr. II.—Descriptions of New or Little Known Grasses. By F. Lamson-Scribner. Pp. 62, pls. 17, figs. 12. Price 10 cents.

Nutrition Investigation in New Mexico in 1897. By Arthur Goss, M. S., Professor of Chemistry, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Pp. 21, pl. 1, fig. 1. Price 5 cents.

Accessions to the Department Library. April-June, 1898. Pp. 25. Price 5 cents.

The World's Markets for American Products, Norway. By Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief, Section of Foreign Markets. Pp. 68. Revised edition. Price 5 cents.

The World's Markets for American Products, Sweden. By Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief, Section of Foreign Markets. Pp. 93. Revised edition. Price 5 cents.

Changes in the Rates of Charge for Railway and Other Transportation Services. Prepared, under the direction of John Hyde, Statistician, by H. T. Newcomb, Chief of the Section of Freight Rates in the Division of Statistics. Pp. 80. Price 5 cents.

The Fertilizer Industry: Review of Statistics of Production and Consumption, with Abstracts of State Laws for Analysis and Sale. Compiled, under the direction of John Hyde, Statistician, by George K. Holmes Assistant Statistician. Pp. 27. Reprint. Price 5 cents.

### FARMERS' BULLETINS.

Tobacco Soils. By Milton Whitney, Chief of Division of Soils. Pp. 23, fig. 1.

The Feeding of Farm Animals. By E. W. Allen, Ph. D., Assistant Director of the Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 32.

Peanuts: Culture and Uses. By R. B.

and Cultivation in the Middle Eastern States. By Jared G. Smith, Assistant Agrostologist. Pp. 24, figs. 9.

Forestry for Farmers. By B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Division of Forestry. (Reprinted from the Yearbooks of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1894 and 1895.) Pp. 48, figs. 15.

Milk as Food. Prepared in the Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 39.

### Three Important Forage Plants.

Three forage plants which are much appreciated and are constantly growing in appreciation in Kansas are alfalfa, Kaffir corn and the saccharine sorghums.

Practically until 1891 there was no acreage of alfalfa. In that year the State Board of Agriculture had assessors make the first enumeration of it, when there was 34,384 acres. The Secretary of the Board has just finished the compilation of this year's returns, which show an aggregate of 231,538 acres, an increase of 60,000 acres, or 35 per cent. over last year, and an increase since 1891 of 573 per cent. This gain suggests the estimate in which alfalfa is held as a hay and seed crop, and considering the fact of its yielding from two to four cuttings each season, and being perennial, the area sown to it is likely to be largely increased from year to year in the future.

Statistics of Kaffir corn acreage were first gathered in 1893, when 46,911 acres were reported. The increase in the five succeeding years has been 488,832 acres, or 1,042 per cent. The acreage of the present year is 535,743, an increase over last year of 163,905, or more than 44 per cent. This, like the saccharine sorghums, is planted not only for the forage it yields but for the twenty up to fifty bushels of seed or grain that it yields per acre, which is found to have nearly the same value for feed as Indian corn.

The saccharine sorghums are each year



MOVING A FOREST.

Handy, of the Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 24, fig. 1.

Weeds and How to Kill Them. By Lyster H. Dewey, Assistant Botanist. Pp. 32, figs. 11.

Potato Culture. By J. F. Duggar, of the Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 24, figs. 2.

Farm Drainage. By C. G. Elliott, C. E., member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Peoria, Ill. Pp. 24, figs. 6.

Commercial Fertilizers: Composition and Use. By Edward B. Voorhees, M. A., Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations and Professor of Agriculture in Rutgers College, under the supervision of the Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 24.

Sorghum as a Forage Crop. By Thomas A. Williams, Assistant Agrostologist. Prepared under the direction of the Agrostologist. Pp. 19.

The Sugar Beet: Culture, Seed Development, Manufacture, and Statistics. By H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Division of Chemistry, and formerly Director of the Department Sugar Beet Experiment Station in Nebraska. Pp. 48, figs. 24.

Some Common Birds in Their Relation to Agriculture. By F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Assistant Ornithologist, Biological Survey. Pp. 40, figs. 22.

The Dairy Herd: Its Formation and Management. By Henry E. Alvord, C. E., Chief of Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 24.

Butter-Making on the Farm. By C. P. Goodrich, Dairy Instructor, Farmers' Institute Department, University of Wisconsin, under supervision of the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 15.

Methods of Curing Tobacco. By Milton Whitney, Chief of Division of Soils. Revised edition. Pp. 16.

Asparagus Culture. By R. B. Handy, Division of Publications. Pp. 40, figs. 17.

Ducks and Geese: Standard Breeds and Management. By George E. Howard, Secretary of National Poultry and Pigeon Association. Pp. 48, figs. 37.

Meadows and Pastures: Formation

given larger attention as forage plants, and are now raised well-nigh exclusively for feed, instead of for sirup or sugarmaking, as formerly. This year the area planted was 388,259 acres, or 10 per cent. more than in 1897. The gain since 1893 has been nearly 194 per cent.

As each one of the plants mentioned thrives especially well nearly every year in the western half of the State, or where Indian corn is not always a reliable crop, on account of altitude or lack of timely rainfall, they constitute important and very valuable adjuncts to the successful growing and fattening of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry in those sections.

### Moving a Forest.

It may seem like a bold statement to some of our readers to declare that a man may have a forest made to order with trees already grown if he only has money enough to pay for it. While this may not be literally true, it is true that parks are being planted in some sections of the country with trees that have attained their full growth. This taking up, removing and transplanting of mature trees of large size may seem an impossibility to the uninitiated, but in reality it is not a very difficult task. The above cut, which is a reproduction of a photograph, taken on the spot, shows how trees are being moved from one part of Mr. Rockefeller's Pocantico Hills, N. Y., estate to another.

In modern landscape gardening, when the engineer desires a tree or group of trees at any particular spot or place, he simply puts them there. Often, too, when a new owner acquires a country place he wishes to make changes in the distribution of the trees, and he may follow the above plan with perfect assurance of success. The only precautions necessary to observe are to see that the largest possible mass of roots and adhering soil are taken up with the tree. This, of course, makes the operation a heavy one, and it is necessary to use the strongest trucks procurable. Those used in the above cut were made for this spe-



cial purpose by the Electric Wheel Co., of Quincy, Ill. By the way, these people also make a low-down Handy Wagon, which is easy to load and unusually strong. They supply steel wheels to fit any farm wagon and for almost any other purpose.

### Wheat-Leiter-Grain Gambling.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Some one has suggested, and the suggestion seems to find considerable favor among Kansas wheat-growers, that they should reimburse Mr. Joseph Leiter's losses resulting from his effort to place wheat-growing on a paying basis, after raising it at a loss for five consecutive years. Surely this proves that Kansans are debt-payers from habit and are inclined to apply the Golden Rule in a very broad sense. Doubtless the proposition would be carried out but for this fact: Nobody except Mr. Leiter's business associates knows, or ever will know, whether he lost anything or not. We do know this: If Mr. Leiter lost, that loss was occasioned, just as the present unremunerative price is, by the sale of wind or gambler wheat.

While the subject is on, would it not be proper to get what information is available concerning this gambler wheat? Some of us have believed that such gambling, along with other varieties, is wrong and should be suppressed. Perhaps we are wrong. It will be remembered that a few years ago a bill was before Congress that was intended to deal with that business, but the bill did not become a law. It is now stated—whether correctly or not, I do not know—that some Kansas Congressmen opposed that bill, and that they are now candidates for re-election. Would it be asking too much of the Farmer to publish the Kansas vote on that measure?

Kansans are as little likely to do things for which there is no good reason as any class of people, and if our Congressmen voted as reported, they will probably be glad to give us such information as will convince us that we should not repeat our request for the enactment of such a law.

Please turn on the light.  
Brainerd, Kas. ENQUIRER.

The largest corn exhibited at the Ohio State fair this year reached here by express from Kansas too late to be entered for competition for premium, but was accorded space for exhibition in the extreme northwest corner of the Agricultural building. It is of this year's growth and raised by renters on Thomas D. Hubbard's farms at Stark, Kas., the "Stockman's Paradise." Some samples of the stalks measured six and three-quarters inches in circumference, while the ears are as large as good-sized sticks of firewood. The stalks grow from ten to sixteen and one-half feet tall.—Ohio State Journal.

Don't forget the excursion to Boston over the Nickel Plate road, September 16 to 18, inclusive, at rate of \$19 for the round trip. Good returning until September 30, 1898, inclusive. 60

### Excursion to Boston.

The Nickel Plate road will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to Boston and return for trains September 16, 17 and 18, inclusive, at rate of \$19 for the round trip. Tickets will be valid returning until September 30, inclusive. On account of heavy travel at this particular time, those desiring sleeping car accommodations should apply early to J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. 58

### Among the Ozarks,

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



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 28—Blair, McDonald and Wampler, Poland-Chinas, Girard, Kas.  
OCTOBER 10—Ziegler Bros., Poland-Chinas, McCune, Kas.  
OCTOBER 18—Robt. I. Young and U. S. Byrne, Poland-Chinas, St. Joseph, Mo.  
OCTOBER 19—Tom C. Ponting, Herefords and Horses, Mowqua, Ill.  
OCTOBER 24—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.  
OCTOBER 25—K. B. Armour, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.  
OCTOBER 31 AND NOVEMBER 1, 2, 3—C. H. Whitman, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.  
NOVEMBER 3—John Bollin, Poland-Chinas, Kickapoo, Kas.  
NOVEMBER 3—Guss Aaron, Poland-Chinas, Leavenworth, Kas.  
NOVEMBER 15—Gudgell & Simpson and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.  
NOVEMBER 17—W. T. Clay and H. C. Duncan, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.  
NOVEMBER 23—George Bothwell, Short-horns, Nettleton, Mo.; sale at Kansas City, Mo.  
NOVEMBER 23—W. P. Harned, Short-horns, Bunce ton, Mo.

### A HEREFORD SHOW HERD.

#### Pointers About Sunny Slope Herd That Will be Exhibited at Omaha.

The Hereford breeders interested in the best of white-faces will, the writer thinks, find it a day well and profitably spent if he visits Sunny Slope farm, near Emporia, Kas., and carefully look over the animals that have been selected and fitted for the coming exhibition of live stock that will open September 19 and close October 20, 1898, at Omaha, under the supervision of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. The cattle exhibit will begin Monday, October 3, and close Saturday, October 20. It is anticipated that the exhibit will rival that noted one, the greatest the world ever saw, at the World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1893. The management at Sunny Slope early recognized that the best that this country could produce would be out for competitive honors, and felt that the individual and collective merits of the Kansas herd was equal to the occasion. All the classes will have representatives except that for aged bull and produce of cow. In the male division, the imported two-year-old, Keep On, that was bred by Ed Yeld, Endale, Leominster, England, will hold the premier place. He was sired by Leadon (16800), who won in 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 a long list of victories at the leading English shows, seldom, if ever, attained by any one animal, either in this country or England. An English authority, in commenting on the merits of Leadon, said: "That Leadon is a bull of first-class quality and best strain will at once be seen by the pedigree; and it might be added that his dam, Lofly, is also the dam of Mr. E. A. Hughes's first Royal winner, Liberty, which is now in service in the Queen's herd at Windsor." Out of the importation of forty head made by Mr. C. S. Cross, twenty-six of which were bulls, Keep On was the first choice for a bull to be retained at Sunny Slope.

A reserved bid was placed upon him and he was not allowed to stay at Sunny Slope, until Mr. Cross followed him up to \$3,500. The second highest-priced one was Salisbury, that went to Mr. Boocock, of Virginia, at an even \$3,000.

Space forbids that extended description of Keep On that his great individuality and character merits, and briefly it is best done by simply writing, "See him, and you will have seen an up-to-date Hereford." Close up behind him will come the yearling, Climax 4th 71031, a son of Climax 60942, and out of Miss Cochran 31279. This young fellow was out for show ring honors last year and won first in class at Wisconsin and Indiana State fairs; also first at St. Louis. He will appear to better advantage this fall, and it will take somebody's unknown better one to defeat him. He will have, as it were, a co-competitor in the yearling, Nobleman 71095, a son of the great Wild Tom 51592, that still holds the premier position in the herd. His dam, Dolly 54467, is by Earl of Shadeland 28th 29701 and out of Daisy Girl 39564. Just which of these two yearlings will be winner for first place will depend, the writer thinks, on the ideal type fixed in the mind of the judge that passes on their respective merits. Nobleman is the younger of the two, being only 16 months old, which will doubtless, though it should not, militate some against him. However, if quality and character is to be the line of demonstration, it's only an even guess, at best, which will or should be declared the winner. In the calf class there are five youngsters from which will be selected later on the two that will finally don the holiday dress. Four of these five are by the deep-fleshed and quality-breeding bull, Archibald V. 54433, that had to his

credit at 3 years of age more sweepstake sons and daughters than any bull in this country. The fifth youngest, Orestes, was sired by Lomond 64053. The first in order of the Archibald V.'s sons is Archibald 9th 75971, out of Lily Duchess 2d 34058; and the second one, Alvira's Archibald 75998, out of Alvira 2d 42358. This calf is a half-brother to Miranda, that brought \$905 at the Sunny Slope sale last March. Miranda went to Mr. Geo. H. Adams, of Crestone, Col. Then comes Archibald Wilton 75973, out of Lady Hillhurst 52017, and then Archibald 8th 75970, out of Gem 8th 22949. The dam of Orestes 76044 was Rosa 2d 17289, she by North Pole 8946, one of the special favorites in his day of the well-known Hereford breeder, Governor Simpson, of Missouri. It sometimes occurs that the live stock paper field man finds two extra good calves in a herd from which to select a show-yard winner, but here at Sunny Slope are five, to any of which the reverential white-face devotee must, if his eye-sight be normal, take off his hat.

### THE SHOW COWS.

There is an even score of show cows and helpers from which those that are to be exhibited will be drawn. The first one to stand at the head of the short leet is the great show animal, Beau Real's Maid 60927, she by Beau Real 11055, the sire of Wild Tom. This cow, Beau Real's Maid, weighed, when 2 years old, 1,600 pounds. She was out last year and has a long list of victories to her credit, among which are: First in class and sweepstakes at Minnesota State fair; first in class and first Hereford special, Indiana State fair; first in class and Hereford special, Wisconsin State fair; second and Hereford special, Illinois State fair, and same at St. Louis. She now has perhaps more true white-face character than ever before and is set down as one of the invincibles of the year. If something just a little different in character is desired, then her running-mate, as it were, Lady Matchless 2d 56092, she by Pride of the Clan 38050, an in-bred Anxiety, and out of Lady Matchless 38028, will doubtless please the most critical of Hereford followers. She has a very promising bull calf at side by Theodore, one of the best sons of Wild Tom. Her preceding calf sold at the March sale for \$525. This shows her to be a producer, now in her fifth year, and has successfully raised three calves. In the two-year-old class there is Pretty Maid 65910, a daughter of Wild Tom and out of Lily Cochran 2d 37765. This young matron, when out last year, won first at Minnesota State fair, second at Wisconsin, and third at Indiana State fair. She is safe in prospect to the imported Keep On, and of course something extra choice is expected. In the yearling division two have been singled out for exhibition—Diana 71049 and Grace Beau Real 71062. Diana is a daughter of Archibald V. 54433 and out of Mary Broadgauge 2d 47026. Diana was champion over all beef breeds at Minnesota, and first in class at Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and St. Louis. Many visitors at the several fairs will doubtless recall the pretty calf belonging to the Sunny Slope herd last year, and if so, they need not be disappointed, for she is just as handsome now, though a year older.

The young bull calf that survived his mother, the \$800 Imp. Princess May, has been named Duke of Hereford, and such is his promise that the great Hereford, Diana, has been bred to him and is in safe expectancy. The other yearling, Grace Beau Real, is also a daughter of Archibald V., and out of Grace 36926, a daughter of Beau Real 11055. Just which of the two, all things considered, is a matter of choice and ideal of the judge. If there were no others crossed as are these two, Beau Real and Archibald V., these of themselves very strongly illustrate what may be done in breeding good things on both sides to obtain something still better. In the heifer calf class, Lady Hesiod, dropped October 9, 1897, she by Lomond 64033 and out of Rachel 30116 by Hesiod 11975, has been selected to fill the place of the victorious Diana of last year.

The herds will be composed of a very strong array of Sunny Slope representatives. In the aged herd will be Keep On, Beau Real's Maid, Lady Matchless 2d, Pretty Maid, Diana and Lady Hesiod.

The young herd, under 2 years, will be Climax 4th, Diana, Grace Beau Real, daughter of Wild Mary, and Lady Hesiod. In the class, four animals the get of one sire, will be the sons and daughters of Archibald V., as follows: Miss Wellington 5th, Diana, Grace Beau Real, and probably the young bull, Alvira's Archibald. Miss Wellington is far along in calf to Imp. True Britain, that went to Joe M. Foster, of Topeka, Kas., at the sale last March for \$975.

It should not be forgotten that, how-

ever well bred the animals of a herd may be, and however strong the history behind the individual, it takes care, experience and judgment to gain further improvement. Just how well this is being done at Sunny Slope, each year's progress confirms the favorable results, and when inquired into one finds that the master hands of Balfour Crichton and George Mason, the chief herdsmen, come in for a share of the success attained. Especially is this true in the care and finishing of the show herd as it will appear in full dress at Omaha October next.

### Experience With the Sow and Her Pigs.

It is by many considered almost invariably a fatal error to allow the sow to become fat. While an undue quantity of fat is to be avoided, it does not necessarily follow that this will bring about loss of pigs. Some very fat sows have produced and raised thrifty pigs. Confining sows in close pens, which are almost sure to become filthy, and giving no exercise, at the same time keeping them upon a corn diet, naturally tends to abnormal conditions. I have found it better to allow the brood sows to roam about the barn-yard, rooting over a pile of horse manure during the winter months.

Their shelter is an open shed (that is, enclosed on three sides, but open in front), under which the manure from the horse stable is piled. Here the sows spend the time from November 1, when their fall pigs are weaned, until a few days previous to farrowing time in March. They are fed some sloppy feed, such as bran, ground corn and cob, oats, etc., wet up with kitchen slops or milk as the case may be. They are fat, yet not fit for the pork barrel. The outdoor air, the exercise on the ground, the judiciously selected diet, all combine to bring into good, thrifty condition.

When the pigs come, we are always careful to feed very sparingly for the first few days. The first day in particular, nothing is given but a little bran wet up with water, in addition to some water to drink. The sow is kept as quiet as possible. If it is cold, and the pigs seem to be in danger of chilling at the first, they are put in a basket and placed in a warm room for an hour or so. Milk containing a little sugar will be greedily taken from a bottle by means of a rubber nipple. By the way, one or more of these should always be at hand in a farm house for the benefit of young animals. Young lambs, calves, pigs or colts, all, if occasion requires, will take milk more readily in this way than in any other. Any one who has tried feeding with a spoon will find the task much easier with a bottle. After the pigs have become warm, take them back to the mother. They will probably need no further care in this direction.

There is great difference in sows about being careful not to hurt their pigs. Some rarely lie upon one, apparently guarding against it; others are so careless of the little things as to be exasperating to the onlooker who is powerless to prevent the accident, as the more attention is paid to her the worse she is.

One of the most frequent causes of mortality among pigs which are thrifty at birth, but die after a few days, is a wet bed. It will kill them nearly every time. Many cases which have puzzled the owner to ascribe a cause for might have been traced to this. Rather no bed at all than a pile of damp straw to lie on. Dry, fine straw or chaff is best; but do not neglect to change it frequently, or your pigs will dwindle away, and one after another be found dead, until the last one is gone.

One great dread among swine breeders is the disease called thumps which sometimes attacks young pigs. This is curable, if discovered in time; but prevention is better. In either case, turn the sow and her litter out upon the ground, if the weather will permit, for exercise every day. Too high feeding of the mother causes the young things to become too fat. A more simple diet for her, coupled with plenty of exercise for both, will prevent this disease. And I know of nothing better for a cure, provided the pigs live long enough to be benefited thereby. Death usually results, however, when once they are attacked.

