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Thoroughbred poultry for sale at reduced prices. Also free with each shipment recipe for making cheap Lice Killer. Correspondence solicited. P. O. Box 60. White Wyandotte Poultry Farm, Mrs. V. Odell, Prop'r., Wetmore, Kas.

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SWINE.

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

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Baby Pig Teeth Clippers, 35 cents by mail.

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BERKSHIRES,
at Prices lower than you expect.

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Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Hogs

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

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Also Barred Plymouth
Rock chickens and eggs
for sale. Correspondence
or inspection invited. Mention FARMER.
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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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Rome, Kansas,
Breeder of
POLAND-CHINAS and
LARGE ENGLISH
BERKSHIRES. Two hundred head. All ages.
25 boars and 45 sows ready for buyers.

Mound Farm Herd of Poland-Chinas.
100 head. Foundation stock, Tecumseh. Boars in service, Tecumseh Joe 13444 S., Chief 13840 S., Butler Wilkes 17764 S., U. S. Tecumseh 17850 S. 15 fall gilts, 30 spring pigs, 30 summer pigs. Inspection and correspondence invited.
H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Wilson Co., Kas.

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A choice lot of gilts sired by Ideal U. S. and bred to Tecumseh Chief. Also some good Tecumseh Chief gilts bred to Look Over Me (he by old Look Me Over) and some good fall pigs, both sexes. Write and get my prices or come and see.
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125 head. The best individuals and most popular strains that money and judgment could buy and experience breed. Thirty choice spring pigs both sexes, by Black Stop Chief 18316 S., he by the great breeding boar Black Stop 10550 S., a son of the World's Fair winner, Short Stop. Write or visit us.
WAIT & EAST, Altoona, Wilson Co., Kas.

Kansas City Herd Poland-Chinas

The future villa of Hadley Jr. 13314 O., the greatest boar of his age. I have pigs for sale now by Hadley out of Tecumseh Mortgage Lifter 32649 S. Order quick and orders will be booked as received. Farm nine miles south of Kansas City, on Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. Postoffice Lenexa, Kas.
W. F. GOODE, Proprietor, Lenexa, Kas.

SWINE.



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



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

60-Poland-China Fall Pigs-60

Both boars and sows, for sale reasonable. Sired by the noted Nox All Wilkes, Highland Chief by Chief Tecumseh 2d, and Look at Me by Look Me Over. Three fine young sows safe in pig for sale. Plymouth Rock eggs out of high-scoring birds, \$1.25 for fifteen.

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

BLUE RIBBON HERD PURE POLAND-CHINA SWINE

and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. Tecumseh Short Stop 14700 at head of herd, assisted by Hadley Jr.'s Equal 15119 and King Tecumseh 16307. One hundred choice pigs for sale. Farm located three miles southwest of city. Calls or correspondence invited.
R. H. WHEELER, Lawrence, Kas.

Nation's Poland - Chinas.

Fifty boars and gilts for this season's trade. My herd boars consist of Darkness Quality 14361, Princeton Chief 14543, Col. Hidestretcher 37247 and Standard Wilkes. My sows are splendid individuals and of the right breeding. Personal inspection and correspondence invited.
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Herd boars, Victor Hugo 41799 (sire imp.), Barkis 30040 (weight 800 lb.), 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.

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Brood sows by Wren's Medium, Hadley M. Washington, Protection Pig, Moss Hadley Tecumseh (by C. T. 2d), Tanner 19212, a grandson of the famous Hidestretcher, at head of herd, assisted by Prince Darkness, out of Darkness 1st. Corwin Sensation and Darkness 1st are very choice sows. Some October Tanner pigs for sale. Get one for a herd header. Also some One Price Medium 2d pigs for sale. Three young boars ready for service. Write for prices.
J. R. WILLSON, Marion, Kas.

ESTABLISHED 1882. SERVICE FEE \$50.
KLEVER'S 1st MODEL
18245 S.

Sired by Klever's Model 14684 S., the \$5,100 king of boars; first dam Graceful Maid (43651); second dam Graceful F. 3d (29670), litter sister to Old Look Me Over 9011, the \$3,600 boar. This gives Klever's 1st Model all that could be asked in breeding and sale ring backing. He is black as ink, low down, deep and broad, extra head and ears. His get follows the pattern perfectly. He will be assisted by other good boars in service on thirty matured sows of modern type and breeding. I sell nothing but tops; keep my knife sharp for culis. Free livery at Roberts' stables.
F. W. BAKER,
Council Grove, Morris Co., Kas.

COUNCIL GROVE HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Herd boars are H's World's Fair No. 2 19330, grandson of Seldom Found 7815, Klever's Model 3d 19789, King Hadley 15057 (C). This hog is not only a show hog, but a prize-winner, breeding Hadley Blood, One Price, and Chief Tecumseh 2d.

Did you ever see such a combination? Where can you get more of the blood of the great sires combined in so grand an individual?
Choice gilts and fall pigs for sale.
W. F. Shamleffer, Council Grove, Kas.

SWINE.

SHADY BROOK POLAND-CHINAS
STOCK FARM.
H. W. CHENEY, Prop., NORTH TOPEKA, KAS.

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 Topeka call at 1132 N. Harrison St. and be shown stock.

MILES BROTHERS' HERD Registered Poland-Chinas.

Peabody, Marion Co., Kas.

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

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE

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

HIGHLAND FARM HERD PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.

Herd headed by Corwin I Know, a son of the noted Chief I Know 11932 S. Corwin I Know won second as a yearling at Iowa State fair in 1897. Weighed 600 pounds at 18 months. Assisted by Hadley U. S., a son of Hadley Jr. 13314 S.; dam by Mosher's Black U. S. 25 Brood Sows—Kievers' Model, Look Me Over, Chief I Know and What's Wanted Jr. breeding. Inspection and correspondence solicited.
John Bollin, Kickapoo, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

Mains' Herd Poland-Chinas

Headed by the three grand breeding boars, Model Combination—his sire was J. D. Model, he by Klever's Model 14684 out of McKelvey's Lass 42107; his dam Lady Chief 42019, 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 Alpha 33615—she by Royal Chief's Best and out of Bull O. 74594. The sows are all selected and equal in breeding and quality to any. A few sows bred will be offered. Young males and gilts ready. Satisfaction guaranteed.
James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas.

150 PIGS FROM PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE

stock; choice breeding, good length, bone and ham. Young stock not akin from five grand boars and twenty-five sows. Special offering now of best breeding. Also B. P. Rocks and Buff Cochins eggs for sale from best strains. Prices right.
J. C. CANADAY, Bogard, Carroll Co., Mo.

Bulls--Aberdeen-Angus.

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

SILVER CREEK HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

PURE - BRED SHORT - HORNS.

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

Live Stock Artist.

F. D. TOMSON, 514 Monroe St., Topeka, Kas. Portraits for framing and cuts prepared for advertising purposes. Breeders' correspondence solicited.

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.

OATS.

A paper by Geo. W. Hayekotte, read at Berryton Grange, March 8, 1898.

Oat, a cereal of the genus *avena*, belongs especially to the grass family. The oat is peculiarly a northern grain, reaching its greatest perfection in cold climates, and in southern countries rapidly degenerating.

The varieties are numerous, but seedsmen do not offer more than three or four. There are the red, white and black varieties, and those with and without awns. A very popular variety, both in England and this country, is known as the White Scotch. The Black Poland and the Texas Red oats are other highly esteemed varieties.

Oats succeed on a great diversity of soils, and in this country they need to be sown as soon as nature sees fit that their growth may not be checked by hot weather. From two to three bushels of seed are sown per acre, but the average amount sown is two and one-half bushels, for there is as much loss in sowing it too thick as in sowing it too thin.

Just how oats should be sown is where men differ. Some prefer cultivating them in, while others prefer plowing them under, but from my own personal experience, I should prefer the cultivator, as there is danger in getting them too deep with the plow.

The seed should be sown as evenly as possible, cultivate as well as you can, harrow it well and then float it down to get a fine mulch to prevent the loss of moisture. Oats, unlike corn, needs no cultivation after it is once planted, therefore we should prepare a fine bed from which it must gather the nutritious elements that are formed into what we call oats.

The Texas Red oats is greatly preferred by most farmers. As I have said before, it is principally addicted to cold climates, therefore introducing it from a Southern to a Northern State greatly increases its production for a few seasons.

White Scotch oats are good oats. The stalks grow tall, the leaves broad and long and the grain short and plump. It has no awn and resembles the grain of wheat or rye. Its yield is far greater than any other oats per acre, and will weigh from four to six pounds more per bushel than any other oats grown. But it suffers as badly as wheat from the vigorous attacks of chinch bugs; therefore it cannot be grown in this part of the country to any advantage.

Oats are more generally used as food for animals in this country than in any other. For preparing horses for market, they have no equal, and they are the best feed that can be fed to work-horses in the summer when they are expected to do the most work. It is a light and cool diet and is very nourishing.

Oats consist of 22 to 28 per cent. of husk. The larger and plumper the grain, the less refuse.

Deprived of their integuments, oats are called grits, oat flake or oat meal, crushed to various degrees of fineness. Prepared oats has been introduced into hospitals as an important food for invalids.

Oats occur in all parts of the world. In cultivated fields it occupies wide tracts of country to the exclusion of other plants, and plays an important part in agriculture. But of all the kinds of oats known, the variety known as "wild oats" is most universally sown. Generally sown in the spring of life, between the eighteenth and twenty-fifth years and the harvest reaped perhaps ten or twenty years later.

Experience With Sorghum.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—A few weeks ago one of your subscribers requested experience with sorghum.

I have been raising sorghum every year for the last seven years, and prepare the ground the same as for corn and drill the seed with a corn-planting drill. Plant one bushel of seed to every six acres. That makes it quite thick, but it heads well and gives a very large amount of fodder per acre. I cultivate three times, and when the seed is ripe I cut with a corn-sled, and put it in shock the same as corn. The following year I disc the same ground and cross disc it and harrow with a smoothing harrow. There will be plenty of seed on the ground from the previous crop. I again disc and harrow the next year, so that makes three years that I have the same ground in sorghum, with an outlay for seed of only one-sixth of a bushel per acre. I mow the hay crop when the seed gets ripe. I try to get the sorghum hay all mowed before frost. After mowing let it cure three or four days, then rake and leave in winrow a day or two, and then bunch it with a

buck, one buck-load from the right and one from the left side. There will be 1,000 to 1,200 pounds in a bunch. I then round them with a fork and leave in the field until we are ready to feed it. I never sow less than one bushel of seed per acre. The finer the sorghum the better; it keeps better in the field and stock prefer it fine. If we have time, I prefer to stack it. The more seed per acre, the finer the hay and it is easier handled. G. P. J.

Lyons Co., Kas.

