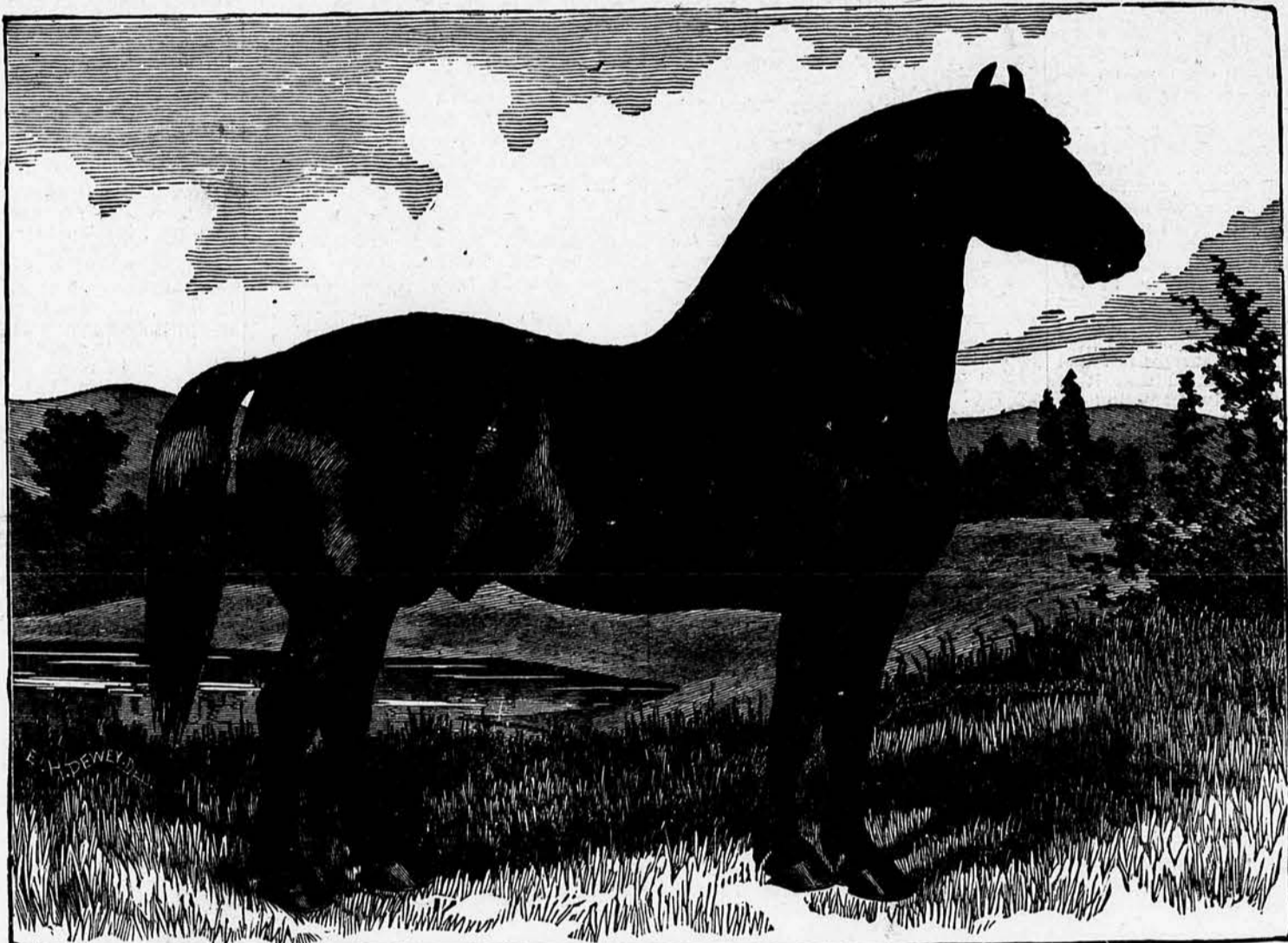


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(See Advertisement on page 13.)

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Herd boars, Victor Hugo 41799 (sire imp.), Barkis 30040 (weight 800 lbs.), Prince Jr. 17th, from World's Fair winner. Forty-eight spring and summer pigs for sale. Also breed choice B. P. Rock chickens. Write. Allen Thomas, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kas.

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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.

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

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FOR SALE—50 GILTS, to be bred for March, April and May litter, sired by U. S. Volunteer 15836 S. by One Price 4207 S., and Bayfield Chief 17793 S. by Chief Tecumseh 2d 1915 S. Also a few good spring boars. J. S. MACHIE, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

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One hundred pigs of the choicest strains for the season's trade. Correspondence invited.

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GROUND LINSEED CAKE (OLD PROCESS)

For stock of all kinds. Write for prices. Manufactured by the KANSAS CITY WHITE LEAD & LINSEED OIL CO., 24th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Agricultural Matters.

OUR OUTLOOK.

Address of Mr. Jno. E. Frost, Land Commissioner of the A. T. & S. F. railway, at the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, in Topeka, Kas., January 12, 1898.

RETROSPECT.

As we stand upon the threshold of a new year, it is well to look back over the year which now constitutes the latest chapter of our State's history and then extend our retrospect over her previous years, study the causes, internal and external, which have produced the results revealed to us from the standpoint of to-day, try to learn the lessons which experience teaches and to establish a foundation upon which to base reasonable conclusions as to the future of our great State.

The year 1897 has been a good year, although we have had many others that were in some respects better. In eight previous years our corn crop was larger, in two previous years the wheat crop was larger, in several other years the value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter was a little larger, and in seven years of our experience the value of all farm products has exceeded that of 1897, but in my judgment we have never had a year which equalled the one just closed in substantial net results to our farmers, and this I attribute not wholly to good crops and good prices, but largely to their improved methods, economy and advance in special profitable lines of farming secured by experience, observation and interchange of thought, for the collation and presentation of which in a most concise and forceful manner much credit is due this board and its efficient Secretary, whose reports are, in my opinion, of more direct value to the farmer than those of any similar board in the United States. In the introduction of its last biennial report the keynote to their value and success is found in the principle announced that it is intended to be helpful in promoting the prosperity and advancement of our own people, rather than as an immigration document.

From my immigration work of the last twenty-five years in the interest of the State, I have, for many years, realized that if our own people lived fully up to their own opportunities and privileges, immigration to our full limit would come of itself.

In our retrospect, one of the most salient features observable is the great variation in different years of yields of the three great cereals, corn, wheat and oats. In some years all were heavy, in a few all were light, in other years corn yielded heavily while the small grains of the same years were exceedingly light, and in other years the reverse was true. You cannot find any period of five consecutive years in the State's history in which there were not some years when the yield of some one of these cereals, and generally of all, was not double, or nearly double, that of the same grain in some other year, or years, of the same five-year period, but it is equally true that for the entire time or for any of the five-year periods the average yields per acre compare favorably with average yields of the other best agricultural States in the Union.

STEADINESS OF LIVE STOCK OUTPUT.

Now, in contrast with the fluctuations noted, we observe the marked steadiness of the live stock, dairy and poultry output of the State. Growth in all these lines is manifest, but it has been gradual and with very little variation year by year. During the last twenty years there has been rarely over 10 per cent. variation in the value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter between any two consecutive years showing the widest variation, and the same is true of dairy and poultry products.

Furthermore, in some of the poorest crop years we find these live stock products show an increase over contiguous good crop years. For example, in the two successively bad crop years of 1893 and 1894, the value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter showed from four to seven million dollars increase over the two previous fine crop years.

Observe the dairy products of the last seven years. Here are the figures in round numbers: In 1891, thirty million pounds; in 1892-93-94, about twenty-eight million pounds each year; in 1895, thirty-two million pounds; in 1896, thirty-six million pounds, and in 1897, thirty-eight million pounds.

During the same period the value of

poultry products sold was \$2,500,000 in 1891, \$2,700,000 in 1892, \$3,400,000 in 1893, \$3,600,000 in 1894, \$3,300,000 in 1895, \$3,600,000 in 1896, and \$3,850,000 in 1897.

IMPORTANCE OF MIXED FARMING.

Now, what is the meaning of the foregoing facts and figures? They show, first, the exceeding great importance of mixed farming, based upon the various lines of live stock production and culture as a foundation and central thought and the reliability thereof, and then they mean that our farmers have grasped the idea, and are profiting by the lessons taught to utilize the splendid advantages of our State.

Right in connection with this, note how experimentation to find something as a substitute for, or rather as supplemental to, the use of Indian corn in short crop years in the central part of the State and in all years in the western part has revealed the value and stimulated the production of alfalfa and Kaffir corn. The first report we find of alfalfa acreage separate from other grasses in our State agricultural reports is in 1891, for which year it is put at 34,000 acres; in 1893 it had reached 75,000 acres; in 1895 140,000 acres, and in 1897 171,000 acres. We get the first report on Kaffir corn in 1893, 47,000 acres; in 1894 184,000 acres, and now 272,000 acres. In 1893 the value of the Kaffir corn crop of the State was \$450,000. In 1897, only four years later, it reached \$4,000,000.

Meantime the creamery industry has been making a great growth and there are to-day 400 creameries and skimming stations in this State, and this valuable adjunct to our farming operations, bringing the farmers, as it does, monthly dividends, is a permanent and reliable industry, and one of the facts which our retrospect reveals and which the creamerymen in the older dairy regions east of the Missouri river are reluctantly having forced upon them and made more patent month by month, is that Kansas is the very best dairy region of the United States. The records of our creameries show it, the experience of our farmers demonstrate it, the experimentation and investigation and announcements of the United States Department of Agriculture prove it. If our farmers will give to the breeding, feeding and care of their milk cows the same careful attention that is given by the dairy farmers of the Elgin, Ill., and neighboring districts, the latter will not be "in it" at all with the Kansas farmer.

GROWTH OF THE CREAMERY INDUSTRY.

The growth of the creamery industry in the central and west-central parts of the State during the last two years is very marked. For example, in Barton county, in the year ending March 1, 1895, the value of the butter product was \$38,000; for that ending March 1, 1896, it was \$87,000; and for the year ending March 1, 1897, \$135,000. In Dickinson county it was \$142,000 in 1895, and \$207,000 for the year ending March 1, 1897. Harvey county's butter product for the year ending March 1, 1895, amounted to \$62,000, while for that ending March 1, 1897, it reached \$208,000. Reno county produced in the year ending March 1, 1895, butter to the amount of \$83,000, while in the year ending March 1, 1897, its product reached \$157,000. In McPherson county the butter product for the year ending March 1, 1895, was \$84,000; for the succeeding year \$112,000, and for the year ending March 1, 1897, it was \$225,000, making McPherson county the banner dairy county of the State, with a total dairy product of nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

Now, while our retrospect shows the reliability, progress and growth of the live stock interests of the State and that they are the abiding foundation of the farmer's prosperity, and with their concomitant grain and grass crops, constitute our most important interests, it also shows that Kansas is one of the greatest wheat States in the Union. During the present decade we have had three wheat crops of over fifty million bushels each, one of them almost sixty millions and another of the three reaching seventy-five millions. But once in that period has our wheat crop been worth less than \$10,000,000, and but twice has the yield been less than 25,000,000 bushels. In 1895 we called the crop a failure, but even in that year its value reached \$7,500,000. So, although the wheat crop is not so reliable as live stock products, it is as reliable as in other wheat districts except the very limited irrigable wheat regions west of us. In Illinois, Indiana and Ohio winter wheat is very subject to winter-killing, and if it escapes that

fatality it rarely escapes damage from wet harvest weather. With us we may say that there is almost no winter-killing, very rarely any and never general or serious injury in harvest. In the Northern wheat districts rust is common, with us it is rare, and where the great bulk of our wheat crop is produced it is almost unknown. Insect damage is common to wheat everywhere, but, thanks to the researches and reports of the Entomological department of our State University, we have learned to guard against and prevent to a considerable extent damage of this sort. Such injury as our wheat here occasionally sustains by dry and windy spring weather is atoned for by our surpassing advantages in other respects.

So, our western farmers, as a rule, find it advantageous to combine wheat production with their live stock operations. If wheat failures occur they have their live stock to fall back upon. The calves come, the cows give milk which the creameries consume, the steers and hogs wax fat, just the same whether rains are plentiful or scant, whether the wind blows or all nature smiles.

On the other hand, when we have one of those rousing big wheat crops which only Kansas can produce when she "humps herself," it atones for several short crops.

The results obtained in 1897 by a vast number of our farmers are well-nigh marvellous. I trust that I may be pardoned for giving a few which are samples of many that have come to my personal attention.

SOME INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES.

Mr. M. K. Kreider, near Rozel, Pawnee county, Kansas, put in 450 acres of wheat in the fall of 1896, doing all the work himself. He harvested therefrom 9,000 bushels of wheat. He has sold it at an average price of 72 cents per bushel.

Mr. Louis Artz, a farmer living on upland five miles north of Larned, last spring offered his place for sale. His wheat crop last year brought him more clear money than he offered to take for his farm. Mr. Artz was deeply in debt before harvest. He has now paid off his indebtedness and is on his feet once more; all done through last year's wheat crop.

Seeman Brothers, living northeast of Larned, had 1,000 acres in wheat, from which they threshed 23,000 bushels of wheat, making an average of twenty-three bushels per acre, for which they received an average price of 75 cents per bushel.

Mr. Frank Frorer, owner of a flour mill at Lincoln, Ill., bought, several years ago, several thousand acres of land in Pawnee county, a portion of which he has put under cultivation, and in the fall of 1896 put 4,000 acres thereof in wheat. It yielded about 80,000 bushels last year, which he has shipped to his Lincoln mill from which to make his best grade of flour. Mr. Frorer, recognizing the splendid advantages of western Kansas as a stock region, has about 1,000 head of cattle upon his land and raised last year 300 calves and is preparing to extend his live stock operations quite largely this season.

Mr. C. A. Milton, of Ford county, harvested last year 3,700 bushels of wheat from 160 acres of ground, which netted him, after paying all expenses of production and harvest, \$900.

Messrs. Sprier Brothers, of Pawnee county, rented 120 acres of land in that county which they put into wheat in the fall of 1896. Last spring the owner of the land offered to sell it for \$1,200. The Sprier Bros. harvested from it last summer \$2,535 worth of wheat.

In Rush county, Phillip Moore harvested 1,100 bushels of wheat last year from forty acres of ground, selling the wheat for \$909, which was about three times as much as the land would have sold for last spring.

Mr. L. Munyon, of Timken, Rush county, bought a farm near that place about a year ago for \$1,350. His wheat crop, harvested from a portion of the farm, sold for \$1,750.

Mr. W. D. Kennedy, of Reno county, had last season 160 acres in wheat which yielded an average of forty-five bushels per acre.

SOME COUNTY YIELDS.

In Sumner county numerous instances came to my attention last season of large acreages of wheat yielding twenty-five, thirty, forty, forty-five and even fifty bushels per acre, and other instances in all portions of the wheat belt of the State are numerous where last season's wheat crop sold for very much more than the land on which it grew could have been bought for only a few months previously; but my limited time

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER

It has made miles and miles
of hair grow on millions
and millions of heads.
Not a single gray hair.
No dandruff.

will not permit me to dwell longer upon these individual cases, which illustrate the marvelous wheat-producing advantages of the State and the great possibilities at the command of those who settle here and farm intelligently and industriously.

The 1897 wheat crop of Sumner county was 4,585,000 bushels, value \$3,100,000, or \$137 per capita for every man, woman and child in the county. The crop of Barton county was 3,000,000 bushels, value \$1,855,000, or \$150 per capita. That of Rush county, in the western third of the State, was 1,630,000 bushels, value \$1,108,000, being \$209 per capita, or on a basis of four persons to a family, \$836 cash for every family in the county. Where can be found such a record in any county of the great agricultural States east of the Missouri river?

In studying the agricultural output of the past year, it is noteworthy that the honors are well distributed over the State. Republic leads in corn, Sumner in wheat, Marion in oats, Ness county in barley, McPherson in broom corn and butter, Barber in Kaffir corn, Butler in swine, Reno county in sheep, while third in swine, Sedgwick in horses and second in swine, Pottawatomie in value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter, Dickinson in milk cows, Kearney in Jerusalem corn and Finney county, away out in the western end of the State, in alfalfa, with an acreage of that valuable grass nearly double that of any other county.

During the year 500,000 cattle were shipped into the State by the various railroads from outside States and Territories, and Mexico, a much larger number than in any previous year; a considerable proportion are she cattle and will add permanent increase to the herds of the State.

DEBTS PAID.

Although during the year the people of Kansas have paid off \$30,000,000 of indebtedness, the deposits in Kansas banks show an increase of 50 per cent. at this time over one year ago, now aggregating about \$50,000,000, and are heavier than at any time in the past ten years, and what is more important, they belong almost wholly to individual depositors, our own people, rather than, as during the boom, largely to loan companies and Eastern people who sent their money out here for investment to be withdrawn later on.

The foregoing figures and facts revealed by our look backwards, furnish the causes from which to predict effects, a foundation upon which to rest our judgment of the present prospects of Kansas.

THE HARD ROAD WE HAVE PASSED

Since that which has become historic as the "Kansas boom" suddenly burst ten years ago, we Kansans have been traveling a hard road. The large amounts of money which during the boom years were being constantly sent here to pay for the construction of new railroad lines were suddenly cut off, the loan companies ceased to make new loans or renew old ones, thereby reducing abruptly the money circulation of the State upon which our constantly increasing business operations had been based for several years, probably not less than 25 per cent., and this when our people were heavily in debt for capital borrowed in the expectation that previous seemingly prosperous conditions were to continue, the heavy tide of immigration, which the opening of new portions of the State by railroad construction and our previously large area of unoccupied government lands had attracted, suddenly ceased, some poor crop years ensued and just at that time Oklahoma was thrown open for settlement, making immense drafts upon our population and capital, and before we had had time to recover from this exhaustive drain, the process was repeated in the opening of the Cherokee Strip. While staggering under the heavy burdens thus imposed upon us, these burdens were suddenly made weightier by

the bank panic of 1893, followed by a year in which the State agricultural output was the lightest in thirteen years and this by a two years period of the lowest prices for all farm products ever known in the State's history. Is it strange that times have been hard? Is it remarkable that there has for many years been practically no demand for Kansas land, that Eastern people who had no investments here laughed at those who suggested Kansas investments to them, while the Eastern people who during the boom had invested in Kansas real estate or securities upon which they could not realize or must sell at a sacrifice, felt injured and could see nothing good in Kansas investments? Is it singular that even the stoutest hearted of our own people during this dark period have had their minds filled with apprehension, their souls full of doubt as to whether substantial prosperity would ever be ours? Any one of these misfortunes or untoward conditions would have had very little effect upon our fortunes or good name, but the combination of so many ills, the series of disasters, the multiplication of evils, blow after blow, constituted a burden so heavy that the only really marvelous thing about it is that our people have been able to bear it at all and are getting rid of it so quickly. Any principality having less real, substantial, inherent merit and natural advantages, less of the elements of endurance, less resiliency, less recuperative power and hopeful, indomitable spirit, would have been utterly crushed by the difficulties our people have met and conquered.

THE BRIGHT PRESENT AND PROSPEROUS FUTURE.

What of Kansas' future? It seems to me full of promise of a generous fruition, both immediate and remote. Our horizon seems very bright. Prosperity is already with us. The bank ledgers afford sufficient evidence of this, but we have additional proof on every hand—the improved business of retail merchants in volume and proportion of cash trade, the frequent instances of collection of debts previously considered desperate or hopeless, the large increase in sales of the wholesale houses, the increase in volume of railroad business, the commencement of construction of new buildings required for use on farms and in towns, repairs and additions to old ones, increase in flocks and herds, the well filled granaries, the great abundance of stock feed, all these things observable in all parts of the State are unmistakable evidences of returning prosperity.

For the first time in ten years last spring's census showed an increase in the population of the State over the previous year. In my judgment, permanent improvement commenced at least two years ago. Notwithstanding adverse conditions, the State has been gradually gathering its forces and gaining strength for a considerable time back, but the census of 1897 afforded the first indubitable evidence that we had left the rocky path of adversity, turned the corner and were on the highway to prosperity. Our pace along that pleasant road has simply been accelerated by the happy union of ample crops and good prices, which 1897 brought us. I am of the opinion that at the height of the boom, eleven years ago, the farmers of Kansas had as much capital invested in land and stock as our farmers have today, but it was largely borrowed money, which those of them who could, have since had to repay.