I usually have finer pigs and larger litters from my sows in the fall. After harvest they are turned loose in the fields to glean what they can, and are provided only with water, until farrowing time. I rarely lose a pig this way, and have sometimes found ten or a dozen little things several days old back in the field, where the mother had made for them a nice nest in some protected nook.

Once I found such a litter in the remains of an old stack of buckwheat straw. They had been there only a few days, but nearly every pig lost its tail

### FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food. The blood is employed to carry nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. No medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is because it is the one true blood purifier. Hundreds of people are alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine by thousands.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

as a result of contact with that irritating straw. The tails became sore and dropped off. The ears, too, were sore, but did not share the fate of the caudal appendages. This straw or chaff will cause trouble every time, if pigs are allowed to nest in it. At least this has been my experience. Of course, as soon as the pigs are born, they are brought with the mother to the barn, where they can be cared for; but until November they are kept out in the open air, being provided with a warm, dry place to sleep.—W. R. C.

### Products of Kansas Live Stock.

For 1897 the value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter in Kansas was returned to the State Board of Agriculture as \$37,781,678, and for this year it is \$49,123,517, showing a gain of \$11,341,839, or 30.02 per cent.

The increase in value of poultry and eggs sold is \$294,736, or 7.65 per cent. A decline in the wool clip from 762,464 to 654,708 pounds brings down its value from \$91,495 to \$75,112.

These values, together with those of the cheese, butter and milk sold, comprise the year's income for the products of live stock, and aggregate \$59,393,913, as against \$46,983,922 the previous year, and show a total gain of \$12,409,991, or 26.41 per cent., making the largest amount and largest increase shown for any year in the history of the State.

Prior to 1898 the largest value returned for products of live stock was \$51,225,617, in 1893. The largest value previously returned for animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter was \$42,874,761, in 1893.

The following table tells the story of value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter in each of the past nineteen years, and the magnificent growth of the stock interest in Kansas in spite of fluctuating and sometimes depressed and depressing prices:

|      |                  |      |                  |
|------|------------------|------|------------------|
| 1880 | ....\$12,700,045 | 1890 | ....\$33,450,990 |
| 1881 | ....16,251,134   | 1891 | ....37,922,192   |
| 1882 | ....20,689,651   | 1892 | ....35,280,273   |
| 1883 | ....25,804,684   | 1893 | ....42,874,761   |
| 1884 | ....31,059,300   | 1894 | ....42,069,703   |
| 1885 | ....30,465,212   | 1895 | ....40,691,074   |
| 1886 | ....29,026,013   | 1896 | ....36,592,057   |
| 1887 | ....30,447,801   | 1897 | ....37,781,678   |
| 1888 | ....29,978,254   | 1898 | ....49,123,517   |
| 1889 | ....33,593,115   |      |                  |

### Kansas Fairs in 1898.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1898, their dates, locations and Secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn:

Cowley County Fair Association—A. C. Bangs, Secretary, Winfield; September 27-30.  
Frankfort Fair Association—C. W. Brandenburg, Secretary, Frankfort; September 27-30.  
Franklin County Agricultural Society—Chas. H. Ridgway, Secretary, Ottawa; September 20-25.  
Greeley County Fair Association—I. B. Newman, Secretary, Tribune; October 12-13.  
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association—W. J. Carpenter, Secretary, Paola; September 27-30.  
Morris County Exposition Company—E. J. Dill, Secretary, Council Grove; September 27-30.  
Wichita State Fair Association—H. G. Toler, Secretary, Wichita; September 19-24.  
Osborne County Fair Association—F. P. Wells, Secretary, Osborne; September 20-23.  
Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association—H. B. Wallace, Secretary, Salina; October 5-7.

### 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.



## Colorado Herefords.

Among those who engaged in breeding and demonstrating the value of the Hereford breed of cattle in this country none have been more successful than has Mr. Geo. H. Adams, whose home, farm and ranch is situated in the San Luis valley, Saguache county, Colorado. For twenty-nine years he has been actively engaged in breeding improved live stock, mainly horses and cattle, though of late years confining himself almost exclusively to Hereford cattle. The ambitious visitor or prospective buyer will find if he boards a Denver & Rio Grande railway train at either Denver or Pueblo, runs to Salida, thence south on the Durango division, stopping off at Moffat, that he will have landed near the tract of country known as the Baca Grant No. 4, which is twelve and one-half miles square and contains 100,000 acres. It is here Mr. Adams has for nearly thirty years been improving the place and engaged in live stock husbandry. The farm, or as it is called, the ranch, is very favorably situated naturally, being about 20 per cent. mountainous, which affords an excellent supply of timber, and several never-falling creeks flow through the tract, supplying an abundance of pure mountain water. Among the improvements necessary to the extensive stock breeding operations that may be mentioned, there are fifty miles of a substantially-built wire fence, surrounding a major portion of the tract, and 110 miles of cross fencing, dividing it into nineteen pastures. There are, too, several artesian wells that supply the purest of flowing water, these wells being

bulls being steered and sold with the heifers.

The high-grade herd now consists of about 4,000 head, of which 1,650 are cows, 90 per cent. of which are seven-eighths pure blood or better. In 1887 Mr. Adams bought fifteen specially selected imported bulls of E. R. Price, of Illinois, and they were extensively used in this herd. Since 1891 nothing but registered and pure-bred bulls have been used. Other than the cows one finds now 220 two-year-old heifers, 430 yearling heifers, 200 yearling bulls, 600 heifer calves, 600 bull calves and about 350 head of steered and off-colored stuff. The visitor finds a real surprise in the character of the cattle in this division; especially is this true if he has set his standard based on blue grass, clover and nurse cow productions as against the supposable unfavorable conditions of cattle grown in the short grass sections of the country. The youngsters, both bulls and heifers, possess all the qualities demanded by the modern beef cattle breeder, and the equal generally of those found farther east in the States.

Such is the quality of this herd that it affords those that wish to buy lots of fifty, 100, or more, an opportunity to secure just the thing wanted with which to breed their stock bulls or increase high-grade herds.

A notice of the registered division of this herd will appear next week.

## The Fort Scott Poland-China Sale.

The combination sale of Poland-Chinas, held at Fort Scott, Kas., September 6, by Messrs. Adamson, Hornaday, Tur-

tory words, steering those who desire warmer climes or greater prosperity, Texasward. The land of no frost and varied crops appeals to many Northerners, and it isn't the fault of the people of the Lone Star State if those who long for a milder climate and the chance to get into a good thing on the ground floor fail to know the attractions Texas offers. Always mention Kansas Farmer when writing the advertiser.

## Gossip About Stock.

T. P. Babst, proprietor of the Valley Grove herd of Short-horns, is offering for sale some young bulls, by the noted Lord Mayor 112727.

Any Kansas sheep owner who will send us two yearly subscribers and \$2 will receive one year, free, the Bulletin of the National Wool Growers' Association.

We call attention to the Spring Valley Herefords, owned by Albert Dillon, of Hope, Kas. Mr. Dillon's herd contains some of the best blood and he is able to please the discriminating purchaser. The Farmer will have more to say regarding the Spring Valley herd in a subsequent issue.

Mr. J. R. Willson, of Marion, Kas., maintains a herd of high-class Poland-Chinas. He offers a few extra fine gilts and nine young boars, sired by Wren's Model, Tanner and One Price Medium, for the fall trade. He has also a sow with a fine litter of eight pigs by What's Wanted Wilkes, or he will negotiate for the sale of his entire herd, which is in splendid condition, and will make terms



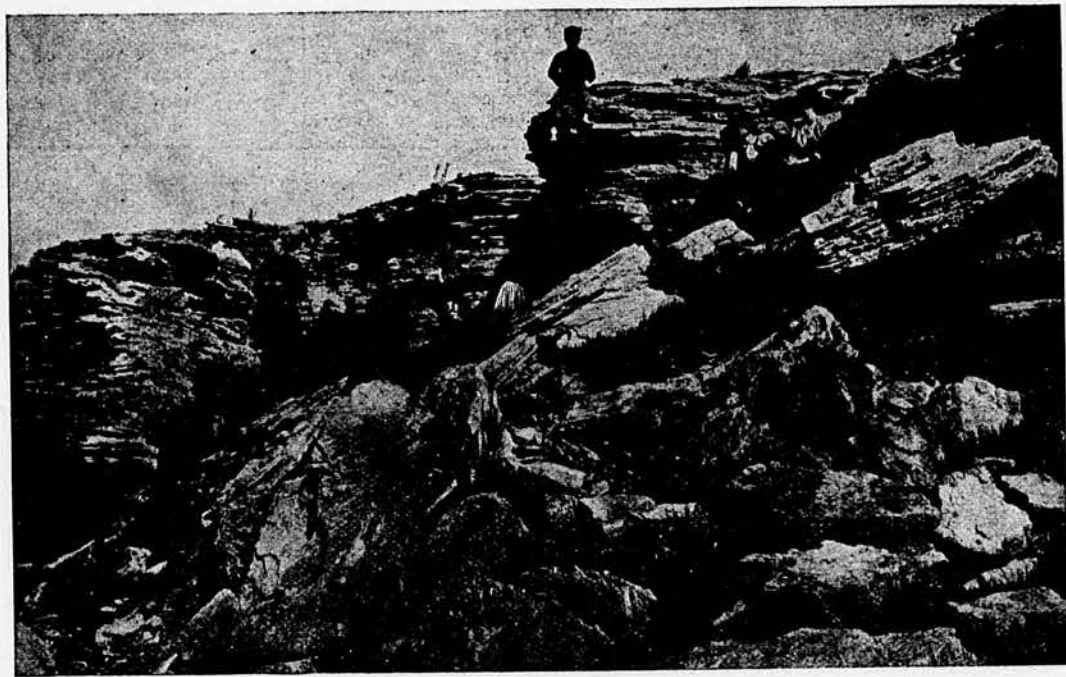
The imbecility of some men is always inviting the embrace of death. It is the delight of such men to boast of what "tough fellows" they are, and tell how they overwork themselves and how they neglect little disorders and little illnesses that put other people on their backs.

It may not sound nice to say so, but it is a fact that the average man is just that kind

of a boastful, cheerful idiot. If his head aches, it isn't worth paying any attention to; if he feels dull and drowsy during the day, it isn't worth serious consideration; if he is troubled with sleeplessness at night, he does himself with opiates. When he suffers from nervousness, he walks into the nearest drug store and orders powerful medicines that even a physician prescribes with care. He is a very knowing fellow, but without knowing it, he is hugging death. There is a wonderful restorative tonic and health-builder that will keep the hardest working man in good working shape; it is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is made of pure native roots and barks. It contains no minerals, no narcotics and no opiates. It simply aids nature in the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It tones up the stomach and facilitates the flow of digestive juices. It makes a man "hungry as a horse" and then sees to it that the life-giving elements of the food he takes are assimilated into the blood. It invigorates the liver. It drives out all impurities and disease germs from the system. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the best of all nerve tonics. It cures bronchial, throat and lung affections as well.

"I had indigestion and a torpid liver," writes Mrs. A. I. Gibbs, of Russellville, Logan County, Ky. "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me."

If constipation is also present, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken. They never fail; they never gripe. Druggists sell both medicines.



WONDERFUL ROCK FORMATION, FORMED FROM OVERFLOW OF WACONDA SPRINGS, CAWKER, KAN.

From a photograph view taken along the line of the Missouri Pacific Railway.

located so as to be more convenient than are the mountain streams. Several places on the ranch are naturally favorable for protection in wintry weather, yet one finds extensive sheds, one of which covers 46,000 feet and affords ample protection for the registered and the pure-bred herds as well as the high-grade calves that are cut out at weaning time, and extra care bestowed on the youngsters during the winter months.

There are now 4,500 head of cattle, which are divided into four classes or herds—registered Herefords, pure-breeds, high-grades and a few low-grades. That the reader may the better understand and appreciate the value of these Herefords, a brief review will be given concerning them since 1878, when the first white-faces came to the place. At that time the Hereford bulls by registered sires were bred on Short-horn cows that were by registered sires. In 1879 a herd of high-grade Herefords and some pure-bred bulls came onto the farm. In 1882, 120 white-face bulls, a major portion eligible to registry, were bought in Illinois of prominent breeders and bred to about 4,500 females. In 1885 all but about 500 of the best were sold, and each year down to 1891 all the grade bulls old enough for service were sold off and ten to twenty registered bulls each year were turned in for service. During the year of 1895 all the cows and heifers showing anything like Short-horn characteristics were sold and left the farm. It may be properly mentioned, too, that all bulls used since 1891 have been pure-breeds that were especially selected in order that a more near uniformity of type and character might be attained in the general herd. Another feature is that those classed as low-grade are sooner or later turned off as grassers or feeders, the

ley and Young, was not favored with pleasant weather or a very large number of breeders from a distance, and for that reason did not average up to the prices of former sales. Fifty-four head only averaged \$17.30. The young gilts and males sold entirely too low.

The only sales that realized anything like fair prices were the following: Chief's Rose 49092 by Chief I Am, to C. K. Young, Fulton, Kas., for \$78; Best Governess 2d by Best On Earth and a granddaughter of old Black U. S., to Walt & East, Altoona, Kas., \$49; Turkey's Model 42327 by Chief I Am, to J. D. White, Richards, Mo., for \$52; No. 32, a Look Me Over gilt, to Thos. Richards, Vandalia, Mo., \$55; Virgin U. S. by Heyl's Black U. S., to Geo. W. Falk, Richmond, Mo., for \$50.

The following comprises the list of purchasers: John Moran, Mulberry, Mo.; Thos. Richards, Vandalia, Mo.; C. F. Sundquist, Fort Scott; O. E. Morse, Mound City; Jno. Gonsollas and Ben Campbell, Hammond; G. Hughes, S. Martin, Fort Scott; C. K. Young, Fulton; Chas. Palmer, Fort Scott; Walt & East, Altoona; Jno. Gilliland, J. D. White, Richards, Mo.; Ward Huntington, Fort Scott; S. S. Davis, Chas. Wilson, Jno. Carlson, Jno. Schlegel, Hugo Mitchner and G. Hornaday & Co., Fort Scott; Chas. Block, Harding; A. J. Welch, Richards; Mo.; Geo. W. Falk, Richards, Mo.

## A Texas Steer.

There is a Texas "steer" in our paper to-day, although our readers might not notice the animal unless their attention was called to it. It is found in the advertising columns, and is a little outline map of Texas, and the "steer" is inside the map. It consists of a few explana-

and prices that will be of great benefit to some one who wants to go into the Poland-China business.

Mr. O. L. Thisler places his advertisement with this issue. His breeding establishment at Chapman has been in operation for twenty years. The stock, both horses and cattle, are of high order. He is offering a car-load of Short-horn bulls, all red, fit for winter service—a very uniform lot.

Mr. G. W. Storrs, the popular auctioneer of Burlingame, Kas., starts his card in this issue. Mr. Storrs has been a king in stock sales for thirty years, and the fact that his territory is constantly increasing in evidence of his success in this line. Recently in a single day he sold \$20,000 worth of common stock, which record has never been excelled in this State.

The exhibit of pedigreed Poland-Chinas at the late Fredonia fair, in Wilson county, was a very creditable one. There were seventy-five entries, representing six herds, that very strongly demonstrated that swine husbandry was steadily advancing in that part of the State. It was, as it were, the field against Messrs. Wait & East, of Altoona, who won eleven first prizes out of a possible fourteen, also taking sweepstakes and first on boar and his get. The winning boar, Black Stop Chief 41419 A., was bred by Adamson, of Fort Scott, Kas. Individually there are but few Poland-China boars in the State his equal and as a sire he is one of the very few that get the size and quality demanded by the swine breeding public generally. The writer, some weeks ago, visited Messrs. Wait & East, whose farm lies one mile west of Altoona, in Wilson county, and

found an excellent herd, far above the average. About 125 spring pigs were coming on by and from such animals as were the winners at the late Fredonia swine exhibit, good enough to go anywhere and worthy a high reputation.

Hiram Woodford, manager of Rose Creek farm, Chester, Neb., writes that the early spring gilts that he has placed on the bargain counter this month are the kind that the best class of breeders usually sell for from \$25 to \$50 two months later. They are large and fine and were sired by Tecumseh the Great, a son of Chief Tecumseh 2d, and Rosewood Medium, a son of Woodburn Medium out of a daughter of One Price, and Domino, that took first premium at Omaha in 1896. They are out of well-bred dams, which we have not space to mention in detail, but they include daughters of Chief Tecumseh 2d and Guy Wilkes 2d. Mr. Woodford says he has over 100 fall pigs to date and must dispose of his spring pigs to make room. The earliest gilts weigh 200 pounds now and will be delivered at your station for \$17, charges prepaid.

The "ounce of prevention" to save your hogs from the dreaded diseases of hog cholera and swine plague, is said to be the use of Chloro-Naphtholeum before your hogs have become diseased. It is claimed that it is a sure preventive, and will cure hog cholera in the earlier stages. In fact, it has been known to cure many cases where recovery seemed impossible. A. W. Bitting, Veterinary of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., says: "As a result of experiments with remedies for hog cholera we were most successful with Chloro-Naphtholeum. This preparation was used with feed and as a spray for the pens. Ninety head of hogs with cholera recently were cured by its use without loss." It would be well for breeders to get fuller information by writing to West Disinfecting Co., 212 E. 57th St., N. Y. City, or 2361 Indiana Ave., Chicago.

Elsewhere in this issue the reader interested in choicely-bred Hereford cattle and is desirous of securing such will doubtless be pleased to learn that the opportunity to secure such will be given at Kansas City, Mo., October 25 and 26, 1898, when Mr. K. B. Armour, President of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, will offer about 110 head, consisting of fifty-five bulls and seventy-five females. Seven of these bulls are imported ones and twenty-eight of the cows and heifers are English-bred. All of the cows will have calves at foot except four matured animals or heifers in expectancy. The best description, and in the fewest words that can perhaps be given, is that it



has been for years Mr. Armour's policy to buy the very best cows that he could find in prominent herds, both in this country and England, hence the prospective buyer can expect the offering to be meritorious and worthy the pride of every ambitious white-face breeder. He is quoted as saying that he has "put into the sale as good as he has left in the herd and has left in the herd as good as he has put in." It is generally known that Mr. Armour is thoroughly interested in the betterment of beef cattle and that it has been his ambition to breed and own Herefords whose merits would rank him as one of the best breeders in the country. How well he has succeeded will be left to the discerning judgment of the Hereford public on sale day. That the breeding is of the best possible one has only to consult a copy of the sale catalogue, wherein are the tabulated pedigrees that show the blood lines and ancestry behind each individual animal.

Some of the most successful patents ever granted were for simple improvements, which were successful partly because they were so simple that anyone could see their usefulness at a glance. The latest improvement in horse blankets is of this character. The patents are on the girths, which are on the bias, the girths attached to the fore part of the blanket crossing under the horse's belly and buckling to the girths attached to the hind part. These bias girths prevent most of the blanket troubles of horse owners and stablemen, keep the blanket always in position without binding the horse and save all the blanket wear and tear caused by slipping and trampling. Even by rolling and kicking a horse cannot displace the bias-girth blankets. A glance at a horse blanketed with a bias girth blanket will show how beautifully the blanket is kept in place, very much on the same principle that a man's suspenders keep his trousers evenly hung. The patent is owned by William Ayres & Sons, of Philadelphia, and bias girths are found only on the famous 5-A horse blankets made by that firm. A postal card addressed to them will bring an interesting book on the horse blanket question.