Kaffir Corn Again.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—In the Kansas Farmer of January 13, Mr. H. C. Stanley, of Rose Hill, asks: "Which is the better to sow, Kaffir corn or cane?" The answer is given by Mr. H. M. Cottrell, of State Agricultural College, to which I will take some exceptions. In fact, viewing it in the light of my experience, I think it misleading. I do not know where or in what way Mr. Cottrell gets his knowledge in regard to raising Kaffir corn, but his theory would not "pan out" to suit me. From what I have read lately, the one that introduced Kaffir corn into Kansas is not positively known, but be that as it may, I got my first seed from a man in Georgia, through an advertisement in the Rural New Yorker, about 1877. I raised it as a novelty until a very dry season when corn was a failure and Kaffir corn made a fair crop of seed.

Mr. Cottrell speaks only of the red Kaffir. I have raised both kinds. There are two varieties of the white that I have raised, white and black-chaff. Mr. Stanley lives in Butler county. If he will go over into Oklahoma, near Alva (Wood county), and spend a few days he will gain more knowledge of how to raise the corn and what it is worth than in any other way—outside of experimenting at his own expense. I was in Oklahoma Territory in 1895, again in November, 1897. I have seen thousands of acres of both red and white grow side by side. During my last trip I was informed that the red had but few friends. Of the white, the black-chaff has the most compact head and does not grow so tall but shells easier. The seed of the red variety is very much harder than the seed of the white. Mr. Cottrell raised "for nine years red Kaffir corn that yields one-third more than corn." This would lead one to believe that the white was not "in it," or else the college had not tested the white at all.

I do not question what Mr. Cottrell has done at the college on small plots of ground, but what we want to know and what Mr. Stanley wants to know is, which will pay the best on 160 acres, taking into consideration the expense of raising, etc. Again, Mr. Cottrell says: "If your ground is suitable for listing, list it same as for corn, only plant it thick in the row." Now, the thicker you drill it the taller it will grow, and as the red grows taller than the white, I do not see how one could cut it with a binder as I do. Now, Mr. Stanley can do as he pleases after I have told him how I have successfully raised it for more than ten years.

Divide your land into plots so the soil will be as near alike all over each plot, as to fertility, as possible. Rich soil must have less seed than poor soil to avoid growing too tall for a binder. Prepare the ground as for wheat; just before planting disc or harrow up loose, to destroy any weeds or weed seed in process of germination. I use a Buckeye shoe drill, eight hoers. Bolt a piece of 2x4, about two feet long, immediately behind the fourth hoe (counting from the left); to this fasten a marker sixty-four inches long, as you have seen them on a corn planter. Remove all unnecessary shoes, leaving on the second and sixth, and the one that handles gear wheel. Now, if you drive correctly, your rows are just thirty-two inches apart, and a binder will handle two rows at a time and bind it as easy as rye. Stop all holes but two. Set your drill at (with clean seed) three pecks for poor soil. This should sow about two and a half pounds per acre. Put your grain down three or four inches deep. When three or four inches high you can harrow until you are tired and not disturb the roots—with a lever harrow—provided your ground is in good shape. The teeth should be a little sloping the first time over. I have plowed Kaffir corn when twelve inches high and then cross harrowed it to keep it level. Follow this plan for both fodder and seed and you will be pleased. Stack in small stacks and in narrow ricks. Any good machine can thresh it at 4 cents per bushel. My last was done with a wind stacker and Parsons self-feeder. Stack the fodder well and you have got the most and best feed possible. Please, Mr. Cottrell, try my plan just once. New Cambria, Kas. W. J. BOGGS.

Bubbles or Medals.

"Best sarsaparillas." When you think of it how contradictory that term is. For there can be only one best in anything—one best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla is—?.... There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could if you were chemists. But then do you need to test it? The World's Fair Committee tested it,—and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, except Ayer's. So it was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no room for anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsaparilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more "best sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles, when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.

Kaffir Corn.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I saw in the Kansas Farmer that you wished to hear from various parts of the State in regard to the different kinds of Kaffir corn. Men here have settled on two kinds, the red and the black-chaff. It is called black-chaff because the outer hull which partly encloses the seed is black, but when it is threshed the seed is white. No one here likes the common white. It don't grow large enough and the seed-stem don't get out of the boot far enough. I think the black-chaff has all the good qualities of the red. It makes nicer fodder and I prefer the white seed. If red and white are thrown out together to hens they will always pick up the white first. We list it here the same as corn—if for fodder about three quarts per acre, if for seed a little less. I think it is one of the best and surest crops we have. For broadcast seeding, to make hay, I prefer sweet sorghum, as the tonnage is greater and it is not so easily damaged. You can leave it in shock, if you don't want to stack it, until it is fed out, while Kaffir corn would blow all over the field. There will be more Kaffir corn planted this spring than ever before. It has come to stay. SCOTT REZEAN.

Cullison, Pratt Co., Kas.

For a Government Medicine Shop.

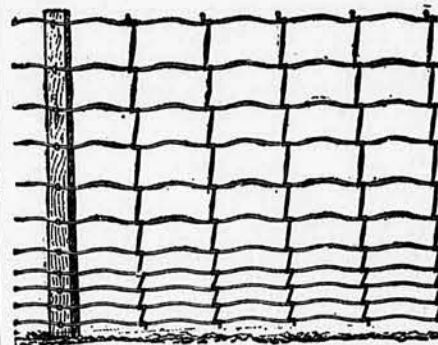
Editor Kansas Farmer:—I notice in your paper of the 16th, the query, "Shall there be a government medicine factory?" In answer to which, if you will pardon me, I will ask, "Why not?" In support of which I will cite two reasons: First, for many years our swine breeders have been calling on the government, through its experiment stations, to formulate some medicine that would prove both a cure and preventive of the swine plague, which, with much expense, through many experiments, it has succeeded in doing in advance of all persons who were trying to accomplish the same thing, all of which was obtained at the expense of the public, which fact, of right, should make the public (instead of some manufacturing company) its main beneficiary. Second, in these days of imitation and adulteration, if the government allowed manufacturing concerns to supply the people with the preventive, the people would have no assurance that the article furnished them would be up to the standard of excellence made by the government; the exact reverse of which would be true if the government was its sole manufacturer and furnished it to the people—not free, as is suggested in the "2,000,000 doses," because all would not get what they needed, and none of the breeders of swine have asked that it be furnished free. In short, the formula was obtained at the expense of the government and the medicine should be manufactured by it and distributed among the people who want it at such a price as would cover all cost, in which case the swine breeders would always have an assurance of the quality of the goods and would not obtain special privileges at the expense of the government. In addition to which, the article would be much cheaper, as its manufacture in such large quantities would permit it. It would be a boon to our breeders if they could get it on the conditions above mentioned. I would like to hear from other breed-

ers of swine, through your columns, on this matter. HENRY COMSTOCK.
Cheney, Kas.

Used Four Bottles With Satisfaction.

Toronto, Jefferson Co., O., May 3, 1894.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.: My horses have been sick this winter and I have used four bottles of Gombault's Caustic Balsam, with the greatest satisfaction. They swell under the belly and on chest and throat, and every time I rub them with the Caustic Balsam it would swell and water would drop from the same, and I believe my horses would have died had it not been for that medicine. DANIEL COLLINS.

The fence question becomes more important as timber gets scarce and a higher state of cultivation is required, making a demand for a cheap, durable and substantial fence. Barbed wire is unpopular on account of its danger. Lumber is expensive and the picket fence does not exactly fill the bill. Farmers are now looking upon woven wire fencing with a great deal of favor, as it uses but little lumber. The expense



of making it is now the great question. The Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 15, Mt. Sterling, O., are at present selling a machine for \$8 with which the farmer can weave his own fence at the exceedingly low price of 25 cents per rod, counting the cost of wire and weaving. They have also invented a machine to coil hard steel spring galvanized fence wire. This is the only fence that fully meets this law of nature. Fences made from this wire are elastic from end to end, and it assures that the fence will not sag, stretch or pull the end posts over. Our readers should have their catalogue illustrating and explaining their New Woven Wire Fence Machine. It will pay you to write them.

Badly-lighted stables are the cause of eye troubles in animals, and badly-ventilated ones are the cause of lung and stomach troubles.

To dye, or not to dye, that's the question. If dye you must on account of your grizzly beard, use Buckingham's Dye: it is the best and the cleanest.

A few of those cheap oats you are holding for a better price will pay a good dividend if fed out in daily rations to the colts, whether weanlings or yearlings.

Under no circumstances leave a horse untied. It may be entirely safe ninety-nine times; then the hundredth time you'll wish you hadn't, and wish very hard.

Sows about to farrow should be looked after closely, that a chilly night or a stormy day does not catch the little porkers with a chill and take the life from them. A little watchfulness now may bring big returns next fall.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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

HOW TO ADVANCE THE BREEDER AND HIS BANK ACCOUNT.

A paper by F. W. Baker, of Council Grove, Kas., read before the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

There are some very important points I wish to mention briefly. First, I find in breeding swine, especially the Poland-China, competition is pretty strong nowadays. The fellow breeder who wishes his bank account to show up on the credit side must have his herd in keeping with the times; must be bred in the lines of fashion as well as individuality. The latter, I maintain, should be well looked after. We have, all of us perhaps, made some mistake in one line or another—perhaps in some purchase, or maybe in the mating of some of our best animals. It may have been a dear lesson, but we always profit by it. Experience bought in this way sometimes goes hard with our bank account, while at the same time others seem to profit by what is termed luck. They mate their animals in a hap-hazard way and build up quite a herd, and a cash account worthy of the deepest thinker. He who lives with his herd, so to speak, and gives close attention, does not always reap the reward due him for his efforts. The man who studies pedigrees and prides himself in the knowledge of good breeding, good individuality, good mating of sire and dam whereby a slight defect or objection may be remedied, can increase the bank account. Unless we have a certain amount of pride and love for our undertaking, no matter what the occupation may be, we are liable to fall by the wayside. Some have pride enough to pay fictitious prices, and go a long distance to attend hog sales, and there see some stock company buy a hog and pay more than is sometimes paid for an ordinary Kansas farm. Why does he do it? Because of the knowledge and profit he would gain by it. It does one good sometimes to get away from the cares of the ranch and pens; then on his returning home he is better able to appreciate his own herd. There are some extra good hogs in Kansas, I am proud to say, and as I have passed from one pen to another through our State, I see some extras all along the line. In traveling over Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, I have seen some of the great hogs that we read so much about. And while passing through the country in a railway coach, a thought came to me like this: "When all the great pens become filled with good hogs, how will the high keynote be touched so as to keep the trade in tune?" This is the all-important question, brother breeders. Think of it. Would not many of you become disgusted with the business? Or will you agree with me in this one point I wish to make before I am through? While on my rounds this winter, I suggested to many prominent breeders in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas the idea of holding a great hog show, located at a central point for all, say Kansas City or St. Joe, or a like convenient point in our State. To make the same a success let each swine breeders' association of the above named States form a body to formulate by-laws, etc., to hold a hog show such as never was seen before. We could give liberal premiums that would justify breeders to bring good stuff a long distance. Make the sweepstakes prize good enough so that it would be sought after, a prize that, when won, would mean the best boar or sow in America. Then the man who owns or breeds such an animal can have some glory without having to sell, unless he wishes to establish a high-water mark in values. On the other hand, if an individual or company buys such an animal he has double the reputation for the same. There are many breeders now who breed and own good hogs, good enough to win this great prize, but never get to the front for several reasons. One is, they are not noted breeders, and they will say: "That's a good pig, but I do not want it, because my buyer will say, 'I cannot use your stuff; your herd boar did not come from a noted breeder of great families.'" To all such breeders I want to say, take courage; take hold and let us all pull together. Let us make Kansas the greatest hog State in America. The Missouri fellows have been working hard, using brains and good money to get up into the front ranks, and they have gained quite a reputation, as a whole, and are in the