KANSAS FARMERS RICHER.

Quite different their condition at this time. A vast amount of debt has been liquidated, our farmers have by far more capital actually their own than ever before in our history. They are really upon a substantial footing, thousands of them are entirely out of debt and many of them belong to the creditor class themselves. They are equipped with improved farm machinery adapted to our soil and climate, much of it unknown ten years ago. They have improved soil-culture methods and a better understanding of the advantages and limitations of their region, particularly of western Kansas. They have a firm grip upon the markets of the extreme East for their dairy products and a constantly increasing demand for them there, all come about in the last ten years. They have the advantage of the shorter route for grain and flour shipments to Europe by way of the port of Galveston, which though but a short time opened, has put them about on a par as to grain prices with the farmers of Iowa and western Illinois, and gives them several cents a bushel better prices than central and western Nebraska

farmers can secure. The effect of this is scarcely appreciated as yet. It must prove a constantly growing factor in our prosperity. The manufacture from the pith of corn stalks of cellulose for the lining of warships is a new industry which seems certain to be established in this State soon. This substance is found to be infinitely superior to anything else for this purpose, and is certain to drive out of use the other materials formerly used. The rank growth attained by the corn stalk here makes Kansas the very best field for the manufacture of this substance, and there are said to be some two hundred articles of commerce made, or that can be made to the best advantage, from the corn stalk, that would follow the cellulose manufacture.

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING.

During the ten year period, a great growth in various reliable manufacturing lines in the State has occurred. Salt manufacture, which was commenced ten years ago, has increased greatly. In 1888, 155,000 barrels of salt were made in the State. In 1897, the output was 1,500,000 barrels. A new salt plant of 1,000 barrels daily capacity was built at Hutchinson last year, and another of 4,500 barrels capacity is in course of construction there.

In 1890, the flour output of Kansas was, approximately, 4,500,000 barrels. The total output at this time is about 7,500,000 barrels yearly, an increase of 66½ per cent. in the last seven years, and the full capacity of the flouring mills of the State is about three times this output.

The enlargement of the Kansas shops of the A., T. & S. F. railway, new lines of work done and additions to manufacturing facilities therein in the last

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES QUICKLY CURED.

You May Have a Sample Bottle of the Great Discovery,
Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail.

Men and women doctor their troubles so often without benefit, that they get discouraged and skeptical. In most such cases serious mistakes are made in doctoring and in not knowing what our trouble is or what makes us sick. The unmistakable evidences of kidney trouble are pain or dull ache in the back, too frequent desire to pass water, scanty supply, smarting irritation. As kidney disease advances the face looks sallow or pale, puffs or dark circles under the eyes, the feet swell and sometimes the heart acts badly. Should further evidence be needed to find out the cause of sickness, then set urine aside for twenty-four hours; if there is a sediment or settling it is also convincing proof that our kidneys and bladder need doctoring. A fact often overlooked is that women suffer as much from kidney and bladder trouble as men do.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the discovery of the eminent physician and scientist and is not recommended for everything, but will be found just what

is needed in cases of kidney and bladder disorders or troubles due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble. It corrects inability to hold urine and smarting in passing it, and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night.

The mild and extraordinary effect of this great remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. Sold by druggists, price 50 cents and \$1. So universally successful is Swamp-Root in quickly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merit you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail, upon receipt of three 2-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention Kansas Farmer and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This generous offer appearing in this paper is a guarantee of genuineness.

per cent. In 1894, the first year when the United States report gives the hydraulic cement output of the State, the value of this product was but \$25,000. In 1897, it is estimated at \$125,000, an increase of 500 per cent.

The production of petroleum in this State has just commenced. It is certain that there is a vast supply of it, and its

edly show much greater output of minerals this year than last.

WESTERN KANSAS.

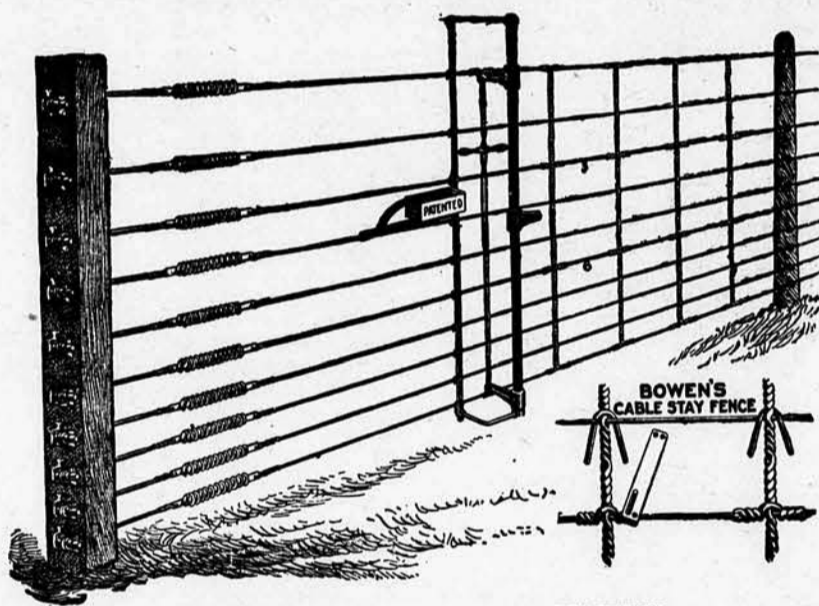
Furthermore, southeastern Colorado near the Kansas line is making a great agricultural development and attracting a large volume of immigration, which comes largely through Kansas and will aid in bringing settlers to this State.

There is now being constructed just north of Lamar, in eastern Colorado, the most extensive storage reservoir system for irrigation purposes in that State, and this for the purpose of furnishing an immense supply of water for the Amity canal, which extends over into Kansas about forty miles and is being extended still further across Hamilton and into Kearney county. These reservoirs will have an area of about 12,000 acres and an irrigation capacity for 200,000 acres. This system, which is known as "The Great Plains Water Storage System," will cost in the neighborhood of half a million dollars and will be completed this year. Its effect upon the settlement and development of the extreme western part of Kansas will be very great. The enterprise is in strong hands, with almost a limitless amount of capital back of it and cannot fail of successful completion and operation.

These favoring conditions in neighboring territory are supplemented by the manifest increasing desire of people in the west-central and eastern States to move west. The enormous prices of lands and high rents in the great States east of the Mississippi river are forcing farmers, particularly the younger ones, to the West, and the last year's agricultural results have emphasized so strongly and rendered so notorious the superlative farming advantages offered here that we are certain to attract large numbers of these classes to the State who will quickly take up our lands which can now be had so cheaply, increase our population and number themselves among our wealth-producers. Lands which on a basis of \$10 to \$20 per acre pay for themselves in one crop cannot long go begging at \$5, as they have done during our long continued depression.

LASTING PROSPERITY.

Supplementing our favorable local conditions, are the great revival and improvement in the general business conditions of the country. We have evidently entered upon a continuing period of higher prices for agricultural products. We shall not again in this century, and probably not in many years, if ever, see such a period of excessively low prices for all farm products as we passed through in 1895 and 1896. Prosperity is here. The bank clearings of the country for the last week of the old year showed an increase of 42 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1896. The balance of trade with the old world is largely in our favor. The number of business failures and accompanying liabilities during 1897 were much less than in 1896. Railroad earnings show a large increase. Our foreign commerce is increasing. Our exports for 1897 are reported to be the largest in our history and excess of merchandise exports over imports is estimated at \$350,000,000. Prosperity has come to stay. In my judgment, the outlook for Kansas is most promising.



THE BOWEN CABLE STAY FENCE MACHINE.

The accompanying illustration shows the Bowen Cable Stay Fence and the machine on the wires. This machine has been on the market about two years and the company have sold over 3,000 machines.

You can make any kind of wire into fence and have the wires any distance apart you wish. Two men can build forty rods of this fence in a day with this fence machine. The smaller illustration gives a detailed view of the work done by the machine. Among the advantages claimed by the manufacturers for the machine are the

following: That by adjusting the machine any distance between the wires may be obtained; that as each cable stay holds the wire as firmly as if stapled, posts thirty feet apart are close enough; that the main wires of the fence pass through a solid cable, and that the stay gives elasticity to the fence, allowing it to spring back to its place, and not stay bent, after force has been brought against it. The manufacturers desire to secure good local agents in every county in the West, and will give exclusive territory. Address the Bowen Cable Stay Fence Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

two years and now being made, mean the increase in amount of wages paid in the State of not less than \$500,000 annually. The increase in the volume of wages paid by the Santa Fe company in the mechanical department only in Kansas during the last six months averages nearly \$50,000 per month over the corresponding period of the previous year, while the increase in its total pay-rolls in this State for the same period in 1897 is at the rate of over \$1,200,000 per annum, which contributes to that extent to the circulating capital of the State and proportionately to its prosperity.

OUR MINING OUTPUT.

In 1890, the amount of coal mined in the State was 2,260,000 tons; in 1897 it reached an estimated total of 3,200,000 tons, an increase of 40 per cent.

In 1883, the total amount of lead ore mined was only five and a quarter million pounds, value \$81,000; in 1897 it reached an estimated total of 45,000,000 pounds, worth \$1,000,000.

In 1890, the first year of which we have an accurate record, there were 15,000 tons of zinc spelter manufactured. In 1897 this product is estimated at over 30,000 tons.

In 1890, the value of gypsum cement manufactured was \$72,000. In 1897, it is estimated at \$325,000, an increase of 350

production from now on will cut an important figure in swelling our revenue and consequent prosperity.

The total value of the mineral output of the State for 1897 approximates \$9,000,000 and shows a good increase in all its lines over the previous year, with almost a certainty of a greater increase in 1898. Thus we see every internal evidence of growth, great present prosperity and still greater at hand. The external conditions are equally favorable. Oklahoma, which for several years made such heavy drafts upon Kansas, has become a well settled, prosperous region with its great fields of corn, wheat and cotton, and no longer draws upon your resources, but is a helpful neighbor.

OUR DEVELOPING MARKETS.

On the west a great development in the mining regions has been taking place in the last two years, which means an increased demand for many Kansas products. Kansas butter and dairy products are finding a constantly increasing market in the cities and mining camps of Colorado and New Mexico. The gold output of Colorado in 1897 was over \$21,000,000, an increase of nearly 25 per cent. over 1896.

The gold mines of New Mexico are also showing good progress, and both Colorado and New Mexico will undoubt-

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

FEBRUARY 2—W. H. Wren, Poland-China brood sows, Marion, Kas.
FEBRUARY 8—Clifton George, Poland-Chinas, Lathrop, Mo.
FEBRUARY 17—C. P. Shelton, Poland-Chinas, Paola, Kas.
FEBRUARY 25—Jos. R. Young, J. D. White, S. M. Smock and J. M. Turley, Poland-Chinas, Nevada, Mo.
FEBRUARY 26—Jno. Brazelton & Sons, Poland-China brood sows, Wathena, Kas.
MARCH 8—T. J. McCreary, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, South Omaha, Neb.
MARCH 16—Jas. A. Funkhouser, Gudgell & Simpson, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.
MARCH 17—W. T. Clay-H. C. Duncan, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
APRIL 13—T. F. B. Sotham, Herefords, Chillicothe, Mo.
APRIL 15—Scott & March, Herefords, Belton, Cass Co., Mo.

KANSAS BREEDERS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST MEETING EVER HELD.

The Eighth Annual Convention of Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association and Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, held at Topeka, January 10, 11, 12, 1898.

The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association was called to order in the parlors of the Hotel Throop, promptly on time, by President Irwin, and after the reception of new members the reports of the officers were made, showing that the affairs of this association were in good shape. A committee was appointed to prepare a new constitution and by-laws, after which Hon. C. M. Irwin, of Wichita, delivered the following annual address:

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

To the members of the Kansas State Swine Breeders' Association:—I desire to extend to all members, interested friends and casual on-lookers, if such there be here, a cordial greeting and welcome you most heartily to this, our eighth annual assembling of the Kansas State Swine Breeders' Association.

I wish to congratulate you as an organization upon the achievements of the past, upon the growing interest manifest from year to year, as is evidenced in the personnel and general enthusiasm of our gatherings, and upon the good work generally that has been accomplished at the annual meetings of this association. It is here that some of our best breeders become imbued with ideas, that, put to practical use, have made them famous and placed them at the head of this, the greatest live stock industry of the age.

The high state of perfection attained by breeders of thoroughbred swine in this country, coupled with the great demand for a perfect product in pork, the world over, warrant the statement that it is the greatest and grandest of live stock industries.

I desire also to extend a hearty welcome to members of other and kindred organizations, who have honored us with their presence, and extend to them a cordial invitation to sit with us during our deliberations, for in them we know we have earnest sympathizers who are ready always to lend a helping hand to any institution or industry whose object is progress. We know your presence will be helpful to us and hope the benefits will be mutual.

We feel that we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the wonderful advancement made by the breeders of thoroughbred swine, the high state of perfection reached in the individual by breeders generally, the constantly increasing demand for pure-bred stock by farmers and stockmen of all classes.

The breeding of thoroughbred swine has increased largely during the last year, notwithstanding the fact that different types of disease have made great inroads upon the herds of many breeders.

It is worth noting, also, that while the markets for pork for the last year have been very low, the breeders of thoroughbred swine have, as a general rule, received remunerative prices for stock, animals reaching the top notch in prices at \$5,000 and \$6,000 each, while others have sold up to or near \$1,000 each. I think, however, the time has passed, in fact never was, when the average breeder might expect to sell thoroughbred swine at such fabulous figures. While the figures above named are only another instance of what perfection in your calling or occupation means, yet I think the general effect of such prices is dangerous, if not absolutely disastrous to the average breeder of thoroughbred swine. The spirit of emulation is so general and the desire to excel so strong, that many a young breeder wrecks his financial craft by attempting to drive it over the rocks, that were only intended as a beacon light of warning for him. He thinks because some other fellow received fancy prices for hogs no better bred than his, that therefore he should, in the natural order of things, have as good a price or better. He has forgotten that perhaps he was born on Friday or the 13th of the month.

Notwithstanding all the unkind things that are said of the hog, his filthiness, inclination to "return to his wallow" and persistent disposition to be driven only "hind end forward," he has and will always remain the steadfast friend of the farmer and breeder who gives him the necessary care and attention. There is a great world of countless numbers of people to be fed, and no food prepared under modern conditions can anywhere near equal the American hog for all climates and all classes of people. "The hog," as one writer says, "is no longer the lean, mangy, long-legged, bristled and tusked animal that Moses interdicted in the desert,

a great devourer of all kinds of offal and refuse, and whose flesh was not therefore fit for human food." But he has become refined in form, is now fed upon the best in the land, best wheat, best corn, milk from a thoroughbred cow, and makes the best human food on earth. We may, therefore, in this "great granary of the world" have full faith in this freight-condenser, taxpayer, mortgage-lifter, house-builder and general advance agent of good times."

Allow me to call your attention to a few things I think worthy of our consideration: I would advise that a Committee on Constitution and By-laws be appointed immediately to report a constitution and by-laws to this meeting to be acted upon before our final adjournment.

I notice that the Missouri Breeders' Association have an article in their by-laws providing that a Vice President for each breed of swine be elected. I believe we should do likewise, so that all breeds may be represented in our list of officers.

I also am in favor of county or district swine associations as branches of the State association.

Also allow me to suggest that measures be taken to provide a stenographer, to take the proceedings of our meetings, to be printed and circulated among members and all those sufficiently interested in our industry to desire them.

This being the first meeting of our association since my election as its President, it is the only opportunity I have to publicly thank you for that token of your appreciation for and confidence in me. I thank you for the high honor conferred one year ago and hope no act of mine will lessen your esteem or destroy your confidence.

Now, in closing this brief address, I wish you one and all unbounded success individually and a pleasant and profitable meeting in this, our annual gathering. It is my desire that our deliberations be in a fraternal spirit, void of all bickerings or jealousies, and I am sure they will be. Let us maintain the high standard the Kansas State Swine Breeders' Association now has and continue to be the best breeders of the best hogs in the best country on earth. What is your further pleasure?

The first paper presented for discussion was "The Selection and Care of Brood Sows and Their Pigs." Mr. J. B. Zinn presented the following paper:

Why your Secretary has assigned me this important subject I am at a loss to know. The subject is a deep one, of importance and of much interest to every breeder of pure-bred swine, and I fear that I cannot do the subject justice, but I will give you my ideas, that I have learned by observation and experience.

I will divide the subject into three sections: First, the selection of the sow. Second, breeding and care until farrowing. Third, care of sow and pigs until weaned.

First, in selecting a brood sow, follow your fancy as to the breed that suits your purpose, and study their qualities and the points that go to make up a typical animal of the breed, and try to couple them so as to keep on improving. Impress on your mind your idea of a perfect hog and try how many you can produce each year. The only way to succeed is by constant study and diligent observation. My choice is the Poland-China, and of them I speak. But I think my ideas can be carried out with any other breed of hogs (excepting in a few minor points of color and form).

The sow should be well haired, which should be soft and black, without swirls; straight, broad back, with good length, well coupled; head short, wide between the eyes, fine muzzle, and moderate fine and drooping ears; a full jaw, full crested neck, a deep chest, square shoulders, well-sprung deep ribs, deep sides, flanked well down on the legs, broad, square hams, short legs, well set, and not less than six teats on a side. Observing these points closely you have a sow, or gilt, as the case may be, that is good enough to breed to the best sale hog that any breeder owns in the United States, or any other country.

For spring litters, in our mild climate, I would breed from the middle of November to the first week in December. Then you will have 112 days from time of service to help the sow prepare for the reception of the mortgage-lifters.

Now, as we have our sows selected, we are ready to breed them and care for them until they farrow, which brings us to the second section of our subject.

The sow or gilt should be in the very best of health at the time of service. The gilt should carry some fat at the time of service, and should be pushed along in growth until she farrows. I like a gilt pretty fat; they most always are careful mothers. A gilt requires more feed than the old sow, for she has her own growth to make as well as the growth and nourishment of her young. So don't be afraid to give her the right kind of feed, and plenty of it. Make her grow and spread out; you can't get her too big; and when she farrows, she has strength and fat both for the little pigs. The old sow I don't want too fat at time of service, but in good heart, and she should not be fed too heavy or she will get too fat and careless and lazy. The sows should all have plenty of room for exercise. A blue grass pasture is the best for the brood sow; alfalfa or clover is hard to beat if one has not the other. Exercise they must have to insure a successful litter of strong live pigs. Don't feed wholly of corn because it is cheap and handy (how it comes to mind by all of us, when we have a short corn crop and have to skip every animal on the farm to pull through, that every sow has and raises a barnyard full of pigs, and I have heard it often said, and so have you, that if I had plenty of corn these sows would not have raised half as many pigs), for corn is not the proper ration for the sow during gestation. The sow should be fed a mixture of shorts and ground corn in cold weather. I prefer to feed it dry, then it is well mixed with saliva, and one feed should be of whole oats, either in the sheaf or scattered on the ground, so that it will be well masticated, and it gives them some exercise while they are feeding. One ear of corn a day is ample corn for a sow, with the other feed. A gilt should have two ears of corn each day; and, for four weeks before the little pigs are to arrive, give plenty of slop made with oil meal and shorts, so your sow will not be constipated; nor do you want them too loose; and there should not be too many sows bed together; two

to four is enough in one nest, and a week or so before she is due to farrow she should be put by herself, so she will become quiet and at home in her new quarters; and don't give too much bedding to her. Cut straw or hay is the best for her to bed with, and watch her closely and you will find out from her, within a couple of hours, when the little fellows are to arrive, and a little attention at the critical time will often save a man from telling his fellow breeders what bad luck he has had with his \$100 sow, when luck had nothing to do with it. He has only his own carelessness and negligence to blame for the loss of the litter. But with proper care and attention you can say, "What fine luck; there are six, eight, ten or twelve grand pigs," as the case may be, "and not one dead; not a runt in the litter; all look alike; come and see them."