#### WEEKLY WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending September 12, 1898, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Section Director:

##### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Tuesday, the 6th, a general fall in temperature occurred; frost on the 7th; cool, almost cold, weather continued; rains after the 8th, snow in the northwest counties on the 10th. The rains were general in character and were heaviest in the north-eastern counties and lightest in the south half of the eastern division; they were heavy through the northern counties, and in Gray, Finney, Kearny and in Cherokee.

##### RESULTS.

##### EASTERN DIVISION.

No damage was done by the frost, while the cool weather has greatly aided in all farm work, and the showers are improving pastures and the condition of the ground for plowing and seeding. Haying is about done and threshing nearly so. Shocking of early corn continues. Wheat-sowing has begun in a few counties. The cool wet weather is delaying the maturing of late corn.

Anderson county.—A cool week; wheat ground in north portion ready for seeding; corn-cutting continues.

Atchison.—Cool, wet week; corn blown down by the wind and the crop somewhat injured; many orchard trees blown down or uprooted; pastures reviving.

Chase.—Much cooler, with some rain, reviving pastures and improving plowing.

Chautauque.—Too dry for plowing, but the larger part of the wheat ground is prepared and seeding will begin now; the 6th was the hottest day of the year.

Cherokee.—A fine cool week, favorable for preparing ground for wheat; pastures good for season of year; late potatoes promising.

Coffey.—Light frost on 7th; light rain, delaying haying and threshing to some extent; millet and some corn being cut; some cane being cut for feed; hail and wind injured some corn in east part.

Doniphan.—A cool week, with light frost middle of week; threshing about half finished; ground in good condition for plowing, except too wet on low ground; corn a good crop.

Franklin.—Cutting of early corn progressing finely, but little corn ripe enough to cut in the northern part; cool week.

Jackson.—Ground in good condition for plowing; late rains keeping fodder green for cutting.

Jefferson.—Cold, wet week; light frost 7th; plowing in full progress; some corn being cut.

Johnson.—A very cool week, with light frost on low ground; threshing nearly over; wheat-sowing begun, with ground in good condition; too cool for corn to mature rapidly, with half of it now safe from frost; a few fall apples of poor quality on market; winter apples a light crop; hay nearly all in stack.

Lyon.—The cool weather has delayed the ripening of fodder; the light rains have improved the ground for plowing.

Marshall.—Light frost on 7th; ground now in good condition for plowing and much wheat will be put in; a hard freeze now would hurt the late corn very much; early corn is almost safe.

Montgomery.—A good week for work; corn-cutting about done, most of it too dry to cut for fodder; some frost reported in the valleys.

Morris.—Light frost on 7th; corn-cutting

progressing; preparing to sow wheat, but ground very dry.

Osage.—Good week for farm work; corn-cutting in progress; sorghum and Kaffir doing well; showers have put pastures in fine condition; stock water plentiful.

Riley.—A cool, wet, cloudy week, mean temperature for week 6 deg. below the normal, with rainfall 0.25 inch above normal; a favorable week for plowing, sowing wheat and for pastures; haying finished; fodder cut; Kaffir corn will be a fair crop.

Shawnee.—Very favorable for late potatoes and apples, the apples remaining on trees improving in quality, size and color; corn doing well but will need some time to mature, some ready to cut; pastures improving; grapes a light crop; haying done; but little threshing yet to do.

Woodson.—Light frost on 7th; corn-cutting well along; late corn ready to cut, will be a good crop; stock water getting scarce, pastures needing rain; some wheat being sown.

Wyandotte.—A very cool week; wheat-sowing has begun, but the ground is very wet; threshing mostly done; early corn is being cut, but most of the corn is too green yet.

##### MIDDLE DIVISION.

No damage was done by the frost, except in the extreme north, where it cut the gardens. The rains have put most of the ground in good condition for seeding, and wheat-sowing has begun in several counties. Cutting corn, Kaffir corn, and sorghum (for feed) is progressing. Threshing still in progress.

Barber.—A good week for cutting corn, Kaffir and cane; soil too dry to plow, though greatly benefited by the late rains; corn will make a large crop; forage is in best of condition and plentiful; water becoming scarcer on range; apples a complete failure; late peaches dropping and wormy; wheat threshing in progress, grain light and rusty.

Barton.—Wheat-sowing has begun; light frost in the bottoms on the 7th.

Butler.—Hot wind on 4th and 5th damaged late corn some and fodder worse; light frost on 7th; much plowing to do for wheat, ground in bad condition except where local showers have fallen; threshing progressing, will require three or four weeks to finish.

Cloud.—Ground in fine condition for seeding.

Cowley.—Light frost on 7th; cool week, with light showers; plowing nearly done; wheat-sowing begun.

Dickinson.—Light frost on the 7th; the

some are through seeding, others have not begun; haying nearly finished.

Reno.—Light rains first of week, better rains last of week; cane, Kaffir corn and prairie hay being cut, all making good crops; corn ripening rapidly, yield will be very irregular; rains will help fall pasture and put wheat ground in good condition.

Republic.—The drought is broken, after twenty-five days of dry, hot weather, by a two-inch rain, and still raining; wheat-sowing will now be rushed, and much more than usual will be put in; corn is a poor crop this year.

Rush.—Light frost 7th; wheat-sowing begun, more than the usual amount will be sown early; farmers still holding their wheat.

Russell.—Light frost on 7th; fine rains now, which will make plowing and seeding possible.

Saline.—First two days hot and windy, light frost on 7th, remainder of week cool; fine steady rain Friday night and Saturday, putting ground in fine condition for fall seeding.

Sedgwick.—Week closes very cold; still more rain needed to put ground in best condition for plowing; nearly everything out of danger of frost.

Summer.—Slight frost; all crops out of danger of frost; threshing in progress; a few are done plowing.

Washington.—Light frost 7th; hard frost on 8th, killing much garden truck; some seeding already done; the present rain will put the ground in fine condition for fall wheat; corn-cutting progressing rapidly.

##### WESTERN DIVISION.

Frost of the 7th injured vegetation, killing it in the central, western and northern counties. Snow fell in most of the counties, reaching a depth of two inches and over in the northern. The hay and fodder crops are unusually large, and have generally been secured. The precipitation this week is rendering the ground fit for plowing and seeding.

Decatur.—Turned very cold night of 6th, froze on creek bottoms, frost on 7th, raining and snowing since 3 a. m. of 8th, too late to help corn or grass but fine for fall plowing.

Finney.—A very decided change in temperature, with heavy frost on night of 6th, killing all tender vegetation; ice formed the thickness of window glass; farmers still busy with forage crops; cattle on range doing well; rains late in the week have thoroughly soaked the ground.

Ford.—Light frost on 7th, but little damage except to the most tender vines; fodder



ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10, 1898.

rains are putting the ground in good condition for plowing and seeding, and a large acreage of wheat will be sown; corn out of danger of frost.

Edwards.—Light frost on 7th; haying about finished, and making good progress in threshing when stopped by the fine rain.

Harvey.—White frost on the 7th hurried late vegetation.

Kingman.—Very favorable week for haying, threshing and wheat-sowing, except in western part, where ground still plows

and hay crops very large, giving plenty of feed for cattle for the coming winter.

Gray.—Grass is dry; milk output decreased one-half by the drying of the range.

Hamilton.—Dry and hot the first of the week, frost on 7th, cool and wet with rain and snow last of week, putting the ground in good condition for fall plowing.

Kearny.—Frost on the 7th, injuring vines; a cold, drizzly rain, with some snow; hay mostly in stack; no serious injury, except possibly to the late alfalfa seed crop.

Ness.—Rain and hail closed the hot, windy weather; frost on the 7th, but little damage; a fine feed crop is being put up, the heaviest ever raised in the county; range grass very dry and prairie fires have done much damage; need more rain to put the ground in a plowing condition.

Rawlins.—All kinds of weather this week; hot and dry, frost, cold, rain and snow; much of the corn dried up; what is left will be chaffy; the present rains will prepare the ground for seeding; farmers will sow extensively to fall wheat.

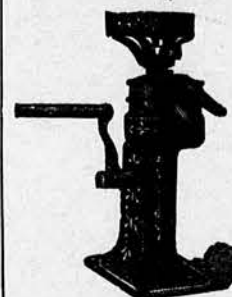
Sherman.—A cool, dry week up to the 8th; a severe frost on 7th killed all growing vegetation; early corn not hurt, late corn will be chaffy; a slow drizzling rain all day on the 8th, two inches of snow on the 10th, and still storming.

Thomas.—Severe frost the 7th, damaging corn, cane and Kaffir to some extent; rain the 9th, two inches of snow the 10th; very little wheat sown yet.

Wallace.—Threshing wheat and barley in progress; the snow stopped the work of the grasshoppers.

The island of Monhegan off the coast of Maine is rich in picturesque beauty and full of historic interest. It played an important part in the industrial and political beginnings of New England, and is now becoming a popular summer resort for artists and literary people. Mr. A. G. Pettingill in the September number of the New England Magazine describes this delightful region with true appreciation. "Monhegan," he says, "is full of interest and charm; and its power of attraction is increasing every year. The historian goes there to solve perplexing problems of local history; the artist turns hither for new and striking subjects of which village and shore are full, making the island the most paintable of any on the coast; the literary

## Don't Believe It.



Occasionally we meet a man who is doubtful as to the advantages to be derived from the use of a separator. But after a single week's trial of the SAFETY HAND SEPARATOR he becomes a separator enthusiast and remains so ever after. It's the gain in butter and the improvement in quality that does it. It will pay you to make inquiry.

BRANCHES: P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.  
Elgin, Ill.  
Omaha, Neb.  
Dubuque, Iowa.

man seeks in this far-away place new motives, situations, characters and pictures for his book, and finds them in the simple life of the people and in the varied scenery. So the beautiful and historic island is contributing to make still more precious America's rich possessions of art and letters." The article is beautifully illustrated.

A duty of 10 cents a pound was placed on tea, and immediately all tea in the country was correspondingly advanced in price.

## B. & B.

### No beating Around the bush

If we expect to sell you your Dry Goods--and we do.

There's no other way under the sun of getting your preference but to deserve it with actual bona fide merit, and that's just the way we're determined to win your business--by selling you choice goods at prices that'll save you money.

Don't ask you to buy simply because we say you'll save money; we'll send samples when you write for them and let you see for yourself--let styles and quality for the price show it.

See what choice new Dress Goods, 35c, 50c, 75c to \$1.00 will buy here, and handsome Silks 65 and 75c--styles for waists and gowns.

See if you ever knew the equal of these 34-inch Black Crepons at the price--20c.

Special lot 38 to 42-inch all-wool Black Jacquards, 35c yard, you'll think they're half-dollar goods--a dozen different neat designs.

SAMPLES SENT, FREE.

## BOGGS & BUHL,

Department G. G. Allegheny, Pa.

### 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, corrals, 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 sec. 26, 80 acres. About 40 acres first-class plow 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. f. l. and sw. qr. of ne. qr. f. l. of said sec. 27, and about 34 acres off the east side of the nw. qr. f. l. 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. f. l. of said sec. 27, and about 34 acres off the west side of the e. hf. of nw. qr. f. l. of said sec. 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 \$1,250. 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.

One thousand styles and sizes.  
For cooking and heating.  
Price from \$5 to \$70.



Often imitated. Never equalled.

Best Cookers. Strongest Heaters.

Last Longest. Use Least Fuel.

Made only by

The Michigan Stove Company

Largest Makers of Stoves and Ranges

in the world.

Sold Everywhere.

up lumpy; will not be as much corn cut as usual, but more sorghum and Kaffir corn. McPherson.—These rains are putting the ground in fine condition for fall sowing, which will now begin; considerable corn is being cut.

Mitchell.—Threshing in progress; frost and thin ice formed on low grounds on 9th, raining since; ground will be in fine condition for plowing and seeding.

Ottawa.—The rain will put the ground in fine condition for seeding.

Phillips.—Cool, and dry till last of week;



## The Home Circle.

### ONLY A ROSE.

Only a rose in a glass,  
Set by a sick man's bed;  
The day was weary, the day was long,  
But the rose it spoke with a voice like a song,  
And this is what it said:

"I know that the wind is keen,  
That the drifted snows lie deep,  
I know that the cruel ice is spread  
O'er the laughing brook and the lake's blue lid,  
And the fountain's rush and leap.

"I know, I know all this;  
Yet here I sit, a rose,  
Smiling I sit and feel no fear,  
For God is good and spring is near,  
Couched in the shrouding snows.

"Canst thou not smile with me?  
Art thou less strong than I?  
Less strong at heart than a feeble flower,  
That blooms and shines but one brief hour,  
And then must droop and die?

"Surely thou canst endure  
Thy little pains and fears,  
Before whose eyes all fair and bright,  
In endless vistas of delight  
Stretch the eternal years."

Then over the sick man's heart  
Fell a deep and hushed repose,  
He turned on his pillow and whispered low,

"That only the listening flower might know,  
"I thank thee, rose, dear rose,"  
—Susan Coolidge.

### MAN-OF-WAR ETIQUETTE.

The many little points of etiquette observed on board an American man-of-war are distinctly worth public interest. From the moment an officer or man steps aboard until after he has left he must observe conventional ceremonials of many kinds.

In the first place, in going aboard or leaving the ship the starboard gangway is reserved for the use of the commissioned officers and their visitors. All others must use the port gangway. Upon stepping aboard the first thing to be done is to "salute the deck" by touching or lifting the hat or cap. This is meant as a mark of respect to the colors, and is acknowledged by the officer of the deck. The quarter deck is sacred to the officers, and the side of it occupied by the officers of the deck is generally avoided even by them. No enlisted men are permitted to go on the quarter deck except on duty.

One of the prettiest of naval ceremonies takes place when the colors are hoisted at 8 a. m., and again when they are lowered at sunset. These two functions are accompanied by appropriate military music, all hands, officers as well as men, who happen to be on deck at the time, standing up at "attention," facing aft and uncovered, until the colors reach the flagstaff head or are lowered into the arms of the quartermaster who receives them, as the case may be.

It is customary for officers always to salute the Captain when passing him, but not to salute each other on board ship, when merely passing, except when, on duty, an official communication is to be made. The junior always salutes first, the senior returning the salute. The men always salute an officer when addressing or being saluted by him.

Officers below the grade of Commander are always addressed as plain "Mr.," with the exception that the surgeons are called "doctor." In the familiar unofficial intercourse the chief engineer is addressed as "chief" and the paymaster as "pay." Usually the marine officer is jocularly spoken to as "Major" or "Colonel."

Commanders and Captains are always called "Captain," and Commodores and Admirals are addressed by their titles. But the commanding officer of a vessel, no matter what his rank, is always addressed by those under him as "Captain." Many small vessels and torpedo boats are commanded by Lieutenants and even by Ensigns, yet they are called "Captain" as long as they retain command.

Unlike civil life, the navy regards it as a compliment to drop the "Mr." in personal conversation between officers. The application of that little prefix implies wide disparity in rank, and a junior thus feels flattered by the elevation to equality made by a senior in dropping it.

There are certain interesting formalities in entering, leaving and sitting in the ship's small boats. Entrance goes according to rank, junior first, in conformity with the principle that the Captain is always last to abandon his ship. In sitting in the boat, the senior sits farthest aft, the others ranging themselves forward of him according to gradation of rank. In leaving the boat the senior goes first, which suggests the rule that in an attack on shore, or a

boarding party, the senior leads the way.

There are three principal ceremonies attending the official arrival on board or the departure from a ship of persons of rank. One is the "piping over the side," consisting of the attendance at the gangway of from two to eight side boys, and the long, shrill piping of the boatswain as the person honored comes or goes over the side. For a commanding officer, Admiral or other high functionary, the marine guard is paraded on the quarter deck, presenting arms, with the field music giving the appropriate number of "ruffles" as the functionary passes along the deck to or from the gangway. This is the second honor. The third is the firing of gun salutes, the number of guns depending upon the personal rank. The President of the United States and members of royal families receive twenty-one guns, the national salute, which is the highest number officially recognized. Other officials receive varying numbers below this, the following being examples: Admiral, seventeen guns; Vice Admiral, fifteen; Rear Admiral, thirteen; Commodore, eleven. Governors of States, Cabinet ministers, diplomatic representatives, Generals of the army and consular officers are all entitled to gun salutes.

The salute is not fired until the object of them is in his boat and pulls ahead of the ship, when the first gun is fired and his flag is unfurled from the masthead, to be pulled down with the last gun. While the salute is in process the visitor's boat stops, proceeding after the last gun.

It is a marked breach of courtesy to fire either more or less guns than the person saluted is entitled to, and when such is done his representative promptly calls upon the saluting officer for an explanation, and if this is not satisfactory serious offense is given.

There is ceremony even in marking the passage of time on board ship. There is a clock near the Captain's cabin, which the Captain's orderly watches, and each half hour he goes on deck, and saluting, reports to the officer of the deck the number of bells, such as "one bell, sir," "three bells, sir," and so on. The officer returns the orderly's salute, says "Very good," and then directs the messenger boy to strike the proper number of bells.

But at 8 a. m., noon and at 8 p. m., there is a marked difference. These hours are reported to the officer of the deck, not as "eight bells," but as "eight o'clock" or "twelve o'clock." The officer then tells the orderly to report the hour to the Captain, and the eight bells are not struck until the Captain directs it, through the mediums of the orderly, the officer of the deck and the messenger.

No one on board can see the Captain in his cabin without first sending in his name by the latter's orderly. An officer cannot see the Captain on any official business, of his own initiative, without stating it to and receiving permission from the executive officer. Enlisted men must obtain the further permission of the officer of the deck before interviewing the executive officer.—Philadelphia Times.

### On Accumulating Money.

"Why, say," said Mr. Gozleby, "the more I think of it, the more I think that the place for a man to begin is right where he is. I don't see how going West, or going South, or going any other place, is going to keep him unless he's got it in him. Even in fast growing places with a tremendous boom on, the bulk of the people work for day's wages, just as they do here; the people there don't all get rich, by a long shot, and the comparatively few that accumulate wealth get it by the exercise of the same qualities that command wealth everywhere, namely, ability to recognize opportunities and promptness to seize them.

"Opportunities exist everywhere, but the number of really great opportunities is always proportionately small, and these are always taken up by the men who have not only brains but courage. Luck may strike a man occasionally, but the chances are millions to one against it, and it never strikes a man who waits for it. Money, of course, gives a man greatly added power; the rich man can seize opportunities that the poor man can't touch. But pretty much all the rich men in this country were once poor. They made the money themselves, as every man has the right to do for himself. It may be put in here that it is a mighty good thing for a man to have a few hundred dollars laid by; it may come handy any time. Get ahead a little.

"As to the place to begin, there is none any better than right where a man is. He sees the difficulties there, familiar as he is with his surroundings, but it's just the same fifty miles or a

## Keep in the World

Keep informed of what is going on; read the papers and magazines; save time from housework for rest and reading by using



# GOLD DUST

WASHING POWDER

It saves both time and labor and gives results that please.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

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thousand miles west. There, where everything is new to him, the conditions might seem easier and more favorable, but in reality they are just the same; the great majority of men there are plugging away for a mere existence, and here, as in his own town, the men who are making the money are the men of brains and courage and enterprise and frugality.

"In other words, it is not the place but the man himself that counts. Any place will do; the great thing is to make the beginning."—New York Sun.

### A Soldier to the Queen.

A Russian military paper not long ago informed its readers that the life of the officer in the British army was one of the utmost ease and luxury; every officer, even the humblest subaltern, owned his yacht, his race horses, and his box at the opera—when quartered, that is to say, where such a luxury could be obtained (the yacht and the racing stud were everywhere)—while the more wealthy possessed their grouse moors, their deer forests, etc., the majority playing cards every night for enormous stakes, and spending large sums on presents to actresses and in other follies.