lead in one sense of the word. But I want to say to you, my friends, it is my honest belief that we have a better class of hogs, taking the State over, than any State in the Union to-day. We may not have so many, perhaps, but they will average better quality. Then why not try to secure at once our just rights and make a showing. It will cost but a trifle to each member. Our main expense would be the trip out with the hogs. Let us try it. Then, at the wind up of the exhibit, we could have a combination auction sale one or two days, and such a meeting together of breeders has never been dreamed of as would be there. I feel as though this alone would be the building up and strengthening point in the history of the swine industry. If so, I believe each of us could increase our bank account. Before I close, I wish to ask that some one friendly to this idea would make a motion to the effect that a committee be appointed or elected for the purpose of conferring with a like body in the adjoining States, and that resolutions be formulated and

Sheep Department.

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

ABOUT SHEEP.

It is hoped that every flockmaster in Kansas will write this department at once and give us a bit of advice or criticism, as they see fit.

As a rule, the flockmasters in eastern Kansas have their lambs dropped before shearing time, while in western Kansas the lambs are not dropped until the ewes are sheared and on the range.

It is too late to feed the ewes after the lambs have come. The feeding for well filled udders should be done now, but in safe moderation. Short feed now cannot be made up by and by with over-feed of grain when the ewes' udders have been formed by half rations for light milking. It is economy to feed reasonably well now, and a waste to try to make up for short rations by and by.

Was Never Well

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Has Given Her Permanent Health.

"I was a pale, puny, sickly woman, weighing less than 90 pounds. I was never well. I had female troubles and a bad throat trouble. I came across an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla and had faith in the medicine at once. I began taking it and soon felt better. I kept on until I was cured. I now weigh 103 pounds, and never have any sickness. Hood's Sarsaparilla will not cure. My blood is pure, complexion good and face free from eruptions." MRS. LUNA FARNUM, Box 116, Hills Grove, Rhode Island.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

stitute, at Washington, D. C., the only malted-colored skunk the world has ever seen, and had I known its real value, I could have got enough money for it to buy a good farm with.

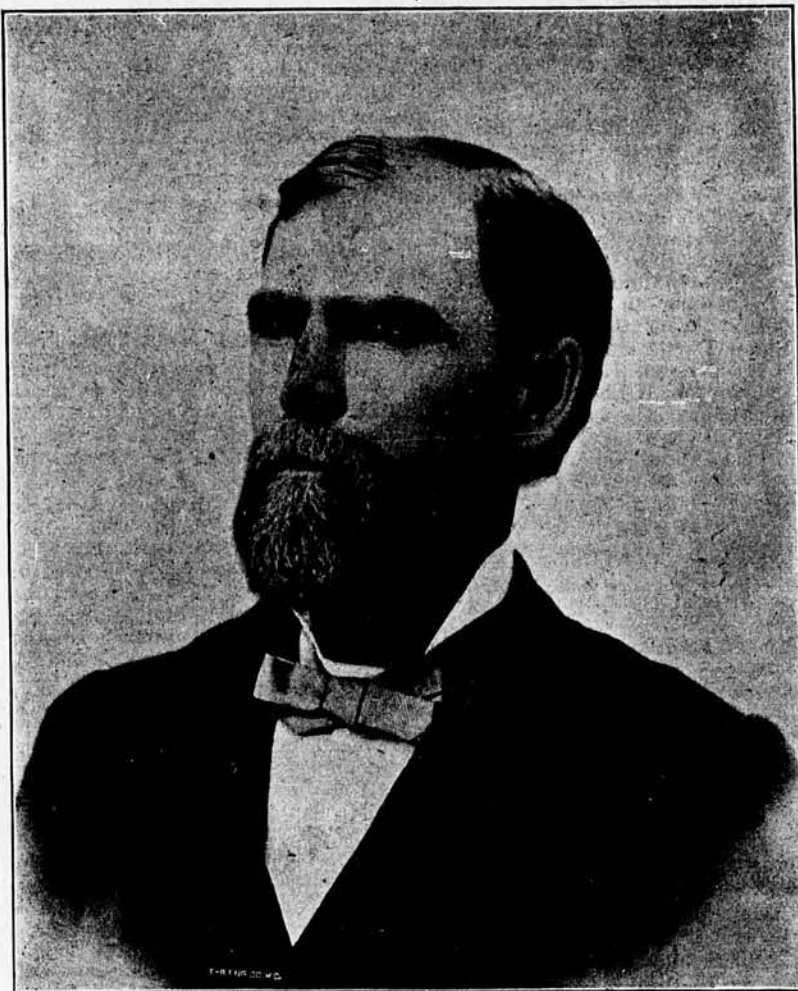
In Selkirk, England, for experimental purposes a suit of clothes recently was made from the raw material in seven hours and fifty-five minutes. Two sheep were shorn in the morning, the wool was cleaned, dyed and spun in one mill in two hours and twenty minutes, the warping and finishing were done in three hours and fifteen minutes and the making into clothes required two hours and twenty minutes.

It is wasteful to salt sheep on the ground, even in the cleanest places, but this system has its compensating advantages in that it compels the flockmaster to see his sheep once a week, which he might otherwise neglect to do. By scattering the salt in a circle of handfuls he can count and inspect every member of a large flock. We never found it worth while to provide a covered trough except in one case, and that was a receptacle for salt and copperas as a preventive of paperskin in lambs. The salt trough serves another useful purpose in accustoming lambs to eat from a trough.

Several species of tape-worm infest sheep, some being found in the cystic stage in different organs—brain, liver and mesentery, and other in the mature stage in the intestinal canal. Prevention is the only treatment. Sheep should be prevented from acquiring the young worms by treating all dogs about the premises for the removal of the adult tape-worm. For this purpose the use of areca nut, two grains of powdered nut to each pound of the dog's weight, has been recommended. This should be given stirred up in milk after the animal has fasted over night. Follow this in two hours with a physic of castor oil. When sheep harboring tape-worm cysts are slaughtered, care should be taken that dogs are not allowed to devour the cysts.

Cottonseed meal is a rich feed and one of the cheapest and best to give in connection with coarse fodder, but novices are apt to neglect watching their flock with the care necessary for detecting the first indications of overfeeding or giving too rich food. Feed cottonseed very sparingly, and that only to fattening sheep. Do not give it to either breeding ewes or lambs. We prefer old process linseed meal. A good combination is ground corn meal and just oil meal enough to keep the bowels in perfect condition, the proportion to be determined by close observation. We have seen lambs which at thirty days old would eat three pints of mixed grain a day. Wheat bran was the first grain these lambs learned to eat. If fed dry there is danger of their eating too much.

The outlook for the sheep-raising industry in Australia, owing to the prolonged and famishing drought, has never been so gloomy as now. Millions of sheep have perished this season, and from western Australia, Victoria and New South Wales the reports are disheartening. The feed has been dry and dead so long, and the water has become so nearly exhausted and so poor, that stock is being rapidly decimated. Thousands of men are being employed in the various districts cutting the boughs of the apple, the oak and other trees for food for the starving sheep, and in skinning the animals that perish in the mud at the failing water holes. The lambing season has come, and since there is no fresh, wholesome food to nourish the breeding ewes, they are too weak to furnish milk, and the lambs are either killed by the owners to save the mothers' lives, or allowed to die with them.



F. D. COBURN.

The Kansas Farmer has long wished it could present to its readers a good likeness of Hon. F. D. Coburn, whose invaluable work as Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is doing so much to help the farmers of Kansas and other Western States to make such use of their opportunities as to enable them to attain a surer and a greater prosperity. Many attempts have been made by the engravers to produce plates from which pictures of Secretary Coburn could be printed. Many of them require his name below to inform his closest friends whose likeness is presented. The above is the best we have seen, and yet it does not present the character markings of his features, which have been accentuated by his careful and studious work in collecting, sifting and arranging the information contained in the reports which have made him and Kansas known to the uttermost parts of the earth and have placed his name among the household words of Kansas.

Mr. Coburn was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1846. As to ancestry, he is a cross between the straight New England stock on his father's side and the sturdy pioneer stock which fought Indians and opened to production and civilization the broad domain from the foot of the Alleghenies to the base of the Rockies. He has taught school, served in the army, worked as a farm hand, farmed on his own account, edited the Live Stock Indicator for six years, and has been four times elected Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture—the last two times by acclamation.

He is now in the prime of mature manhood and is doing every day as many hours hard work as any man in Kansas. His life is a useful one, and the public has a right to expect of him more in the future than it has received in the past.

a copy be sent to the Secretary of the swine breeders' association of each State, stating the purpose, etc., of this proposition, so that each association can take proper steps toward the building up of a mighty hog show to be held annually on a date to be agreed upon.

DIP YOUR SHEEP with Cannon's Sheep Dip (liquid and non-poisonous), easiest to use, cheapest and best made. Cures scab, kills ticks, lice, fleas and maggots. Used by the largest and best breeders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write to the Cannon Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., wholesale agents, for circulars and prices.

Kills the Germs.

Bannerman's Phenyle Disinfectant and Germicide has been tested by many leading stock breeders as a preventive to hog cholera and other diseases among hogs and poultry. It has the endorsement of all users from results obtained through its use. Send for circulars. Address Bannerman & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sheep-buyers are at my place every week and letters come in every mail asking where they can buy some ewes. Parties who generally ship their surplus ewes to the Kansas City market, had better advertise a sale in this department and allow the Kansas Farmer readers a chance to buy the sheep without running the risk of the sheep passing through the Kansas City stock yards.

Occasionally there is a monstrosity dropped in the shape of a lamb. The shepherd should have it put in the hands of a taxidermist, or send it to our Agricultural College for mounting, as it may prove valuable. This last week I gave a local taxidermist a lamb that had no head, apparently. The two ears came up and covered the head and shut together just like the bill of a duck or goose; in fact, if the head had a pair of duck's eyes it would be a lamb with a duck's head on it, and I have not got a duck or goose on the farm. Once before I had a lamb dropped without any under jaw, and other freaks are always liable to happen. I sold the Smithsonian In-

\$100 Reward.