Now to the third section of my subject: First, see if the sow has any milk, and if the bag is caked. If it is caked, grease well with equal parts of lard and coal oil, as warm as can be applied. I wring a flannel cloth out of hot water as hot as I can bear it, and lay on the bag of the sow, and you will be surprised to see how the cake will yield to the application. One application is nearly always sufficient, and as soon as the sow gets up, give her a warm weak gruel, or dish-water, and keep that up at each feeding time until the sow is free from fever. She will then have a good appetite; then commence to increase the slop in richness and quantity, and you can then begin to feed whole corn—soaked is better than dry; then you can see the pigs grow, and be sure to add all the milk you can get to your slop, and as soon as the little pigs begin to run around place a shallow trough outside of the sow's pen and pour a little milk in it for the pigs, and they will soon begin to drink it with relish. Then, feed a little soaked corn as soon as they begin to crack it; they enjoy it. I like to feed the pigs away from their dam, and at ten weeks old they are ready to wean. I aim to give the pigs, at this age, such feed as comes nearest milk. This is the time to lay the foundation for a profitable hog, which consists largely of bone and muscle. Nature is our best example, and milk is the food nature provided, and we should feed such food as comes nearest fulfilling that want, to be successful as breeders and feeders. The size of the litter at this time should be largely bone and muscle, and not fat; and to produce this result requires a bulky and not a concentrated food. A range of blue grass, alfalfa or clover aids in giving a good bone and capacity for rounding up and putting on the flesh when the time comes, with a richer and more concentrated food. A profitable hog must have a well-developed abdomen, and we should respond to the demands of the pig at the different stages of its life to accomplish this. The pig should never be allowed to stop in growth until he is ready for the market.

Leaving it to the old veterans to make plain anything which I have failed to bring out, or omitted, in this paper, and thanking you for your kind attention, I will close.

After Mr. Zinn's paper, Secretary Updegraff read a paper on the same subject, prepared by Allen Thomas, of Blue Mound.

There was considerable discussion on the care of brood sows and their pigs by most of the members present, which will appear in detailed proceedings later.

Mr. T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Kas., then made a short address on the subject, "Character and Qualifications for a Successful Breeder." Mr. Hubbard set a very high ideal and named many qualities which would be hard for the average human brother to attain, yet it was quite evident that the breeders all recognized and appreciated the responsibilities pertaining to their position as advanced farmers.

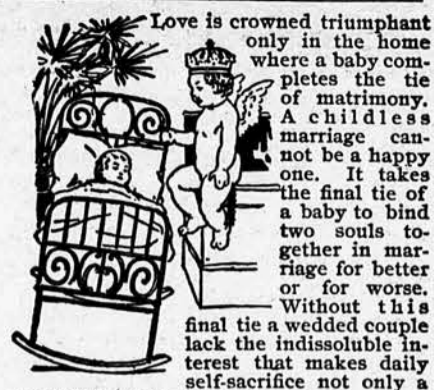
At the morning session the new constitution and by-laws were adopted, after which the first paper read was on the subject of "Selection, Breeding and Feeding," by J. T. Lawton, of Burrton. He emphasized the necessity of the brood sow's being a kind mother.

F. W. Baker, of Council Grove, read a paper in which he told "How to Advance the Breeder and His Bank Account." Mr. Baker said that to keep the bank account in good shape required constant study by every breeder. He also proposed that a great international hog show should be held, and hoped to see Kansas take the initiative. As a result of his suggestions it was decided to have an exhibition of Kansas porkers in connection with the next State meeting.

"Is It Profitable for Breeders to Make Exhibits at Fairs?" was the question which J. S. Magers, of Arcadia, discussed in his paper. Mr. Magers spoke from his personal experience and answered the question affirmatively.

In his special report on "What About a New Swine Registry Association?" O. P. Updegraff stated that of the 107 Kansas breeders with whom he had corresponded only three had expressed themselves as willing to pay \$10 each for the organization of a new record society.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, H. W. Cheney, Topeka; Vice President, C. A. Stannard, Hope; Secretary-Treasurer, O. P. Updegraff, Topeka; Vice President for Poland-Chinas, James Mains, Oskaloosa; Vice President for Berkshires, J. S. Magers, Arcadia; Vice President for Duroc-Jerseys, D. Trott, Abilene; Vice President for Chester Whites, J. T. Lawton, Burrton. Executive Committee—T. A. Hub-



possibility, but a pleasure.

There are to-day thousands of homes all over the country that were once childless and unhappy, but that to-day echo with the laughter of happy babyhood, as a result of a marvelous medicine, known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the greatest of all medicines for women who suffer from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It makes them healthy, strong, vigorous and elastic. It makes them pure and virile. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the shattered nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant period, and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It insures the little new-comer's health, and a bountiful supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy mothers. An honest dealer will not urge an inferior substitute upon you.

"I am now a happy mother of a fine healthy baby girl," writes Mrs. F. B. Cunnings, of No. 4320 Humphrey Street, St. Louis, Mo. "Feel that your 'Favorite Prescription' has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. Three months previous to my confinement I began using it. I was only in labor forty-five minutes. With my first baby I suffered 18 hours then had to lose him. He was very delicate and only lived 12 hours. For two years I suffered untold agony and had two miscarriages. The 'Favorite Prescription' saved both my child and myself."

Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free letter of advice, and enclose 21 one-cent stamps, to cover mailing only, for a paper-covered copy of the 'People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,' or 31 stamps for a cloth-bound copy. A whole medical library in one 1000-page volume.

bard, Rome; E. T. Warner, Princeton, and H. A. Heath, Topeka.

The following are the committee reports that were adopted by the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association:

COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL SHOW.

Your committee beg to report that, after consulting together and canvassing the chances for holding a successful exhibition of swine, they arrive at the following conclusions:

First—It will be in season to have a successful exhibition when sufficient money for prizes and providing for the expenses necessary in making such exhibit has been secured.

Second—That it will be impracticable to hold an exhibit at the date of the annual association meeting in January, and a date earlier in the season would have to be selected.

Third—That unless this association is prepared to provide the funds necessary, we recommend they appoint a committee to take such steps, make such arrangements with fair associations, the city of Topeka or other cities, to provide funds, and that they have full authority to select a date, location and methods that in their judgment will promise successful results.

Fourth—That your committee estimate the minimum amount of money essential to success to be \$1,000.

H. M. KIRKPATRICK,
Chairman.

CLASSIFICATION FOR SWINE AT FAIRS.

The following report on the classification for swine exhibits at fairs was adopted: We, your committee on classification, beg leave to report as follows:

(1) Boar 2 years and over, first, second, third. (2) Boar 1 year and under 2, first, second, third. (3) Boar 6 months and under 1 year, first, second, third. (4) Boar under 6 months, first, second, third. (5) Sow 2 years and over, first, second, third. (6) Sow 1 year and under 2, first, second, third. (7) Sow 6 months and under 1 year, first, second, third. (8) Sow under 6 months, first, second, third. Breeder's ring—(1) Five head under 1 year, the produce of one boar, first, second, third. (2) Five head under 1 year, the produce of one sow, first, second, third. Herds—(1) Boar and three sows over 1 year, to be owned by exhibitor at least six months prior to first day of fair, first, second and third. (2) Boar and three sows under 1 year, to be owned by exhibitor at least six months prior to first day of fair, first, second, third. Sweepstakes—(1) Boar any age, first, second. (2) Sow any age, first, second.

The classification to be adopted for each breed of swine.

The limit of age of animals farrowed

in March and September shall be extended to the last day of the month in which the fair is held.

IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' SESSION.

At the afternoon session, Tuesday, the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association took charge of the proceedings and the meeting was called to order at 1:30 p. m. by Vice President M. S. Babcock, and pending the arrival of President Cross, time was devoted to the reception of new members and the hearing of the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, after which Mr. C. S. Cross, the President, arrived and took the chair, and after being introduced said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: I think that this is the best attended meeting that I have ever known, and it is the best attended one that you have ever held. The general good feeling that I see exists by the expression on all faces here is a good thing. Everybody looks better than they did a few years ago. The boys had not been making any money then, and every one had been having a general hard time. For the present, I think that they are all getting fair returns for the experience and labor and money expended. I hope that it will continue to be this way, and I believe it will.

"I thank you for the high honor that you conferred upon me at your last election in making me your President. We will now proceed to the order of business."

The first topic for consideration was "The Sheep for Kansas," and very carefully prepared papers were presented by E. W. Melville, Eudora, and E. D. King, Burlington, which were followed by a discussion, which together made the best presentation of pertinent matters relating to the sheep industry that ever was presented at a State convention.

The report of the standing Committee on Needed Legislation was presented by G. W. Glick, of Atchison, and was a very carefully-prepared report, which was unanimously adopted by the convention.

Dr. U. B. McCurdy, of Topeka, then presented a carefully-prepared and comprehensive paper on "Tuberculosis."

The next topic for consideration was the "Dairy Industry and Improved Stock," by J. E. Nissley, Secretary of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, Topeka, but owing to his absence the Secretary read his communication, which is as follows:

"It is with no small degree of regret that I am obliged to inform you that on account of a pressing engagement, my absence from the city during the meeting of your association is imperative. I had looked forward to this meeting with a hope of meeting a great many of those prominently identified with the various improved stock industries of the State, recognizing in them staunch friends to my espoused cause, the dairy.

"In my eleven years' experience with the creamery system of dairying in Kansas, it has so often been brought to my notice the painful need of improvement in our dairy herds; and while I can see a material advancement along this line, yet we know too well that there are to-day too many animals labeled as dairy cows that are barely producing enough milk to pay the actual expense of feeding them. In other words, we have too many cows yet of the 100 to 125 pounds of butter per year type, when we know that actual results have already demonstrated to us the fact that we are warranted in placing the standard for our dairy cows at 300 pounds of butter per year. Here is a field for improvement, and while I am not particularly familiar with the work of your association, I have every reason to believe that it is broad and liberal enough to give this phase of its efforts the attention that I believe it deserves.

"It might be interesting to your members here to state that by a recent and most conservative compilation of data secured from the creameries of Kansas, there are to-day 400 creameries, skimming stations and cheese factories, affording a market to upwards of 18,000 farmers, creating a revenue that, for 1897, is variously estimated at from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000. Notwithstanding the phenomenal growth and the vast improvement in our industry, I notice all along the line a desire among our patrons to still more improve, and especially the building up of better and more profitable herds, which is done by a judicious system of breeding and feeding, to which the attention of your association need not be called.

"I am indeed very sorry that I cannot be with you. So far as I can remember, your association and our State Dairy Association, with which I have been

identified from its first inception, have both met year after year, peculiar as it may seem, without even recognizing one another, and yet so very closely allied; and since you have taken the initiative and have honored me with a place on your program, a fact which I very keenly appreciate, I hope that henceforth with each recurring annual meeting of these associations we may neighbor back and forth, unquestionably to our mutual advantage.

"In conclusion, allow me to invite as many of your members as can, to attend the meeting of the National Buttermakers' Association (of which I am Secretary), which meets in this city, February 21 to 26.

"Assuring you that with this communication I am only able to give you broken bread, I assure you that then, with such light as ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin; Prof. T. L. Haecker, of Minnesota; Prof. Clinton D. Smith, of Michigan; Prof. Curtis, of Iowa, and our own wide-awake Cottrell at my command, to give you whole and not broken loaves. Yours very respectfully,
"J. E. NISSLEY."

A motion was made, which carried, to accept the invitation of Secretary Nissley.

Mr. J. W. Robinson, of El Dorado, the President of the Kansas Live Stock Shippers' and Feeders' Association, was introduced, and reviewed the work done by their association in connection with the Kansas Railroad Commissioners in securing the temporary restoration of the car-load rate instead of the new hundred-pound rate, which had been adopted by the railroads. He stated that there was an agreement between the shippers and the railroads that no further change would be made from present arrangements without thirty days' notice being given by either party.

A motion was then made by Mr. H. N. Kirkpatrick, as follows:

"Resolved, That we recognize the splendid work of the Kansas Live Stock Shippers' and Feeders' Association and the Board of Railroad Commissioners in behalf of the live stock interests of Kansas, and we desire to thank them for the same and pledge them our hearty co-operation hereafter." Unanimously adopted.

"Public Sale Expenses" was the subject of a practical paper by H. N. Kirkpatrick, of Connor.

Mr. W. T. Garrett, of Maryville, Mo., was then introduced as a representative of the Standard Poland-China Record Association, who made a few encouraging remarks regarding the breeding interests of Missouri and invited the swine breeders to attend their annual meeting and banquet, to be held at Maryville, Mo., February 2, and stated that he had invitation and banquet tickets for such as would attend. The meeting then adjourned until the evening session.

At the evening session "The Relation of the Breeder to the General Farmer" was the subject of an address by H. M. Cottrell, Professor of Agriculture, Manhattan.

This address brought out a spirited discussion, in which J. W. Robinson, El Dorado, J. F. True, Newman, Gov. Glick, of Atchison, T. M. Potter, Peabody, and Walter N. Allen, of Meriden, thoroughly discussed the points made by the Professor and set forth the manifold advantages of pure-bred stock over that of the "scrub."

H. W. Cheney, of Topeka, presented a carefully-prepared paper on "Sale Guarantees and What Constitutes a Sound Breeding Animal," which seemed to cover the subject so thoroughly that little discussion was necessary except to indorse the position taken by the reader.

"Why Kansas Should Excel in Stock Growing," was the subject of a characteristic and able paper by F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

"Shall We Have a State Fair in Kansas?" Special report was then made by Col. S. A. Sawyer, chairman, who reviewed the work done during the year by the committee and of their failure to secure an appropriation from the last session of the Legislature. The unanimous sentiment of every one present was in favor of continuing earnest work in behalf of the establishment of a State fair, and it was decided to select a standing committee of ten to have this matter in charge in behalf of this association. The convention then adjourned until 9 a. m., Wednesday.

At the opening session Wednesday morning, Col. W. N. Allen, of Meriden, read a paper on the following subject, "A Government Resulting Trust for Protection of the Agricultural Classes." The purport of this paper was a proposed co-operative movement among shippers of live stock, in order that the market

might not be unduly glutted with a surplus of stock and thereby save a larger percentage of profit to the producer and shipper.

Owing to the absence of Capt. W. S. Tough, of Kansas City, who was to have made an address on the subject of "The Horse Industry from a Breeder's and Salesman's Standpoint," the President declared the question open for discussion, which was responded to by well-timed and practical talks by C. E. Westbrook, Peabody; J. W. Robinson, El Dorado; John Warner, Manhattan; Prof. Cottrell, Manhattan, and C. J. Norton, Morantown.

G. W. Berry, of Berryton, made a short address on the subject of "Railroad Transportation for Pure-bred Stock Rather than Car-lots." He discussed his experience in shipping pigs by express, in which he was followed by others along the same line. The result of the discussion was the following resolution introduced by G. W. Berry, which was adopted:

"Resolved, by the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders and the Swine Breeders' Association, in convention assembled, in Topeka, January 12, 1898, that we demand that live stock be billed at single rates, and that the \$10 valuation of hogs be abolished. That stock sent by express should be sent by the most direct and quickest route, even though it requires trouble, for which there should be no excessive charges. That billing at owner's risk should be abolished. That we recommend shipping by freight when practicable until express companies make more reasonable rates."

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association proceeded to the annual election of officers, which was as follows: President, M. S. Babcock, Nortonville; Vice President, J. B. Zinn, Topeka; Secretary-Treasurer, H. A. Heath, Topeka; Executive Committee—J. W. Robinson, El Dorado; C. E. Westbrook, Peabody; G. W. Berry, Berryton; Henry Hobb, Whiting, and E. W. Melville, Eudora. The following standing committees were also appointed: State Fair committee—C. M. Irwin, Wichita; G. W. Glick, Atchison; S. A. Sawyer, Manhattan; C. F. Hutchinson, Bellaire; O. P. Updegraff, Topeka; E. W. Melville, Eudora; E. D. King, Burlington; J. H. Sayles, Norcatur; T. M. Potter, Peabody, and W. N. Allen, Meriden. Committee on Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha—G. W. Berry, Berryton; H. L. Leibfried, Emporia; J. F. True, Newman; E. D. King, Burlington. Committee on Needed Legislation—J. W. Robinson, El Dorado; T. W. Harrison, Topeka, and T. A. Hubbard, Rome.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the officers and Executive committee for their efforts in making this annual session the most successful in the history of the association.

President Cross, after thanking the association, invited the membership to attend the third annual banquet of the association, to be held at night at the Hotel Throop. The association then adjourned.

The Banquet.

After the close of the breeders' meeting on Wednesday night, January 12, about a hundred breeders assembled at the Hotel Throop and partook of a bountiful banquet, which seemed to fill a long-felt want, and finally, when cigars were served, Mr. H. A. Heath rapped for order and said: "Gentlemen, the serious business of our meeting has been done, and well done. Now comes the jollity. At great expense we have secured as toastmaster for the evening a distinguished breeder, the retiring President of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, Mr. C. S. Cross, of Emporia. Our program is one of jollity; your toastmaster does not like practical jokes that hurt and will not knowingly perpetrate one. All subjects are intended to be amusing, and you must take the intention for the deed. We have carefully tried to give no man a subject that could possibly be regarded as a reflection on the gentleman or his motives. Kindly accept all subjects with kind hearts and good fellowship."

The toastmaster then presented the following list of toasts, which were promptly responded to in a brief and happy manner by each. They were quite unique and caused considerable merriment, as will be seen in the list which follows:

"Will the Governor, Hon. J. W. Leedy, and may all good citizens praise him as an honest, upright man, whom we all delight to honor for his ability, irrespective of party, kindly inform this crowd of good fellows as to the relations of the executive and the breeders' interests? The dignity of his office requires us to give him a serious subject, but after he has given us a serious talk, we can call upon him in the interest of

good comradeship to tell us a story, and no fudging."

"The beef hen and his helpful sister," by Gov. F. D. Coburn.

"Short-horns—should the horns of the said animals curl up, down or sideways?" A scientific discussion, by Gov. Glick.

"The Poland-China swine, should his tail be set upon the northwest or southeast corner?" Music upon this subject, by O. P. Updegraff.

"And while upon the subject of swine, will Mr. G. W. Berry, the Berkshire expert, kindly inform us as to whether one, two or three curls in the tail indicate a bacon hog."

"What would the Chester White look like were he black?" E. W. Melville.

"Col. Robison suggested last night that a Jersey would produce better oleomargarine than a Hereford. If so, why, when and where, and if so should the car-load rate upon Jersey margarine be less than that upon the Hereford brand?"

"Will Mr. Garrett kindly inform us whether turpentine placed upon either or both extremities of a brown bear have anything to do with being a good member of the Standard Poland-China Association? Now, gentlemen, this is a bear story, with the Standard Association on the side."

"Col. Walter N. Allen. The deep and varied secrets connected with the mule as a singer. Drop the Colonel a postal for further information."

"Mr. Westbrook will kindly inform us whether a 2:10 goat that can be made to trot in 2:40 is more profitable than a 2:40 proshire than can pace in 2:10."

"The religious press, or an unpublished communication by H. A. Heath. To be continued in our next."

"When a newspaper visits a breeding farm, does he prefer an icy smile, a marble heart, not to mention an Arctic hand? A Klondike talk of grief, by Mr. Geo. Bellow, of the Indicator."

"All improved breeders hope to breed more for the benefit of the future than of the present. This means posterity, if it means anything. Therefore, will Mr. T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, explain to us where his posterity gets with this particular game?"

"Our most worthy President will please apply the 'Babcock test' to his position and explain whether his personal butter fat is 34.8 or 34.3."

"Mr. Leibfried or Lubfriend (I have never yet known the proper pronunciation), will please tell us whether the Dutch conquered Holland or whether the use of his name saved the country."

"Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Greater Manhattanville, will please rise quietly to his feet and in one of his thrilling whippers state which is the better as a proper filling for the internal man, an annual banquet as so well furnished us by this association or the celluloid sandwiches sometimes furnished at sales."