Such a description is more picturesque than accurate, for although in many corps the cost of living is high,



THE GUARD PASSING DOWN THE EMBANKMENT

yet foolish extravagance is the exception rather than the rule. In Her Majesty's Household Brigade, for instance, which is the corps d'élite, although the officers are nearly all wealthy men yet the style of living does not approach the magnificence with which it is credited in the imagination of the foreign journalists and by the facile pens of some of the prominent lady novelists. Life in the Guards is very pleasant, according to the British officer who writes of "Social Life in the British Army" in Harper's Magazine for September, if the member is blessed with good private means; his mornings, and occasionally the greater part of his day, are taken up with the drills and routine duties of his profession, which are no great tax on his intelligence or on his physique, and his spare time is devoted to those amusements common to young men of his class and education. The troopers are usually great race-goers, and therefore habitues at the meets at Ascot, Newmarket, Goodwood, Liverpool, Manchester, and all the suburban meetings, such

as Sandown and Kempton, and, in addition, they have a meeting of their own, usually held at Hawthorn Hill, where, besides a number of steeple-chases and hurdle-races confined to members, there are always some races open to the whole of the army and a race for the farmers. In summer there will be an exodus from the battalion of all the shooting men who can by hook or crook get leave for Scotland or Yorkshire.

In this matter of leave the Guardsman is fortunate above his brethren in the cavalry; the subaltern of the Guards away for four months out of the twelve, and his captain is even more fortunate, as he can generally count on six months leave in the year. It naturally follows that the Guardsmen are great travelers; the "British officer" says "that wherever the British pioneer has penetrated, some member of the brigade has ventured at no considerable interval. The north pole itself appears to be the only virgin soil to some of the bolder spirits of the brigade."

Notwithstanding this picture of enjoyment, the actual surroundings of his daily life are simple enough, and the necessary expenses are not nearly so prohibitory as one might suppose. The Guardsman receives the same pay as officers of corresponding rank in the line, with the addition of £70 a year Guards pay, so that it is possible for a youngster of an economical turn to live in the Guards on an allowance of £300 a year in addition to his pay. But it is only fair to admit that it is not often done.

### Notes.

A pinch of salt added to the white of eggs will make them beat up quicker and lighter.

If a burn is sprinkled freely with powdered charcoal the burning sensation will be relieved almost immediately.

Ink may be easily and cheaply removed from the fingers by rubbing the stain with the head of a sulphur match, which has been well moistened with water.

To remove a glass stopper from a bottle when it is tightly wedged in, hold the neck of the bottle over a lighted match or place in hot water a few moments. Heat will expand the glass.

A money lender writes: "Whenever I see a fresh looking paint pot and brush on a farm I never hesitate to loan its owner money."

If you have been sick you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine you can take to give you appetite and strength and restore you to a condition of perfect health.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

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

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while SUFFERING with FEVER, COLIC, and all the CHILD'S SOFT ENDS the GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

### The Woman Who Spends a Penny

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Our Cloak and Suit Catalogue

for Fall and Winter 1898-99, will receive a copy free.

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## The Young Folks.

### MY LITTLE SON.

Thou happy, happy elf!  
(But stop—first let me kiss away that tear!)  
Thou tiny image of myself!  
(My love, he's poking peas into his ear!)  
Thou merry, laughing sprite!  
With spirits, feather light,  
Untouched by sorrow, and unsolled by sin,  
(Good heavens! the child is swallowing a pin!)

Thou little tricksy Puck!  
With antic toys so funnily bestuck,  
Light as the singing bird that wings the air,  
(The door! the door! he'll tumble down the stair!)

Thou darling of thy sire!  
(Why, Jane, he'll set his pinafore afire!)  
Thou imp of mirth and joy!  
In love's dear chain so strong and bright  
a link,  
Thou idol of thy parents (Drat the boy!  
There goes my ink!)

Thou cherub—but of earth;  
Fit playfellow for Fays by moonlight pale,  
In harmless sport, and mirth,  
(That dog will bite him if he pulls his tail!)  
Thou human humming-bee, extracting honey  
From every blossom in the world that blows,  
Singing in Youth's Elysium ever sunny,  
(Another tumble—that's his precious nose!)  
Thy father's pride and hope!  
(He'll break that mirror with that skip-  
ping-rope!)  
With pure heart newly stamped from na-  
ture's mint,  
(Where did he learn that squint!)

Thou young domestic dove!  
(He'll have that jug off with another  
shove!)

Dear nursing of the hymeneal nest!  
(Are those torn clothes his best?)  
Little Epitome of man!

(He'll climb upon the table, that's his plan!)  
Touched with the beautiful tints of dawn-  
ing life,  
(He's got a knife!)

Thou enviable being!  
No storms, no clouds, in thy blue sky fore-  
seeing,  
Play on, play on,  
My elfin John!

Toss the light ball—bestride the stick  
(I knew so many cakes would make him  
sick!)

With fancies buoyant as the thistle-down,  
Prompting the face grotesque, and antic  
brisk

With many a lamb-like frisk,  
(He's got the scissors snipping at your  
gown!)

Thou pretty opening rose!  
(Go to your mother, child, and wipe your  
nose!)

Balmy, and breathing music like the south,  
(He really brings my heart into my mouth!)  
Fresh as the morn, and brilliant as its star,  
(I wish that window had an iron bar!)

Bold as a hawk, yet gentle as a dove,  
(I'll tell you what, my love,  
I cannot write, unless he's sent above!)

—Thomas Hood.

Written for Kansas Farmer.

### YOUNG FOLKS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

BY ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

NUMBER 38.

#### CASTLE OF KOENIGSTEIN.

The village of Koenigstein is the most beautiful in the Taunus mountains, and here are the chateaus of the Grand Duke of Luxemburg and the Rothschild family, and a little way beyond these and nearer Kronberg is the summer home of the Empress Frederick. But the greatest attraction, in my estimation, is the old castle of Koenigstein, situated on a high hill to the west of the town.

Passing through the narrow cobblestone paved streets of Koenigstein, we soon came to the edge of the forest or park, which completely surrounds the ancient ruin. The path through the park leads by a gradual ascent to the top of the hill. As we approached nearer, we observed the fine workmanship shown in the construction of the huge walls, which has not been obliterated by seven centuries of time, nor the murderously warlike assaults made on the castle during nearly every century of its existence. If those old stones in the massive walls could speak (and of course they cannot) they might tell many thrilling tales and much of German history. The castle was originally built prior to 1225, and in 1581 it came into the possession of the Elector of Mainz. In 1796 it was placed in the list of ruins of Germany by the accommodating Frenchmen, who were at great pains to knock out every window in the mammoth building.

Following the carriage road we reached the portal where the carriage and horsemen drove right into the castle, for in olden times the knights used the lower floors of the castle for the stabling of horses and servants, while the upper rooms were good enough for the nobility.

There must have been hundreds of rooms in this old castle, and now the walls and dungeons are all that remain of its former grandeur.

Our guide procured matches to light while we explored a few of the dungeons. It was my first experience in visiting castle prisons of ancient times, and really it is not a pleasant experience,

though somewhat interesting. We entered a hallway which led to the top of some steps. We descended and were soon in complete darkness, slimy walls on all sides of us, and the pavement wet and slippery from the trickling water constantly oozing from the damp sides. Our only light was furnished by the matches which our guide lighted every few seconds, and in this manner we visited about twenty different cells, where possibly many a human being had been chained to the wall and permitted to starve.

We passed down a long corridor, often slipping on the loose stones of the pavement. Soon we saw a glimmer of sunlight and then we emerged from an underground passage to the outside of the walls. The guide proposed visiting several more sections of the dungeon region, but we thanked him, as we had all of that pleasure we wanted.

We then ascended the tower, from the top of which we had a grand view of the mountains, valleys, villages and rivers in the distance, and near by the various summer residences before mentioned. The Rothschild summer home does not appear very palatial; on the contrary, it cannot compare favorably with thousands of summer homes in America owned by poor folks who are not worth more than a million of dollars. Surely it is a very modest home for the wealthiest family in the world. The guide informed us that there were two young ladies and one son in the family, and that the young ladies are exceedingly clever and intellectual.

To the right we had a good view of the Grand Duke's chateau. Its many Gothic towers rising in the midst of tall forest trees made a pretty picture. The flag was floating over the main tower, which conveyed the information that their royal highnesses were at home, and no visitors would be allowed.

We descended from the tower and had a long walk in the lovely park, and at 1 o'clock we joined our friends at dinner at "Herr Professor Doctor" Amburg's sanitarium.

After dinner a slight rain settled all dust and freshened up the trees in excellent order. After the rain we resumed our sight-seeing, and visited the Rothschild park and house, and the gentlemen of our party were shown through the stables to see the fine animals which carry millionaires so easily.

At 3:30 p. m. we bid adieu to Koenigstein and our friends there, and a half-hour ride brought us to Kronberg; and here we saw the summer palace of the Empress Frederick, also the ancient Kronberg castle. Another short ride southward brought us to Rodenheim, and in this little old town with ancient dwellings we saw storks' nests way up on the tops of the highest chimneys. One large fellow stood on one foot in his nest and pensively gazed down upon us, but we were not so much of a curiosity to him as he to us.

#### FRANKFORT.

From Kronberg to Frankfort-on-the-Main is but a few miles, and we wheeled into the city in time for a good supper; but did not try to see much of it that night.

Sometime before the beginning of the Christian era, the Roman people began to go northward into Germany. They found a suitable place on the river Main for crossing without a bridge. In later years, all the people of Germany and France were known as "Franks," and when they traveled northward or southward, across the river, they used the same fording place the Romans had found, and it became known generally as the "Ford of the Franks."

One day the Emperor Charlemagne desired to call together the church dignitaries and secular rulers generally, and concluded that the "Frank ford on the Main" was about as convenient a locality as could be found; and the place has since been known as "Frankfort-on-the-Main." This city is mentioned in 794 under the name of "Palatium Franconenford," and it was so designated in the Latin text of Charlemagne's order calling the above mentioned congress.

For many years and generations the German Emperors were elected and crowned in this ancient city from 1356, prior to which time Goslar and Nuremberg had been the favored points.

Frankfort was one of the four free cities of Germany; Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck being the other three. It was the capital of the German empire, and the Germanic Diet convened there until after the Franco-Prussian war, when it became a part of Prussia proper.

On the morning after our arrival, we wheeled first over the "Schoene Aussicht"—the beautiful street along the quay or river bank.

Our next point was the Jews' quarter, for few people in visiting Frankfort miss

this interesting locality. Here, for a long time, the Jews were kept separated from the rest of the city in miserable houses, and all the surroundings of abject poverty.

In this portion of the city the founder of the Rothschild family and his children were born; and the only house now left of the olden time is the one the Rothschilds used to dwell in, and it is a dilapidated old affair. It is only interesting from being associated with the history of the illustrious family. There is still the Jews' quarter but the houses are not so old as the Rothschild house.

We then visited in turn "the Roemer," the Cathedral, the old bridge across the Main, and the railway passenger depot, which is the finest one in Europe.

The "Roemer" is the city hall, but the most interesting of all places in Frankfort to be visited. In the Roemer we were first taken to the "Wahlzimmer" or election chamber. Here, in ancient times, the Emperors of Germany were chosen, and in an adjoining room, called the "Kaisersaal" or imperial hall, the Emperors always gave a great banquet to celebrate their elections. In this "Kaisersaal" are the portraits of some fifty Emperors, from Conrad I. (911) to Francis II. in 1806, with the painted mottoes chosen by each one at the time of his inauguration. Francis was the last Emperor chosen here, and when he was forced to renounce the imperial crown of Germany in 1806, the imperial history of one thousand years had been written, reckoning from the date of Charlemagne, in 800.

Our guide told us lots of legends of Charlemagne, and some stories of Rudolph of Hapsburg, and then showed us "The Golden Bull" of Charles V., which was evidently very docile, as it has hung on the walls since 1356. It is the decree which named Frankfort as the place for imperial elections.

We next visited Goethe's house, in the "Hirschgraben," which is carefully preserved in honor of Germany's greatest poet. The inscription on the front of the house, when translated, reads thus: "Johann Wolfgang Goethe was born in this house August 28, 1749."

From the "Hirschgraben" to "Dom Platz" is but a few blocks, and there we saw the house Dr. Martin Luther sojournd in for a short time. The house is decorated with his portrait and the motto: "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."

Next, "Bethman's Garden" demands attention. Here is a fine piece of statuary by Dannecker, "Ariadne," in which the lady is represented as riding on a panther, without saddle or bridle, and she seemed to be getting along pretty well, too. There also is a colossal bust of Schiller.

One other monument of Frankfort deserves special mention, and that is of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing with movable types. On the stone pedestal stands the famous man with his illustrious associates, Fust and Schoeffer—in bronze, "more lasting than brass." On the frieze below the group are the heads of thirteen famous printers, including Caxton, of England. In the lower part of the pedestal are represented the "arms" of the four cities in which printing was first practiced—Frankfort, Strassburg, Mayence and Venice.

Four drinking fountains are at the base of the statue, which are supposed to point to the four quarters of the globe, emblematic of the universal influence of printing.

After feeling satisfied with our work in Frankfort, we placed our bicycles in a check stand and took the train southward for "Heidelberg" on the Neckar.

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# KANSAS FARMER

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The estimates of this year's cotton crop show that it is the greatest ever produced. Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, places the crop at 11,199,994 bales. The next largest cotton crop was that of 1894-5, when 9,901,251 bales were made. Cotton goods should be cheap to the wearer for a time at least.

The quantity of wheat in public elevators and warehouses in this country seems to have reached the minimum for this season about August 20, when it was only 5,850,000 bushels, against 16,729,000 bushels on the corresponding date a year ago, and 45,189,000 two years ago. Reserves in foreign countries are also unusually small.

The first important wheat shipment to go out of Kansas this year goes to Europe. During three days at the beginning of the month the Santa Fe shipped 725 tons of wheat from Topeka. The shipment contained thirty-two cars, and went by way of Galveston. This wheat was raised in the counties adjoining Shawnee, and represents the accumulated purchases of North Topeka elevators and grain men, from whom the shipments were procured.

The Empress of Austria was slain by an Italian anarchist assassin, at Geneva, Switzerland, last Saturday. She died almost immediately after she received the stiletto thrust. The assassin was taken immediately by the authorities. The Empress was a woman who devoted much of her life and resources to the relief of human suffering and was without known enemies. The attack upon her person was doubtless directed against the authority of government, especially that government which is represented by monarchy. Whatever may be the grievances of the populace of Europe against the systems under which the people sometimes groan, it is to be regretted that the ill-directed efforts to change the conditions should have selected so innocent and amiable a victim as the Empress of Austria.

## Alliance Picnic.

The annual meeting of Shawnee County Alliance will be held October 1, at the home of John G. Otis, convening at 10 o'clock.

During the noon recess a picnic dinner will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to all former members as well as the present membership to attend. The ladies will make ample provision of the necessary requisites to satisfy the inner man, for all brothers who are so unfortunate as to have no wife or sweetheart to furnish rations for the day. A good program has been prepared. Several of the officers of the State Alliance are expected to be present. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and business of importance transacted.

A. B. SMITH,  
President.  
BINA A. OTIS,  
Secretary.

## TO IOWA AND BACK TO KANSAS.

The editor of the Kansas Farmer, accompanied by his wife and little son, has just returned from a trip through one of the finest agricultural regions of the world. Boarding a Rock Island train at Topeka, the fine fields of grain, potatoes, meadows, orchards and market gardens of the lower Kaw valley were soon traversed. Leaving Kansas City, the Rock Island cuts off the northwest corner of Missouri, traversing a country whose prodigal productivity leaves no apparent excuse for the train and bank robberies which some years ago gave an unenviable notoriety to this otherwise admirable section.

The day was hot and the wind followed at slightly less speed than the train was making, and there was some pleasure in the thought that we were continually attaining higher latitudes. After passing Lineville, on the boundary between Missouri and Iowa, the writer vainly tried to make other passengers realize that we were now experiencing the cool, refreshing breezes of the Hawkeye State. The passengers declared that there was no difference between these and the Missouri brand. But none could fail to admire the great corn fields which, with an occasional clover field, almost monopolized the landscape.

It has been said, on engineering authority, that Iowa has less waste land than any other State in the Union. Nature, prior to the advent of the white man, had clothed the rolling prairies with the famous blue-stem grass, whose tough sod enabled the otherwise crumbly and flaky soil to withstand the washing of torrents. The only unpleasant reflection aroused in the mind of the observer in south central Iowa is that the white man has allowed the formation of gullies as a sequence of his destruction of the native sod. These gullies have become waste places, the breeders of weeds and obstructions to broad-field cultivation. The writer could not suppress the wish that every one of these farmers would write to the Kansas Farmer, as farmers in Kansas and Oklahoma have written, inquiring how to prevent this destructive waste. In some parts of southern Iowa the damage has proceeded so far that the inquiry should now be for methods of restoring the waste places to tillable condition. Each farm presents an engineering problem to be worked out with reference to the conditions presented. The usual expedient of throwing into the gullies brush, old straw and other refuse will not answer, and unless more efficacious means be used some fine farms, whose products have made owners rich, seem liable to become expensive burdens on the hands of their descendants. Yet the restoration of these fine lands to a condition little inferior to their pristine ideal condition, presents no more serious obstacles than the writer has seen overcome on longer and steeper slopes where the soil was much more subject to washing. It is not intended hereto enter upon a detailed discussion of methods of preventing destructive erosion of cultivated fields, but the writer cannot refrain from saying that if the surplus water be conducted over the land at a fall nowhere exceeding one inch to 100 feet of travel, and be not allowed to break out of the conducting furrows or ditches, there will be no carrying away of the soil.

Aside from the above named blemishes, which may be less noticed by others than by the writer, all parts of Iowa traversed by the Rock Island Route are ideal farming regions. Their products have made necessary the great railroad which carries them to market. After yielding grain and grass for thirty to fifty years, these farms show no diminution of fertility, and the cheerful school houses, the country churches, the well-worked roads, the fine country homes, present a panorama of well-nigh ideal rural conditions.

Perhaps some reader may inquire why nothing is said of the towns. Well, God made the country, and farmers are tending the beautiful landscapes, while capitalists and carpenters built the towns and painters have not been able to adorn them with the pleasing hues which the sunshine has bestowed upon the fields.

At Muscatine, Iowa, a visitor from the short-grass country of the Rocky mountain slope might be somewhat surprised to find farmers on Muscatine island pumping water from the Mississippi river and irrigating their crops. There is surely no question of abundance of the supply, and the inquiry, "Will it pay?" has been decisively answered in the affirmative. The lift is about equal to that in the valleys of Kansas; the cost of fuel is about the same as here, while the rainfall on this island is about three times that of the short-grass country. The wind, which is so reliably prevalent on the plains, is not much used on the Mississippi, but the reckoning shows

that the centrifugal pump and the steam engine, by making certain the maximum crops, are profitable to use, although much coal is consumed.

There is for every man in the world one spot to which his thoughts turn and his heart gives reverence, however long he may have been separated from it—however wide may have been his wanderings. That spot is his boyhood home. That spot the writer had seen but three times in twenty-nine years. The old farm, tilled by the only brother, yields as abundantly as when the virgin soil was first plowed by the father, in 1852. No commercial fertilizers have ever been added to the lands about West Branch, and the crops have been corn and grass, grass and corn, for nearly half a century. Clover, the great fertilizer, will probably bring up from the subsoil and bring down from the air the fertilizing elements needed for a sixty-bushel corn crop two years in every four for the next century.

The town of West Branch enjoys the distinction of being peopled almost entirely by retired farmers. It has as good society as can anywhere be found, and is provided with as many modern conveniences as will usually be found in a town of its size. It would be hard to conceive a better illustration of the power of the gregarious instinct of mankind than is here presented by the removal to town of men who have spent their best days upon the farm. These same ex-farmers doubtless deplore the tendency of young America to leave the farm. Most of them are still the owners of elegant farm homes, whose attractions seem to the writer to be so far superior to the dullness and gossip of the small town as to present contrasts rather than comparisons. But as age creeps on, men and women seem to prefer reminiscence to the action which characterized their more vigorous years, and reminiscence requires a ready audience, which the small town is, of all places, best able to keep in constant readiness. Some years ago a Kansas man spoke of the anecdote age of man as being that which immediately precedes and merges into his dotage. Perhaps even the enjoyments of the farm home may be pardonably exchanged by those approaching dotage for the dullness of village life partially relieved by poor anecdotes. It has been observed by the writer, however, that the farmer who, as age comes on, relinquishes the heavy work but attends to the business of the farm, who enjoys his spare hours with well-selected reading, who, accumulating a library, spends his leisure there rather than among old town loafers, enjoys a greener old age than is vouchsafed to most mortals.