For many years we have advertised this reward for any case that **Tuttle's Elixir** would not cure, and also will refund your money if you are not satisfied in every possible way that your expenditure was a wise one.



Used and endorsed by the Adams Ex. Co.

What can be fairer? Could we afford to do this, or would this paper admit our advertisement unless we can do all we claim?

Tuttle's Elixir

cures curbs, splints, colic, all lameness, contracted and knotted cords, callous of all kinds, scratches, and all similar troubles.

Tuttle's Family Elixir cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Pains, etc. Samples of either Elixir free for three 2-cent stamps for postage. Fifty cents buys either Elixir of any druggist, or it will be sent direct on receipt of price. Particulars free.

DR. S. A. TUTTLE, Sole Proprietor,
27 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

Why Not Use More Honey?

We can get it, direct from the bee-keeper, cheap as anything we eat, considering its nourishing and health-giving qualities, not to mention deliciousness. The most extensive honey-producer of the Arkansas valley is Mr. Oliver Foster, of Las Animas, Colo. For twenty-four years he has made the production of extracted honey a study. He knows how to produce it with all of its original richness of flavor, as found in the best grades of comb honey. The Kansas Farmer can vouch for the excellence of this honey and for the trustworthiness of its producer and shipper. Write him, and see how cheaply he can lay it down at your station, in quantities to suit.

Adv't.

A Good Cheap Farm Wagon.

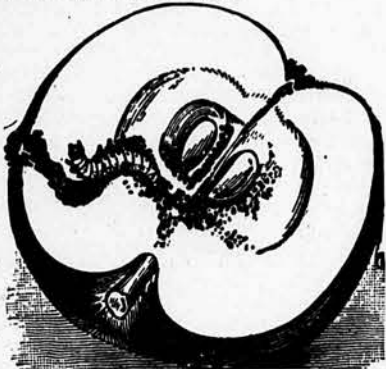
In order to introduce their low metal wheels with wide tires, the Empire Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a farmer's handy wagon, sold at the low price of \$19.95. The wagon is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and



30-inch wheels, with 4-inch tires. This wagon is made of the best material throughout, and fully guaranteed for one year. Catalogue giving full description will be mailed upon application to the manufacturers, who also furnish metal wheels at low prices, made any size and width of tire to fit any axle.

Spraying Fruit Trees.

The question of spraying fruit trees to prevent the depredations of insect pests and fungus diseases is no longer an experiment but a necessity.



Our readers will do well to write Wm. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and get his catalogue describing twenty-one styles of Spraying Outfits and full treatise on spraying the different fruit and vegetable crops, which may be had for the asking, and contains much valuable information.

A Kansas man who has been farming a couple of inches of the bottom of the furrow for a few years, says he has discovered a gold mine where you don't have to wash out the gold nuggets. He shucks them out.—Nebraska Farmer.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will quickly relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Throat Diseases. Sold only in boxes.

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

Hill and Hornaday's Herefords.

The dispersion of the Hereford cattle known as the Sycamore Springs herd took place the 15th inst., at the stock yards sale pavilion, Kansas City, Mo. The cattle were not up in the usual sales-day dress, as it was but about six weeks since the owner, Mr. H. M. Hill, concluded to disperse it, yet they were in good, every-day "white-face" dress, and brought greatly advanced prices as compared with those realized at three similar public sales—that of Funkhouser in October, 1896, that of Sotham and Scott & March in April, 1897, which made a general average of about \$181, while the sale yesterday made a general average of \$372, or a gain of 105 per cent.

Buyers and visitors were out from half a score of States, resulting in sixteen lots going to Missouri, eight to Texas, five to Kansas, four to Iowa, three to Illinois and two each to Nebraska and Colorado. Missouri buyers secured about 40 per cent. of the cattle.

Walter B. Waddell, of Lexington, Mo., topped the sale on the cow, Lady Superior 46166, with the four-months bull calf, lot 44, at side, for \$755. The highest-priced bull was Enterprise 56907, that went to F. M. Shattuck, of Maquoketa, Iowa, at \$550. Eight unweaned calves, averaging about five months of age, were sold at side of dam.

The following names constitute the purchasers at this sale: T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.; Wm. McCarty, Cedarville, Kas.; W. B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo.; R. A. Templeton, Tekamah, Neb.; R. C. Neal, Vernon, Tex.; D. L. Taylor, Trinidad, Colo.; Geo. P. Henry, Chicago; Jno. A. Stewart, Columbia, Mo.; H. C. Lyons, Brookfield, Mo.; A. Spooner, Mondamin, Mo.; T. C. Sawyer, Lexington, Mo.; Egger Cattle Co., Appleton City, Mo.; O. H. Nelson, Kansas City, Mo.; G. W. Novington, Kirksville, Mo.; J. H. Mitchell, Auburn, Kas.; Jno. Pool, Westgate, Kas.; Richard Walsh, Palo Duro, Tex.; Albert Dillon, Abilene, Kas.; J. E. Woodard, Jefferson, Iowa, and F. M. Shattuck, Maquoketa, Iowa.

SUMMARY.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 8 Hill-bred bulls brought | \$2,930.00 |
| Average | 336.25 |
| 4 Hornaday-bred bulls brought | 670.00 |
| Average | 167.50 |
| 28 Hill cows brought | 11,295.00 |
| Average | 403.39 |
| 1 cow out of condition | 125.00 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 40 lots brought | \$14,895.00 |
| General average | 372.37 |
| Total amount realized | \$15,020.00 |

The Hornaday draft of four bull calves averaged 10 months of age and were grandly-bred youngsters, and had they been up in anything like sale-ring condition would doubtless have brought more money. They did not bring their real value, yet it illustrated very forcibly that offerings should be in good form or condition to fetch the better prices.

W. P. BRUSH.

Another Big Hereford Sale.

This public sale of registered Hereford cattle was held the 16th inst., at Kansas City, Mo., by the well-known breeders, Jas. A. Funkhouser, of Plattsburg, Mo., and Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, at the stock yards sale pavilion, and resulted in one of the most successful auction sales ever held in the history of "white-face" cattle. While the prices were not phenomenal, they were within the ambition of all progressive beef cattle breeders and reflect the value set upon well-bred Herefords by the beef-growing public.

Mr. K. B. Armour, of Kansas City, Mo., topped the sale on lot 40 cow, Bonnie S. 4th 68646, at even \$900. The highest-priced bull was the twelve-months calf, Bright Duke 71655, that went to R. A. Templeton, of Tekamah, Neb., at \$760.

Missouri buyers took nearly one-half of the offerings, securing twenty-seven head, while thirteen went to Texas, nine to Nebraska, five to Illinois, four to Kansas and two to Colorado.

The advance in price since these same breeders made their preceding public sale, in October, 1896, very strongly illustrates the growing value of pure-bred cattle since that time. The average in 1896 was about \$173, while that of yesterday was \$483.41, or over 178 per cent. Of course each succeeding year progressive breeders, such as are Gudgell & Simpson and Funkhouser, would bring out a little better cattle individually, as were those sold yesterday when compared with the offerings in the former sale. Taking the ups and downs of well-bred beef animals, such as Herefords, Short-horns or the blacks, for the past twenty years, and it is safe to state that a well-bred two-year-old heifer safe in calf by a first-class bull is a profitable investment at \$400. If a good individual, well-bred, and both she and progeny well

cared for, it is only a question of time when others will do as well as does the Sunny Slope farm or the successful gentlemen that sold this lot.

The following comprise the list of buyers of bulls: Geo. D. Wamsing, Grandview, Ill.; Richard Walsh, Palo Duro, Tex.; H. C. Spaulding, Ord, Neb.; H. S. Boice, Kansas City, Mo.; W. E. Spears, Richmond, Kas.; Gibson & Guthrie, Omaha, Neb.; Jos. Lavelock & Son, Stet, Mo.; Lee & Inskeep, Manhattan, Kas.; J. H. Mills, Kansas City, Mo.; W. C. Rose, Bethany, Mo.; J. T. Bailey, Shelby, Mo.; Wm. D. Pool, Manhattan, Kas.; M. Kirtley, Savannah, Mo.; J. A. Stewart, Columbia, Mo.; D. L. Taylor, Trinidad, Colo.; Whitley & Cunningham, Beverly, Mo.

Buyers of females were: H. C. Taggart, Linneus, Mo.; T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.; L. H. Sullivan, Cedarville, Kas.; R. C. Neal, Vernon, Tex.; R. A. Templeton, Tekamah, Neb.; D. L. Taylor, Trinidad, Colo.; K. B. Armour, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Jones, Kansas City, Mo.; Geo. P. Henry, Chicago; J. A. McKittrick, Greenwood, Mo., and G. W. Novinger, Kirksville, Mo.

SUMMARY.

| | |
|--|------------|
| 20 Gudgell & Simpson bulls brought | \$9,525.00 |
| Average | 476.25 |
| 11 Funkhouser bulls brought | 4,990.00 |
| Average | 453.63 |
| 31 bulls brought | 14,515.00 |
| Average | 468.11 |
| 29 Gudgell & Simpson and Funkhouser cows brought | 14,490.00 |
| Average | 499.65 |
| 60 head cows and bulls brought | 29,005.00 |
| Average | 483.41 |

W. P. BRUSH.

Gossip About Stock.

DEAD SHOT for HOG CHOLERA is guaranteed to cure and prevent cholera in hogs or fowls. Never fails. 25 and 50 cents per bottle, by all dealers, or the Cannon Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., wholesale agents.

A. E. Staley, Ottawa, Kas., breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White and Poland-China swine, writes: "I have bought a grandson of Geo. Wilkes sired by Upright Wilkes. He is a good one and takes his place at the head of the Poland herd. Silver Bullion heads the O. I. C. herd. He is a straight-bred L. B. Silver O. I. C. Among the sows are some of the Todd strain of Ohio Improved Chesters. The spring pigs are coming in good shape—thirty on hand at present and more due. Have a few very fine fall boars and gilts on hand that I will sell cheap to get them out of the way. Light Brahma and Buff Cochins birds, scoring from 90 to 95½ points; eggs \$1.50 per fifteen, packed in good shape."

McIntosh & Peters, live stock commission merchants, of Kansas City, write under date March 16: "While the feeling to-day is at fever heat over the grand combination sale of 'white-faces' now under way at the yards, we wish to call the attention of readers of the Kansas Farmer to a feeder who pins his faith to Short-horn cattle. Mr. Wm. Lach, of Pawnee City, Neb., raises and feeds his own cattle, and on the 14th of March, 1897, sold on this market a load of 1,640-pound cattle to Meyer, for export, at \$5.05 per hundredweight, the top price of the month. To-day, Mr. Lach came again with another load, brothers to his last year's shipments (two-year-olds), that weighed 1,420 pounds, and sold to Eastman, for export, at \$5.30 per hundredweight. These cattle speak well for Mr. Lach's herd of cattle, as well as his ability as a feeder."