"Col. True, of old man Kansas, will now favor us with the paper which he unfortunately failed to read at our meeting, aptly entitled, 'The choice of a true and impressive sire as applied to the choosing of a mackerel for the breakfast table, or the man without a breed.'"

"Will our artist, Mr. Tomson, kindly inform us which is the easier to sketch, a Poland-China cow or a Jersey horse, and what is the best filling to make square corners round?"

"For show purposes which is the more easily assimilated in fitting hogs for the fairs, Arkansas river quicksand, or a proper combination of wind and jack-rabbits' tracks, in a proportion of about steen to one?" R. S. Cook, Wichita.

"The best cross for a razor-back, a locomotive, or a black, white and tan." H. M. Kirkpatrick.

Gov. Thomas M. Potter: "Which have you found the best and kindest feeder, the reindeer or the sacred ox of India?"

Hon. T. W. Harrison: "Is Topeka or North Topeka the amber of the universe, by the late Mayor of the Capital city?"

Chas. Ridgway: "Am I a confidence man or am I not?" by Chas. Ridgway, of Ottawa, Kas., the most successful fair man of the State of Kansas.

"What I don't know, but I do know, Chief I know." J. H. Risk, of Weston, Mo.

Prof. Cottrell: "Will scientific feeding improve the clam?"

President Willis: "Have the young idea shoot, and if so, what with and what at? Purely scientific."

Judge Wm. B. Sutton: "Kindly compare the short-grass and jackrabbit country with the potato strip."

W. W. Guthrie: "If we could produce a breed of polled cats, what effect would it have upon the future price of wheat?"

A COUGH SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy and give immediate relief. Avoid imitations.

The Home Circle.

THE HOUSE BY THE ROAD.

[He was a friend to man, and he lived in a house by the side of the road.—Homer.] There are hermit souls that live withdrawn in the place of their self-content; There are souls like stars, that dwell apart, in a fellowless firmament; There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths Where highways never ran, But let me live by the side of the road And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road, By the side of the highway of life, The men who press with ardor of hope, The men who are faint with the strife. But I turn not away from their smiles or their tears— Both parts of an infinite plan. Let me live in my house by the side of the road And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead And mountains of wearisome height, That the road passes on through the long afternoon, And stretches away to the night. But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice, And weep with the strangers that mourn, Nor live in my house by the side of the road Like the man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road Where the race of men go by. They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong, Wise, foolish. So am I. Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat Or hurl the cynic's ban? Let me live in my house by the side of the road And be a friend to man.

—Sam Walter Foss.

HEROIOS.

In common with some quarter of the young women of the present day, Miss Miller possessed literary aspirations, and the summit of her ambition was the publication of a novel. As the author of two unsuccessful novels, she regarded me with some deference, and elected me to the position of friendly critic. Much as I enjoyed the pleasure of Miss Miller's society, the position had its disadvantages. It is, I am convinced, beyond the power of human tact, to be both friend and critic of a budding authoress. She began by submitting to my inspection a number of short stories; and a futile attempt at frankness, which led to a temporary estrangement, showed me that the safer course was to temper liberal praise with suggestions of minor emendations. I also appealed her by the assurance that, though her stories were very well written, which was literally true, her forte obviously lay in longer work and the delineation of character, and she agreed that such had always been her opinion. For some time past she had been engaged in the composition of a magnum opus, which I was to read on my visit to the Robinsons in the summer.

On the morning after my arrival she approached me on the lawn with a pile of manuscript in her hands.

"Of course," she began, "it's quite in the rough as yet. There are some parts that I don't approve of myself, and I shall alter it all a good deal."

"I quite understand," I answered. "So my remarks will be mere suggestions, and not criticisms."

"Oh, I hope you'll like it," she said. "Of course, it's not at all good, but it's the best thing I've done yet. Shall I read it to you, or will you read it yourself?"

"Perhaps you had better, if it's in the rough," I replied. It had been copied out with the utmost care, and was reverently tied up with ribbon.

She read me a chapter and looked up for my verdict.

"I like that immensely," I said. "I was particularly struck with that description of the drawing-room."

As a matter of fact, it was an accurate inventory of the Robinsons' drawing-room furniture, and was presumably a fragment from a voluminous note-book in which Miss Miller recorded her surroundings for the purpose, as she said, of "introducing local background."

"Oh, that!" she said. "I wrote that a long time ago. But do you think the characters are all right?"

"If I might suggest," I observed, "would an elderly gentleman, even though he were a naval officer, swear quite so much before his daughter?"

"Why," she answered, with surprise, "that's all right. That's father. I want to know whether you liked the heroine. Of course, the development of her character is the point of the book."

"I hardly like to express an opinion," I said, "because I presume the character is drawn from yourself."

"It's nothing of the kind," she returned, indignantly. "How could you think so?"

"I'm sorry," I said. "It was an almost pardonable mistake. You've both of you got gray eyes and curly hair, and you're both left-handed, and you both wear regimental buckles on your belt, and the colors of a Cambridge college in your hat."

"That's only what she's like," she answered, "and the heroine wears Calais and I wear Clare colors. But the characters are quite different. Am I a clever and successful novelist?"

"I thought so," I said, humbly.

"Mr. Firth," she replied, "if you're only

going to make jokes I shan't read you any more."

"Please go on," I said. "I'm very much interested in the book."

She read another chapter and turned to me again.

"It's very good, indeed," I observed. "There's only one point which I might venture to criticize. Would a barrister in good practice hunt for a fortnight in the middle of November?"

"Why not?" she asked. "Mr. Bertham does."

"The hero's Bertham, is he?" I replied. Bertham was a most objectionable young man, and possessed no practice. "Then a further question occurs to me: Would a nice girl like the heroine have made a confidante of a man like Bertham?"

"I like Mr. Bertham," she said, shortly. "Even if you do, what right has he to several of my remarks?" I asked. I remembered the remarks, because my modesty blushed when Miss Miller recorded them in a note-book under the impression that they were epigrams.

"I didn't know that you'd notice them," she said, with a flush. "The hero's made up of several people. You see, when you draw a character you select different characteristics and blend them into a whole."

"I wish," I remarked, "that I'd been blended with any one else than Bertham. But never mind. Please go on."

Another chapter followed.

"I never knew," I said, "that Bertham married a barmaid at Oxford. It must have been Bertham, for I did no such thing."

"Can't you understand," she answered petulantly, "that the episodes are not drawn from real life—only parts of the characters?"

"I apologize," I replied. "But need the hero marry her?"

"He must," she answered, "or the heroine couldn't promise to educate her. That leads up to the great scene. You see, the hero never fully appreciated the intellectual qualities of the heroine, and when he sees her teaching his wife to construe Greek, he realizes how mistaken he has been."

"I don't believe," I replied, "that Bertham would like his wife to know Greek."

"Not if he was altogether Mr. Bertham," she said. "But I thought men were so fond of Homer and that kind of thing."

"Please read on," I answered with interest, remembering a discussion about my Homeric motto for my last novel.

The next two chapters were uneventful and led to no comments except praise, but at the third I was roused.

"I strongly protest," I said "at my mother being brought into it."

"It's only a trait here and there," she replied.

"Why should a caricature of my mother," I inquired, "go and make an ass of herself because Bertham's character necessitates his marriage to a barmaid?"

"If you're going to be disagreeable"—she said.

"I'm sorry," I answered; "but I do think that is one of the passages that needs alteration."

"Perhaps I had better tone it down," she allowed.

Two or three more chapters occurred, and I became aware that I was listening to an odd travesty of myself. I was alternately a melodramatic hero rescuing the heroine from impossible dangers, and an extremely objectionable cad married to a consumptive barmaid and making love to another girl, but I knew better than Miss Miller herself the original of the character.

"The part of the hero," I said, "that belongs to me has no right to do things that Bertham might have done. Now, I am the doctor's son, and it is I who have studied medicine as well as law. Therefore I am on in that scene. Why, then, should I say 'Good heaven!' every five seconds when the heroine sprains her ankle? and why should I murmur, 'Violet, my darling!' when I know she's only half conscious and I'm married to another woman?"

"You're so hopelessly literal," she protested. "This is a work of fiction."

"I trust," I said, "that I shan't be cut by all my friends, if it's published."

"If you weren't so conceited"—she answered.

"Oh, I'm not so conceited as I was," I said. "I may really be like that. I want to hear some more. It's good to see one's self as others see us."

"Once for all, Mr. Firth," she replied, "I refuse to read further unless you promise to drop the foolish notion that you are the hero. If you had only heard a chapter or two more you would see how ridiculous such an idea makes you appear."

"I should hardly have thought the chapter or two more was necessary," I said. "But please go on."

Ultimately the barmaid died, though her decease was delayed by an irrelevant millionaire's impossible will which bequeathed millions to the heroine. Then she and the hero were left free, and hoped for the best, but an anonymous letter parted them, and an embezzling trustee robbed her of her wealth. They parted in secret sorrow, and the hero, in despair, betook himself to realizing his ambitions. In the course of a chapter he made his reputation at the bar by a scintillating oration in a probate action, delivered a meteoric speech in Parliament on bimetalism and became Attorney General.

"Now, perhaps, you will acknowledge," Miss Miller said, triumphantly, "that the character is not drawn from you."

"I quite admit that the last chapter is not drawn from life," I allowed, though the Attorney General lived in my cham-



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bers, a description of which Miss Miller had carefully extorted from me.

"What do you think of it as a whole?" she inquired.

"I haven't heard the whole," I said. There was still a bundle of manuscript left.

"The rest," she explained, "is so very unfinished. It's too crude to read to you."

"The denouement," I said, "is perhaps the most important part."

"Well," she replied, doubtfully, "if you won't make any silly remarks about Mr. Bertham—"

"I promise not to mention him," I answered, hypocritically.

The Attorney General finally met the heroine as a hospital nurse at the bedside of a dying patient, whose evidence the Attorney General was taking down in a note-book. He proposed in impassioned accents. She, hurt at his previous conduct, rejected him. In bitter disappointment he announced his intention of shooting big game for the rest of his life in the Rocky mountains. This was too much for her pitiful heart, and by the bedside of the dead man they kissed again with tears. I may add that the narrative, as I heard it, strongly suggested skipping.

"Did she marry him because he was Attorney General?" I inquired.

"Of course not," she answered, with surprise.

"She cared for him before that?"

"Oh, yes," she said; "but what do you mean?"

"I am," I replied, "going to shoot big game in the Rocky mountains."

"Is this some elaborate joke?" she inquired.

"Pardon me," I said, taking up the manuscript. "You must now ask me whether I intend to sacrifice my brilliant career."

"Mr. Firth," she exclaimed indignantly, beginning to collect the bundles.

"I believe they'd have been very happy together," I observed.

"They wouldn't," she retorted.

"Look here," I said. "She's you and he's I, and you told me she didn't mind whether he was Attorney General."

"How dare you!" she burst out. "Do you imagine I'd have read the wretched thing to you if— and she tore the last chapter angrily in pieces."

"You're not going to alter the ending?" I inquired.

"I'll make it really like you," she said vindictively, "and I'll kill him."

"Miss Miller," I asked, "have you read 'The Follies of Lena Dawson?'"

"What has that got to do with it?"

"Only," I said, "that I made a new start and wrote it under a new name, and that you're Lena."

"I don't believe it," she exclaimed. "How dare you tell me that I would write a novel about you and me?"

"I'm not in the least ashamed of having done the same," I remarked. "It's reached a fourth edition."

"She's not in the least like me," she went on, beginning to retreat to the house; "and you know I didn't intend the hero to be you."

"I don't believe you did," I allowed. "That's what makes me look such a fool, for I did intend Lena to be you."

"Rubbish!" she said, and retired.

"Well," I remarked, as she walked away, "look at the initials to which it is dedicated."

I followed after a moment or two and found her in the drawing-room contemplating the dedication of my new novel, which had arrived in the last Mudie-box. The rest of the conversation only concerned ourselves.—Henry Martley, in Chapman's Magazine.

The First Woman's Club.

The first woman's club founded in America, or at least the first about which we have authentic information, was held in the City of Penn 102 years ago, under the name of "The Female Society for the Relief and Improvement of the Poor," says the Philadelphia Ledger. It was begun and organized by a Quaker spinster, Anne Parish, who was born in 1760 and died just before the nineteenth century began, at the end of the year 1800. The society consisted first of twenty-three young accomplished women of the best families, who met every week to go about among the poor and needy. When the city was visited by yellow fever, shortly after the formation of the club, the mettle of its members was

tried and found to ring true; while most who had means fled from the town, these twenty-three Quaker women stayed with Anne Parish and fought the plague, raising money, visiting the dying, clothing the well, and comforting the bereaved.

From that time to present the society has endured and continued in the work thus early initiated; the granddaughters and great granddaughters of the first founders, who have inherited the club membership along with their Quaker traditions, their fine old family names that still count in Philadelphia society, are now preparing to celebrate the club's 102d birthday. The membership has passed down through the oldest daughter, and the methods are not altered from those first chosen; there is no president or vice-president, the only officers being two clerks, a treasurer and a committee of thirteen; the prominent work of the club is the maintenance of an "house of industry" when nearly 100 old Quakers of indigent circumstances go daily to sew, knit and mend in comfortable quarters in the house on North Seventh street which the club has lodged in since the middle of this century. The women are paid good wages for their work and are given a good meal in the middle of the day, besides being provided with easy chairs while they work. The society women provide them with sewing, and bachelors send thither for their mending.

The foreign letters in Literature, the new weekly gazette of criticism, bring together very entertainingly the observation and comment of correspondents in the chief European literary centers. A letter in the current issue, from the correspondent in Italy, deals with those Italian authors who are also conspicuous in political life, and in this connection we are informed that Gabriele D'Annunzio, "in one of the most astounding electoral speeches ever written or uttered, announced his political programme. In an oration delivered to the peasants of his native place, Pescara, he sought their suffrages as the Apostle of Light, Truth, Purity and Beauty. The oration was a wonderfully resonant performance, resembling the distant echo of a Gregorian chant haunted by a Wagnerian leitmotiv, and the praise he claimed was the praise due to the sage who discerns Light through obscurity, Truth through accumulated falsehood, Purity at the bottom of pollution, and Beauty by the side of all morbid deformity."

"We have waited for me, I say. O blest brethren. O fellow-citizens; through sonorous filth I return to you purified. Welcome me as a purer brother. * * * The fate of Italy is inseparable from that of Beauty, whose mother she is. * * * When the fort of Matsalle capitulated after a heroic resistance, all the defenders marched out with the honors of war. Death and the Fatherland were deluded, Beauty was violated in that circle of white stone. Henceforth the claims of Beauty, Death and the Fatherland will be duly safeguarded. This certainty lends surpassing interest to the presence of Gabriele D'Annunzio, Deputy for Abstract Beauty, in the Italian Chamber at Montecitorio."

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The Young Folks.

FARMER JOHN'S FENCE.

"No use," said Farmer John, with a grin—
And buttoned the coat with his pocket in—
"To judge by the way you agents speak
You seem to think I was born last week!
And every one of you grins and stares
When I say I'll manage my own affairs."

"You seem to think that I haven't sense
Enough to know I want a fence;
Why, I've been living and farming here
For—well, for nigh onto forty year,
And all the first—and half of 'em since—
I've put in building and mending fence!"

"I never was of the kind that shirks,
But I know just how the old thing works;
And how—no matter if made of gold—
The fence will break when it ought to
hold."

And yet you think you can come along
And teach me something!" said Farmer
John.

"My neighbors round me for many a mile
Experimented; but I just smile.
They've got new fences. I've no desire
To fool with twisted, nor yet barbed wire.
I've seen them tried, and both of them
fail."

So I have stuck to good hardwood rails.

"They are land wasters, I don't deny;
And awkward too, to get round or by.
They make a harbor for mice and weeds;
Their rough bark shelters bugs, worms
and seeds.
But forty years I have used them here,
And now I have no more land to clear."

"For eight years past I have bought my
wood;

I was the first in the neighborhood
That had to buy—and it cost like sin—
A good six miles I have hauled it in;
For every load it takes half a day,
We have to get it so far away."

"One agent told me if I had sense
I'd charge the wood to the old rail fence!
Charge up against it the time I've lost
A hauling wood and see what it cost.
For time is money. With both to lose
That rails were the dearest fence to use."

"My hay is weedy; it will not sell—
The stock is poor, and not doing well,
The farm run down and its value low,
As 'twas over thirty years ago!
And so long as crops every season fails,
I cannot afford any fence but rails."

—Jenks, in Coiled Spring Hustler.

A Duel in the Snow.

Every one has seen the engraving of
Gerome's beautiful but sadly effective
picture, "A Duel in the Snow." Through
the mist of early morning one antago-
nist is lying on his back on the sword,
while his adversary, leaning on a
friend's arm, is slowly walking away
from the scene of the encounter. Both
are wearing the masquerading costume
of a Pierrot. In a thicket a carriage
waits to drive off with the successful
opponent.

There is every reason to believe from
recently disclosed information by M. Al-
fred Darimon, that in portraying on
canvas that impressive episode, the art-
ist was not influenced by solely imagi-
native caprice, but that he has repro-
duced a scene in real life.

The facts are as follows: The duelists
were M. Jules Brame, a former Minister
of Public Instruction, under the second
empire, and M. D. D—, a well-known
journalist on the staff of one of the most
influential newspapers in the north of
France. When the duel occurred, both
were studying for the bar. One Shrove
Tuesday, they, in company with friends,
had repaired to a restaurant on the
boulevard, with a view of enjoying a
good dinner, and afterward of going to
the masquerade ball at the opera. They
all agreed to go as Pierrots. As they all
wore masks, some one suggested that
they should adopt some distinctive sign
by which they could recognize one an-
other in the crowd. D. D— suggested
that they should pin a label bearing a
number to their backs. The idea was
unanimously adopted, and D. D— pre-
pared the label accordingly. While so
doing a diabolical idea came into his
head. It was carnival time; why should
he not have his little joke? When it
was Jules Brame's turn to have a ticket
pinned to his back, his friend D. D—
had written in large letters beneath the
number, "I am Jules Brame." One can
easily imagine what was the result. No
sooner had Brame set foot in the main
passage to the premiere galerie than he
was followed by a lady wearing a mask,
who, on his preparing to enter a private
box, cried out, "I wish you success, Jules
Brame." Later on, on re-entering the
passage, he was surrounded by a group
of masqueraders, who with one voice
shouted out, "Good-day, my dear Brame."
That proved to him that he was known
to every one, although he was puzzled
to understand how it could be.

Passing in front of a box-opener, the
girl burst out laughing. He inquired
angrily what she was laughing at.
"Why," she replied, "I am laughing at
the funny idea which led you to pin a
label on your back with your name on
it." And sitting the action to the word,

she unpinned the label and handed it to
him.

Jules Brame considered the joke not
only in bad taste, but insulting. He
sought out his comrade, and, finding him
in the saloon, he reproached him angrily
in the hearing of the crowd, insisting
that he should apologize openly then
and there. D. D—, resenting his
friend's attitude toward him, declined
to apologize; a duel, therefore, in ac-
cordance with French habits and cus-
toms, was inevitable. Seconds were at
once chosen; short swords were pro-
cured, and in their Pierrot's costumes
the antagonists started for the Bois de
Boulogne. Fortunately the duel did not
end fatally, as seems to be the case in
Gerome's picture, for, although Brame
ran his sword right through D. D's body,
no vital organ was touched. He recov-
ered very quickly, and the two antago-
nists became fast friends again.—West-
minster Gazette.

Sir Isaac Newton's House.

Newton's house, in St. Martin's street,
which Macaulay prophesied would for-
ever be an object of veneration, is said
to be threatened with early demolition.
Sweeping changes have taken place in
this neighborhood since the cutting of
the Charing Cross road. Messrs. Mac-
millan's new premises have been built
opposite Newton's house, sweeping away
an old inn with galleried courtyard, and
a great gap has been made at the Leices-
ter Square corner of St. Martin's street
for the new extension of the Dental Hos-
pital. Unless some public effort for its
preservation is made there can be little
doubt that Newton's house, which cer-
tainly should be an object of veneration,
will ere long go the way of so many
other notable houses and be lost for-
ever.