At Iowa City a visit was paid to the State University, in which excellent institution the writer closed his career as a schoolboy, twenty-nine years ago. Changed? Yes, the University has changed more than any other of the familiar objects. Of the instructors of twenty-nine years ago, Professor Currier alone is left. The trees of the campus have grown to great size. The buildings have doubled in number and ground is being broken for another building yet finer than any of its seniors. The equipment has been generously expanded. Iowa may well be proud of her State University, and the writer is proud of his Alma Mater.

A crowded Rock Island train traversed the fine country from Iowa City to Omaha in eight hours. Corn and grass and live stock, live stock and corn and grass, these are the surroundings and these the support of the fine homes which dot the prairies.

The exposition at Omaha is well worth the time and expense of a visit. It should certainly not be missed by those who failed to attend the World's Fair at Chicago, of which the Omaha Exposition is a revised edition somewhat abridged. A person of endurance can probably get a fairly good impression of the Omaha Exposition in three days, if he is good at seeing things and has the ability to systematize his looking. The grounds and buildings are elegant and the exhibits are great. Detailed descriptions cannot be undertaken within the limits of this article. The attendance is just large enough to be interesting without over-crowding. The admissions when we were there were stated to be a little over 22,000 per day.

The trip from Omaha to Atchison was made over the Missouri Pacific route, through southeastern Nebraska and northeastern Kansas, counties which, like much of Iowa, were subjected to the fertilizing influences of a deep covering of glacial ice some thousands of years before the advent of man. Wherever in any part of the world the soil has been prepared by the grinding action of glacial ice it is of ideal texture and remarkably persistent in fertility. The corn, wheat and grass crops for which this

section have been distinguished from the earliest settlements to this day, prove that in respect of fertility the "ice-land" of Nebraska and Kansas is no exception to the rule.

In no part of the fertile and prosperous country visited was there found an aggregate of conditions more desirable than in Kansas, a land which, after a trial of twenty-seven years, the writer finds good enough, more attractive at every return to its borders, a productive source of the staple food-stuffs which the people of the world must have and of which our surplus is greater per capita than is anywhere else produced.

## Notes from the Fairs.

### JEFFERSON COUNTY FAIR.

The Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association held its thirty-fourth annual fair at Oskaloosa, September 6-9, 1898.

The buildings have been renovated and improved and a new cattle shed built. There is an abundance of shade trees around the Agricultural hall, making it a pleasant place for the farmers to eat their dinner. Though the Agricultural hall was not as full of displays as usual, yet it looked very well. The Vermont Farm Machine Company had a very creditable display of its separators, which attracted considerable attention.

The speed ring, as usual, was well represented.

The poultry department was fairly well represented.

The horse department was much smaller than usual.

In the cattle department, M. F. Farris, of Winchester, and J. R. Smith, Donovan, had good representative animals in the thoroughbred Hereford class. D. W. Inverarity, Oskaloosa, had a fine herd of Black Polled. The sheep breeders were represented by R. L. Gilbert, Sarcosie, and A. P. Reardon, McLouth.

In the swine department, James Mains, Oskaloosa, had the largest display of Poland-Chinas, with A. P. Reardon next. B. P. Stanley, Oskaloosa, had some good Berkshires.

### OSAGE COUNTY FAIR.

The Osage County fair, held at Burlingame, last week, was a complete success. The exhibits of live stock were of splendid character. Liberal entries were made in nearly all of the classes.

In swine the Poland-China predominated. A very choice exhibit of young Duroc-Jersey swine was made by Mr. J. C. Leach, but the association had provided no class for them.

Two herds of Hereford cattle, one of Short-horns and one of Jerseys, with several extra entries, comprised the cattle exhibit.

In horses, representatives of the Percheron, Belgian, French Coach and roadsters were entered.

There was a good exhibit of Shropshire and Cotswold sheep and a small exhibit of poultry.

The racing program was especially good, considering the year, the track record being lowered to 2:20 3/4.

A fine collection of fruits and farm products was shown.

### NEOSHO COUNTY FAIR.

The four-days' fair held at Erie, last week, was considered quite successful. The show of swine was small, owing to the fact of hog cholera in the county, but other classes of stock were fairly well represented. A fine Percheron stallion was shown by G. Gouth and a string of eight Clydes by George Rush, of Erie, and six head by Grant Brown and a number of grades by J. D. Osburn, both of Erie. Short-horn cattle were shown by George Rush, of Erie, D. K. Kelleman, Mound City, and Grant Brown, of Erie.

There was a fine display of several loads of seed corn. Mr. George Rush, of Erie, received first premium on white corn and L. F. Save first on yellow.

The attractions of the speed ring were quite good in all classes, but the novelty was the farmers' race, in which the horses with no experience on the track would start after the word from the starter. They were all to harness, hitch, and go around the half-mile track twice. There were twenty-three entries and it afforded more confusion, fun and excitement than all the other features of the fair.

### BROWN COUNTY FAIR.

The thirty-first annual fair of the Brown County Fair Association was held at Hiawatha, last week, and, as usual, was quite successful in most of the departments. The show of agricultural and horticultural products was especially good as to kind and quality. The live stock exhibits generally were good but not so strong in the cattle, swine and sheep displays as usual. The best live stock exhibits were made in Poland-Chinas by Dawson & Son, Endicott, Neb.,



and Eli Zimmerman and M. Meisenheimer, of Hiawatha, Kas., Jersey cattle by H. F. Erdley, Highland, Kas., and H. A. McCauley, of Hiawatha, and Short-horns by G. Y. Johnson, of Hiawatha.

The usual trotting, pacing and running races and the aerial bicycle feats, in addition to the displays, constituted the attractions that brought out an attendance of visitors sufficient to make the fair a financial success.

#### ALLEN COUNTY FAIR.

The sixth annual fair of the Allen County Agricultural Society, held at Iola, last week, was one of the most successful in every way of all fairs ever held on the society's grounds. The exhibits generally were large. The best features were the live stock exhibits, the horticultural display, the speed ring and the political attractions. Hon. C. M. Irwin, of Wichita, made a signal success as starter for the races and an all-around expert judge of live stock.

The show of Poland-Chinas was the largest and best so far shown at any of the county fairs. The following breeders had creditable exhibits: A. M. Markley, Mound City; G. W. Harman, Ridge; Henry Boeken, Funston; R. H. Kellogg and A. B. Mull, of Iola. Mr. Markley, however, was a little too strong for the boys, and therefore secured most of the first premiums and all of the sweepstakes.

The show of Short-horn and Hereford cattle was good, the Short-horns being the strongest display, and C. F. Wolf & Son, of Ottawa, succeeded in winning most of the first and all of the sweepstakes premiums.

The Allen County Society deserves especial credit for the display in the fruit department, the best shown in Kansas this year. The classification, prepared by the Superintendent, Miss Louie Pancoast, can profitably be used as a model by the other associations of the State.

#### Stone Floors for Horses.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I would like to know, through your paper, from some one who has had experience with a floor in horse stable paved solid with rock, is such a floor preferable to plank floor, or is it injurious to horses' feet, and would it not be rather cold in winter? As I am building a barn, any information on this point would be gratefully accepted.

Herington, Kas. W. K.

In offering a few suggestions on this inquiry, the editor does not desire to prevent answers from other sources. A stone floor, if made perfectly even at surface, is a good floor for a horse stable when properly used. A floor that is in some respects better, and usually not more expensive, is the cement or artificial stone floor. This latter has the advantage of being smoother than a plank floor and the other advantage of allowing no liquid to escape through it or pass into it. Full directions for making and using cement floors, with some suggestions as to their advantages, were given in the Kansas Farmer of September 1, on page 570, in an article written by Waldo F. Brown, of Butler county, Ohio. Mr. Brown meets the objection of coldness of such floors by plentiful bedding. If horses are to be compelled to lie on bare floors, soft pine planks should be laid over either stone or cement floors. It is claimed by many owners of horses that their feet are less liable to ailments when they stand on stone or cement floors than when on softer materials.

#### Averages in Corn and Wheat.

The September report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the following average conditions on September 1:

Corn, 84.1; wheat, 86.7; oats, 79.0; barley, 79.2; rye, 89.4; buckwheat, 88.8; potatoes, 77.7.

The decline in the average condition of corn during August was 2.9 points and the condition on the first instant was 4.8 points higher than on September 1, 1897, 6.9 points lower than on September 1, 1896, and .8 of one point higher than the mean of the September average of the last ten years. There was a marked decline during August in several of the principal corn-producing States, the decline amounting to 10 points in Iowa, 9 points in Kansas and 23 points in Nebraska. On the other hand, twenty-one States with an average annual production of nearly 1,000,000,000 bushels show a more or less improved condition as compared with August 1. There was an improvement of 3 points in Ohio, 9 in Indiana, 8 in Illinois and 3 in Missouri.

The condition of wheat—86.7—is 1 point higher than on September 1, 1897, 12.1 points higher than on September 1, 1896, and 5.1 points above the mean of the September averages of the last ten years. In accordance with its practice, the department has not yet made any

quantitative estimate of the wheat crop and will not do so until it completes its revision of the wheat acreage, which shows some increase over the preliminary figures.

The average condition of oats was 79.0, against 84.6 on September 1, 1897, 74 on September 1, 1896, and September average of last ten years of 80.

The average condition of barley was 79.2, as compared with 86.4 on September 1, 1897, 83.1 on September 1, 1896, and a September average of the last ten years of 84.8.

The above figures have been estimated to indicate a corn crop of 1,900,000,000 bushels and about 600,000,000 bushels of wheat. These figures may be changed after the revision of the acreage is made and are by commercial authorities considered too small. The American Agriculturist says the wheat yield will be near 700,000,000 bushels.

#### Protection for Fruit Trees.

While at Fort Scott, Kas., last week, a Farmer scribe ran across one of the best devices for orchardists that was ever put on the market. It is simple and durable and yet affords perfect protection to trees against jack rabbits as well as a perfect proof against borers and vermin of all sorts that attack the base of the tree.

This improved tree-protector is made and sold by the Hart Pioneer Nurseries, of Fort Scott, Kas., and is not more ex-

pensive, time considered, than corn stalks, and yet is durable and effective.

The improved tree protector is made from wood veneer 3-32 of an inch thick, and twelve inches wide by twenty inches long. The lower, or ground end, is saturated with a vermin- or worm-proof mixture, of which coal tar is the basis. This not only preserves the wood but is a perfect proof against the boring of worms or the deposit of insect eggs.

The protectors should never be removed except to wash or cultivate around the trees. Their advantages are: First, the prevention of injury from rabbits and mice; second, from borers and insect pests; third, from injury against the whippers while cultivating the orchard; fourth, against sun-scald. Trees thus protected will not become hide-bound.

Every farmer in Kansas should have a supply, in view of the low price asked. Note advertisement in another column and be sure to say that the Farmer advised you to do so.

The Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, who use all the leading weeklies and monthly journals for advertising their business, write us under date of September 2, 1898, that they received 229 inquiries from the small "ad." three times in the Kansas Farmer. This demonstrates the fact that it always pays reliable concerns to use the Kansas Farmer for advertising.

#### Kansans Buy Cattle at Stock Yards.

Joseph G. McCoy, Kansas cattle inspector at the Kansas City stock yards, has made this report for the month of August to the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commission:

"Herewith I have pleasure in submitting report of the number of cattle taken to the State of Kansas from these yards during the month of August, 1898:

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| Number shipped ..... | 14,243 |
| Number driven .....  | 3,280  |

Total number shipped and driven.....17,523

"Average number for the twenty-seven business days, 649 head. Number shipped to points outside of Kansas, over Kansas railroads, 179 head.

"More than one-half the cattle shipped to Kansas were calves and yearlings. Those driven out went mostly to feed lots and pastures nearby for maturing and domestic purposes.

"We append number of live stock received at these yards from Kansas points during the month of August to wit: Steers, 84,150; cows, 16,435, and calves, 4,377. Total cattle and calves, 104,962. Hogs, 136,907, and sheep, 6,559, making a total of 248,428 head of live stock.

"Of cattle Kansans sold in this market, 87,439 head more than they bought."

The attention of our lady readers is called to the advertisement of Boggs & Buhl (Dept. G. G.), Allegheny, Pa. Write them for catalogue and prices.



 We will mail **THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL**, beginning with the October number, to January 1, 1899, also **THE SATURDAY EVENING POST**, every week, from the time subscription is received to January 1, 1899, on receipt of only *Twenty-five Cents*.

#### In The Ladies' Home Journal

Mrs. Rorer, who writes exclusively for **THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL**, will continue her cooking and domestic lessons. In the October number she tells what should, and what should not, be eaten by men following certain occupations. Twenty-five desserts are given for all sorts of stomachs.

**SOME SPECIAL FEATURES** include churches decorated for Christmas, Easter, Fairs and Weddings, photographed and described.

Interiors of tasteful and inexpensive homes pictured and described, showing pretty corners, tables set for dinners, luncheons and teas, etc.

#### Some Special Features of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Besides the General Departments—Serials, Short Stories and Sketches—

#### Men and Women of the Hour

Brief biographic sketches and characteristic stories of people prominently before the public, with portrait illustrations.

#### The Post's Series of Practical Sermons

Each week is given a strong sermon, simple, direct and unsectarian, on vital topics, by one of the best religious thinkers of the world.

#### The Best Poems of the World

Beautifully illustrated by the best American artists, are accompanied by a portrait of the poet, a biographic sketch and the interesting story of how each poem was written.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA



## Horticulture.

### SHAWNEE HORTICULTURISTS.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society met September 1, at Mr. H. E. Goodell's near Tecumseh, President Smith in the chair.

About sixty persons were in attendance. Lunch was prepared in the grove by the ladies. Flowers were furnished by Mrs. Goodell, Miss Popenoe, Mrs. Barnes, John Armstrong and others. Fruits were furnished by Messrs. H. E. Goodell and Oscar Morris, of Tecumseh; A. M. Coleman, of Menoken; B. F. and G. W. VanOrsdal, of Silver Lake, and A. H. Griesa, of Lawrence.

It was suggested by Mr. G. W. VanOrsdal, and approved by the President, that, when persons kindly bring fruit to the meetings, the Committee on Nomenclature should attend to naming the varieties. This was done later during the session.

In pursuance of the program, Mr. J. F. Cecil was called upon and read his paper on "Irrigating Small Fruits."

Discussion followed, by Messrs. Goodell, G. W. VanOrsdal, Wm. H. Barnes, W. P. Popenoe and others. Mr. Goodell recommended Parker Earle, Warfield, Captain Jack and Bederwood, the latter especially for early. Mr. Goodell gave a description of his irrigating plant and told of his method of irrigating his strawberry beds.

Mr. B. F. VanOrsdal was called upon and gave his experience in "Peach Culture." Mr. VanOrsdal recommended a red sandy clayey subsoil as best for peaches. Such soil is quite frequent in Kansas and easy to obtain. That it is overlaid by black soil is no detriment. Bottom lands are more likely to be affected by late spring frosts, and possibly by severe frosts in winter. A crop, such as pumpkins or early corn or potatoes, may be raised between trees when young. For a succession of peaches, Alexandria, Early York, Early Crawford, Alberta, Crosby, Mixon, Salway and Smock were recommended. The Crosby is liable to be irregular, but is of good quality. Old Mixon, as a cling, is better for putting up than any free-stone. Heath is an excellent cling, but a rather shy bearer. After determining your list and getting them in good shape, trim your trees into a low, stocky form, so that you may reach all the fruit from the ground. Cultivation of the orchard should be continued for many years, not neglected after cultivating for a few years. The white grub, yellows and other fungoid growths were touched upon, and the necessity of guarding against them urged; but no positive remedy was given except Bordeaux mixture, which it was not claimed was the best for all purposes.

Discussed by Mr. Barnes, in which he recommended a side-draft cultivator, attached to a rolling colter, which could readily be guided by a simple attachment so that the cultivator could be run closer to the tree or farther away.

Mr. A. H. Griesa, of Lawrence, was called upon and gave some valuable hints on subsoiling and successful growing of peach trees.

Mr. Scott Kelsey, being asked, stated that his work with subsoiling was successful. His subsoiling was done in the fall.

Mr. H. R. Hilton stated that the results in Nebraska were to the effect that fall subsoiling was more successful than that done at any other season.

Prof. E. A. Popenoe and Messrs. Cecil, Barnes, Morris and Hoffmeyer discussed the question of the cultivation of sand-hill plums. It was generally agreed that, except a few particular bushes, the sand-hill plum was not worth cultivating. Aside from its gnarliness and bitterness, its chief objection lay in its innate tendency to sprout from the root and spread, thus eventually crowding out everything else. Prof. Popenoe expressed the opinion that it would require many generations of cultivation before the domesticated sand-hill plum would approach in value any of our present garden varieties. But the experiments in cross-fertilization that are now being made at the agricultural experiment stations are worthy of the efforts made.

Mr. Wm. Barnes, being permitted, asked for the best method of killing Osage hedge. Mr. Scott Kelsey stated that he once tried cutting the hedge down, then pulling the stumps out bodily with a six-horse team and burning all as soon as dry, then repeatedly plowing the hedge space deep for three years, always turning the earth away from the hedge row, and cutting below the surface of the ground every sprout that appeared. After three years labor of this kind he could say the method was en-

tirely successful, no more sprouts appearing. All of which goes to show that success follows persistent labor.

Mr. Barnes made some remarks relative to the change of rooms of the State Horticultural Society into the east rooms on the lower floor in the north wing of the State house. Tables and plates are now on hand and an invitation was extended to the horticulturists of Shawnee county to bring in fruits for exhibition.

Society meets next time at the residence of A. B. Smith, in Avondale, three miles south of Topeka, with the following program: "Nuts and Nut Culture," T. W. Harrison; "Country Boy and His Sister," J. W. Stout; "Is Horticulture Worthy of Greater State Encouragement?" William H. Barnes; "My Flower Garden," Mrs. Sara E. Roby. This will be the last picnic meeting of the year. Subsequent meetings during the winter season will be held in the city of Topeka. Annual meeting in December. S.

### A Catalpa Forest in Kansas.

BY H. R. HILTON.

Mr. L. W. Yaggy, of Lake Forest, Ill., is the owner of probably the largest grove of catalpa trees grown under forest conditions there is in the State of Kansas, and is certainly one of the most successful growers of this tree for profit in the United States.

Mr. Yaggy decided on the catalpa as the variety best suited to his purpose after a very thorough investigation of different forest trees, and in addition gave a good deal of time in studying the conditions of soil and climate most favorable to its growth and development. About three months time was consumed in the search through several States for a location and land offering the desired conditions, and section 31 in township 22, range 6 west, five miles west of Hutchinson and lying between the Santa Fe railway and the Arkansas river, was finally chosen.

As the ground water level is within ten feet of the surface underneath all of this section, it is practically sub-irrigated for all deep-rooting trees and at the same time never in danger of oversaturation in the upper five feet. These, with fertile valley soil, were some of the conditions sought for by Mr. Yaggy.

About 500 acres of this section was broken out in 1890 and cultivated in field crops one season to subdue the sod. In 1891 and 1892 young catalpa trees were planted three feet ten inches apart one way by six feet the other, and the ground cultivated for three seasons, after which time the trees were left to take care of themselves.