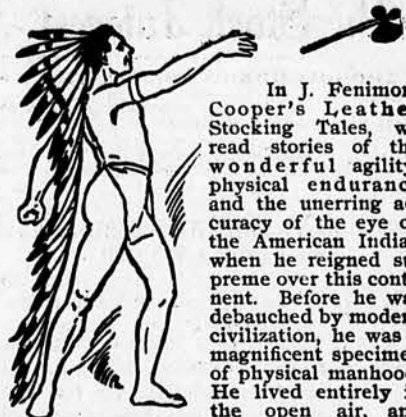
The fine stock farm of H. H. Grimes, Belton, Mo., was visited recently by a representative of the Kansas Farmer. The herd of seventy-two Short-horns is to be closed out at public auction on April 16, the day following the Scott & March sale of Herefords at same place. The cattle have not been fixed up for a big show; they are sold in their everyday clothes, and the whole outcome of profits goes to the purchaser. Mr. Grimes had not expected to sell, but his wife

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

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



In J. Fenimore Cooper's *Leather Stocking Tales*, we read stories of the wonderful agility, physical endurance and the unerring accuracy of the eye of the American Indian when he reigned supreme over this continent. Before he was debauched by modern civilization, he was a magnificent specimen of physical manhood. He lived entirely in the open air, and knew no medicine, save the simple herbs gathered by his squaws.

Civilized man leads an unnatural and an unhealthy life. Unlike the Indian if he would maintain his physical and mental health, he must take reasonable precautions to combat disease. Nearly all diseases have their inception in disorders of the digestion, torpidity of the liver and impurity of the blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made of simple herbs. It restores the lost appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and promotes the natural processes of excretion and secretion. It sends the rich, red, life-giving blood bounding through the arteries and corrects all circulatory disturbances. It dispels headaches, nervousness, drowsiness, lassitude, and drives out all impurities and disease germs. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma and diseases of the air-passages. It gives sound and refreshing sleep, drives away all bodily and mental fatigue and imparts vigor and health to every organ of the body. Medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing else, "just as good."

"A few of my symptoms," writes Charles Book, of Climax, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., "were heart-burn, fullness after eating, pain in my bowels, bad taste in my mouth, and occasional fever and hot flushes. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured all these and I am perfectly well."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are sure, speedy and permanent cure for constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. Found at all medicine stores.

Ask your
Druggist
for a generous
10 CENT
TRI-L SIZE.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

contains no cocaine, mercury or any other injurious drug.

It opens and cleans the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane.

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Trial Size 10c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

Free Farms

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

LOOK THIS UP. It will pay you. For free maps and descriptive books write to
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I. "The locust eradicated every spire of green." II. "The locust eradicated every spire of green." III. "The locust eradicated every spire of green." IV. "The locust eradicated every spire of green." V. "The locust eradicated every spire of green." VI. "The locust eradicated every spire of green." VII. "Down the long street they marched to the sound of drums." VIII. "The locust eradicated every spire of green." IX. "From the top of the bank she gazed eagerly upon the rushing waters." X. "She loved the earl, yet her manner was distant."

Recognizing that many have neither time nor opportunity to search history for the names of American Generals, we herewith submit a list of twelve names, in which appears every name in above quotations:—Garfield, McClellan, Miles, Custer, Thomas, Burnside, Rosecrans, Longstreet, Lee, Pickett, Early, Banks.

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THE MARCH OF YEARS.

Do you hear the rhythmic beat
Of the firm and forward feet
Of the years?
White with frost and red with heat,
Charged with gifts to all they meet
On desolate wold, in crowded street,
March the years.

You may watch them as they go
Through life's stages while they grow
Into night.
First in spring's imperial glow,
Next the summer's flush and flow,
Lastly age and winter's snow,
And long night.

Steady, regular their pace,
Every movement full of grace,
March the years;
Yet he runs a breathless race,
And his forces he must brace,
Who keeps step by step through space
With these years.

They are charged with gifts for man
Let him wrest the best who can
From the mass.
Shadow, substance, deed and plan,
Honor's gold, dream's talisman,
You may seize—but for a span—
As they pass.

They can heal your heart, or break;
They can mock your thirst, or slake;
Smiles or tears
They can give, you must take;
Yet they come for love's own sake,
And true servants you may make
Of these years.

Of their marchings to and fro
The eternal God doth know;
He is king.
Let them come, and let them go,
God is in each one, and so
All is well. Come weal or woe,
God is king!

—Marianne Farningham.

OPPOSITION TO INVENTIONS.

One of the most remarkable things in the history of mankind is the opposition to the introduction of inventions and improvements which has existed from the earliest times, and still exists to some extent.

From the time when the earth was believed to be flat and Galileo was denounced and imprisoned for asserting, in accordance with the theory of Copernicus, that the sun was the center of the planetary system, and that the earth had a diurnal motion of rotation, this opposition to new ideas has existed and been manifested in the grossest outrages upon and persecutions of the originators and advocates of the new ideas. This has been true of inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences, as well as in governmental and religious improvements or reforms.

Human nature seems to be subject to the same law as moving bodies; it moves always in a direct line when once set in motion unless interfered with by a power sufficient to deflect it from its course. In the arts and sciences, as in politics and religion, men prefer to remain undisturbed, and naturally resent any interference with their settled beliefs and habits. They look with suspicion on new suggestions or ideas, and especially such as, in their ignorance, they think will interfere in any manner with their present interests; and hence the tendency to continue in the old ruts and violently oppose improvements or changes and to denounce inventors as "cranks."

History shows that the great improvements in the arts and sciences have had their development only since free governments have been established and general education introduced; and it is where these exist in their greatest perfection that the greatest advance has taken place.

In the United States, where there is the greatest freedom in governmental and religious matters, there has been the greatest advance in inventions. The growth and development of our manufacturing and agricultural interests, which is due to inventions fostered by our patent system more than to any other cause, has been marvelous and excites the astonishment of the world. Under the benign influence of this system, in a single century, we have grown from a cluster of scattered settlements, mostly along the Atlantic seaboard, with a population of less than 4,000,000, to a compact and powerful nation of more than 70,000,000; have increased our national territory from 830,000 to 3,314,220 square miles; have subdued the forests and built up the whole country from ocean to ocean, and have built more miles of railroads and established more postoffices than all other nations combined. We have grown and prospered as no other nation has, until today we do one-third of the world's manufacturing, one-third of its mining, one-fifth of its farming, and possess one-fifth of its wealth.

With such an illustration of the benefits of our patent system one would suppose that opposition to inventions

would long since have ceased; but, unfortunately, while it has greatly diminished with the growth of intelligence and universal education, it still exists.

As illustrative of this spirit of opposition it may be interesting to cite a few instances.

When, in 1807, Papin, of France, the inventor of the digester in universal use for paper-making and many other purposes, and also of the lever safety valve, made a small steamboat and ran it down the River Fulda, the ignorant boatmen, who, like some of the laboring men of the present day, thought it would injure their business, seized and destroyed it.

So, too, when Jonathan Hulls patented his steamboat in England, in 1736, he was laughed at and ridiculed in every conceivable way. One paper published the following doggerel in reference to him:

Jonathan Hulls,
With his patent skulls,
Invented a machine
To go against wind and stream.
But he, being an ass,
Couldn't bring it to pass,
And so was ashamed to be seen.

When Jacquard invented his loom, which was so wonderful that the great Arnot, French minister of war, caused him to be brought into his presence and said to him: "Are you the man who can do what the Almighty cannot—tie a knot in a stretched string?" there was the strongest opposition to its introduction, culminating in a mob of the silk weavers, who took it from his house into the streets, broke it up and burned the fragments.

It was the same with Hargreaves, in England, when he invented his spinning-jenny, in 1763. He was persecuted by his fellow workmen, who seized his machine, broke it in pieces and drove him from his native town.

That invention, with the improvements of Arkwright and Crompton, and the invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, who was outrageously defrauded of his rights, have changed the entire art of producing woven fabrics. Indeed, so far as the cotton industry of the world is concerned, they may be said to have created the industry, which to-day gives employment to millions, and has so immensely cheapened the product that it is used the world over.

This opposition to and unbelief in the possibility of the success of inventions has not been confined to the ignorant alone, but has been shared by many educated and even great men. When it was proposed to build a railroad in the United States Chancellor Livingston, one of the greatest men in the State of New York, published a letter in which, as he thought, he demonstrated the utter impossibility of the proposed undertaking. His reasons were, first, that it would require a massive sub-structure of masonry the whole length of the road, and that would be so expensive that it would not pay; second, the momentum of such a moving body as a train of cars would be so great that the train could not be stopped until it got several miles past the place, and, third, no one would want to risk his life flying through the air at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour.

So, too, Daniel Webster expressed grave doubts as to the possibility of railroads, saying, among other things, that the frost on the rails would prevent the train from moving, or from being stopped if it did move.

When the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was first opened from Baltimore to Ellicott City an excursion was given to an invited company composed of prominent citizens, among whom was Mr. Seaton, editor of the Washington Intelligencer.

In describing the trip, which was by cars drawn by horses on the old flat or bar rail spiked to wooden stringers, he said that they were in mortal terror lest some of the cattle feeding by the roadside should get on the track and throw them off. In winding up his long description, he said that he thought it possible that it might be used for the carriage of goods, as on a flat, smooth surface like the rails, a horse could haul much more than it could on an ordinary road; and, as to travel by rail, he said that he thought it possible to attain a speed of twelve miles an hour, which would be as fast as any one would ever want to ride!

Now, when we have in the United States about 220,000 miles of railroad tracks—an amount so great that it would take a locomotive four and one-half months, traveling at the rate of sixty miles an hour and twenty-four hours per day, without a single stop, to traverse it, and when on some the regular speed is one mile per minute, and for short runs even more—one can hardly believe that such ideas were ever enter-

GOLD DUST

THE BEST WASHING POWDER.

tained, least of all by men such as those mentioned.

All this and much more is the result of invention; for, as was well said by Senator Platt, "a railroad, from the steel rail to the top of the smoke-stack, from its locomotive headlight to the signal lantern on the platform of the last car, is but an aggregation of inventions." Still, the history of the world is full of such incidents and "doubting Thomases." They stand like mile-posts along the pathway of every art and science and serve to mark the progress of mankind in civilization.

Probably no class of men make so many unpatented inventions as civil and mechanical engineers. There is scarcely a single great mechanical structure or work of any kind in which they do not invent or devise new means or methods for expediting the work and improving the structure; and these works, dotting the face of the earth, are so many monuments to their inventive skill and ability.