In 1709 the house was inhabited by
Bothmar, envoy of the King of Den-
mark. In the following year came Sir
Isaac Newton from Jermyn street, and
with him his niece, Catherine Barton, to
keep house for him. Mrs. Barton was
the widow of Col. Barton, and afterward
married Mr. Conduitt, who succeeded to
Sir Isaac's office at the mint. She was
one of the beauties of the day and cel-
ebrated in several kit-kat toasts. Here
is one by Lord Halifax:

"Beauty and wit strove each in vain,
To vanquish Bacchus and his train;
But Barton, with successful charms,
From both their quivers drew their arms.
The roving god his sway resigns,
And awfully submits his vines."

Mrs. Barton became housekeeper to
Lord Halifax on the death of his wife,
and did not escape the scandal of a scan-
dal-loving age.

It would be impossible to enumerate
all the great men who here sought the
society of the great philosopher, or the
men of fashion who sought that of his
gay, witty and beautiful niece, but Hal-
ley, Wren, Stukely, Swift, Sloane, Addi-
son, Bentley, Whiston, Lady Betty Ger-
maine, have all helped to give this house
dignity. It was in the back drawing
room of this house that Diamond, New-
ton's favorite dog, knocked over a can-
dle and destroyed the manuscript of the
"New Theory of Light and Colors," on
which Sir Isaac had spent so many years
of study.—Westminster Gazette.

Pet Butterflies.

A young woman who lives in a New
England town has had a unique ex-
perience with butterflies. She happened
to be in the garden on a warm day in the
fall, and noticed a brown butterfly flut-
tering about, rather languidly, among
the few remaining flowers.

She caught it without much trouble
and carried it to her room, where the
windows were screened, and let it loose.
The little insect accepted the situation,
and conducted herself as if quite at
home. The substantial New England
name of Maria Silsbee was bestowed
upon it—though not eminently appro-
priate. Maria's food and drink were
placed on the window sill, and consisted
of a lump of sugar moistened by a drop
of water, and she partook of this by
unfurling her long spiral trunk, which
resembled the hair-spring of a watch,
and inserting the end in the sugar.

Maria was not fated to live in soli-
tude. One day there appeared in the
room another butterfly of similar ap-
pearance, but more sprightly in be-
havior. No one could account for its
being there, unless the maid had left
the screen up for a few moments while
making up the room. The stranger was
named Jonathan Matthews. He was far
more venturesome than Maria, and of
not so docile a temperament. But he
was never seen to eat. Possibly a false
feeling of pride or diffidence restrained
him from doing so in any one's pres-
ence.

The fame of this young woman's two

companions spread abroad, and visitors
to her room were frequent. This did
not seem to ruffle the equanimity of
either. At last Maria, indifferent to
the joys of a worldly existence, settled
down in a comfortable corner and re-
mained there, to all appearances a
corpse. She had decided to hibernate
—and hibernate she did for several
months. Jonathan, on the contrary, was
very active. Thus they remained for
most of the winter.

One day Maria awoke, but in the
words of Hamlet—"to die—to sleep—to
stay."

When the days became warmer and
the spring flowers appeared in evidence
that there was again honey in the land
for vagrant butterflies, the screen was
pushed up and the solitary Jonathan
flew joyously forth. He has never been
seen since.

The King's Image.

From Seville Spanish papers bring this
pretty little story. A tall, distinguished-
looking gentleman, with white beard de-
scending over his breast, was doing the
sights of the "unique city" on the Guadal-
quivir. It was not his first visit, and he
took a rather rapid glance at the beauti-
ful Cathedral and other famous buildings
and palaces. "What else have you to show
me?" he inquired. "Our great cigar fac-
tory," answered the guide. "Very well, let
us go there." Admission was readily
granted. The stranger seemed greatly in-
terested in the treatment of the tobacco
and the works of the immense establish-
ment. Above all he appeared attracted by
the large halls in which the cigarettes
were deftly and with lightning rapidity
rolled by about 1,200 Spanish girls, whose
bright eyes and charming figures evi-
dently delighted the knowing foreigner.
For such a sight, he admitted, was only
possible in "Sevilla Unica." The girls' cu-
rious looks pursued the wondering guest,
whose close inspection and questions ad-
dressed to the guide in French evoked the
whisper and smiles of the busy female
throng. Suddenly one of the girls, with
coquettish motion, threw a pink that
adorned her bosom up to the waving whis-
kers of the astonished visitor. He picked
it up, and, gallantly fixing it in his but-
tonhole, he handed in exchange a gold
piece to the wanton giver. A gold coin,
a thing not seen in Spain since the days
of Cristobal Colon, aroused a tumult among
the girls. From hand to hand it wanders
among the neighbors of the fortunate re-
ceiver. "Per dios!" one of them suddenly
exclaims; "why, this is his image!"
"Whose?" "The stranger's." A king he
must be, and "El Rey! el Rey!" The King!
the King! resounds through the halls of
the factory. The girls rise from their
seats. The general commotion reaches the
office of the firm, where the stranger had
entered his signature in the visitors' book
under the name "Leopoldo Rey." The offi-
cials surround the royal visitor, and the
incognito of Leopold, King of Belgium, was
broken by his own present and the gift of
the pink flower from the cigarette girl of
Seville.

Fulton's First Fare.

There was one little incident in Robert
Fulton's life about which few people know
and which Fulton never forgot. It took
place shortly before the return trip of
his famous boat's voyage by steam up the
Hudson river. At the time all Albany
flocked to the wharf to see the strange
craft, but so timorous were they that few
cared to board her. One gentleman, how-
ever, not only boarded her, but sought out
Fulton, whom he found in the cabin, and
the following conversation took place:

"This is Mr. Fulton, I presume?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you return to New York with this
boat?"

"We shall try to get back, sir."

"Have you any objection to my return-
ing with you?"

"If you wish to take your chances with
us, sir, I have no objection."

"What is the fare?"

After a moment's hesitation, Fulton re-
plied, "Six dollars." And when that amount
was laid in his hand he gazed at it a long
time, and two big tears rolled down his
cheeks. Turning to the passenger, he said:

"Excuse me, sir, but this is the first pec-
uniary reward I have received for all my
exertion in adapting steam to navigation.
I would gladly commemorate the occasion
with a little dinner, but I am too poor now
even for that. If we meet again, I trust it
will not be the case."

As history relates, the voyage terminated
successfully. Four years later Fulton was
sitting in the cabin of the Clermont, then
called the North River, when a gentleman
entered. Fulton glanced at him, and then
sprang up and gladly shook his hand. It
was his first passenger, and over a pleas-
ant little dinner Fulton entertained his
guest with the history of his success, and
ended with saying that the first actual rec-
ognition of his usefulness to his fellow-
men was the six dollars paid to him by his
first passenger.—Harper's Round Table.

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At the Slaughter Price of \$3.65 each. These mag-
nificent watches are fine engraved, Gold Alloy,
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lutely guaranteed for 5 years. A watch which will
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AGENTS AND WATCH DEALERS MAY MAKE
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tiest Two-Steps of the day, by mailing
TEN CENTS (silver or stamps) to cover
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"BIG FOUR TWO-STEP."

(Mark envelope "Two-Step.")
We are giving this music, which is
regular 50-cent sheet music, at this ex-
ceedingly low rate, for the purpose of
advertising and testing the value of the
different papers as advertising me-
diums.

E. O. McCORMICK,
Passenger Traffic Manager "Big Four Route,"
CINCINNATI, O.
Mention this paper when you write.



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An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.
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Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch).
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Annual cards in the **Breeders' Directory**, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of **KANSAS FARMER** free.

Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders—**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

Reports from the great wheat counties of Kansas represent the crop in prime condition in most of them.

A swine breeders' institute may be a new thing, but one is advertised to be held at Dayton, Ohio, January 25.

Our "blocks of three" proposition gets the "old reliable" Kansas Farmer for little money. It is a popular proposition. Read it. Act on it.

This is the season of the year when the artistic seed catalogue is offered free for the asking. A very pleasing and instructive collection may be made by the expenditure of a few postal cards.

The snow storm of last week seems to have extended almost all over Kansas. The central portions of the State seem not to have been so much in need of moisture as the eastern counties, but to have received a rather more generous covering.

The United States Department of Agriculture announces complete success in the prevention of hog cholera by inoculation. Eighty-five per cent. of hogs affected with the disease and treated in the early stages were cured. The saving made possible by this method is estimated at \$90,000,000 to \$100,000,000 per annum in the United States.

Stock owners will be glad to observe the resumption of the Veterinary department under the careful work of Dr. Fischer. It is hoped that this department will be as regular in its appearance as formerly. The brief suspension was caused by a trip to Ohio by the Veterinarian on the important mission of getting married. Of course this is not liable to happen again.

This is the time of year when politicians "get even" with the "other fellows" within their respective parties by "showing them up" in the newspapers. A few months hence they will be pulling together with might and main to land the spoils of office in their respective party camps, having "adjusted their differences," i. e., agreed as to which fat office each shall have after the battle is won. The dear people are played as pawns on the chess-board in this game of politics. But the dear people appear to like it—at least they quietly submit, and they "whoop it up" for their party's candidates when requested.

BLOCKS OF THREE.

Every present subscriber for Kansas Farmer who will send in two new subscribers and \$2 may have his own subscription extended one year without additional cost. We mean it; blocks of three—one old and two new subscribers for \$2. This offer is made for the purpose of greatly enlarging the Kansas Farmer's subscription list, and is confined strictly to the proposition as stated. It will be an easy matter for any old subscriber to get two new ones, and it is almost certain that after reading the "Old Reliable" for a whole year they, too, will become permanent members of the Kansas Farmer family. This is to the publishers the business end of this extraordinary proposition. Blocks of three—one old with two new subscribers—all for \$2.

THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The annual meeting of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, held last week, was the twenty-seventh. The three days' proceedings were, if possible, more interesting and valuable than those of the meetings of the past. From the first roll-call on Wednesday afternoon to the final adjournment on Friday evening the interest never waned. The character of the proceedings marked a distinct improvement, from the old-time solicitations for settlers, to efforts to promote the prosperity of people now engaged in farming in Kansas.

The Secretary made the following report:

The force in the board's office has been very fully occupied during the past year in work much of which is the routine of every year. For obvious reasons the correspondence has been heavier than for a long time previous in answering the innumerable inquiries from without and within the State for information on nearly every conceivable subject pertaining to Kansas, her resources, population, productions, soils, climate, inducements, possibilities and agricultural literature.

More attention than ever before has been given to a constant oversight and urging of the 1,600 assessors, the 105 county clerks and 1,200 volunteer correspondents to use their utmost effort in making complete and accurate the returns upon which our statistics are based. These returns have been criticised, returned, revised, corrected, sifted and analyzed with a painstaking thoroughness which has caused them when made public to be pronounced by high statistical authorities as the most reliable compiled and published by any State. The constant determination is to make them the best possible, which at best will be very far short of perfection.

Two quarterly reports of 10,000 copies each have been made, printed and distributed, containing in all 538 pages. The first of these, devoted to poultry interests and entitled "The Helpful Hen" was dated March 31; the other to beef production and the year's agricultural and population statistics, and designated as "The Beef Steer (and His Sister)," was dated December. A daily demand from far and near for more of these and the former reports on "Cow Culture," "Alfalfa Growing" and "Corn and the Sorghums," none of which we can supply, is as constant and regular as the mails.

The tenth biennial report was months ago distributed to such of the many applicants as seemed most likely to make the best use of it for Kansas.

The Governor of the State, in his last annual message to the Legislature, speaking of the Board of Agriculture, said:

"The reports of this board have not only received commendations from the press of the State, but have been accepted as good authority on certain matters in our sister States. As a large portion of our citizens are interested in agriculture, I deem it right and proper that this board should receive due consideration at your hands, and along the different lines which bring success to the men engaged in this calling."

The Legislature in appreciation of the interests involved at once proceeded to reduce the salary of the over-paid lady clerk 20 per cent.; of the chief clerk 8½ per cent., and of the Secretary 10 per cent. For other purposes the ordinary appropriations made for previous years, except a cutting down of postage for current use and the cutting off of the \$100 per year for agricultural books of reference have been allowed.

Most of the time and attention of the meeting was devoted to the reading of papers by persons eminently qualified to discuss the various subjects of the program. Many of these will be given in the Kansas Farmer as opportunity offers. One appears on pages 2 and 3 of this paper. It is noticeable that in all the papers presented and all the discussions the man with a grievance was not once heard from. The big determination to make the most of the present and the high resolve to get from the future the best that it has in store characterized the meeting. Doubtless the man with a grievance against society or some part of it, if he ever lived in Kansas, has gone East to his wife's or some other people.

The following important resolution, offered by Secretary Coburn, was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Kansas is pre-eminently an agricultural State, and a large measure of whatever prosperity she attains must come by a judicious fostering and promotion of her agricultural and kindred industries and a proper presenta-

tion by example of her possibilities in these various lines to all interested or likely to become interested in them, and "Whereas, Cost and permanency considered, nothing would be more attractive and convincing for such a purpose than a judiciously-selected and carefully-arranged and protected display of samples of what the State produces from her fields, orchards, gardens and mines, in a central location, against and adorning the walls, on the main floor of the State capitol, where it would be observed and noted by all visitors from near or far, and

"Whereas, The present State house architect and also his predecessor have informed officers of the Board of Agriculture that finishing the main (first) floor of the capitol rotunda with suitable and appropriate ornamental iron and glass cases and furniture for such a permanent exhibit as is suggested in the foregoing, can be done with no greater expense than was originally intended for marble and other finish, and could be made equally artistic and ornamental, be it

"Resolved, By the State Board of Agriculture in annual meeting assembled, that the honorable, the Executive Council, be and is hereby requested to take such measures and give such instructions to the State house architect as will cause the plans to be prepared, and the work, equipment and finish of said main floor rotunda so completed as shall make them acceptable to the State Board of Agriculture and best adapted for the protection and permanent display of exhibits by said board, worthily representing the agricultural, horticultural, mineral and other resources of Kansas.

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preambles and resolution, duly signed by the President and Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, be presented to his excellency, the Governor, and the honorable Secretary of State for the information of the honorable, the Executive Council."

The election of officers resulted in the unanimous re-election of Geo. W. Glick, of Atchison, President; A. C. Shinn, of Ottawa, Vice President; Edwin Taylor, of Edwardsville, Treasurer, and F. D. Coburn, of Topeka, Secretary. The terms of five members of the board expired with this meeting, but by unanimous vote they were each re-elected for the next two years. They are: Thos. M. Potter, of Peabody, Marion county; A. W. Smith, of Groveland, McPherson county; L. L. Diesem, of Garden City, Finney county; J. H. Churchill, of Dodge City, Ford county, and Geo. W. Crane, of Macgregor, Sheridan county.

The entire State is to be congratulated on the work of the State Board of Agriculture. It is recognized everywhere as a model. The work of its several Secretaries has been commended as in advance of all competitors. This work has steadily improved, and under the present Secretary has taken such distinctively helpful form and has attained such a high degree of accuracy in the domain of farm statistics that it is to be the pattern in several respects for the national Department of Agriculture.

Farmers' Institute at Berryton.

Program of farmers' institute to be held at Berryton, Kas., February 3 and 4, 1898, Geo. W. Berry, Chairman, Lucy Popenoe, Secretary.

Thursday, February 3.—Morning session, 9:30 o'clock. Address of welcome, W. H. Coultis. Response, W. P. Popenoe. "The Farmer's Dairy Cow," Prof. F. C. Burtis, State Agricultural College. "Improved Stock," O. P. Updegraff. Afternoon session, 1 o'clock.—Question box. "How Can the Fertility of Kansas Farms Be Maintained?" Bradford Miller. "Soil Moisture and Soil Fertility," H. R. Hilton. "Successful Cultivation of Flowers," Mrs. M. J. Kleinhans. Evening session, 7:30 o'clock.—Question box. "Selection and Management of Animals for Feeding Purposes," Jacob Basky. "Some Points in Breeding Beef Cattle," T. D. Tomson. "The Farmer Boy, His Advantages and Disadvantages," Joseph Longshore.

Friday, February 4.—Morning session, 9:30 o'clock. Question box. "Farm Hygiene," Dr. Paul Fischer, State Agricultural College. "Advantages and Possibilities of the Farmer's Wife," Mrs. Anna Igou. Afternoon session, 1 o'clock.—Question box. "Physical Training," Dr. Deborah K. Longshore. "Commercial Orchards," F. Wellhouse. "Our Friends and Enemies in the Garden and Orchard," Geo. A. Dean. Evening session, 7:30 o'clock.—Question box. "Kaffir Corn and Sorghum," W. T. Hotchkiss. "Fences and Buildings," Walter Staples. "Landlord and Tenant," Joseph Radcliffe. "Hired Help—Both Sides of It," Nicholas Tevis.

Gossip About Stock.

Our readers will note some new cards in the "Special Want Column" by O. P. Updegraff. The animals offered are the same line of breeding as those sold in the very successful sale held last week.

It is not becoming monotonous; on the contrary, it is an interesting recurrence of an oft-repeated event—i. e., V. B. Howey, of Topeka, reports that he has just sent a nice Poland-China to Wabaunsee county.

R. S. Cook, Wichita, Kas., writes us that he has several good Poland-China males to spare that are well marked, richly bred and of good growth, besides a lot of tip-top gilts, all plums, sired by King Hadley and Jumbo and bred to the greatest yearling in the West. Prices reasonable, etc.

D. L. Button, breeder of Improved Chester White swine, North Topeka, reports that he is having splendid results from his advertisement in the Kansas Farmer. He still has a few young males by Brilliant Jr. 4201. Also two by D. L. Boy 7757; also some young pigs for sale now at reasonable prices.

Wm. Maguire, of Haven, Reno county, Kansas, writes that he has a number of young sows and gilts, sired by King Dee and Ideal U. S. and bred to Tecumseh Chief for spring farrow. These will be sold at low prices to make room for spring litters. They are all good color, good length, heavy bone and stand up well on their feet.

D. P. Norton, Council Grove, makes correction of a mistake recently made regarding showing his old bull, Buccaneer, as he is now owned by F. H. Foster, ex-Sheriff of Rice county. It was not Mr. Norton's show, but the present owner's, and as former owner of Buccaneer he felt proud of the fine record he made in class and sweepstakes rings for his present owner.

The American Tamworth Swine Record Association has been incorporated under the laws of Michigan for maintaining records for pure-bred Tamworths. This association owns every record of Tamworths made by the National Pig Breeders' Association of Great Britain, and our government has recognized it by permitting free entry for breeding purposes of Tamworths recorded in this association. Those of our readers interested in this class of swine can address the Secretary, Edwin O. Wood, Flint, Mich.

Poultry farming has become not only an attractive business but exceedingly profitable as well. During the past two years it has increased greatly in importance and thousands of "new beginners" are looking for prices and catalogues from the successful operators, who have been in the business for many years. Among the successful ones is the firm of P. C. Bowen & Son, of Cherryvale, Kas., in whose yards are some of the finest birds to be found west of the Mississippi river. Parties desiring fine stock at moderate prices will do well to write them for list and prices.

The Farmer takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers interested in up-to-date Poland-Chinas to the change in Mr. J. M. Turley's "ad." wherein he states that he offers ten choice gilts, sired by King Hadley 16766 S., the second best boar in Missouri, the one that won second money at the late Missouri State Swine Breeders' exhibit, held at Lexington, when the elite of the State came out in show-ring dress for special honors. These young sows are bred and safe in pig to Turley's Chief Tecumseh 2d 17978 S., one of the choicest sons of the chieftain among chiefs. Will quote them at \$15 to \$20 each. Must have room for the coming pig crop.