This planting required 2,000 trees per acre, or 1,000,000 trees for the 500 acres. Of those planted in 1891 nearly 10 per cent. were large enough for fence posts in the winter of 1897-8 and a large portion were cut out last winter and sold for fencing purposes.

Judging from the present condition of this catalpa forest and the timber already taken off and sold, Mr. Yaggy estimates that after his trees are eight years old he will be able to market 100,000 fence posts annually for ten years, and the wood being much more durable than oak, walnut or cedar, that he can net 8 cents per post, or \$8,000 per annum, or \$80,000 for the ten years.

The land on which the catalpas were planted cost \$25 per acre, and the preparation, planting and after cultivation cost \$7.50 per acre, making a total cost of \$32.50 per acre, or \$16,250 in all. This is a five-fold increase, and if we allow ten years for the initial growth and ten years for the removal of all the wood, the dividend on the investment would average 25 per cent. per annum throughout the twenty years.

But this is figuring only on the trees planted. Mr. Yaggy's forest will yield 100,000 fence posts annually perpetually by allowing the sprouts to grow into trees again. The tract will be continually reforesting itself. This is probably the most valuable 500-acre tract of land in the State to-day, basing the value upon what the soil is capable of producing in vegetable growth.

There is a 200-acre grove of catalpas planted, I think, four feet each way, on the farm of Mr. Geo. M. Munger, in Greenwood county, Kansas, and while the conditions as to soil and moisture are not so favorable as in the Arkansas valley, yet the grove, after ten years of growth, is becoming now a source of profit and will continue to be more profitable each year for many years to come.

Both of these gentlemen have rendered a valuable service to the State, besides providing a very comfortable annual revenue for themselves, by demonstrating that trees can be grown successfully in Kansas for commercial purposes and for profit when developed under forest con-

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ditions and given proper attention in their early life.

Mr. Yaggy's recognition of the importance of right environment is one that every one needs to learn in regard to all crops and plant life in every form.

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

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

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

### JUDGE ZIEGELASCH

Pronounces sentence on

## The Farmer's Friend!

This is to certify that I have used Seelye's Wasatusa in my family for two years and WILL NOT BE WITHOUT IT. I heartily recommend it to any person.

WM. ZIEGELASCH, Probate Judge, Junction City, Kas.  
H. Hensley, of the firm of Hensley & Masterson, wholesalers, St. Joseph, Mo., writes: "I need Wasatusa and hope you will ship at your earliest convenience one dozen bottles. I am out of it entirely, and as it seems MY LIFE ALMOST DEPENDS ON IT you will greatly oblige me by shipping as promptly as possible. I need it for kidney trouble." Another writes that his daughter WAS THROWN INTO A BARBED WIRE FENCE from a horse, badly cut, and

## WASATUSA

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Wasatusa stands without an equal as a Healer and Quick Pain Remover, internally and externally, in man or beast. Try it.

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WASATUSA, the Great Healer, successfully cures Rheumatism, Colic, Cramps, Sprains, Cholera Morbus, Acidents, Summer Complaint, Diarrhea, Headache, Catarrh, LaGrippe, Neuralgia, Scalds—pain of all kinds, no matter where or by what name known.

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Triple strength. The best on the market.

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In all sizes and varieties, to fit any axle. They last forever. Either direct or stagger spokes. Can't break down; can't dry out; no resetting of tires. Good in dry weather as in wet weather. Send for catalog & prices. ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 46, QUINCY, ILL.

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Peerless Mills in Use  
Unrivalled in capacity and quality of work. Will grind ear corn and all grain to any degree of fineness. Will make family meal or feed. AGENTS WANTED. Free circulars & agency. STEVENS MFG. CO. Box 18, Joliet, Ill.

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Steel Landside Double Board Plow, 16-in. 50.  
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1000 other articles.  
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Good agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

**GOODHUE**  
Self-acting, Best Governed, Acknowledged to be the most powerful and durable made. We have everything the farmer needs in this line.  
Towers, Tanks and Pumps, Outlets, Grinders, Shellers, etc.  
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**Giant Killer...  
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A BIG MILL ON A BIG BOX.  
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Equal to a 25-inch double-gear machine. No gearing to bind or break. All power applied direct to duplex burrs. 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-gear mill, and furnished with a feed-box in proportion to capacity. Write  
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We ship from Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City or St. Louis, Mo.; Bloomington, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Minneapolis, Minn.



## 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.

### THE DAIRY COW FOR THE FARMER.

Paper read by G. W. Priest, before the Farmers' Institute, Meriden, Kas., February 28, 1898.

Time was, and it has not been long since, when the cow was practically the same everywhere. The breeds had their admirers and enemies alike in all parts of the land. The city dairyman who sold milk by the quart cared nothing about the richness of the milk, so the cow gave plenty of it and he had a market for it. The farmer who sold his milk by the hundred without any test, was inclined the same way; hence the cow that gave the most milk, without regard to breed or quality, was the cow desired—the best cow. Only people who made butter cared for the quality of the milk.

But competition and the Babcock test have changed all this. At present, the quality of the milk, or rather the amount of butter fat it contains, enters largely into the value of the dairy cow, and especially so in the farmer's cow.

The farmer who makes butter or who sells his milk to the creamery, subject to a test, demands a cow that gives a large yield of milk and also a large quantity of butter fat. She must not only give a large yield of milk of good quality, but must be of proper breeding to produce a valuable calf.

The advance in the price of stock cattle has made the calf an important factor in determining the farmer's profit. He might just as well raise pigs of doubtful selling quality as calves of the same kind.

A mean, poor little cow is not likely to produce a good calf; hence the farmer should keep cows of such size and form as to not only produce good calves with proper breeding, but should they, by accident or old age, become useless as milch cows, they can be sold for beef for enough cash to buy younger or better cows, thus reproducing themselves and their usefulness without cost to the farmer.

Some one will probably say that I want to raise beef steers from dairy cows. In a measure that is true, yet I do not expect to raise the best, but I do want to raise a steer that I won't be ashamed to offer to a feeder. I want to raise a steer that will sell for a steer price, one that the buyer in Kansas City will suppose from his looks came from Kansas, and not from Arkansas.

I know it is claimed that we must keep our dairy breeds and beef breeds distinct and apart. I think that depends on the breed we have, and what we are breeding for. If we are breeding for milk, and milk only, then I think that right, but if we are breeding for milk and beef, as most farmers do, then it is all wrong. It might also be true for the city dairyman, who cares nothing for his calves, but for the farmer who raises his calves and values them highly, it is quite different.

I admired Secretary Coburn's article on the "Beef Steer and his Sister." While he showed them up to the admiration of all, yet they are not in it with the dairy cow and her sister of the beef breeds. Were it not for the dairy cow and her sister, we wouldn't have any beef steer.

The dairy cow and her sister produce milk and butter for the universe. But some one will say, "What about oleo?" Without the product of the dairy cow and her sister, not a pound of oleo could be made. Besides furnishing milk and butter for all mankind, they produce all the calves on earth, and furnish milk to feed them, and not only milk for the calves, but for all the pigs as well. The dairy cow, and she only, makes it possible to raise the calf and the pig to perfection at a profit.

What a combination! The farmer's dairy cow, the calf and the pig. They make it possible for the farmer to wear better clothes, use better implements and pay more debts and mortgages than anything else he produces, and his dairy cow is at the head of the procession.

As a farmer, I ask, "How could we make farming pay without her?" I am not asking the farmer who raises corn and corn only, and sells it on the market, because he would say, "Raise more corn." When he gets his crop of corn raised and sold, then what? Why wait till next year, and if the winds don't get too hot, raise another crop of corn to sell on the market.

Now what does a farmer do, who keeps a herd of dairy cows and lives near as good a creamery as we have in Meriden? He raises corn, just like the other man. His cows give milk just the same while he is raising the corn, and

when he is done raising the corn, then what? Why, his cows never stop giving milk, while the other man is waiting to raise another crop of corn. And suppose that neither raises a crop of corn?

The successful farmer who keeps a herd raises millet, sorghum and Kaffir corn, in addition to his corn, and his cows keep doing business at the old stand. But where, oh, where, is the other man?

But what does the dairy farmer do with his corn? He feeds it to his cows and calves and pigs and hogs, therefore keeping everything on the farm to enrich the land, so he can raise more corn to feed more cows, calves and pigs, and hence reap more dollars. The wide-awake farmer cannot get along without her. Farming without her would be too slow. She is the source from which all profits flow.

And now, brother farmers and dairymen, keep the breed and kind of cow you think, all things considered, will bring you the most profit. But let us all strive to get together the best herds we can obtain and let us make this country round about Meriden famous for its fine herds of dairy cows. And while we are breeding up and getting together these fine herds, let us provide for them the very best and most comfortable sheds and barns to protect them from the cold and storms of winter. And that we may always justly merit the very best prices for our milk, let us strive to produce it of the very best quality. In order to do this, let us furnish our cows with the purest water we can obtain; let us feed them bountifully of the best feed the soil of eastern Kansas can produce. And now, brother farmer, after we have done all of this, let us furnish the best milk, in the best possible condition, to the best creamery in Kansas, that it also may become famous for making the best and highest priced butter known on any market.

### State Dairy Convention.

Through the kindness of Secretary Hurd, we print in this issue of the Kansas Farmer a list of the premiums offered for the next annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association, which meets in Topeka, November 16, 17 and 18. The premiums are very liberal, indeed, amounting in the aggregate to over \$350. We trust that every butter-maker in Kansas will peruse the list of premiums and then set about to try to win for himself or his creamery one or more of the prizes offered, and at the same time help make this meeting of the association the best ever held.

The program is not yet completed, but a glance at the preliminary draft predicts a very interesting and profitable time. One of the striking features of the program is a patron's day, when the best methods of breeding, feeding and caring for dairy cows to secure the largest and most profitable returns in the production of milk will be discussed.

Another interesting feature of the program will be an examination of creamery patrons, creamery managers and creamery butter-makers. Representatives of each of these classes will appear before the convention and will be questioned upon their various lines of work. It is hoped that this examination will help the creameries and their patrons in their respective vocations and at the same time help each to better understand the problems confronting the other.

It is greatly desired that creamery patrons and dairy farmers will make a special effort to attend this meeting. It does not occur until the middle of November, and the farm work ought to be pretty well along by that time. In these days of fierce competition it requires as much, if not more, intelligence and skill to successfully run a farm than it does to be a lawyer or a doctor or a merchant. In these latter cases a man would not think of getting along without attending the meetings and posting up on the literature of his chosen profession, and why should the farmer?

D. H. O.

### A Chance to Advertise Kansas Butter.

Mr. F. S. Hurd, who has charge of the Kansas dairy exhibit at Omaha, informs us that the creameries and private dairies of Kansas have an excellent opportunity to advertise their products at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. We have a refrigerator space for exhibiting butter that is kept below freezing nearly all the time, and this space is free to all creameries and private dairies that care to make an advertising display. Each exhibitor will have to arrange his own exhibit, but after it is once arranged there will be no need for further attention or expense, and at

such a low temperature the butter will be practically as good at the close of the exhibit as when entered. This display, of course, is entirely distinct from butter entered for scoring. The object is to present Kansas butter to a class of people who will secure for us new trade and new markets. The best part of the Omaha exhibit is yet to come, and why should not our creameries and private dairies show to grocerymen and dealers, both East and West, where they can buy their butter fresh from the churn, and save the profit that would otherwise go to the commission men? The earlier an active interest is taken in this matter the better it will be for all concerned. Application for space should be addressed as soon as possible to Mr. F. S. Hurd, Meriden, Kas.

D. H. O.

### Premium List.

The following premiums have been offered for the next convention of the Kansas State Dairy Association:

Wells, Richardson & Co., to the butter-maker scoring highest, suitably engraved solid gold medal, \$50. If same is colored with W. R. & Co.'s color, extra in cash, \$10. Creamery butter-maker scoring second highest with W. R. & Co.'s color, cash, \$10.

Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Co., cash, \$10.

C. H. Weaver & Co., cash, \$10.

Wm. Chandler, cash, \$5.

The Kansas Dairyman, cash, \$5.

Kansas Salt Co., cash, \$50. Fifteen 224-pound sacks butter salt, \$30.

N. Y. Produce Review and American Cry, one year's subscription to all those whose butter scores over 93 (estimated), \$50.

Genesee Salt Co., one handsome diamond stud to the butter-maker that scores highest with butter salted with Genesee salt, \$35.

Worcester Salt Co., gold watch to the highest score butter salted with Worcester salt, \$25; if butter scoring highest at convention, cash in addition to above, \$15. Second highest score butter salted with Worcester salt, a gold watch, \$15.

The Preservitas Co., to the best-keeping tub of butter, cash, \$15. To the second best keeping tub of butter, cash, \$10.

C. E. Hill, to the author of the best paper read by a Kansas creameryman, cash, \$5.

De Laval Separator Co., to the butter-maker receiving the highest score on butter made exclusively from De Laval separators, \$15. To the butter-maker receiving second highest score on butter made exclusively from De Laval separators, \$10.

Standard Oil Co., to the creameryman standing highest in the creameryman's class, one barrel A. separator oil, \$12. To the creameryman standing second highest in the creameryman's class, one-half barrel A. separator oil, \$8.

C. E. Hill & Co., for creamery scoring highest, 100 sixty-pound white ash tubs, \$22. For creamery scoring second highest, 100 thirty-pound white ash tubs, \$19. For creamery scoring third highest, 100 ten-pound spruce tubs, providing butter is packed in their tubs, \$10. To the highest score using their tubs in trade, \$10.

Hutchinson Packing Co., to the butter-maker scoring highest number of points, provided his butter is salted with Perfection butter salt, in gold, \$75. To the butter-maker scoring second highest number of points, provided his butter is salted with Perfection butter salt, in gold, \$50. To the creamery whose butter scores highest number of points, providing butter is salted with Perfection butter salt, twenty-five 224-pound sacks Perfection butter salt, \$50. To the creamery whose butter scores second highest number of points, provided butter is salted with Perfection butter salt, fifteen 224-pound sacks Perfection butter salt, \$30.

The Sharples Co., to the creamery scoring highest on separator butter, if made from cream separated by Sharples separator, \$15. To the creamery scoring second highest on separator butter, if made from cream separated by Sharples separator, \$10. To the dairyman scoring highest on butter if made from the Sharples dairy separator, \$5.

W. D. Halsted Oil Co., for the best

## "ALPHA-DE LAVAL" CREAM SEPARATORS.



De Laval Alpha "Baby" Cream Separators were first and have ever been kept best and cheapest. They are guaranteed superior to all imitations and infringe-ments. Endorsed by all authorities. More than 125,000 in use. Sales ten to one of all others combined. All styles and sizes—\$50. to \$225.—Save \$5. to \$10. per cow per year over any setting system, and \$3. to \$5. per cow per year over any imitating separator. New and improved machines for 1898. Send for new Catalogue containing a fund of up-to-date dairy information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.  
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO. 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

paper on "Creamery Machinery," 100-pound keg Creamery Boiler Compound, \$13. For second best paper on "Creamery Machinery," one fifty-pound keg Creamery Boiler Compound, \$7. For best paper on "Care of Steam Boilers and Pipes in Connection With Creameries," one 100-pound keg Creamery Boiler Compound, \$13. For second best paper on "Care of Steam Boilers and Pipes in Connection With Creameries," fifty-pound keg Creamery Boiler Compound, \$7. To the maker of the best tub of butter, fifty-pound keg Creamery Boiler Compound, \$7. To the creamery showing largest output of butter, January 1, 1898, to November 1, 1898, fifty-pound keg Creamery Boiler Compound, \$7.

Hoard's Dairyman, to all winners of first premiums, one year's subscription to Hoard's Dairyman (estimated), \$10.

Creamery Package Co., to creamery scoring highest, if butter is packed in Creamery Package tubs, 400 sixty-pound high-grade butter tubs, \$88. To cheese-maker exhibiting the best cheese in Creamery Package cheese box, 100 k. d. cheese boxes, \$7.

In addition to the above premiums the association will give a first, second and third premium, and all butter-makers scoring 90 and over will be entitled to a diploma.

A first and second premium will be given to cheese exhibitors, and all cheese-makers scoring over 90 will be given a cheese diploma.

### Not a Can of Spoiled Milk a Year.

Mr. C. Ellsasser, Industry, Clay county, is a patron of Hon. Geo. W. Hanna's skimming station at Industry. In 1897 Mr. Ellsasser milked eleven cows, that produced 72,656 pounds of milk, containing 2,774.6 pounds of butter fat, for which he received \$438.91. He raised eleven calves, which were worth \$165 at weaning time, making a total income of \$603.91. This makes an average per cow of 6,605 pounds of milk and 252.2 pounds of butter fat, equal to 296.7 pounds of butter. The average per cent. of butter fat was 3.82, average income per cow for milk \$39.90, and for milk and calf \$54.90.

Mr. Ellsasser writes: "I stable my cows at milking time, winter and summer, in a good bank stable, tying each in a separate stall, and am reasonably quiet and gentle with them and quite regular in milking. My rough feed is Kaffir corn fodder and hay, sometimes oat straw. The cows are fed night and morning in separate boxes a ration of about one gallon of a mixture of one-third bran and two-thirds corn. The grain ration is fed the entire year.

"In regard to handling the milk, we are very careful to clean our cans as soon as they are returned from the creamery. We milk cleanly, strain into clean cans and set the cans in an ordinary watering trough filled with freshly-pumped water. This for six days' milking. For the seventh day's milking the cans are washed very carefully and every particle of old milk removed. Then we pour in boiling water, put the



### 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 MACHINE CO., - Bellows Falls, Vt.



cover on light and let them stand for an hour. Then empty and dry. We strain the milk into these clean cans and set them in the trough of cold water, stirring the milk frequently until cool. We have an old well, twenty feet deep, and after the milk is cool we let the cans down to the bottom of the well. We have had no milk returned to us. We attribute our success to persistent efforts to do every part of the work right."

#### Officers of the Kansas State Dairy Association.

President, C. F. Armstrong, Clyde; Secretary and Treasurer, F. S. Hurd, Meriden; Assistant Secretary, T. M. Erb, Harper; Vice Presidents—C. H. Patterson, Abilene; Chas. Dille, Edgerton; Hugo Ahlers, Chanute; Ed F. Davis, Concordia; A. L. Goble, Riley; W. F. Jensen, Beloit; H. M. Brandt, Canton.

#### Opportunity for Butter-Makers.

Kansas butter-makers are not taking the interest in the Omaha dairy display that they ought to. Two exhibits have come and gone, and although Kansas has exhibited more tubs than any other State, there is still much room for improvement. Fortunately, there will be three more calls for butter, and Kansas has a good show to win more medals and diplomas than any other State. Why cannot Kansas butter-makers combine to advertise Kansas and her butter?

For further particulars address Mr. F. S. Hurd, Meriden, Kas., who has charge of the Kansas exhibit.

#### To Kansas Cheese-Makers.

October is the only time for exhibiting cheese at the Omaha Exposition, and it so happens that our great cheese States, as Wisconsin and New York, are not taking a great deal of interest in the matter. Minnesota and Nebraska are not likely to exhibit much cheese. So, taking everything into consideration, Kansas has an excellent opportunity to come to the front. There is no reason why Kansas cheeses cannot be among the best on the market. The question now is, will our cheese-makers do their best to advertise it? Kansas is making some good cheese and it will pay in the end to let the world know it. D. H. O.

#### Feeding Green Kaffir Corn to Prevent a Shrinkage in Milk.

During the last week in August the Agricultural College herd was falling off rapidly in flow of milk, and to check this shrinkage it was decided to feed some green Kaffir corn. For the week ending August 31, in which the herd received no green Kaffir corn, the daily milk yield was 14.12 pounds per cow. For the week ending September 7, after having been fed eighteen pounds daily of green Kaffir corn for one week, the daily milk yield was 15.01 pounds, or a daily increase over the previous week of 0.89 pound per cow. But this is not all; for three weeks previous to the feeding of green Kaffir corn the herd had been shrinking at the rate of two pounds (nearly one quart) daily per cow. This green feed not only increased the milk flow over the previous week, but it checked this heavy shrinkage, which fact alone would have more than paid for the feed. D. H. O.