When Murdoch invented or discovered a means for producing illuminating gas no less a man than Sir Humphrey Davy ridiculed the idea of using it for lighting purposes, and said that if it was to be used for street lighting they would have to use the dome of St. Paul's for a gasometer. Sir Walter Scott made clever jokes about "sending light through street pipes" and "lighting London by smoke," but subsequently had his house lighted by it. Wollaston, a scientific man, said "they might as well attempt to light London with a slice from the moon." It is but a few years since the scientists of Europe demonstrated mathematically that the electric current could not be divided for incandescent lighting; but to-day the contrary is demonstrated by millions on millions of incandescent lights, illuminating every spot where civilized man resides.

But the strangest of all in this connection is the fact that, even in this enlightened age, there are men who still insist that inventions are injurious. It is not many years since that, in a paper published at the national capital, there was a statement that the invention of the steam engine and the sewing machine were two of the greatest curses that ever befell mankind!

It is, moreover, a matter of history that in certain sections of this enlightened land prayers were fervently offered in churches beseeching that the wickedness of the newly-invented sewing machine, which, it was supposed, would rob the sewing women of their means of obtaining a living, might become apparent, and its promoters stricken by a conviction of their wrong-doing in making it, and thus be told by Heaven to desist from its manufacture.

As illustrating the difficulty of securing the adoption of new ideas, I may mention a more recent instance. When the war broke out, in 1861, I spent much time in the effort to induce the government to adopt breech-loading guns and metallic cartridges, but it took three years to secure the former, and the latter were not adopted until 1868.

In 1861 or 1862 the President of Sharpe's Rifle Company came to Washington to secure a contract to furnish its rifle for the Berdan sharpshooters. I endeavored to convince him of the advantages which would result if it would adopt the metallic cartridge and reduce the calibre of its gun, but in vain. He said the metallic cartridge would never be adopted, and the chief of ordnance, in April, 1864, told me that the government would never adopt it. Now both have been adopted the world over.

This spirit of opposition exists to-day to a greater or less extent among the labor unions, whose members, without

investigating the subject, are made to believe that labor-saving machinery deprives them of employment, or at least will lessen their wages, just as the silk weavers of Lyons thought in regard to Jacquard's loom, and as the spinners of Lancashire thought in reference to Hargreaves spinning-jenny.

This belief exists because of a want of knowledge of the facts on the part of these men, and because it has been fostered by demagogues for political purposes to secure the votes of these men. It is only a short time since a United States Senator, in a public address, asserted that the fact that so many men had been thrown out of employment during the past two years was due to the introduction of labor-saving inventions or machines.

It is no doubt true that when a new invention is introduced which revolutionizes some particular art or branch of business it at first decreases the number of persons employed in that particular line, but that is only temporary, for in a short time the result is a cheapening of the product, a greatly increased demand for it because of this cheapening, and then necessarily an increased demand for laborers in that line, and almost universally at increased wages.

The statistics of the country show this to be true beyond the possibility of question. The records of the Labor Bureau show that from 1860 to 1880, the most prolific period in this country of inventions, and the most intensified in all directions of their introduction, the population increased 59.51 per cent., while in the same period the number of persons employed in all occupations—manufacturing, agriculture, domestic service and everything—increased 109.87 per cent., and in the decade from 1870 to 1880 the population increased 30.08 per cent., while the number of persons employed increased 39 per cent.

As the Commissioner of Labor says: "An analysis of these statements show that the increase of the number of those engaged in manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries—those in which the influence of inventions is most keenly felt—for the period from 1860 to 1880 was 92.28 per cent., as against 59.51 per cent. increase of population." And he adds: "If statistics could be forcibly applied to show the new occupations brought into existence, I believe the result would be still more emphatic."

As shown by the investigation of a committee of the Senate, wages have increased 61 per cent. in the United States since 1860. And, as all know, during that same period the cost to the people of nearly all manufactured articles have been decreased in as great if not a greater ratio. As with manufacturers, so with farming. As a recent writer has well said, "the use of patented machinery has so changed agriculture that there is more propriety in saying that we manufacture crops than in saying that we raise them." And still another writer says: "We use implements that cheapen the cost of production and make the labor of harvesting like the sport of the fairy books."

According to the statements of Mr. Larimore to the foreign commission from the World's Fair visiting Dakota, he had, "by the adoption of improved machinery and methods, reduced the cost of raising wheat to \$4.50 to \$5 per acre. The cost of harvesting, the most laborious and expensive feature of farming abroad, was there reduced to a half a cent a bushel, and yet, notwithstanding this extensive use of machinery, it was impossible to secure all the hands needed at from \$3 to \$4 per day."

While most people have the idea that inventions have mainly benefited the manufacturing industries, it is suscep-

tible of demonstration that they have benefited our agricultural industries nearly, if not equally, as much.

In speaking of the condition of the United States, a recent English observer says:

"America has for many years enjoyed an amazing degree of prosperity, so much so, indeed, that, to use the eloquent words of Edmund Burke, 'generalities, which in all other cases are apt to heighten and raise the subject, have here a tendency to sink it. Fiction lags after truth, invention is unfruitful, and imagination cold and barren.' The United States has 65,000,000 people, who spend more on dress than any other people on the face of the earth," and who, he might have added, enjoy more of the comforts of life in all directions than any other people on earth.

"Again," says he, "in spite of the wonderful development which has taken place, the possibilities, I might say the certainties, of future progress were marvellously illimitable."—Wm. C. Dodge, in the Engineering Magazine.

Hospital Nurses.

In answer to "Viola May," I would like to say that the books best for home study depend on the kind of nursing she is thinking about, whether at home or as a trained nurse in hospital, etc.

The hospitals prefer to have their probationers without any theoretical knowledge of the profession of nursing. They like to teach their own plans and ways. In either case, however, no one could be the worse for studying "Miss Nightingale's Notes on Nursing." A fair knowledge, too, of the parts, structure and functions of the human frame is necessary, and a familiarity with the names and uses thereof. I much prefer "Huxley's Physiology," but that is not published in this country, and almost any of the ordinary school text-books would answer the purpose.

If a hospital course is thought of and Viola May will write again, I can easily get the list of text-books used, although most of the instruction is practical work.

If no one else responds concerning the "Ice wool squares," I will describe our way of making them at an early date.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

Paxico, Kas., March 19, 1898.

Mr. I. Zangwill's latest book, "Dreamers of the Ghetto," published by Harper's, is a collection of biographical sketches romantically treated. Characters so different as Spinoza the philosopher, Heine the poet, Sabbattal Zevi the Turkish Messiah, and many more, some learned, others illiterate, are depicted, each against the background of the particular environment that, with more or less of restrictions, constitutes the ghetto of his period and country. Thus the scene is shifted continually, from Portugal to Poland and from Smyrna to Manchester. But notwithstanding the brilliant variety of the sketches, they



I. ZANGWILL.

are connected by a single purpose. All in some form or another represent that constantly appearing characteristic of the Jewish race, its tendency to idealism. Some of the dreamers were visionaries, futile and deluding; others seemed so to their generation because they thought ahead of it; but even when the dreams are practical, they still have the feverish quality of over-earnestness which is, as it were, the shadow of the Ghetto. The stories are written with deep insight into character and brilliant descriptive power, and, where possible, the sentiments expressed by the several characters are drawn from their own writings, so that while they read like romances they have the additional value of historical accuracy. The book is dedicated to Zola.

The Young Folks.

ELIJAH BROWN.

Elijah Brown, the cobbler, was enamored of the muse, And all his time was given up to stanzas and to shoes. He scorned to live a tuneless life, ingloriously mute, And nightly laid his last aside to labor at his lute; For he had registered an oath that lyrical renown Should trumpet to the universe the worthy name of Brown. And, though his own weak pinions failed to reach the heights of song, His genius hatched a brilliant scheme to help his oath along. And all his little youngsters, as they numerously came, He christened after poets in the pantheon of fame. That their poetic prestige might impress them and inspire A noble emulation to adopt the warbling lyre. And Virgil Brown and Dante Brown and Tasso Brown appeared, And Milton Brown and Byron Brown and Shakespeare Brown were reared. Longfellow Brown and Schiller Brown arrived at man's estate, And Wordsworth Brown and Goldsmith Brown filled up the family slate. And he believed his gifted boys, predestined to renown. In time would roll the boulder from the buried name of Brown. But still the epic is unsung, and still that worthy name Is missing from the pedestals upon the hills of fame; For Dante Brown's a peddler in the vegetable line, And Byron Brown is pitching for the Tuscarora nine; Longfellow Brown, the lightweight, is a pugilist of note, And Goldsmith Brown's a deckhand on a Jersey ferry boat. In Wordsworth Brown Manhattan has an estimable cop, And Schiller Brown's an artist in a Brooklyn barber shop; A roving tar is Virgil Brown upon the bounding seas, And Tasso Brown is usually engaged in making cheese; The cobbler's bench is Milton Brown's, and there he pegs away, And Shakespeare Brown makes cocktails in a Cripple Creek cafe. —Syracuse Courier.

Written for Kansas Farmer.

YOUNG FOLKS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

BY ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

NUMBER 19.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN BERLIN.

If I had been in London, Paris, Wamego or Bombay on February 22, I might be able to write about something else than Berlin. But I was not in any of those places, while I was in the last-named city, and this is my excuse for telling how the anniversary of the birthday of "Uncle Sam's" father was observed in the German capital.

Elaborately-printed invitations had been sent out for a grand ball and dinner at the Kaiserhoff hotel, but pending the preparations for the expected enjoyment came the news of the disaster which inflicted upon our "Uncle Sam" the loss of one of his finest battleships in the harbor of Havana, together with so many of his "boys in blue."

In sympathy with the sorrow of our dear uncle, his boys and girls in Berlin could not have enjoyed dancing even in honor of the "Father of his country." The "Hebrew children," when in a strange land, in sorrow hung their harps on the willows, so we in Berlin hung our slippers on the hall rack and the grand ball was postponed for one year.

But the custom of holding a reception at the American embassy on Washington's birthday was observed, even if it was not to be followed by the anticipated pleasure of dancing in the evening. Strictly speaking, the reception was not held at the embassy, which is on Kronen street, near Leipziger street, but at the beautiful home of Ambassador and Mrs. White, which is No. 9 Lenne street, facing the Thiergarten, and a little more than half a mile from the Brandenburg gate.

No doubt there are some who would be pleased to read a description of the temporary home of America's representative in Germany, and as the delegates from Kansas were among those who attended the reception, I will undertake to tell in my feeble way what we saw and thoroughly enjoyed.

A large and very beautiful American flag was floating in the breeze from the balcony over the front entrance to the house, and in America we never felt the thrill of pleasure at the sight of the "stars and stripes" which we experienced when standing under its folds in a foreign land. Ambassador and Mrs. White received our party very cordially, as is their custom toward all Americans, and after speaking with them a few moments we passed on to give place to the continually coming stream of callers.

Our course was directed by ushers

through the drawing-room to the dining-room. The decorations were exquisite in all the rooms, but the long dining-room, with its lighted chandeliers and beautifully decorated tables and buffet, eclipsed them all. The tables occupied nearly the full length of the room and were on the opposite side from the entrance from the reception-room, and were "loaded down" with almost every good thing to eat that the mental palate could imagine or suggest—sandwiches, salads, coffee, tea, ices, fruits, etc., were continually passed to the guests, who leisurely chatted in good United States dialect and all seemed happy and "at home."