It is said that in a battle during medieval times a very large number of soldiers were killed in a certain valley, but by the gift of some fairy, fabled of course, they were immediately restored to life and permitted to fight the battle over again. During the excitement of getting their headgear re-arranged, two different individuals by accident changed heads, which had been cut off during the recent engagement, and then fought clear through the new battle without discovering the mistake. Well, the trouble was the same with Kansas Farmer, last week, in stock gossip column. The editor of that column exchanged heads in a certain article and got the wrong head on the right article, so we repeat the article this week, and this time put the right head on it, which is as follows: "M. S. Kohl, of Furley, Kas., writes: 'Have just returned from the poultry fairs held at Sedgwick City, Wichita and Cottonwood Falls. The premiums won on my poultry were as follows: Banded Plymouth Rock fowls, first breeding pen, second and third

cock, first, second and third on hens. Pekin ducks, first and second adult drake and duck. M. B. turkeys, second trio. At Wichita exhibit, first and second on cock and third on hen in Barred Rocks. M. B. turkeys, second young cock, third hen. Cottonwood Falls, in Barred Plymouth Rocks, first breeding pen, first on cock, first, second and third on hen; Pekin ducks, first and second pair, and took first premium at each show on Prairie State incubator and brooder. Twenty-one premiums in three shows on poultry. Send and get prices on stock and eggs. You want some of it."

The elegant lithograph posters of the National Stock Growers' Convention at Denver, January 25-27, are now well scattered all over the country. The poster is elegantly done in colors. The most striking feature of the poster is the well executed illustration of the representative Hereford bull. It is fitting, now that the Hereford is everywhere recognized as a profitable breed for the range, that a national gathering in a Western city should thus acknowledge their favorite breed. It is no small honor that has been conferred on Mr. Sotham's celebrated stock bull, Cor-rector 48976, in selecting him as a model for this elegant colored lithograph.

The revival of the horse business is signaled by the appearance in the Kansas Farmer of the advertisement of Henry Avery, of Wakefield, Kas. Mr. Avery has never ceased to breed horses. It has been possible for him to continue on account of the fact that he has always bred the right kind of horses—horses that are in demand and up-to-date. Brilliant III 111116 (2919) is at the head of Percheron herd, and Ravenstine 421 is at the head of French Coach herd. There may be seen on the Avery farm a fine collection of young stallions and mares sired by Brilliant III. Coach stallion Ravenstine 421 is offered for sale, and the world is challenged to produce his equal as a typical coach stallion. Prices are now reasonable and the present is a splendid time to begin breeding horses for the higher prices which are bound to prevail.

Our advertisers; Dietrich & Spalding, of Richmond, Kas., will hold a Poland-China brood sow sale at Ottawa, Kas., February 3, 1898. There will be fifty head, the get of Chief I Know, U. S. I Know, Noxall Wilkes, Silver Chief by Ideal U. S., Highland Chief by Chief Tecumseh 2d, and Champion. Among the show sows offered is Sanders' Beauty, one of the finest show sows the writer ever saw exhibited in Kansas, and there are several Chief I Know gilts that are equally fine. In the sale there will also be a few choice toppy males, including Champion by Dandy Jim Jr. He is the boar that beat Hadley Jr. at the Wichita State fair. In reviewing the catalogue, which is ready for distribution, it will be noticed that some of the very best stock in their herd is included in this sale, and such an offering as they make deserves a large attendance of breeders and farmers.

John Bollin's Poland-Chinas.

Among others that are making a success of breeding pedigreed Poland-Chinas in Kansas is Mr. John Bollin, of Kickapoo, Leavenworth county. The prospective buyer finds, on inspecting the herd at the farm, about twenty-five select brood sows, and among them daughters of the \$5,100 Klever's Model, the \$3,000 Look Me Over, the \$2,000 Chief I Know, and the noted What's Wanted Jr. The chief herd boar, Corwin I Know, is a son of Chief I Know 11992 S., whose dam was Little Beauty (27976), by Corwin U. S. 7116 S., and out of the great producing sow, Black Beauty 2d (17762). Corwin I Know, during his development in pig form, made a phenomenal growth, gaining two and one-third pounds a day for over six months, and during one month of that time gained eighty-six and one-half pounds. Such is his size, character and Chief I Know finish that he won second place at the Iowa State fair of 1897, winning in the greatest swine exhibits annually held in the United States. Nicked as he is, something more than ordinary is sure to be in prospect out of the royally-bred brood sows in the Highland farm herd. His chief assistant is Hadley U. S., a son of the \$555 Hadley Jr. 13314 S., and out of a daughter of Mosher's Black U. S. 13244 S. Mr. Bollin will consign ten select sows to the combination sale to be held at Kansas City, Mo., on Monday, February 7, joining Kirkpatrick & Son, of Connor, Kas., W. N. Winn & Son, of Kansas City, and W. P. Goode, of Lenexa, Kas.

The fields must now be neglected, but the mind should not be.

Paint Talks.

ECONOMY OF PAINTING.

Owners of buildings should realize that it pays to use paint. A building or even a fence costs money, and repairs are expensive. The only way to preserve material in buildings is to protect them with paint. The weather and the sun then exert their destructive influences only upon the cheap, easily renewable covering.

As with the exterior, so with the interior; paint is cheap, clean, cheerful and easily renewable; while wall-paper, with its decaying paste and its crumbling, deleterious colors, is a disease-breeding, microbe-harboring, dirty makeshift. Paint, when dirty, can be washed; and when, after long service, renewal is desired, a fresh coat makes it new, sweet and bright.

But in selecting paints, the buyer should know what to avoid; for paints which are not durable and which have poisonous properties should certainly not be used upon dwelling houses.

It is well known among paint manufacturers that the basis of the best paints in use is oxide of zinc or zinc-white. Thousands of tons of excellent white paints are sold yearly under the title of "lead," which contain no lead except in the name on the label. They are popular with property owners because of their durability, and with dealers because of their popularity. Why then are they called "lead-paints" instead of "zinc-paints"? The story is a long one, but it is sufficient to point out the fact that the manufacturers of lead have spent a fortune advertising white lead, and the manufacturers of combination paints have found it profitable to reap the benefits of this advertising by calling every white paint "lead."

Pure lead, however, begins to undergo chemical change from the moment it leaves the brush, and change continues rapidly until it has crumbled from the painted surface. In the course of this decay it is washed off from roofs, houses and fences into the drinking water, and is dusted off doors, base-boards and window frames into the air of living rooms, to produce a thousand forms of mysterious ailments—the symptoms of chronic lead poisoning.

Zinc-white is not poisonous. Paints made with it do not crumble from the surface to which they are applied, and the chief objection painters have against it is that it lasts too long.

The property owner should, therefore, keep his property well painted; but he should be sure that pure lead is not used in the painting. It may be accepted as an axiom that, all things being equal, the less lead and the more zinc there is in a paint, the better and the safer the paint.

STANTON DUDLEY.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Another letter of commendation comes from Newkirk, O. T., dated January 9, 1898, as follows: "The sewing machine I ordered from you came to hand in first-class order, and I am well pleased with it. It does first-class work and it is far better than I expected for the money. Accept my thanks for prompt returns. Mrs. Nellie Alford."

J. B. Armstrong, of Pleasant Valley Seed Corn farm, Shenandoah, Iowa, has made a specialty for many years to raise fine seed corn and test various new varieties. His two favorites, "Snow Flake" and "Early Yellow Rose," have been supplied by him to farmers of Kansas and adjoining States for the past two or more years and have given such excellent satisfaction that he has devoted the greater part of his large farm to their cultivation and is now prepared to send out many thousand bushels of seed. Write him for prices and descriptions of the different varieties of his seed corn.

A unique feature in seed catalogues makes its appearance this season in the form of fine half-tone engravings made from their own photographs for the seed annual of Johnson & Stokes, of Philadelphia. The half-tone from photograph has the advantage of giving a true-to-life reproduction of what was placed before the camera. By adopting this plan Johnson & Stokes have signified their willingness to have their products judged on their own merits, and not by the merits of some stock illustration, which may be had from the electrotypers and duplicated in any catalogue without reference to the real merits of the seeds offered. Johnson & Stokes are to be congratulated on their innovation in the introduction of half-tone illustrations. It is also fortunate that they send this elegant catalogue free to all who apply for it. Get one.

Illinois Echo.

Mr. J. K. P. Fleming, prominent horse-man of Freeport, remarks: "I have used Quinn's Ointment in my stable; find it does all you advertise. I can highly recommend it." For curbs, splints, spavins, windpuffs, bunches, it has no equal. Trial box 50 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50, delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

A New Feeder.

The sample of the Nason Feeder, Soaker and Steamer, that was shown at the meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, was commented on by the farmers in a very favorable manner on account of its superior merit and the very low price at which it is sold. Farmers using this feeder give it high praise. This feeder and soaker is the invention of E. J. Nason, of Washington, Kas., who will answer all inquiries.

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.

VINELESS SWEET POTATOES.—For sale, very productive. T. J. Skinner, Columbus, Kas.

3 Fine Poland-Chinas, four months old. No better. Hemenway & Farnham, Hope, Kas. \$25

TO EXCHANGE.—A few good Poland-China and Large English Berkshire young boars and gilts for alfalfa, Kaffir corn and cane seed. Give price of seeds. S. F. Glass, Marion, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—One fine black jack, 4 years old; also 100 acres, farm in Pratt county, Kas. Address, Thomas Brown, Box 55, Palmer, Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Thoroughbred Light Brahma cockerels, very choice; also a few young hens. Mrs. Ollie Stoker, Selma, Kas.

SWEET POTATOES.—Sent out to be sprouted on shares. No experience required. Directions for sprouting free. T. J. Skinner, Columbus, Kas. Mention this paper when writing.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED.—Barred Ply. Rocks and Mammoth Light Brahmas. Stock and eggs for sale. James Nourse, Ellsworth, Kas.

FOR SALE.—One two-horse tread power, one feed-cutter, one two-horse hay rake, one spring-tooth cultivator, one Aspinwall potato planter. Can be seen two miles west of North Topeka, on Gordon street. Address C. A. Sexton, North Topeka, Kas.

WHO HAS ROAN SHORT-HORN BULL CALVES for sale? Want one from 8 to 12 months old. Address E. S. Davis, Jr., Rubens, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Forty-acre farm, good land, good improvements, plenty good water, good location, nine acres fruit trees, part bearing, three acres berries; one mile from city limits of Lawrence, two miles from State University. For particulars and price, write P. O. Box 18, Lawrence, Kas.

MY NEW ELEGANT POULTRY CATALOGUE.—Contains colored plates, illustrations and much valuable information. Don't miss it. Will be sent for only 6 cents in stamps. Address F. B. Stork, Freeport, Ill.

BONZE TURKEY TOMS.—Write quick. John C. Snyder & Sons, Kildare, Okla.

CARMEN No. 1, CARMEN No. 3, THOROUGHBREDS.—Uncle Sam, Joseph, Seneca Beauty, Banner, Vigorosa. Twenty other varieties. Best blood in America. Write for prices. J. S. Lovell, Grower of Fancy Choice Seed Potatoes, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

FOR SALE.—Six thoroughbred Pekin drakes, several fine Langshan cockerels, one B. P. R. cock 914 (headed over yards last year), and a few B. and W. P. R. cockerels. Excelsior Poultry Yards, 1615 Fillmore St., Topeka, Kas.

COCKERELS FOR SALE.—Seventeen B. P. Rocks, 10 Light Brahmas, 3 Golden Seabright bantams, 10 Light Brahma pullets, at \$1 each where more than one are taken. Mrs. E. E. Bernard & Son, Dunlap, Kas.

SPARAGUS ROOTS.—Donald's Elmira. Largest variety grown. Per 100, 45 cents. If by mail, 65 cents. Per 1,000, \$3.50. Order early. D. S. Coleman, Mound Valley, Kas.

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

WANTED.—Buyers for bred sows and gilts, Berkshires and Polands, all pure bred. Priced to sell them. O. P. Updegraff, North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Cheap, if taken soon, a few choice fall pigs. Chief Tecumseh 2d, '96 Model and Look Me over blood. John Howat, Haven, Kas.

FOR GREENHOUSE PLANTS, ROSES, etc., now or next spring. Send for price lists. Tyra Montgomery, Florist, Larned, Kas.

PREMIUM PEKIN DUCKS.—Thirteen fine drakes and a few ducks, Newmark stock, now ready for customers. Also some good M. B. turkey toms and pullets. M. S. Kohl, Furley, Kas.

JACK FOR SALE.—Black with mealy points, fifteen hands one inch high, heavy bone, 7 years old; all right. Will be sold at a bargain. Porter Moore, Parsons, Kas.

99 PER CENT. TEST SEED CORN.—100 bushels per acre. For particulars as to how to get one bushel free, address J. B. Armstrong, Pleasant Valley Seed Corn Farm, Shenandoah, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE.—304 acres of timber land in Henderson county, Texas, for farm, live stock or land in Kansas. S. L. Pope, Goddard, Kas.

SUNFLOWER HERD DUKOR-JERSEYS.—For sale, 8 choice pigs, September farrow. A. D. & H. I. Perlin, Prescott, Linn county, Kansas.

BABY PIG TEETH EXTRACTORS.—35 cents by mail. Address M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Imported English Shire stallion, weighs 1,800, jet black, gentle disposition. Will trade for stock. J. W. Shackleton, Walnut, Kas.

FOR RENT.—Eighty-acre fruit, truck and poultry farm, five miles from Topeka. Two-story poultry building, fifty feet long, equipped with hot water apparatus. For particulars apply to Claton Hummer, Grantville, Kas.

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

FOR SALE.—POLAND-CHINAS.—We have some strictly choice Wilkes boars of June farrow that we will sell at prices that will surprise you. Write J. T. Cooper & Son, Altoona, Kas.

CANNON'S LIQUID FRUIT PROTECTOR.—A safe and effective wash for trees, vineyards, etc., destroying insects, and will keep off rabbits, mice and borers. It is used by successful horticulturists everywhere. For sale by druggists or the Cannon Chemical Co., 124 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

FARM FOR SALE.—In the Neosho bottom; 160 acres; \$5,500; one-half down; balance at 6 per cent. E. Ostler, Emporia, Kas.

PIG FORCEPS and watering fountains save farmers many dollars. Write for advertising prices. J. N. Reimers & Co., Davenport, Iowa.

75 BERKSHIRES.—Boars and gilts, weighing 125 to 250 pounds, sired by imported Lord Comely 34744 and Golden King V. 43936. These are pigs of choicest breeding and extra individuality. Prices \$12.50 and \$15 for next ten days. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. B. Sutton & Son, Russell, Kas.

HOW TO FATTEN THE POOREST HORSE LIVING in two weeks and twenty-five best horse receipts in the world for 10 cents. J. H. Burdick, Millington, Kendall Co., Ill.

SPECIAL WANT COLUMN—CONTINUED.

SWEET POTATOES.—Sent out to be sprouted on shares. No experience required. Directions for sprouting free. T. J. Skinner, Columbus, Kas. Mention this paper when writing.

FOR SALE.—A few boars, fifty bred gilts, twenty-two bred sows, 125 fall pigs, all pure-bred, both Polands and Berkshires. I have too many and will price anything you want so low you will buy them, and guarantee satisfaction. O. P. Updegraff, North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Poland-Chinas, mature sows bred, gilts bred, boars for service, fall boars and gilts, best families, good individually, at farmers' prices. I guarantee satisfaction. W. B. VanHorn, Lawrence, Kas.

WANTED.—Millet and Cane Seed. Correspond with F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

TEN BERKSHIRE BOARS.—By Majestic Lad 32201; half price. Weigh 240 pounds, healthy and vigorous. Six families to choose from. Address Geo. Purdy, Box 181, Fort Scott, Kas.

FOR SALE.—BOARS.—Kansas Boy 15405, he by Hooster Boy 7838, his dam Little Beauty 29776; one spring boar by Princeton Chief, one by King Hadley 15067; also a few sows, bred to Kansas Boy 15405. H. Davison, Waverly, Kas.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—Gobblers, \$2; hens, \$1.50. Emma Anno, Colony, Kas.

I WILL SELL.—Some fine young Rose-comb White Leghorn roosters at 25 cents, where three or more are taken. Mrs. John Hill, Vinland, Kas.

WANTED.—Every farmer and stockman to write for our new Fall Catalogue, containing prices on everything direct to consumer. Free. Kansas City Machinery Co., 1104 Hickory St., Kansas City, Mo.

SHORT-HORN FOR SALE.—A desirable lot of young bulls, also females, any age, by the World's Fair show bull, Lavender King 4th 108082. D. K. Kellerman & Son, Mound City, Linn county, Kansas.

FOR SALE.—Two herd boars, bred gilts and pigs See "ad." on first page. Allen Thomas, Blue Mound, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE SPANISH JACK, FOUR years old; price \$350. Also a thoroughbred Holstein bull just about two years old. Elm Beach Farm, Wichita, Kas.

COTSWOLD RAMS FOR SALE.—Six head yearlings and lambs, by Pleasant View farm. W. G. McCandless & Sons, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A grandson of the \$5,100 Klever's Model, also twenty fall and spring boars by Klever M. 18166 S.; the \$555 Hadley Jr. 13314 S.; Upright Wilkes 13246 S.; and J. H. Sanders Jr. 13729 S. Ten extra fine gilts. J. R. Killough & Sons, Ottawa, Kas.

WANTED.—A limited quantity of Jerusalem corn and milo maize seed. Correspond with us. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

WANTED.—Reliable men in every locality to sell farmers, threshers and mills our high-grade lubricating oils and greases. We make a specialty of oils for agricultural and mill machinery. Makes a profitable side line. Write at once. Malone Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

STOCKMEN AND FARMERS.—Can find big bargains in corn-shellers and feed mills, but little used, by calling on or writing Sandwich Mfg. Co., 1217 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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.

Pigs Growing Bony

by eating swill out of the old-fashioned trough. Our cast-iron pig trough keeps clean, pure and sweet. Price, \$1.50.

TOPEKA FOUNDRY,
Topeka, Kas.

Manufacturers of castings in grey iron, brass or aluminum. Patterns, models and machine work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. C. HAMILTON, M. D.

Specialist. Female and Chronic Diseases. Thirteen years experience. 624 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Having some spare time can make money by advertising and introducing VIAVI, the greatest known remedy for female troubles. If we have no representative in your community it will pay you to write us. Send for terms and particulars. KANSAS VIAVI CO., Topeka, Kas.

When writing our advertisers please mention the Kansas Farmer.

Horticulture.

KANSAS HORTICULTURISTS IN SESSION.

(Continued from last week.)
ORCHARD TREATMENT.

Report by W. D. Cellar, of Edwardsville, Kas.:

A wide difference of opinion prevails as to the proper distance apart for apple trees, some growers maintaining that forty feet is close enough, while others plant as close as fifteen feet. With varieties that come into bearing early, planting close in the row north and south, with the intention of cutting out every other tree when they are large enough to crowd, may be good husbandry. Two or three crops might be secured before it would be necessary to cut out the extra trees. The objections are that the orchard cannot be so thoroughly cultivated, and the drain necessary to grow the extra trees might so debilitate the soil as to seriously affect succeeding crops. One grower says: "I am satisfied it will pay in the short run, but it remains to be seen whether it will pay in the long run." In this section, where we have so much wind and sunshine, twenty-five to thirty feet seems to be the proper distance for apple trees, fifteen feet for plums, 15x20 feet for peach and cherry, and twenty feet for pear trees.

Upland is thought better than river bottom for orchards, and a north or east slope is chosen for apples. A difference in location is required for different varieties of apples. A vigorous growing variety will do well on the thin soil of the hills, while a variety deficient in root vigor which might be profitable in deep soil would not thrive on the hill-tops. I gathered this year from eight-year-old Missouri Pippin trees, planted in the deep soil of a creek bottom, five bushels of apples to the tree, while Missouri Pippins in the same orchard, on the hill-top, planted at the same time and having the same treatment, yielded scarcely a bushel to the tree. In the same orchard Jonathans yielded about as well on the hill as in the valley.

I would not choose an exposed north or northwest slope for peaches or cherries. Better an east or even a south slope.

Prof. Whitten, of the Missouri State Agricultural College, has recommended whitening peach trees in winter by spraying with lime to prevent premature swelling of the buds.

In my locality the best varieties of apples, from a commercial standpoint, are Ben Davis, Jonathan and Missouri Pippin. More Kleffer and Duchess pears are planted than any other variety. The leading peaches are Elberta, Old Mixon Free, Stump, Champion, Smock and Salway. The most profitable plum is the Wild Goose. Some of the Japans—Abundance and Burbank—promise well. Of cherries, Dyehouse, Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morello and Ostheim make a succession in the order named and are the best for either a family or commercial orchard.