#### BELGIAN HARES FOR SALE.

Choice young, and breeders (first-class stock). The meat of the hare is pronounced by epicures the best in the market, edible all the year. Will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Address **SIMONS BELGIAN HARE CO.**, 1717 N. 5th St., Kansas City, Kas.

#### Protect

your Trees from rabbits, mice, borers, and injury from careless cultivation with

#### Improved Veneer Tree Protectors.

Cheaper than cornstalks. 12 inches wide and 20 inches long. Send for circular giving full description and price.

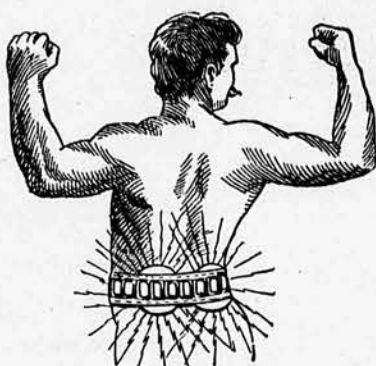
#### Hart Pioneer Nurseries,

Fort Scott, Kas.



**Steel Wheels**  
Staggered Oval Spokes.  
BUY A SET TO FIT YOUR NEW OR OLD WAGON  
**CHEAPEST AND BEST**  
way to get a low wagon. Any size wheel, any width tire. Catal. FREE.  
Electric Wheel Co., Box 46, Quincy, Ills

## For Weak Men



### Back View of the Famous Dr. Sanden Electric Belt.

In all debilitating weaknesses, which are the result of youthful errors or later excesses, such as Drains, Impotency, Nervousness, Debility, Varicocele, Lane Back, etc., I have found the best manner in which to apply the electric current is from the lumbar region, over kidneys, through the stomach, liver, bladder and prostate gland, to a point in front at the organs. This is the application of my famous

## ELECTRIC BELT

and Electric Suspensory, a back view of which is shown in the above illustration. With this famous appliance I have treated and cured thousands upon thousands of weak men in all parts of the world after all else failed.



I have used this belt on people who were on the verge of suicide, and I have heard their praises after a few months' use of the life-giving Electricity. I have known men who were so weak as to be entirely incapacitated come to me after using my appliance and say: "Doctor, I am a new man. All praise to your wonderful Electric Belt."

Just think of it, no more poisonous drugs to be taken.

Write for

## Free Book,

"Three Classes of Men," which explains all. It is sent in plain sealed envelope.

DR. M. F. SANDEN,  
826 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

## THE STRAY LIST.

### FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 1, 1898.

Labette County—E. H. Hughes, Clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by O. E. Harmon, in Richland tp. (P. O. Chetopa), July 24, 1898, one dun mare, 10 years old, fourteen hands high, no brands or marks; valued at \$10.

MARE—By same, one gray mare, about 5 years old, no brands or marks; valued at \$10.  
MULE—By same, one dun mare mule sucking colt, about 4 months old, no brands or marks; valued at \$10.

### FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 8, 1898.

Reno County—W. S. Yeager, Clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by I. J. Teter, in Hutchinson (P. O. Hutchinson), August 2, 1898, one black steer, medium size, 2 on left shoulder, 21 K on left hip; valued at \$25.

Wyandotte County—Leonard Daniels, Clerk.  
HEIFER—Taken up by Nellie Ward Albright, in Kansas City (P. O. Eighteenth and State avenue, Kansas City), August 9, 1898, one light red heifer, 1 or 2 years old, with some brindle stripes, brands none; valued at \$10.

Clay County—J. G. Cowell, Clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by John Emerich, in Athelstone tp., June 19, 1898, one sorrel mare about 4 years old, white blaze on forehead, white on all four legs, no brands; valued at \$20.

### FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15, 1898.

Barton County—M. B. Fitts, Clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by Eldridge York, in Walnut tp., August 11, 1898, one black gelding, 15½ hands high, weight 1,050 pounds; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one bay gelding, 15 hands high, weight 1,000 pounds, three white feet; valued at \$20.

Coffey County—Dan K. Swearingen, Clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by D. H. Toland, in Avon tp., July 1, 1898, one white steer, 2 years old, with pale blue neck, blue spots on body and blue stripes across hip, dehorned; valued at \$10.

## Special Want Column.

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

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

FOR SALE—CHEAP—200 acres of well-improved, well-watered land. For particulars, address Samuel Boaz, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

TO STOCKMEN—Feed Mills and Corn-Shellers used as samples and at fair, special bargains. Write or see us. Sandwich Mfg. Co., 1205 Union avenue, 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 Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Five hundred head of breeding ewes, 300 head yearling wethers, 300 head of wether lambs. Address H. B. Slaven, Dodge City, Kas.

FOR SALE—Three fine registered Jersey bulls, old enough for service. Also some young bull and heifer calves; will sell at a bargain. Lindsay Creek Dairy Farm, Chas. H. Johnson, Prop., Minneapolis, Kas.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; commission allowed this month; eight weeks completes. Catalogue mailed free. Moler's Barber College, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—The pure-bred Cruikshank bull, My Lord 115563, bred by Col. Harris; sire Imp. Spartan Hero 77332; dam Imp. Lady of the Meadow (Vol. 30, p. 615), for a pure-bred Cruikshank bull—can't use him any longer in my herd. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

If you are interested in southwest Missouri address H. C. Alexander, Noel, Mo., for information.

WILL EXCHANGE—Pedigreed fox terriers, greatest ratters bred, for Berkshires or Barred Plymouth Rocks. W. T. Ballagh, Nevada, Mo.

FOUR YOUNG BOARS for sale at a bargain; two by Look-Me-Up by Look-Me-Over and two by Tecumseh Short Stop. Also gilts and sows of good breeding, at reasonable prices. Combination Model 20112 heads the herd. W. B. Van Horn, Lawrence, Kas.

WANTED—To sell, or exchange for boar of equal breeding and quality, Hugo Wilkes No. 17167, farrowed April 2, 1896. Also choice Poland-China gilts for sale. Call on or address Walter Roswurm, Beman, Morris Co., Kas.

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

HADLEY BOY 18518—Price \$40. W. S. Powell, Moline, Elk Co., Kas.

WANTED, TO TRADE—Thoroughbred Poland-China hogs for Shropshire sheep. For particulars, address Walter Roswurm, Beman, Morris Co., Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Norman stallion, age ten years, weight 1,900 lbs. For further information address John D. Marshall, Walton, Kas.

DENO POULTRY FARM, Mount Hope, Kas. Ira A. Deno, prop'r. Breeder of White P. Rocks, White Holland Turkeys, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks. Eggs and stock for sale in season. Prices reasonable.

POLAND-CHINA BOARS—Sired by the great Hadley Boy No. 18518, at \$12 each. W. S. Powell, Moline, Elk Co., 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 for 1898 Spring Price List.

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.

RICHLAND HERD—I want to close out the entire herd of Poland-China sows and herd boars, including Klever's 1st Model 18245 S., What's Wanted Jr. 2d 18534, and B's Black U. S. 19067. 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., Kas.

FOR SALE—125 Western yearling heifers, of good quality and color. Address L. Nation, Hutchinson, Kas.

RED RUSSIAN SEED WHEAT—For sale at \$1.10 per bushel sacked, at the Kansas Seed House F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Three shetland ponies Call or address H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. (Prospect Farm, three miles west of Kansas avenue.)

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

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE—Forty-six cows and heifers, Cruikshank, Young Marys, Rose of Sharon and others; an extra lot. Nearly all were sired by that grand Cruikshank, Royal Prince 100646. Six bulls ready for service, sired by Young Mary bull, Glendon 119371. Parties met by appointment. Theodore Saxon, St. Marys, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Five first-class registered Clydesdale stallions. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

#### LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

GEORGE W. BARNES, Auctioneer, Valencola, Kas. Lowest terms. Extensive experience both as breeder and salesman. All correspondence given prompt attention.

#### G. W. STORRS,

AUCTIONEER, BURLINGAME, KAS. THIRTY years' experience. Extensive acquaintance. Correspondence solicited.

#### J. N. HARSHBERGER,

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, LAWRENCE, KAS. Years of experience. Sales made anywhere in the United States. Terms the lowest. Write before claiming date.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER—S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Complete catalogues. Retained by the 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 cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

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GET OUR LOW CASH PRICES.

Crayons,  
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Special Prices to School Districts.

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IF YOU WANT A  
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You will find our  
Prices Absolutely Right.

## MOORE BOOK & STATIONERY CO.,

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KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KAS.

603

## Champion (Ball Bearing) Corn Husker.

This improved (ball bearing) implement is the Dewey of the husker tribe. Husks, breaks and throws the corn with one motion, and can do the work of two men anywhere. To introduce we will send sample husker for 75 cents, with privilege to return and your money back after one day's trial, if you do not like it or can't say it's worth ten times its cost. (No stamp.)

Manufactured by **Champion Corn Husker Co.**,  
Janesville, Wisconsin.

## THE BEST CREAMERY BUTTER SALT

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

## PREVENT HOG CHOLERA.

## YOU WILL NEVER LOSE A HOG

by hog cholera or swine plague if you use **CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM** as directed. We guarantee it to prevent these diseases and cure them in the earlier stages. Don't wait until your hogs are sick, but get a gallon at once and you will never be without it. A sample gallon for \$1.50 freight prepaid.

**Chloro-Naphtoleum** is the most wonderful non-poisonous germicide and disinfectant. Be sure and send for our free booklet, which is a scientific treatise of great value to all breeders. Responsible agents wanted.

**WEST DISINFECTING CO.**, 212 E. 5th St., N. Y. City.  
2361 Indiana Ave., Chicago.



## MARKET REPORTS.

## Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Sept. 12.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 7,499; calves, 338; shipped Saturday, 1,751 cattle; 107 calves. The market was steady to strong. The following are representative sales:

| WESTERN STEERS. |             |              |              |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| No.             | Ave. Price. | No.          | Ave. Price.  |
| 28 Ok s.....    | 511 \$4.35  | 136 fdr..... | 1,183 \$4.35 |
| 65.....         | 1,140 4.30  | 15.....      | 976 4.00     |
| 75.....         | 1,103 3.80  | 5 Ok s.....  | 704 3.75     |
| 291 fdr.....    | 920 3.50    | 6 Ok s.....  | 543 2.45     |

| NATIVE HEIFERS. |            |  |  |
|-----------------|------------|--|--|
| 36.....         | 796 \$4.25 |  |  |

| NATIVE COWS. |            |        |            |
|--------------|------------|--------|------------|
| 2.....       | 425 \$3.30 | 2..... | 955 \$3.25 |
| 4.....       | 917 2.80   | 1..... | 1,150 2.75 |
| 5.....       | 876 2.60   | 9..... | 944 2.60   |
| 2.....       | 685 2.00   | 1..... | 690 1.75   |

| NATIVE FEEDERS. |            |        |              |
|-----------------|------------|--------|--------------|
| 9.....          | 992 \$4.40 | 3..... | 1,250 \$4.35 |
| 22.....         | 1,015 4.20 |        |              |

| NATIVE STOCKERS. |            |        |            |
|------------------|------------|--------|------------|
| 20.....          | 807 \$4.40 | 1..... | 680 \$3.50 |

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 1,643; shipped yesterday, 366. The market was generally higher. The following are representative sales:

|         |            |          |             |         |            |
|---------|------------|----------|-------------|---------|------------|
| 70..... | 268 \$3.85 | 74.....  | 264 \$3.82½ | 73..... | 222 \$3.80 |
| 72..... | 206 3.80   | 78.....  | 316 3.80    | 65..... | 244 3.80   |
| 42..... | 228 3.80   | 72.....  | 206 3.80    | 86..... | 195 3.77½  |
| 73..... | 197 3.77½  | 63.....  | 217 3.75    | 64..... | 232 3.75   |
| 63..... | 232 3.75   | 68.....  | 211 3.75    | 76..... | 231 3.75   |
| 87..... | 220 3.75   | 74.....  | 212 3.72½   | 68..... | 218 3.72½  |
| 50..... | 181 3.70   | 87.....  | 200 3.67½   | 95..... | 178 3.67½  |
| 75..... | 191 3.65   | 156..... | 233 3.65    | 31..... | 125 3.65   |
| 71..... | 172 3.65   | 17.....  | 149 3.60    | 8.....  | 127 3.50   |
| 5.....  | 124 3.50   | 1.....   | 520 3.50    | 2.....  | 435 3.35   |
| 1.....  | 250 3.25   |          |             |         |            |

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 4,083; shipped Saturday, 3,923. The market was slow and weak. The following are representative sales:

|                  |           |                 |           |
|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| 125 N. M. e..... | 73 \$3.60 | 98 N. M. e..... | 77 \$3.60 |
| 1 cull.....      | @ 1.75    |                 |           |

Horses and mules—There was a fair run of horses at the markets. Auction sales will be held nearly every afternoon this week. The mule trade is dull and the receipts are moderate. The demand, which comes almost entirely from the south at this season of the year, is curtailed for several reasons, among them the fear of yellow fever and the opinion that the government will soon flood the southern markets with the surplus mules used in the late war.

## St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,900; market steady; native shipping steers, \$4.60@5.65; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, \$3.75@5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.55; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.80; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.90@4.00; cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.70. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; market 5c higher; yorkers, \$3.90@3.95; packers, \$3.85@3.90; butchers, \$3.95@4.00. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800; market steady; native muttons, \$3.75@4.15; lambs, \$4.00@5.35.

## Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 17,500; best steady; others weak to 10c lower; beefs, \$3.90@5.50; cows and heifers, \$1.50@4.60; Texas steers, \$3.00@3.85; westerns, \$2.25@4.30; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.45.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,000; market active, strong, 5c higher; light, \$3.70@4.50; mixed, \$3.65@4.05; heavy, \$3.55@4.05; rough, \$3.55@3.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; market weak to 10c lower; natives, \$2.80@4.50; westerns, \$3.50@4.30; lambs, \$3.75@5.90.

## Chicago Grain and Provisions.

|               | Sept. 12. | Opened | High'st | Low'st | Closing |
|---------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| Wht—Sept....  | 62½       | 64½    | 62½     | 62½    | 63½     |
| Dec....       | 60½       | 62     | 60½     | 60½    | 61½     |
| May....       | 63        | 64½    | 63½     | 63½    | 63½     |
| Corn—Sept.... | 29½       | 30     | 29½     | 29½    | 30      |
| Dec....       | 29½       | 30     | 29½     | 29½    | 30      |
| May....       | 32        | 32½    | 31½     | 31½    | 32½     |
| Oats—Sept.... | 19½       | 20½    | 19½     | 19½    | 20½     |
| Dec....       | 19½       | 20     | 19½     | 19½    | 20      |
| May....       | 21½       | 22     | 21½     | 21½    | 22      |
| Pork—Sept.... | 8 45      | 8 45   | 8 45    | 8 45   | 8 45    |
| Oct....       | 8 45      | 8 52½  | 8 45    | 8 45   | 8 45    |
| Dec....       | 8 50      | 8 52½  | 8 50    | 8 50   | 8 55    |
| Lard—Sept.... | 4 85      | 4 92½  | 4 85    | 4 87½  | 4 87½   |
| Oct....       | 4 85      | 4 92½  | 4 85    | 4 87½  | 4 87½   |
| Dec....       | 4 90      | 4 97½  | 4 87½   | 4 92½  | 4 92½   |
| Ribs—Sept.... | 5 30      | 5 35   | 5 30    | 5 32½  | 5 27½   |
| Oct....       | 5 25      | 5 32½  | 5 25    | 5 27½  | 5 27½   |
| Dec....       | 4 75      | 4 80   | 4 75    | 4 75   | 4 75    |

## Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Sept. 12.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 533 cars; a week ago, holiday; a year ago, 740 cars. Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 1, 61@61½; No. 2 hard, 57½@61; No. 3 hard, 54½@59½; No. 4 hard, 52@55½; rejected, 48½@58½. Soft, No. 2 red, 59@63c; No. 3 red, 57@58½; No. 4 red, 52½@57½; rejected, 49@55c. Spring, No. 2, white, 54½@58½; No. 3 spring, nominally 54@56c.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 27 cars; a week ago, holiday; a year ago, 122 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 28@28½; No. 3 mixed, 27½; No. 4 mixed, 27½; no grade, nominally 25@26c. White, No. 2, nominally 28c; No. 3 white, 27½; No. 4 white, nominally 26@27c.

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 28 cars; a week ago, holiday; a year ago, 48 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, nominally 23c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 21@22c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 19@20c. White, No. 2, 25½@26c; No. 3 white, 25½; No. 4 white, nominally 23c.

Rye—No. 2, 41c; No. 3, nominally 40c; No. 4, nominally 39c.

Hay—Receipts here to-day were 55 cars; a week ago, holiday; a year ago, 29 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, nominally \$5.50@5.75; No. 1, \$5.00@5.50. Choice timothy, \$3.50@3.75; No. 1, \$5.75@6.25. Timothy and clover, No. 1, \$5.50@6.00. Clover, nominally \$5.00@5.50.

## Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Sept. 12.—Eggs—Strictly fresh, 11½c per doz. Butter—Extra fancy separator, 18½c; firsts, 17c; dairy, fancy, 16c; store packed, 14c; packing stock, 11c.

Poultry—Hens, 7c; broilers, 9½c per lb.; roosters, 15c each; ducks, 5c; young ducks, 6½c; geese, 4c; goslings, 6½c; hen turkeys, 7c.

## Horse Owners! Use

# Caustic Balsam

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

young toms, 50c; old toms, 5c; pigeons, 50c per doz.

Fruits—Grapes, 22½@25c per peck. Peaches, 60@80c per ¼ bu. Apples, 40@60c per ¼ bu.

Vegetables—Roasting ears, home grown, 5 @6c per doz. Tomatoes, home grown, \$1.00@1.25 per bu. Cucumbers, 15@20c per bu. Green and wax beans, 30@40c per bu. Lettuce, home grown, 50@60c per bu. Onions, new, 25@40c per bu. Beets, 25c per 3 doz bunches. Cabbage, home grown, 50@55c per 100-lb crate. Celery, 30@45c per doz.

Potatoes—Home grown, 55@40c per bu. in ear lots. Sweet potatoes, home grown, 60c per bu.

## RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM.

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

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

## MAPLE LAWN HEREFORDS.

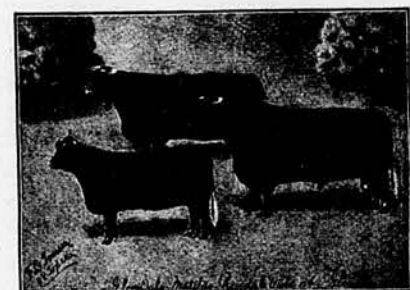
E. A. Eagle & Son, Props., Rosemont, Osage Co., Kas. For sale, five young pure-bred bulls of serviceable age. Also one car-load of high-grade cows and one car bull calves.

## E. E. AXLINE, Oak Grove, Mo.

## POLAND-CHINAS.

Most Fashionable Strains.

MODEL BOY, WESTERN WILKES, } Now in Service.  
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

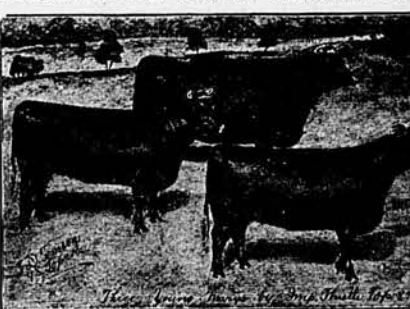


## GLENDALE SHORT-HORNS, Ottawa, Kas.

Leading Scotch and Scotch-topped American families compose the herd, headed by the Cruickshank bulls, Glendon 11370, by Ambassador, dam Galanthus, and Scotland's Charm 12724, by Imp. Lavender Lad, dam by Imp. Baron Cruickshank. Young bulls for sale.