But I was to describe the house generally and should begin at the door. On entering, we found ourselves in a large, square reception hall, furnished with a table in the center and a few chairs, all of ebony, and, of course, as one finds in German houses, in all the rooms, immense mirrors, one over the fireplace and one over a mantel. Here were two beautiful bronzes, "Moses" by Michael Angelo and "St. George with his shield."

On the left of the hall is the billiard-room, and on the right is the first salon; this is most tastefully furnished in white and gold. On the right of the salon is the very large music-room; this is also furnished in white and gold in Louis XVI. style, and here is found a beautiful Steinway grand piano.

From the music-room, our way led into the library, which is on the front side of the house and overlooks the Thiergarten. From the large balcony a fine view of this handsomest of parks can be had.

Over the tall "Buecher Schrank" (book-case) stands a bronze bust of Marcus Aurelius—a Roman gentleman of some years back. On the walls, to the right and left, are original paintings, one of Grotius, who may be regarded as the real founder of international law and is thus entitled to a prominent place in the house and office of every Ambassador and Minister of every civilized country, the other of Richelieu, the great French statesman. Here is also hung a beautiful engraving of the allegorical painting by Emperor William II., representing an angel with a sword of flame in his hand addressing a number of deceased gentlemen, representing the nations of Europe, calling upon them to guard the land from the dangers which threaten, the latter being illustrated by a flight of some "A No. 1" dragons, which are swooping over the roofs and spires of Germany, doing damage at every swoop. There are also bronzes of Voltaire, Napoleon, Tolstoi, and Bismarck, the great Chancellor—the greatest statesman of his age.

On the book shelves are many precious volumes on law, religion, statecraft, history, art and literature, ancient and modern, gathered from many sources.

Passing back through the music-room to the salon, we come to the drawing-room on the left of the salon. This room is furnished in mahogany in Chipendale style. On the left side, on entering, is a handsome and rare Japanese cabinet, and on the other a magnificent mahogany clock with Whittington chimes, which rang so beautifully while we were there that one could almost hear (through the poetic ear): "Turn again Whittington, Lord Mayor of London." The story goes that when Whittington (afterward a wealthy cat-merchant, then Lord Mayor of London) was a boy he was very, very poor. He went to London to obtain work, but found nothing to do; and so, discour-

aged, he started to leave the city. When he was on the outskirts of the town he heard the evening chimes and they seemed to say to him: "Turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor of London." It so impressed him that he did turn back again into London and eventually became Lord Mayor. Ever since, these chimes have been called the Whittington chimes. A very pretty story, but I do not believe the ex-cat-merchant ever heard it told. I presume the boy, in attempting to leave London, which possibly had been the only home he had known, heard the chimes, and it made him "homesick," so he couldn't continue on his way, and in after years he told somebody that he didn't doubt but that he would have left London forever if he hadn't heard those chimes, and then he would, quite likely, never have sold a cat. As time rolled by, poetic fancy added shiny touches to his rough story, until it was invested with the prophetic warning. But all poetic stories would be dreadfully prose if they were strictly confined to facts.

From the left of the drawing-room, is the very large dining-room, the most interesting of them all outside of the library. The walls are covered with rich Japanese leather-paper and the furniture is of dark red woods.

Here are many magnificent pieces of beautiful China from Dresden, the Royal porcelain works in Berlin and from other places. The buffets are richly carved, one being an old Italian piece of furniture of the Renaissance period; on this are a number of very beautiful and rare pokals; another is of German birth, carved in very antique patterns. In an alcove is an old Russian table with very peculiar chairs around it. The dining-room opens on a large balcony, which extends the full length of the room.

We had now made a full tour of the house, although only a few of its interesting objects have been described, and came back to the reception-room to express our "adieu."

In our tour we had met and conversed with many very interesting and charming people. During the two hours, from 3 o'clock until 5 p. m., about "400" Americans called, and, judging from their happy faces, all most thoroughly enjoyed the occasion and the opportunity or meeting Ambassador and Mrs. White in their lovely home.

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

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



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The official estimates for cattle in the United States, January 1, are 50,868,845 for 1895, 48,222,995 for 1896, 46,045,135 for 1897, and 45,105,083 for 1898. The numbers for Kansas are 2,548,117 for 1895, 2,389,137 for 1896, 2,430,691 for 1897, and 2,690,060 for 1898.

The numbers of swine in the United States have shown a steady decrease for several years, according to the estimates of the Department of Agriculture. They were 52,398,019 for 1892, 46,094,807 for 1893, 45,206,498 for 1894, 44,165,716 for 1895, 42,842,759 for 1896, 40,600,276 for 1897, and 39,759,993 for 1898.

The total numbers of sheep in the United States are estimated by the Department of Agriculture for each of the last three years, as follows: 38,298,783 for January 1, 1896; 36,818,643 for January 1, 1897; 37,656,960 for January 1, 1898. The Kansas contingents were 258,390 for 1896; 222,215 for 1897; 226,659 for 1898.

The total receipts of wheat at primary markets for thirty-seven weeks from July 1 to March 14, with comparisons for ten years, are shown in the following, from the Cincinnati Price Current:

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 1897-98 | 188,751,000 | 1892-93 | 226,560,000 |
| 1896-97 | 141,723,000 | 1891-92 | 206,008,000 |
| 1895-96 | 165,338,000 | 1890-91 | 94,211,000 |
| 1894-95 | 131,304,000 | 1889-90 | 104,477,000 |
| 1893-94 | 139,147,000 | 1888-89 | 79,428,000 |

The Department of Agriculture estimates the corn crop of 1897 at 1,902,968,000 bushels. Of this it estimates 782,870,000 in farmers' hands on March 1, 1898. Kansas is credited with 58,479,000 bushels March 1. The same authority estimates the 1897 wheat crop at 520,149,000 bushels. Amount in farmers' hands March 1, 1898, 121,320,500 bushels. Kansas is credited with 8,639,600 bushels in farmers' hands March 1.

The improvement taking place in the demand for horses is shown in the following quotations from the Chicago market, reported by F. J. Berry & Co.:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Expressers and heavy drafters | \$75 to \$195 |
| 1,300 to 1,500 pound chunks | 80 to 115 |
| 900 to 1,150 pound chunks | 30 to 50 |
| 1,150 to 1,400 pound farm chunks | 45 to 90 |
| Coaches and fast road horses | 75 to 300 |
| Ordinary drivers | 40 to 85 |

These prices are for good sound horses, 5 to 8 years old, well broken and in good flesh. Plain, blemished and green stock sells at a discount.

At the time of going to press no report of the board of inquiry as to the cause of the Maine disaster has been made. It is expected very soon, and the general anticipation is that it will show a state of facts which will make Spain responsible. As to what will be the next step opinions differ. There are those who hold that such a finding will be equivalent to finding that Spain has made war upon this country without even the antecedent declaration of war, which all civilized nations make before engaging in hostilities, and that this country would then have no course left but to fight, and that immediately. Another view is that our government will present to Spain demands for reparation, and that the discussion of the findings and the demands will be the occasion for much diplomacy. Arbitration has been suggested, but most Americans scout the idea of arbitrating a matter of this kind. It is the general belief that with the "good ready" for war which we have now in stock and the prestige

we have among nations, we shall secure an honorable settlement, including the freedom of Cuba.

WAR OR NO WAR WITH SPAIN.

In considering whether war between this country and Spain is probable or improbable, it may not be possible to reckon all of the influences that will affect the disposition of the parties having most influence in the councils of the suggested belligerents. It has been stated that those who loan the money with which wars are carried on exert a controlling influence, and that they are on the side of peace. It must not be forgotten, however, that the owners of large wealth are experiencing difficulty in investing it in securities having anything like the elements of permanence and safety felt by the owner of government bonds. To be sure, Spain's bonds are not looked upon with the greatest favor, but they can be had at discounts commensurate with the risks involved. But a new and large issue of United States bonds would be looked upon as a godsend to the financial markets of the world. If a war could be so arranged that Spain would do most of the fighting and this country most of the borrowing, the scheme would be considered an ideal one, so far as the purchasers of national securities are concerned. Thus, if a war should take place, over the Cuban question, in which a considerable proportion of the United States navy should be destroyed, and it were then concluded to end the hostilities by this country paying \$500,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000 for Cuba, Spanish bonds would become worth more than now and the United States would have to borrow, say a billion of dollars, thus giving international money-lenders an opportunity to get that much now idle money to drawing interest. To some eyes there is doubtless a good deal of beauty in such a situation.

Financial interests are, however, concerned with the other side of the war proposition. It is shown by Henry Clews' circular of March 19, that the Maine incident in Havana harbor caused a universal and great fall in the prices of stocks on the New York market. From February 15 to March 12, the principal stocks suffered losses ranging from \$7.75 to \$26.25 per share. It should not be forgotten that a large part of the wealth of Wall street is invested in these paper "properties." They have been "created" as there has been a market for them, and their present amount is something stupendous. If they go up, Wall street is getting richer. If they fall, Wall street is a loser. Take an example: In 1897, the amount of stock that had been issued on the C. B. & Q. was \$82,000,000. This stock fell \$21.62½ per share of \$100, in the period from February 15 to March 12, or the loss to its owners on account of the Maine incident was \$17,732,500. Metropolitan Street Railway, of New York, lost \$26.25 per \$100, or \$8,550,000 on its capitalization of \$30,000,000.

If all the losses of this kind already suffered were put together, no doubt the billion-dollar mark would be passed. This foretaste makes Wall street dread actual war and expect a hiding of money and financial panic to result from such misfortune should it come. The withdrawal of money which would result from such a catastrophe would depress stocks to the point of rendering valueless some which have had a fair selling price. It is, therefore, easy to see that the preponderance of Wall street interests is against war. The influence of this interest will be felt in the determination of the matter.

The war spirit is, however, abroad in the land. The number of people who are apparently "spoiling for a fight" with Spain is very great. That the impulse is one of humanity, of sympathy for a people bravely fighting for liberty from a grinding monarchy, is creditable to our people. That the desire for revenge for the destruction of 250 Americans on board an American battleship—through Spanish treachery as is believed by nine of every ten people in this country—that this desire for revenge and the thought that Spain needs a whipping on general principles, give a certain zest to the feeling of sympathy for suffering Cuba is undeniable.

There is also a belief that a war will cause an advance in prices of farm products and increased activity in the labor market. But it should not be forgotten that every such temporary advantage from war is a draft on the future which must eventually be paid with interest by the farmer and the laborer. If Wall street is right in its anticipation that a panic may ensue on the declaration of war, then, indeed, will the immediate harm to industry transcend every possible material advantage to be gained by war.