Cultivation of the orchard for the first few years is deemed absolutely necessary to success, but it is a serious problem how to cultivate the hills and at the same time keep them from washing into the hollows, and so denuding the roots of the trees at the top. I know one orchard in which a back-furrow has been thrown to each tree row in the same direction for several years, leaving a dead-furrow, which has become a ditch, between the rows. It looks like a field of huge sweet potato rows, with the trees standing on tripods or quadrupeds at the top of the ridges. Neither back-furrow nor dead-furrow should be made in the tree row. As few dead-furrows as possible should be left. They should be frequently changed and should never run up and down the hill. If ditches have started they cannot be stopped by plowing them full of earth. The loose soil will wash out at the first rain. Fill them with old hay, straw, stalks or brush. Old raspberry or blackberry canes are excellent for this purpose. Begin at the bottom and work up the hill, letting the forkfuls overlap like shingles. Drive a stake through at frequent intervals and secure firmly at the top, else a hard freshet will wash it all out. Deep ditches may be filled by dams of loose stone a rod or two apart. On many farms these stones need to be gathered anyway, and one may "kill two birds with one stone" by filling a big ditch with a good many stones. "An ounce of prevention, however, is worth a pound of cure," and the best preventive from washing that I know is clover. I would advise seeding a hill orchard as soon as the trees have had a year or

two of vigorous growth. The orchard may be cultivated after the spring rains and seeded again in time to prevent washing the next winter. After the orchard is seven or eight years old I should leave it in clover and weeds, mowing two or three times a year to make a mulch and prevent tall growth of weeds.

"Hogs in the orchard" is generally condemned. I have seen old orchards, however, that were decidedly benefited by hogs. Hogs and plums go together. This is no theory, but an established fact. Let them rub the trees as much as they will, let them tramp the ground till it is as bare and as hard as the road. It will do no harm; it will do good. Hogs may not like green apples, but there is something specially delectable to a hog in a green, wormy plum. He will pick up every one that drops, and so diminish the crop of curculio.

In my locality pruning of apple and cherry orchards is practiced very sparingly. Cutting out broken, decayed and interlacing branches and the suckers at the base seems to be about all the pruning that is desirable. Peach and plum orchards are likewise neglected, though some growers practice heading in to make the tree grow more compact, and to thin the fruit. I think that with tall and straggling apple trees, such as Missouri Pippin, Winesap or Minkler, heading in might be profitably practiced.

The question, as to the profit of spraying for insects and fungi, so far as my observation goes, is not settled yet. The theory is all right. Indeed it has become one of the strongest articles of faith in the horticulturist's creed. When the subject comes up in the horticultural meeting all will commend it. Very few growers, however, make a business of spraying. Most of the growers in my locality who used to spray have quit it. They deny that they have lost faith in it, but they don't do it. My opinion, based not on my own experience, but the practice, or rather lack of practice, of others, save in exceptional cases, it doesn't pay; that the ravages of codlin moth and curculio are not appreciably lessened by spraying; that the loss from scab in this dry climate is so light as not to justify the cost of spraying; that, just as many of the doctrines of the churchman would die out if the preachers should turn teachers, so the doctrine of spraying as a cure-all, would die out if the pump men and experimenters should turn fruit-growers; that the average man believes, in a perfunctory way, many things which his experience forbids him to practice.

The damage from borers is a serious drawback to orcharding. There are various patent contrivances and washes that are recommended to prevent the work of borers, but they all, so far as my observation goes, fall far short of complete success. The only safe way is to hunt them out. This should be done twice a year, late in August, when the newly-hatched ones are large enough to be easily seen, and in April or May, after they have come up out of the roots, to get the ones overlooked in the fall.

Rabbits the past year have been specially troublesome. In my locality, they frequently attacked large trees, six to ten inches in diameter, and in some instances entirely destroyed them. Their mischief for the most part, however, is confined to young orchards, and may be prevented by wrapping the trees with grass, stalks, paper, or better than anything else, wooden wrappers made specially for the purpose. These wrappers are now manufactured in Kansas City. They cost about one-third of a cent apiece, are easily put on, and last four or five years. They are said to protect the trees from sun-scald and borers also, but I would not rely on them as a protection from borers, but would remove them and hunt the borers at least once a year.

(To be continued.)

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In the Dairy.

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

NEBRASKA DAIRYMEN.

The Nebraska State Dairymen's Association held their thirteenth annual convention at Lincoln the last week in December. The attendance was not as large as the interesting program of the meeting warranted, yet nearly 100 dairymen, creamerymen, butter-makers and supply men were there.

Nebraska is making rapid strides in dairying, and has to-day a State dairy school which promises to become one of the very best institutions of this kind in the country.

The address of welcome was delivered by Prof. Lyon, of the University of Nebraska. He said in part that it was a matter of good fortune for the University to have the various State societies meet in its buildings every year. The University, he said, was not intended to be separate from the people and he believed that the students gained by the contact with men whose vocations led them to cultivate the soil and to handle the products of the soil.

D. P. Ashburn, of Gibson, said in response that he was glad the association had the privilege of meeting with the University. He thought the dairymen of the State would appreciate the work of the dairy school in their behalf.

The masses who till the farm, he said, still have a prejudice against receiving information from "book farmers" and do not desire to get information. The barriers should be broken down and broader information should be disseminated. He believed that much of the energy put forth in agricultural schools was wasted and fell far short of what it might accomplish, just because there was so little confidence in the schools. He admitted that he himself had had a distrust of such schools and he was glad that he was getting rid of it. He believed that the most successful farmers and dairymen were those who relied not alone upon experience, but who sought help from scientific knowledge which they could not obtain on their farms.

The President followed Mr. Ashburn, with his annual address. He said in part:

"I presume that it is unnecessary for me to call the attention of the members of this association to the ineffectiveness of our law regulating the sale of oleomargarine. It is a fact that in all of our larger towns and cities the law is openly violated and many thousand pounds are consumed in this State every year, thus displacing the sale of an equal amount of pure butter. I quote here a private letter received from a large wholesale butter dealer in Omaha, some weeks since: 'We wish to call your attention to the increased sale of oleomargarine in this market. Five or six weeks ago one small wagon could deliver in one load all the oleomargarine received in a week, but now it takes three loads of a larger wagon. The trade in creamery butter has dropped off half.' I am also informed from other sources that the traffic in oleomargarine has practically ruined the business of the butter dealer in Omaha. I know of no remedy except for the dairy interests of the State to carry the fight into our State Legislature and if possible secure the proper officers and the necessary appropriation to carry the law into effect."

J. H. Monrad, special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, was in attendance at the convention, and, after being introduced, said he was sorry that no more farmers were present at the meeting. He said the government was making strenuous efforts to show to foreign countries that the butter of the United States was as good as any manufactured in the world. The government was trying to get in better touch with the farmers. The farmers, he said, should be taught to take better care of their milk. The interest in milk by farmers should not cease till the product is eaten. If that condition of feeling were more general the products would be far better. He favored the traveling dairy schools in use in Belgium, where a professor goes out among the people and teaches them how to get along in the best possible manner with the appliances they have on hand. This professor, Mr. Monrad thought, should have a good deal of common sense and a little science—not too much.

There were twenty-one entries of butter in the creamery class that scored 90 or above, and fifteen in the dairy class. E. E. Place, of Cedar Rapids, won grand sweepstakes with a score of 95½.

He used Wells, Richardson & Co.'s butter color, Genesee salt, and Sharples separator, thereby winning a diamond stud given by Genesee Salt Company, ten-gallon can separator oil from Standard Oil Company, 100 sixty-pound white oak tubs from Sharples & Co. and solid gold medal from Wells, Richardson & Co.

The Fairmount creamery, of Friend, won second prize, with score of 95. Wells, Richardson & Co.'s color and De Laval separator were used.

In the dairy class, Mrs. S. Pierce, of Woodlawn, took first prize, with score of 95. She used Worcester salt and Wells, Richardson & Co.'s color, and obtained a \$25 gold watch from Worcester Salt Co. and \$5 in cash from Wells, Richardson & Co.

Josh Bunting Objects.

I am going to take some exceptions in regard to that 50 per cent. hold-up on prize-winners who are not at Topeka. I am close to Topeka and expect to be there. Also, I am a member of the association, but I do not see why a butter-maker in California or Maine should be required to be there in person to get his money if he is a winner and has complied with the requirements and laws of the association. Were I in one of the remotest parts of the country and a member of this association, paying dues to maintain it, I see no reason why this association would have a right to pay me only half the amount due me, provided I won a share of the

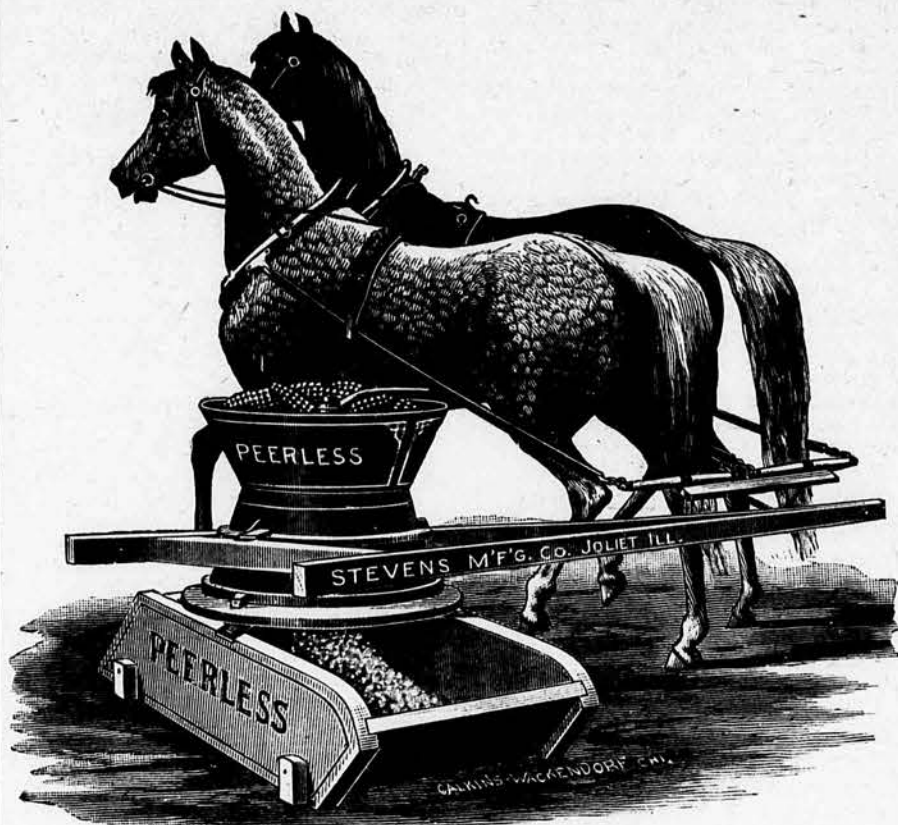
I hope to see as large a majority in favor of doing away with the 50 per cent. scheme.

I am in hopes of hearing from the boys in general on this topic and trust that each and every butter-maker will be invited to give his views on the subject. The butter-makers are the ones for whom this money was raised, and they are the ones who make the goods to be scored.

The writer does not wish to censure any officer of the association or criticize their work, but he thinks the welfare of the association makes it necessary to interest butter-makers from far and near and get the boys who cannot attend as well as those who are present to enter butter. Those who cannot attend, should they win, are just as worthy of the full amount as half of it.—Josh Bunting, in Chicago Produce.

Mitchell County's Creamery Interests.

Following is a portion of a telegram sent out by the Associated Press from Beloit, Kas.: The creamery business is yet in its infancy in this section of Kansas, said W. F. Jensen, of Beloit, President and manager of the Jensen Creamery Company, and in the next five years he believes the industry will more than double what it is now. In 1895 the company paid out to Mitchell county farmers \$20,000 for their milk. In 1897 the company paid out not less than \$120,000, while the other creameries in the county



A GOOD FEED GRINDER.

We present herewith a cut of the Peerless Feed Grinder, which is manufactured by the Stevens Mfg. Co., of Joliet, Ill., and which has been regularly advertised in these columns for several years past. It does all the work that any other feed grinder will do, and has the advantage of being low in price. Then, too, it is a grinder and power combined, and the farmer is not put to the necessity of buying an additional power. On the matter of

quality and quantity of work, the manufacturers of the Peerless boldly challenge competition, which is an evidence of their good faith. This mill will crush and grind ear corn, green, damp or dry, cob and all into meal of any consistency desired. It will also grind the small grains singly or mixed equally well, and is guaranteed not to choke. They are simple in construction and very durable. Our readers will certainly find it to their interest to write these people for circulars and prices.

premium fund. We have in Canada some members. If they pay up, are they not as much entitled to a share of the proceeds when they are justly winners as we are? Another point: I do not believe the officers of this association have the power to do as they have announced, without a majority of members present at a regular convention voting in favor of such a plan. If it be a fact that they can retain 50 per cent. of the prize money offered when the winner is not on the ground, let us proceed at the coming convention, the last week in February, 1898, to put our laws in such shape that the majority of the boys will have a chance to be heard from in the future distribution of prizes. This money was subscribed to be given for prizes, and the boys are generally brushing up from far and near for it; and I for one say if a prize is fairly and by legitimate competition won, let the winner get every cent that is justly due him.

Until the Cedar Rapids convention it was a question where to draw the line between creamery and dairy butter. The writer made the motion that a creamery entering for a prize should have at least twenty patrons for a period of not less than six months of the year, which was at once carried by a big majority, and

paid out not less than \$50,000 more. The total amount paid out by the Jensen Creamery Company from January 1, 1897, to December 31, 1897, for milk alone was \$134,000. They estimate they will pay out in 1898 not less than \$200,000, and this to Mitchell county farmers alone. The average price for the year was 16 5-6 cents per pound butter fat, and the average test in the same period was 3.96 pounds butter fat to 100 pounds milk. The Jensen Creamery Company is now operating stations in Beloit, Victor, Saltville, Glen Elder, Downs, Portis, Scottville and Osborne City. They operate churning stations in Beloit and Osborne, and will have full equipped skimming stations in operation early in the spring in Stockton, Gaylord and Denmark, in Lincoln county.

Was a Success.

One of the best programs which has been presented to the dairymen at any State meeting was laid before the Missouri dairymen the past week by Secretary Levi Chubbuck, of the Missouri State Dairymen's Association.

Among those upon the program was ex-Gov. Hoard, of Wisconsin, who alone makes a good meeting. The attendance

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was good, F. B. Fargo, of Lake Mills, Wis.; Arthur Hoard and Harry Curtis, of Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; F. A. Tripp for Genesee Salt Co., of Chicago; E. Sudendorf, of Elgin, representing Wells, Richardson & Co.; Fred. Larsen, representing the De Laval Separator Co., being among the supply people who were at the meeting, and J. H. Monrad attended for the government.

The sweepstakes prize for butter was won by M. Miller, of Concordia, score 98.

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than flint and steel but no one uses the latter nowadays. It's the same with smoking—the old way is too slow. With LEE'S HICKORY EXTRACT you do work in five minutes formerly requiring a week of close attention, and there is no danger of fire or spilling of meat. It's smoke in liquid form. You apply it all at once instead of a little at a time as in a smoke-house. Sample 6c. post paid. 100 samples free to agents and dealers. Geo. H. Lee Co., B. 11 Eater, Neb.



The Veterinarian.

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

WORMS.—I have a mare in foal, 11 years old. Her spring colt and her five-year-old horse colt have worms. Would the treatment of the mare be dangerous? What proportion do you use for a colt?
H. S. F.

Answer.—Please describe the general appearance and size of the worms, and then I will prescribe a remedy in the next issue of the Farmer. There is no reliable general worm remedy of which I have any knowledge. Each species, or at least each class of worms, is best treated by a special remedy, and when the latter is properly selected it is much more effective in destroying or removing the worms and less injurious to the general health of the animal.

TUMOR IN OESOPHAGUS.—I have a calf, four months old, in good flesh and hearty, but when it drinks it nearly chokes. I examined its throat and it has a boil or lump on its tongue, rather far down its neck. One of the other calves seems to have the same trouble.
D.

Answer.—The trouble with your calf is some sort of obstruction in the oesophagus; apparently a tumor or a developing abscess. The former could be removed by a surgical operation only; the latter would demand same treatment as soon as the proper time for the operation arrived. The next time, when you write, please give a more careful and complete description of the case and don't be afraid to sign your real name.

SWINE PLAGUE.—I have some pigs about two months old. About a month ago one of them looked bad and was covered with flat bumps. It died yesterday. Its eyes got sore and the bumps turned black and looked like black scabs. They began to come off before it died and the places looked very red. Some of the others have taken it. They cough very little and eat heartily most of the time.
G. W. SHIELDS.

Answer.—Your pigs have a form of swine plague. Separate the healthy from the diseased animals and disinfect their quarters as described more in detail in a previous number of the Farmer. (November, I think.) Don't forget good general care in the way of nourishing nitrogenous food, dry, airy quarters and opportunity for exercise. This form of swine plague is frequently noticed in young pigs.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—Had a wether lamb which, when it would get excited, would fall down and kick, or it would run around in a circle. Also had a ewe that all at once lost the use of herself and could not stand up; but in course of time, by being helped, got well. Another lost the use of hind parts, but is well now. They were all running on the range.
B. C. LUCKY.

Answer.—You describe some of the symptoms of cerebro-spinal meningitis, or inflammation of the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord. This disease is so complicated, due to such a variety of causes and so much resembles similar nervous disorders, especially in sheep and lambs, that a thorough discussion of it would be out of place here. An exact diagnosis is also impossible from the limited information given.

FAILURE TO BREED.—I have a two-year-old sow which had a litter when she was ten months old. When the pigs were about eight weeks old our hogs took the cholera and all but six died. This sow never showed any symptoms of being sick, but she has never bred since. A short time before our hogs took the cholera we were advised to feed a small amount of sulphuric acid as a preventive. All the other sows have bred all right since.

Answer.—The causes of failure to breed are very numerous. The condition may be due to general debility, resulting from other diseases. Sometimes very slight, temporary or permanent, often unnoticeable, derangements of internal organs (liver, spleen, lungs) are the cause. Diseases of the generative organs may be at the bottom of the trouble, or it may simply be due to the fact that the animal is too fat, phlegmatic, etc. It is not at all impossible that an unobserved attack of swine plague may have brought about the con-

dition in your case. Treatment in all cases must depend upon the cause. In your case I can give general indications only. Feed easily digestible, nitrogenous food; avoid fat-producing rations, and give the animal good general hygienic treatment, and above all the free run of a yard. Treatment of such cases must naturally be looked upon as more or less of an experiment.

BLACKLEG.—About the first of the month I lost a fine fifteen-months-old steer. When driven to the field in the morning he seemed sore in the front leg or shoulder and staggered, until, being jostled by the other cattle, he fell and lay until 4 o'clock, when he got up, moved a few rods and got down again, and died during the night. He passed urine frequently as he lay. In skinning him, found his shoulder slightly blood-shot but not swollen as in blackleg. Stomach and bowels seemed normal, as far as I could tell. I do not think stalks had anything to do with it, as the cattle had been in the field about ten days and were driven to water at noon and night and were fed some cane each morning. A neighbor lost two with about the same symptoms. I think I have noticed slight stiffness in one or two young cattle since.

Answer.—It is not impossible that the steer you describe, as well as those of your neighbor, died of blackleg. Although you mention no absolutely characteristic symptoms, it is possible that you may have overlooked them. I have made no definite diagnosis from the limited description you furnish of the post-mortem changes. An animal might die of any one of a dozen different diseases and exhibit the same symptoms (among others) that you named. The size, color, form, texture, weight, etc., of the lungs, heart, liver, spleen, kidneys and lymphatic glands, the color and consistency of the blood, whether clotted or not, etc., the color of the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, mouth, stomachs and intestines, contents of the digestive canal and bladder, etc., furnish the most valuable information upon which to base a diagnosis. The more observations of this nature that are given, the more apt will one be to arrive at correct conclusions, and for that reason no pains should be spared in obtaining and sending in a careful report.