C. F. WOLF & SON, Proprietors.

## ELDER LAWN HERD SHORT-HORNS.



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. Thistle Top 83876, Earl of Gloster 74523, etc. Size, color, constitution and feeding qualities the standard. A few good cows for sale now, bred to Gallant Knight.

Address T. K. TOMSON & SONS, DOVER, KANSAS.

## LIVE STOCK ARTIST.

F. D. TOMSON,

514 Monroe Street, - - Topeka, Kansas.  
Breeder's correspondence solicited.

HARNESS BEST QUALITY FOR LESS MONEY THAN ANY OTHER CONCERN ON EARTH. BAR NONE. LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE No. 24, FREE. TILLOTSON BROS., CHICAGO.

## KEYSTONE DEHORNING CLIPPERS

The Quiet, Orderly, Gentle and Safe animal is the one that has been dehorned. It means animal comfort and that means animal profit. This knife cuts clean, no crushing or bruising. It is quick, causes least pain. Strong and lasting. Fully warranted. Highest awards World's Fair. Send for free circulars and prices before buying. A. C. BROSIUS, Cochranville, Pa.

W. S. Young, McPherson, Kas., Western Agent

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

BREEDER OF

The Prize-winning Herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District fair, 1893; twelve firsts at Kansas State fair, 1894; ten first and seven second at Kansas State fair, 1896. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28803, World Beater and King Hadley. For Sale, an extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

## Sir Charles Corwin 14520 and 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.

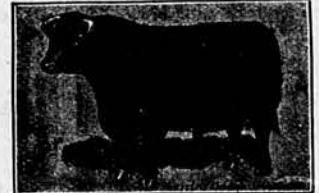
ELM BEACH FARM, Wichita, Kas.,  
O. M. IRWIN. S. C. DUNCAN, Supt.

## VALLEY GROVE SHORT-HORNS.

THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS

## Lord Mayor 112727 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.

# SUNNY SLOPE,

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

## 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, Kas.

## 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

## FAIRVIEW, KANSAS.

# THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

—ARE THE—

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. | Hogs.     | Sheep.    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Official Receipts for 1897 ..... | 1,921,962          | 3,350,796 | 1,134,236 |
| Sold in Kansas City 1897 .....   | 1,847,673          | 3,348,556 | 1,048,233 |

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

WHEN WRITING ANY OF OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER.



## The Poultry Yard

Conducted by C. B. TUTTLE, Excelsior Farm, Topeka, Kas., to whom all inquiries should be addressed. We cordially 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.

### Poultry Troubles.

Editor Poultry Department:—The hurry of spring work (principally the raising of turkeys) has caused me to neglect the Poultry department of the Farmer. But the other evening I picked up the Farmer of August 11, and on looking through it I found the complaint of a lady who had been raising turkeys. It seems, on examination, she found her young turkeys covered with "red bunches," of what looked like the eggs of some insect. As the next leaf was torn from my paper (I wish I had another of those papers), I could not learn what the editor told her they were. But I have no doubt it was chiggers. No, it was not the grease that killed her little turks, unless she applied it in the morning. If she did, and the sun shone hot, it would kill them; but if applied at night it was the correct remedy, and would serve the double purpose of killing the chiggers as well as any stray lice (and lice are our turkeys' worst enemy). I am very much interested in fancy poultry, and turkeys in particular.

LILLIE McCORMICK.

Furley, Kas.

### Something About Capons.

Only the early chicks should be used for capons, as a large capon should have as long period of growth as possible. They bring the best prices in April and May, when they sell readily at 25 cents per pound, choice specimens bringing more. It is a waste of time to caponize such birds as Leghorns, Black Spanish, Hamburgs or Polish, for when a young cockerel is caponized it is for the purpose of securing size and weight, as well as to prevent development of the comb and wattles. Hence breeds with very large combs are not as suitable in that respect. Experiments show that when a Dorking male is mated with a Brahma hen it produces offspring well adapted for making large capons, while a cross of the Houdan on the Plymouth Rock or on the Cochin is excellent. The Pit Game cock mated with Dorking hens gives the best quality, though not as large size as the crosses named above. At this season it will pay to caponize the young cockerels that are to be retained for home use in the fall and winter, but they will not produce capons as large and attractive-looking as those caponized early in the season, and which have had plenty of time for growing. —Exchange.

### Tender Turkey.

Probably no other farm stock can be made to yield larger return on money invested than turkeys. Many persons are deterred from trying to raise them because of tenderness of the young. There need be little loss from this cause if certain points are carefully observed for the first seven or eight weeks of the poults' life. These are: Roomy rainproof coops in a dry, sunny spot. Precautions against vermin by dusting the mother plentifully with insect powder a few days before hatching time, and oiling her head and neck lightly with hen fat or olive oil. When the young are hatched dust them with the powder and anoint each little head with not more than a drop of the oil; grease in quantity is injurious. Feed four times a day the first two weeks with dry wheat bread dampened with sweet milk and crumbed with hard-boiled eggs, adding occasionally a little onion, purslane or dandelion, chopped fine. After the second week the little turks will thrive finely on drained sour milk curd and baked oatmeal, middlings or johnny-cake. Do not give sloppy food. Drink should be given in vessels so shallow that only their bills can get wet. Lastly, after the first week, give all the freedom possible on warm, dry days, keeping the mother cooped but letting the poults run out in pens where the grass is kept short. The ills common to turkey babyhood may be considered over when their heads begin to show red. They may then be turned out to forage

for themselves through the day, only giving a feed of grain and curd at night and morning to keep them tame and induce them to come home to roost.—J. M. M., in New York Tribune.

### Feed Well Always.

It is getting to be well understood among well-posted raisers of beef, pork and mutton that early maturity of the products on which they rely for profits is necessary to their success in business. The essential things are to adopt a breed that will grow fast, and then to feed them well constantly, and send them to market at as early an age as possible. To illustrate: Steers were formerly turned off for beef when four years old; then, as the introduction of "early ripening" Short-horn blood made it possible, the term was shortened one year; and latterly good raisers are aiming to fit their steers for market when "two year old past." This philosophy of early maturity and constant high feeding applies with full force to raising fowls for the food market. We therefore advise what we have practiced in our own poultry experience hitherto. And we deem it quite as important a matter, where poultry is raised for marketing or family use only, that the birds be furnished with the best food attainable—from the shell upward—for their thrift, as we do that the innumerable flocks of fancy fowls or "improved" poultry stock around us should thus be treated, first and last.

In this way the very choicest dead poultry is produced—and store fowls are ready at all times of the year and at any period of their lives for the market—with a very few days' final preparation in fattening. While, upon the same principle, the "fancy" breeding stock we keep is rendered by far the most presentable in the appearance of its plumage, they are always found thus to enjoy better health, and in every way—through this treatment—they do their keepers credit.

Be it remembered, however, that when we speak of feeding well we do not mean that stock fowls, or those kept for laying purposes, should be overfed and cloyed. There is a happy mean that should be found. Feeding Asiatic and Plymouth Rock hens too much in autumn or early winter has, in many instances, produced so much internal fat as to render weak or barren a great proportion of their eggs, depended upon for spring hatching.—Poultry World.

### Lice and Mites.

The term "hen lice," as commonly used, includes a number of species. The most common in this section is the small pale species. The same treatment applies to them all.

The more successful poultry-raisers have but little trouble from these insects. They believe in prevention, which consists in reasonably clean houses, roosts cleaned out several times a week, if not daily, whitewashed walls and kerosene roosts. They seldom find other measures necessary, but when lice once get possession, severe measures are necessary. The term lice, as used here, includes the mites, or "red spiders," which do not remain upon the fowl but feed upon them at night and hide in the cracks and crevices during the daytime. These mites are red only when filled with blood. They are sometimes very abundant, although each insect is no larger than a pin-head.

Perhaps the best measure in case the lice get the upper hand is a thorough fumigation if the house can be made tight. Use bisulphide of carbon, which is simply allowed to evaporate from a dish until the house becomes completely filled with the fumes. It will do more thorough work than sulphur or tobacco. Of course, the hens should be elsewhere at the time and the fumes allowed to stay in the house about twelve hours.

Then provide the hens with a good dust bath, to which sulphur has been added, and dust them with insect powder, if you have some which is fresh. After the fumigation, the ordinary treatment of kerosene in the roosts and nest boxes and in the crevices, and white-washing the wall, will keep down the pests.—Exchange.

### September Work.

September is a sort of dead point in the poultry line in the minds of many breeders. It is midway between the late fall and early winter business, with the immediate prospect of the shows, and the exciting time of incubation and caring for the young chicks in the spring. In a certain way this is true, but there is a host of work to be done this month if the fancier would not find it all coming upon him later in a lump. This is the time for the hens to moult, although sometimes it is a month earlier, and dur-

## New Era in Medicine.

*This tells of a discovery that alleviates suffering and prolongs life. It is inexpensive, effective. Medical science is revolutionized over this, one of the greatest achievements of modern times.*

The fact that several dollars spent for the right medicine has effected a cure where a skilled and expensive physician aided by the latest and most ingenious instrument of science, had failed, is a matter of much importance.

Important, because it opens to downcast sufferers a new, inexpensive and sure avenue to the restoration of health and the full enjoyment of the pleasures of life.

Such was the experience of Mrs. Ada M. Herr, of 439 North Charlotte Street, Lancaster, Pa.

From a weak, nervous, desponding person, she was made a strong, active woman and a cheerful, helpful wife.

Her story is interesting. Mrs. Herr suffered terribly from female disorders. Her nerves became unstrung, cramps gripped her and caused the most intense pain.

So weak and physically demoralized was she, that the slightest labor wearied her and household duties were a burden.

The most alarming symptoms of her malady were the frequent fainting spells that afflicted her.

In the midst of her work, or in a conversation, dizziness would come upon her and she would fall prostrate in a swoon.

She consulted a reputable physician. He diagnosed her case and prescribed the usual remedies.

Instead of improving, she continued to grow worse; the ailment that was robbing her life of the joys of young womanhood became more pronounced.

It seemed impossible to correct or even to check the disorders.

"I had become greatly weakened," said Mrs. Herr, in telling her story to a reporter, "and the awful cramps and the frequency and nature of the fainting spells alarmed me beyond belief and shattered my system."

"I tried electric treatment; it failed, and I did not know where to turn for help."

"A friend told me how her mother had been greatly benefited by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"I had but little hope for success; but decided to give these pills a trial."

"I took two boxes and was much benefited. After taking six more boxes I was cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had done what all the previous treatment had failed to do."

"I am fully restored to health now, and do things that I had hardly dared attempt before."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a boon to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are recognized everywhere as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves. For paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and other diseases long supposed incurable, they have proved their efficacy in thousands of cases. Truly they are one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon mankind.

## BLACK LEG

PREVENTED BY

## PASTEUR "VACCINE."

Write for particulars, prices and testimonials of thousands of American stockmen who have success fully "vaccinated" their stock during the past three years in Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Texas, etc.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., 52 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

### DISSTON'S . . .



crucible cast steel, and are FULLY WARRANTED. Sent for PAMPHLET OR SAW BOOK, mailed free.

It will pay you to buy a new saw with "DISSTON" on it. It will hold the set longer, and do more work without filing than other saws, thereby saving in labor and cost of files. They are made of the best quality For sale by all dealers.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

## THE "DEWEY" AUTOMATIC STOCK WATERER.

Every objection to hog waterers overcome. Valve eight inches in water; can not freeze; has a brass float which can not rust, water log, or allow mud to collect under it. Attachable to tank, barrel, box or pipe. Will water three hundred hogs a day, any number of sheep, calves, chickens, ducks, horses and cattle. Sent on trial, express prepaid, to be paid for if satisfactory. Costs nothing to try. Send for one. Our offer means something. Costs twice as much to manufacture as any other; retails the same, \$3.00. Address,

STOCK FOUNTAIN CO., LAKE CITY, IOWA.

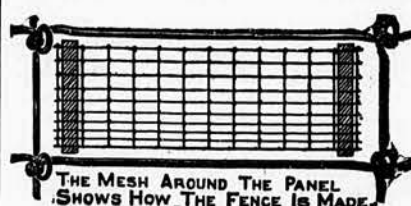
## TWO TONS A DAY MORE THAN OTHERS OR NO SALE

THE FINEST PRAIRIE HAY MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

Special Inducements to Readers of This "Ad."



AMERICAN BALER CO., 1205 UNION AVENUE, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THE MESH AROUND THE PANEL SHOWS HOW THE FENCE IS MADE.

**PERFECT FARM FENCE** Made of best doubly 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 market—hence more strength and durability.

Our **LOOP KNOT** (entirely new feature, patented) provides perfect expansion and contraction and keeps it tight at all temperatures. Our Loop Knot being uniformly distributed throughout each foot of fence is, in effect, the same as placing one coil of a spiral spring in every foot throughout the entire length of fence, BESIDES GREATLY STRENGTHENING IT. Our Loop Knots make the fence plainly 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. Send for catalogue and prices. Pittsburg Woven Wire Fence Co., Pittsburg, Pa.







**ALFALFA SEED FOR FALL SOWING**

McBETH & KINNISON, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS,  
Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen.

Send for Our Free Manual on the King of Forage Plants.

**SWINE.**

**M. C. VANSELL,**  
Muscatine, 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 Bred Sows**

One and two years old, bred for fall farrow; very choice; price low if ordered soon; must make room 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 lbs.), Prince Jr. 17th, from World's Fair winner. Choice pigs from five different strains. Also bred Shropshire sheep, M. B. turkeys and B. P. Rock chickens. Write.

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

**Nation's Poland-Chinas.**

Fifty boars and gilts for this season's trade. My herd boars consist of Darkness Quality 14301, Princeton Chief 14543, Col. Hidestretcher 37247 and Standard Wilkes. My sows are splendid individuals and of the right breeding. Personal inspection and correspondence invited.

LAWRENCE NATION, Hutchinson, 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 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.

**THE WILKES QUALITY HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**

Thos. Symms, Prop., Hutchinson, Kas.

Herd boars, Darkness Quality and Guy Wilkes. For ready sale 45 very choice pigs out of Bessie Wilkes, Beauty Sedon, Chief I Know, Standard Wilkes, Ideal Black U. S. and Chief Tecumseh 2d sows.

**F. L. and C. R. OARD, Proprietors, HEDGEWOOD HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS VASSAR, KANSAS.**

Popular Blood. Individual Merit. 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 Missouri Pacific railroad.

**ROSE CREEK POLAND-CHINAS ARE SECOND TO NONE.**

**FARM 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.

H. WOODFORD, Mgr., Chester, Neb.

**CLOVER CLIFF FARM.**

Registered Galloway Cattle. Also German Coach, Saddle and Trotting-bred horses. World's Fair prize Oldenburg Coach stallion, Habbo, and the saddle stallion, Rosewood, a 16-hand, 1,100-pound son of Montrose, in service. Visitors always welcome. Address BLACKSHERE BROS., Elmdale, Chase Co., Kas.

**DEER PARK FARM.**

H. E. BALL, Proprietor.

Registered Jersey cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Registered Poland-China swine. Young boars for sale. Farm two miles east of Topeka on Sixth street road.

T. P. CRAWFORD, Mgr., Topeka, Kas.

**SUNRISE STOCK FARM.**

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

Breeder of Hereford Cattle and Large English Berkshire Hogs.

Bulls in service: Kodak of Rockland 40781, who has won more first premiums at leading State fairs in past six years than any other bull in Kansas; Java 64045. Thirty-five yearling heifers and seven bulls 3 to 7 years old for sale.

**W. E. SPEARS**

RICHMOND, KAS.

**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-old bull, sired by Banker No. 1824, by Illinois No. 920 (5395).

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At Girard, Kas., Wednesday, September 28, 1898.

Sixty-five Poland-Chinas, fifteen Chester Whites, five matured boars, fourteen sows, bred or with litters; the remainder young boars and gilts, close descendants of Claude, Hadley, J. H. Sanders and Longfellow, Columbian prize winners; Look Me Over and Klever's Model, of boom price fame; King Perfection, Lall's Victor, Black U. S. and other noted hogs.

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**ARMOUR SALE OF HEREFORD CATTLE.**

On Tuesday and Wednesday, October 25th and 26th, at Kansas City Stock Yards, I will sell 100 head representative Hereford Bulls, Cows and Heifers of my own breeding and selection from three importations made during the past year. Catalogue will be ready September 20th.

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4,500 — Registered and High-Grade — 4,500

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Known as the Geo. H. Adams Herd, San Luis Valley, Colorado. The entire herd, including Registered, Pure-Bred and High-Grades, until further notice, will be offered at PRIVATE SALE,

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The herd, now aggregating about 4,500 head, consists of 450 Registered and Pure-Breds of the best and most fashionable families, whose progenitors and present representatives were selected from the best herds in this country and England. In this division there are over 100 serviceable bulls. The High-Grade division is pronounced one of the best in this country and consists of 1,650 cows, 90 per cent of which are seven-eighths pure-blood or better; 220 two-year-old heifers, 200 yearling bulls, 430 yearling heifers, 600 bull calves, 600 heifer calves and 350 off-colored individuals. THIS OFFERING will afford the cattlemen of the country an opportunity for fitting up small herds and arranging to breed their own stock bulls.

**REASONS FOR SELLING AT THIS TIME:** Having been actively engaged in the live stock business for twenty-nine years and always looked personally after the welfare of my live stock interests, I have concluded that age and health calls for a retirement, hence for these reasons, and these only, do I make this announcement.

Cattle delivered free of expense on board cars at Moffat, Colo., on the D. & R. G. R. R. Farm connected by telephone at Moffat. Prospective buyers will find free hotel and livery accommodations at Moffat. Persons interested in Herefords or are desirous of becoming so will be welcome at our headquarters at Omaha, Neb., where our show herd will be on exhibition during the live stock exhibit, October 3 to 20, 1898, under the auspices of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. TERMS: Cash or part cash, with time when satisfactory arrangements can be made. For further particulars address

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**Superior Herd. Combination Sale of Poland-China Crescent Herd.**

AT HUTCHINSON, KAS., TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.

Eighty-five Head of Up-to-date Poland-Chinas of Excellent Breeding and Individuality, Comprising a Draft of Sixty Head From Superior Herd and Twenty-five Head From Crescent Herd.

Superior herd was established in 1891, and this is a closing-out sale, and the offering was selected from more than a hundred head. It consists of three herd males, Princeton Chief 14543, Gen. Hidestretcher 37247, and Hadley Faultless Corwin by Hadley Jr.; twenty-seven sows and gilts, one year and over, bred to above boars for fall farrow. Sows by Greenwood, Guy's Unfortunate, Cash Price, Longfellow Jr., Low Down Tecumseh, Lawrence C. O. J. Free Trade, Darkness Quality 2d, and Tecumseh Wilkes; thirty boars and gilts of spring farrow. The Crescent herd draft consists of twenty-five sows and gilts, bred and open, and boars and gilts of March and April farrow. One choice yearling boar by Guy Darkness. Guy Darkness 18293 at head of herd, assisted by Best Nims 19612.

Breeders from a distance entertained free. Sale in tent at Wilson's barn. Sale to begin at 12 noon. Terms: All sums of \$15.00 or less cash, without discount; over that amount 5 per cent. off for cash, or a credit of four months on approved note with 8 per cent. interest from date.

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**Grand Public Sale of High-class Poland-China**

AT LYNDON, KAS., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1898.

Sixty head specially selected tops, consisting of bred and open sows, gilts and thirty extra selected boars, sired by Model U. S., Chief Tecumseh 2d, Hadley Jr., W. & H.'s Black U. S. and the I Knows.

Sale catalogue now ready to mail to all desiring it. Free entertainment to parties from distance at the Cottage House.

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