LIKELY TO BECOME A FISTULA.—TUMOR.—(1) I have a fine mare, 9 years old, Kentucky trotting and running stock. A year ago last summer while she was in the pasture I noticed quite a swelling on the right side of withers, about three inches from top of shoulder. She had not been worked for about a year. I bathed it in water and also used warm water, salt and vinegar, but it never seemed to do much good. No pipe has been formed nor is it sore except when being blistered. Another bunch soon after came on the other shoulder, and they seem to be alike now, about the size of the palm of the hand, swelled about half an inch out from the shoulder. It seemed hard for a long time but now the skin is nearly like the other alongside. No pus formed, so I tried to cure from the outside. I paid a traveling horse doctor \$5 for a prescription but it did not cure. Am now using Gambault's Caustic Balsam, which blisters the skin but does not take the blemish away. (2) I have a high-grade seven-year-old Durham cow, weight about 1,350 before she fell away. Was never before sick a day and was fat enough for beef all summer and was bred. About six weeks ago I took her up and have kept her in the barn ever since. She seemed to lose her desire to eat. She eats better now but has lost flesh and I do not see her chewing her cud. When I took her from the field I noticed her brisket was swollen hard, and since then it seemed to develop into a tumor about as large as a person's fist. She will come in next month. She coughs a little, not much.

D. P. CLEMENT.
Answer.—(1) What you describe is not a fistula but will undoubtedly eventually develop into one. The fact that the swelling has existed for some months and that it now appears on both sides of neck indicates that it is very extensive, and probably very advanced morbid changes have already taken place. I can give you little encouragement as to the final outcome. Such conditions are difficult to treat when in their first stages and in the hands of competent veterinarians; when they have become chronic it seems to be a hopeless task for a non-professional to try to do anything with them. If you can't procure the personal attention of a reliable surgeon, my advice is to spend neither time nor money in trying to accomplish anything in this case. (2) If

you can, have the tumor removed by an operation, and send it, preserved in strong alcohol, to the Agricultural College, at Manhattan. I will make a microscopical examination of it and inform you of the results.

CONTAGIOUS INFECTIOUS ABORTION.—My cows have been losing their calves since about November, 1896, until the loss reached eleven calves from thirteen cows. Lately one of my neighbors is having the same trouble with his cows. The ailment happens from six to ten weeks before calving time. The cows are in different herds and it cannot be the fault of the pasture.

GEO. MANN.

Answer.—Your cows have contagious or infectious abortion, also commonly known as sinking the calf. To discuss this disease thoroughly would make a very long story, and since time and space are limited, for this time I will simply state that the disease is caused by micro-organisms and spreads from one animal to another directly or indirectly by contact with objects infected with the germ, copulation with infected males, etc. As to the treatment, when a cow has once started to abort (i. e., if it is a case of infectious abortion), we can do absolutely nothing to prevent its going to completion. Our only hope is to prevent its recurrence a second time and to save the other cows. An aborting cow (if the cause is infectious) if not treated will go on aborting for several years before she will again carry her calf to full time; and even after she stops aborting herself she may still harbor the germ and infect other cows in the same stable. The only remedy for these cases is to get rid of the germ. This can be done in one way only, and that is to disinfect not only the whole stable, but also every cow. The way to do this is as follows: Remove all pregnant cows that have never aborted to a different stable if it can be done. Clean the old stable by taking out every particle of manure. Scrape the walls and floors with sharp hoes, so that the eye cannot detect the smallest possible speck of manure. Then wash the floors, and walls as high as a cow can reach, with water. Then apply over the floor by flooding a solution of five ounces of sulphate of copper in one gallon of water. See to it that this fluid comes in contact with every corner and crevice and every particle of woodwork, then whitewash the walls and mangers with ordinary whitewash, to each gallon of which one drachm of corrosive sublimate previously dissolved in hot water has been added. Do this thoroughly; it can't be done too well, and success need not be expected otherwise. After this put the cows back into the stable, keep them absolutely away from the manure pile as long as they have not all recovered completely; and then, every morning sponge off the root of the tail, the external genitals and the hindquarters with the following solution, for one week: Corrosive sublimate, 1 drachm; glycerine, 1 ounce; alcohol, 1 ounce; mix the above, and after the corrosive sublimate has completely dissolved add the solution to one gallon of water. Inject also one pint of this solution into the vagina of every cow that has not aborted; do this daily for several days. Cows that have aborted should be injected immediately after with one gallon of this solution and the operation repeated twice daily with half a gallon until all signs of a discharge from the genital organs have entirely disappeared. Care should of course, be observed that the fluid passes into the uterus or womb, and is lukewarm when injected. When a cow aborts, the aborted offspring should be removed immediately and destroyed, either by burning, boiling, or burying at least three feet under the surface of the ground. By taking these precautions we cannot stop the disease at once, because many of the cows may be harboring the germ

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internally, but in the course of a year the trouble may be got rid of. Never breed a cow that has aborted until she has been treated as above outlined, and always wait until the least sign of abnormal discharges has ceased. Never breed to a bull that has been running with an infected herd. Some readers may consider the above a very laborious and expensive mode of procedure in treating a disease; in this case, however, it is the only effective remedy. In many cases the most profitable thing to do would be to fatten the whole herd for beef, disinfect the old quarters and then start with a carefully-selected new herd. Every owner must decide this question for himself. Meat from such animals is considered as perfectly wholesome.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 5, 1898.
Wilson County—T. D. Hampson, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Everett Leslie, in Guilford tp., December 18, 1897, one pale red dehorned two-year-old steer, square crop off of right ear and slit in same; valued at \$30.

Butler County—S. G. Pottle, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by M. Guinty, in Fairmount tp., (P. O. Elm City), about September 1, 1897, one pale red steer, about 2 years old, white face, white on belly and small white streak on shoulder, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Montgomery County—J. W. Glass, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by S. T. Dorsett, in Independence tp., December 11, 1897, one light brown mare mule, 4 years old, white nose, black stripe across shoulders; valued at \$25.

MARE AND COLT—By same, one bay mare with sucking colt, 8 years old, branded F on left shoulder, tall bobbed off; valued at \$15.

Greenwood County—J. F. Hoffman, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by H. P. Owen, in Fall River tp., December 30, 1897, one red cow, 12 years old, white under belly and white face, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Niswonger, in Janesville tp., (P. O. Hamilton), December 20, 1897, one red steer, 2 years old, some white, left ear cropped, right half under-cropped; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one red and white steer, 1 year old, right ear cropped, two slits in left; valued at \$12.

Labette County—J. F. Thompson, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. A. King, in Elm Grove tp., (P. O. Elm City), December 14, 1897, one bay mare, fifteen and a half hands high, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded 4 on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 13, 1898.
Greenwood County—J. F. Hoffman, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. E. Tippet, in Salt Springs tp., (P. O. Fall River), December 20, 1897, one red heifer, white on belly, 1 year old, underbit in right ear; valued at \$14.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 20, 1898.
Montgomery County—J. W. Glass, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jas. Blevins, in Caney tp., December 13, 1897, one staggery red and white steer, 6 years old, branded H. T. on left hip and bar on left side; valued at \$12.50.

STEER—By same, one blue steer, 6 years old, branded H. T. on left hip and bar on left side; valued at \$12.50.

Lyon County—H. E. Peach, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by G. S. Butler, in American tp., October 3, 1897, one pale red cow, mottled head, no horns, no brands, right ear cropped, under-cut in left ear.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by A. O. Gandy, in Garden tp., December 7, 1897, one yellow brindle steer, 3 years old, branded on left hip with O. O. weight 700 pounds; valued at \$30.

Woodson County—W. O. Eades, Clerk.
FIVE CALVES—Taken up by J. L. Sullivan, Owl Creek tp., December 22, 1897, one roan steer calf, one red steer calf, white on end of tail and white on forehead, and three red heifer calves, all dehorned; value \$10 each.

Nemaha County—F. M. Hartman, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by A. S. Thomas, in Adams tp., December 12, 1897, one bay horse pony, both hind feet white, about 6 years old; valued at \$10.

HORSE—By same, one brown horse, blaze in face and both fore feet white, about 4 years old; valued at \$10.

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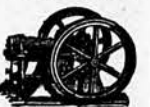
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MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 17.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 5,193; calves, 187; shipped Saturday, 996 cattle; 244 calves. The market was active and steady. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
59.....	1,637 \$5.00	37.....	1,611 \$4.85
31.....	1,318 4.60	16.....	1,337 4.55
21.....	1,311 4.40	19.....	1,202 4.25
2.....	1,095 4.00	2 reg.....	1,495 3.50

NATIVE HEIFERS.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
1.....	1,220 \$4.15	2.....	715 \$4.00
6.....	866 3.90	1.....	1,030 3.85
24.....	971 3.75	2.....	561 3.70
6.....	995 3.60	34.....	480 3.50

NATIVE COWS.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
1.....	1,450 \$3.75	3.....	1,220 \$3.50
1.....	1,380 3.35	1.....	1,190 3.35
6.....	1,110 3.00	1.....	1,080 2.90
1.....	850 2.20	1.....	640 2.15

NATIVE FEEDERS.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
20.....	1,180 \$4.37½	18.....	1,133 \$4.30
12.....	930 4.30	19.....	947 4.25
18.....	1,133 4.30	41.....	1,036 4.10
17.....	972 4.00	2.....	1,060 3.75

WESTERN STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
25.....	1,140 \$4.15	37 fdr.....	1,036 \$4.10
144.....	1,019 4.00	6 stk.....	896 3.95
50 Tex.....	1,197 4.25	6.....	1,111 3.90
53 Tex.....	520 3.45	8 Tex.....	757 3.25

NATIVE STOCKERS.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
20.....	650 \$4.50	4.....	782 \$4.35
72.....	858 4.40	19.....	768 4.25
10.....	617 4.15	30.....	433 4.00
4.....	872 3.67	2 J.....	890 3.50

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 7,696; shipped Saturday, none. The market opened steady to 2½c higher and closed weak at Saturday's prices. The following are representative sales:

89.....	209 \$3.65	87.....	254 \$3.62½	77.....	250 \$3.62½
90.....	188 3.60	79.....	230 3.60	76.....	229 3.60
85.....	178 3.60	88.....	205 3.60	93.....	205 3.60
80.....	232 3.57½	6.....	216 3.57½	77.....	252 3.57½
84.....	216 3.57½	32.....	251 3.57½	66.....	297 3.57½
77.....	208 3.55	72.....	273 3.55	57.....	199 3.55
76.....	174 3.55	549.....	204 3.55	69.....	180 3.55
65.....	185 3.52½	58.....	305 3.52½	69.....	184 3.52½
64.....	209 3.52½	56.....	314 3.50	65.....	217 3.50
72.....	253 3.50	41.....	209 3.50	15.....	161 3.50
67.....	268 3.50	84.....	171 3.50	25.....	164 3.47½
54.....	332 3.45	57.....	351 3.45	14.....	173 3.45
120.....	128 3.40	5.....	149 3.37½	60.....	129 3.37½
11.....	127 3.37½	103.....	114 3.35	84.....	178 3.35
20.....	74 3.30	1.....	130 3.25	5.....	126 3.25
10.....	116 3.25	12.....	117 3.20	3.....	340 3.15
48.....	117 3.17½	71.....	104 3.17½	4.....	480 3.10
67.....	151 3.00	1.....	460 3.00	2.....	450 3.00

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 3,443; shipped Saturday, none. The market was steady to strong. The following are representative sales:

531 Col lbs.....	71 \$5.50	246 N. M. lbs.....	69 \$5.15
78 sw. lbs.....	82 4.40	222 Ut. w.....	108 4.20
90 W. sh.....	125 4.15	113 W. sh.....	124 4.15
356 Col. sh.....	102 4.15	1 cull.....	@ 1.00

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,700; market steady; shipping steers, \$4.40@5.25; butcher to dressed beef grades, \$3.40@4.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.50; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.35; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.40@4.25; cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,800; market steady; yorkers, \$3.35@3.50; packers, \$3.35@3.60; butchers, \$3.50@3.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; native, \$3.50@4.50; lambs, \$4.75@5.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; best steady, others weak to 10c lower; beefs, \$3.90@5.35; cows and heifers, \$2.10@4.50; Texas steers, \$3.40@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.35@4.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; market rather slow, steady to shade lower; light, \$3.45@3.65; mixed, \$3.50@3.70; heavy, \$3.45@3.70; rough, \$3.45@3.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; market steady; native, \$3.00@4.60; western, \$3.60@4.40; lambs, \$4.00@5.75.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

	Jan. 17.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wheat—Jan.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
May.....	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
July.....	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Sept.....	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Corn—Jan.....	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
May.....	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
July.....	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Oats—Jan.....	22	22½	22½	22	22
May.....	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
July.....	22½	22½	22½	22	22
Pork—Jan.....	9 20	9 25	9 20	9 25	9 25
May.....	9 30	9 45	9 30	9 40	9 40
Lard—Jan.....	4 62½	4 62½	4 62½	4 62½	4 62½
May.....	4 72½	4 75	4 72½	4 75	4 75
Ribs—Jan.....	4 57½	4 57½	4 57½	4 57½	4 57½
May.....	4 67½	4 72½	4 67½	4 70	4 70

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 17.—Receipts of wheat here to-day were 108 cars; a week ago, 85 cars; a year ago, 27 cars.

Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 1, nominally 85c; No. 2, 2 cars 60-lb, 85c, 3 cars 60-lb, 85c, 2 cars 59-lb, 84c, 1 car 58½-lb, 83½c, 2 cars 58-lb, 83c, 2 cars 58-lb, 82½c; No. 3 hard, 1 car 57½-lb, 82c, 1 car 57-lb, 81½c, 1 car 57-lb, 81c, 1 car mixed, 83c; No. 4 hard, 1 car 56½-lb, 80c, 1 car 56-lb, 79c, 1 car 54-lb, rye mixed 78c, 2 cars 56-lb, 77c; rejected, hard, 1 car rye mixed 78c, 1 car 77c, 1 car rye mixed 73c. Soft, No. 1, nominally 91c; No. 2, nominally 90c@91c; No. 3, nominally 87@89c; No. 4, 1 car 55-lb, 86½c; rejected, nominally 78@80c. Spring, No. 2, nominally 81@82c; No. 3, nominally 80c, rejected, nominally 75@77c.

Receipts of corn here to-day were 217 cars; a week ago, 183 cars; a year ago, 133 cars.

Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 4 cars 24½c, 12 cars 24½c, 5 cars 24½c, 2 cars special 24½c; No. 3, 1 car 24½c, 1 car 24½c, 6 cars special 24½c; No. 4, 1 car 34c. White, No. 2, 3 cars 25c, 4 cars special 25½c; No. 3, 2 cars 24½c, 1 car 24½c, 3 cars special 25c; No. 4, nominally 24½c.

Receipts of oats here to-day were 21 cars; a week ago, 12 cars; a year ago, 16 cars.

Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 1 car 23c; No. 3, nominally 22½c; No. 4 nominally 22c. White, No. 2, 1 car 24½c; No. 3, nominally 23½@24c; No. 4, nominally 23c.

Rye, No. 2, 1 car 42c; No. 3, nominally 41c; No. 4, nominally 40c.

Receipts of hay here to-day were 28 cars, a week ago, 87 cars; a year ago, 58 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$7.00@7.25; No. 1, \$6.00@6.50; No. 2, \$5.50@5.75; No. 3, \$5.00; oblique

timothy, \$8.50@8.75; No. 1, \$8.00@8.25; No. 2, \$7.00@7.25; choice clover, mixed, \$6.50@7.00; No. 1, \$5.50@6.00; pure clover, \$5.50@6.00; packing, \$4.50.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 17.—Butter—Extra fancy separator, 17c; firsts, 14c; seconds, 14c; dairy, fancy, 14c; choice, 12c; country roll, 10½@10¾; store packed, 9½@10c; fresh packing stock, 8c. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 15½c per doz. Poultry—Hens, 6½c; broilers, 7c; roosters, 12½@15c each; ducks, 5½c; geese, 5@6c; turkeys, 8½c; pigeons, 50c per doz.

Apples—Jonathan, \$5.00@6.00 in a small way; Bellefleur, in car lots, \$4.50@5.00 per bbl.; fancy Missouri Pippin, \$3.75@4.00; fancy Ben Davis, \$2.75@3.25; Winesaps, \$3.75@4.25; Willow Twigs, \$3.75@4.00; Huntsman Favorite, \$4.00. In a small way varieties are selling at 40@55c per half bu.

Vegetables—Cabbage, northern stock, \$1.00 per 100-lb. crate. Beets, 25@40c per bu. Tomatoes, Texas, \$1.00 per ¼ bu. Green and wax beans, \$2.50@3.00 per crate. Onions, new Spanish, \$1.00@1.25 per crate; others, 75@80c per bu. Potatoes—Greeley stock, fancy Rural, 75c per bu.; choice Pearl, 68c per bu.; Iowa, 55@60c. Sweet potatoes, 50@60c per bu.

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	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1897.....	1,921,962	3,350,796	1,134,236	123,047
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	965,287	3,084,623	805,268	
Sold to feeders.....	665,615	341	151,380	
Sold to shippers.....	216,771	263,562	91,576	
Total Sold in Kansas City 1897.....	1,847,673	3,348,556	1,048,233	

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

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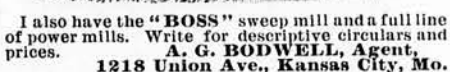
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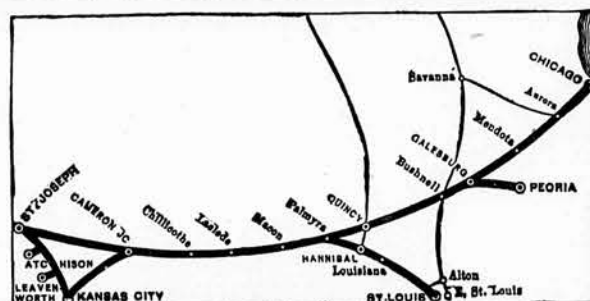
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Cheney's Chief I Know, assisted by Model Hadley at head of herd. Topeka is the best shipping point and my stock the best kind to buy. When in Top call at 1132 N. Harrison St. and be shown stock.

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PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA SWINE

Brood sows by Wren's Medium, Hadley M. Washington, Protection Boy and Darkness 1st 38752 in this herd. Tanner 19212, a son of Gen. Hidestretcher by the famous Hidestretcher, now heads my herd, and a finer breeder and individual is not in Kansas to-day. I need not comment on Tanner's breeding, nor on that of my brood sows. Pigs by One Price Medium 2d 18305. Prompt attention given to all inquiries. Prices reasonable. **J. R. WILLSON, Marion, Kas.**

Mains' Herd Poland-Chinas

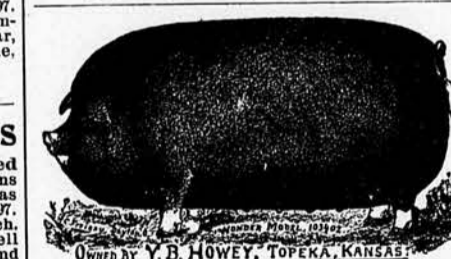
Headed by the three grand breeding boars, Model Combination—his sire was J. D. Model, he by Kiever's Model 14604 out of McKelvey's Lass 42107, his dam Lady Chief 42919, she by Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115 and out of Ralph's Pet 42788. One Price Chief—his sire Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115, his dam Alpha Price 38785, she by One Price 4207; Kansas Chief 33615—he by Royal Chief's Best and out of Bell O. 74594. The sows are all selected and equal in breeding and quality to any. A few sows bred will be offered. Young males and gilts ready. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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There will be 50 POLAND-CHINAS, the get of Chief I Know, U. S. I Know, Nox All Wilkes, Silver Chief, he by Ideal Black U. S.; Highland Chief, he by Chief Tecumseh 2d, and Champion. Among the sows is Sanders' Beauty, by J. H. Sanders. Also a few fall, choice toppy boars, including Champion by Dandy Jim Jr. Sale will be held under cover in warm building. Write for catalogue.

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