If the ends which might be accom-

plished by war can be attained by diplomacy, the balance of the account of losses and gains to every proper interest is strongly on the side of the more Quakerly method. It will not be creditable to American statesmanship if we fail peaceably to convince the weaker Spanish nation of the reasonableness of our demands.

CORN EXPORTED.

In consideration of the great interest now prevailing in the direction of increasing the uses of and encouraging a wider demand for corn (maize), the table herewith, compiled by the Kansas Department of Agriculture, is likely to command attention. It shows the quantities and values of corn produced in the United States in each of the last ten

TABLE showing the acres, quantities and values of corn produced annually in the United States, also quantities and values of corn and corn meal exported, for a period of ten years (1888 to 1897 inclusive), and the proportion of their values compared with those of all breadstuffs exported:

| CORN PRODUCTION. | | | | CORN AND CORN MEAL EXPORTED. | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Years. | Acres. | Bushels. | Value. | Corn exported, Bushels. | Value. | Corn meal, Barrels. | Value. | Per cent. of corn exported. | Value of breadstuffs, and all preparations of, for, table food, exported. | Corn's proportion, in value, of all breadstuffs exported. |
| 1888..... | 75,672,763 | 1,987,790,000 | \$ 677,561,580 | 33,773,756 | \$ 18,572,699 | 285,216 | \$ 838,065 | 1.7 | \$ 116,962,063 | 16.6 |
| 1889..... | 76,319,651 | 2,112,882,000 | 597,918,829 | 81,276,000 | 35,962,350 | 331,977 | 869,063 | 3.9 | 129,065,107 | 28.5 |
| 1890..... | 71,970,763 | 1,489,970,000 | 754,433,451 | 86,817,230 | 37,963,022 | 335,979 | 917,569 | 5.9 | 132,631,692 | 27.5 |
| 1891..... | 76,394,515 | 2,060,154,000 | 836,439,238 | 30,693,505 | 19,876,536 | 274,104 | 913,544 | 4.8 | 145,311,221 | 8.0 |
| 1892..... | 70,234,658 | 1,628,464,000 | 642,146,630 | 77,471,179 | 41,416,378 | 297,207 | 763,678 | 4.7 | 147,391,440 | 14.8 |
| 1893..... | 72,099,465 | 1,619,496,131 | 691,625,627 | 55,143,915 | 27,101,193 | 297,354 | 710,140 | 3.5 | 125,694,491 | 15.9 |
| 1894..... | 62,882,269 | 1,212,710,632 | 544,183,524 | 41,656,636 | 21,907,801 | 263,866 | 697,382 | 5.2 | 125,366,871 | 22.8 |
| 1895..... | 82,079,749 | 2,124,708,590 | 854,183,597 | 131,990,530 | 57,907,276 | 301,020 | 636,432 | 5.8 | 188,806,242 | 24.4 |
| 1896..... | 80,977,000 | 2,283,973,165 | 901,368,981 | 139,127,570 | 59,662,518 | 718,127 | 1,401,922 | 10.1 | 252,538,188 | 24.1 |
| 1897..... | 80,072,000 | 1,891,915,000 | 601,368,000 | 139,127,570 | 59,662,518 | 718,127 | 1,401,922 | 10.1 | 252,538,188 | 24.1 |
| Total..... | 750,538,070 | 18,438,467,928 | \$6,192,195,008 | 790,029,033 | \$331,698,845 | 3,354,042 | \$8,611,752 | | \$1,742,372,517 | |
| Av. annual..... | 75,058,807 | 1,843,846,792 | \$ 619,219,500 | 79,002,903 | \$33,169,884 | 335,404 | \$ 861,175 | 4.3 | \$ 174,237,251 | 19.1 |

years, the proportion annually exported, and its value, together with the value of all breadstuffs exported in the same years and the proportion of this value which

was each (calendar) year made up of corn and corn meal.

The areas, productions and values are from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the export figures from the United States Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

The average annual planting to corn was 75,053,807 acres; the average annual product has been 1,843,846,792 bushels, and the average annual value \$619,219,500. The average annual yield per acre was 24.4 bushels.

The farm value per bushel in 1888 was 34.1 cents; the annual average per bushel for ten years has been 34.8 cents. The crop of 1894, yielding 19.4 bushels per acre, was the lowest in yield for the ten years and also the lowest on record. The highest for the decade in yield was 28.2 bushels per acre in 1896, also the largest in acreage and product. From the fact that this cereal enters into so many foods for men and animals and in view of an increasing population, it is surprising that during the time mentioned the annual average of both area and production is less instead of greater than the first year of the decade.

The demand in foreign countries during the decade has increased in large proportions. In 1888 the corn exported was 33,773,756 bushels, and of meal 285,216 barrels, equal to 34,914,620 bushels of corn, with a value of \$19,400,764. In 1897, the exportation was 189,127,570 bushels of corn and 718,127 barrels of meal (equal to 192,000,078 bushels of corn), with a value of \$61,064,040, an increase over 1888 of 157,085,458 bushels, or 459.9 per cent., and an increase in value of \$41,663,276, or 214.6 per cent. The increase in exportation from 1888 to 1890 was 152.7 per cent., when it declined 63.9 per cent. in 1891, then increased 147.6 per cent. the following year. In 1893 it declined 28.6 per cent.; in 1894 the decline was 23.7 per cent.; in 1895 there was an increase of 47.1 per cent., and in 1896 the increase was 111.3 per cent., and in 1897 it gained 44.1 per cent. The increase of meal exported in 1897 over 1888 was 432,911 barrels.

The table points out that in 1897 the corn exported was 10.1 per cent. of the entire product of that year; its value was 12.1 per cent. of the total value of the crop. The average of our corn annually exported has been 4.3 per cent., and the value 5.5 per cent. The Bureau of Statistics classes under the head of "breadstuffs" the following: Barley, bran, middlings and mill feed, bread and biscuits, buckwheat, corn, corn meal, oats, oat meal, rye, rye flour, wheat, wheat flour, preparations of them for table food, including "all other." The table shows the per cent. of value of corn exported annually as compared with the value of breadstuffs exported for each of the ten years. This per cent. was the greatest in 1889 and 1890, being 28.4 per cent. and 27.2 per cent., respectively. In 1891 it fell to 8.9 per cent.; in 1892 to 8 per cent.; in 1893 it rose to 14.8 per cent.; in 1894 to 15.9 per cent.; in 1895 to 22.8 per cent.; in 1896 to 24.4 per cent., while in 1897 it was a fraction less. Of the value of breadstuffs exported, corn is now furnishing about one-fourth. With the fluctuations during the decade, the average annual per cent. stands 19.1, or not quite one-fifth.

Cure for rheumatism or neuralgia: Buy a 25-cent bottle of Salvation Oil and use it according to directions. It will cure the worst case.

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

TABLE showing the pounds and values of meat and dairy products, also the numbers and values of cattle, hogs and sheep exported to foreign countries in the years ending December, 1896 and 1897:

| | 1896. | | 1897. | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Pounds. | Values. | Pounds. | Values. |
| Canned beef | 61,168,927 | \$ 5,335,283 | 42,804,831 | \$ 3,728,607 |
| Fresh beef | 282,925,463 | 22,498,251 | 279,882,590 | 22,298,328 |
| Salt or pickled beef | 85,893,296 | 4,707,094 | 43,865,317 | 2,244,568 |
| Tallow | 85,449,086 | 3,336,111 | 55,524,696 | 2,027,506 |
| Bacon | 436,859,660 | 31,057,506 | 578,082,722 | 39,820,882 |
| Hams | 156,912,852 | 15,224,842 | 171,956,663 | 16,581,659 |
| Fresh pork | 315,345 | 18,161 | 4,185,059 | 289,237 |
| Salt or pickled pork | 63,544,168 | 3,204,986 | 68,704,530 | 3,563,945 |
| Lard | 526,320,203 | 29,821,308 | 630,060,611 | 32,622,409 |
| Lard compounds | 9,068,255 | 493,890 | 15,398,065 | 788,725 |
| Mutton | 342,431 | 27,173 | 519,896 | 41,456 |
| Oleo and oleomargarine | 120,686,267 | 8,255,849 | 122,055,911 | 7,391,091 |
| Poultry | | 51,951 | | 96,316 |
| Other meat products | | 2,413,231 | | 3,243,189 |
| Butter | 27,230,213 | 3,909,900 | 30,914,783 | 4,497,878 |
| Cheese | 44,530,234 | 3,846,703 | 60,180,651 | 5,432,371 |
| Milk | | 397,181 | | 635,370 |
| Totals | 1,901,236,400 | \$134,599,500 | 2,104,106,325 | \$145,273,037 |
| | Numbers. | | Values. | |
| | Numbers. | Values. | Numbers. | Values. |
| Cattle | 394,772 | \$36,576,412 | 447,469 | \$39,379,532 |
| Hogs | 33,785 | 367,917 | 16,841 | 150,814 |
| Sheep | 323,576 | 1,948,841 | 218,427 | 1,331,712 |
| Totals | 752,133 | \$38,893,170 | 682,737 | \$40,862,058 |

(Of course if the value of the corn used in the preparation of these animals and their food products could be ascertained and shown with "corn exported," its total would largely exceed the showing as at present made by the authorities.)

COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.

A leading French statistician, Mr. Jules Roche, gives the following figures of the combined exports of the ten leading powers, and the growth of trade for the last half century:

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1850..... | \$1,618,000,000 |
| 1860..... | 2,419,000,000 |
| 1869..... | 3,583,000,000 |
| 1880..... | 5,000,000,000 |
| 1890..... | 6,200,000,000 |
| 1896..... | 6,465,000,000 |

This is a four-fold increase since 1850, and the country or port which has not increased its trade to that extent has relatively lost ground. At the beginning of this period Great Britain headed the list with \$440,000,000 exports; France came next with \$232,000,000 exports; the United States next with \$145,000,000 exports, and Germany next with \$129,000,000 exports. In 1869 it appears, from the figures compiled by the French statistician, that the United States had changed places with Germany, the figures for that year being: Great Britain \$950,000,000, France \$615,000,000, Germany \$575,000,000, and the United States \$287,000,000. Again in 1896 it appears that Germany arose to the second place and that France exchanged places with the United States. The figures for 1896 are as follows: Great Britain \$1,475,000,000; Germany \$978,000,000, the United States \$834,000,000, and France \$640,000,000.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Notice advertisement of P. E. Cox. He has 10,000 acres of land in Tennessee for sale. Address all communications to Geo. H. Armistead, Franklin, Tenn., as Mr. Cox lives in New Orleans.

The April McClure's will contain a series of heroic stories of the Gordon Highlanders, whose gallant assault at Dargal last autumn sent their fame ringing around the earth. Their behavior at Dargal, notwithstanding the praise it has justly brought them, was no new feat for the Gordons—they have been doing just that sort of thing for a hundred years; and the article in McClure's will tell the story of a number of their thrilling achievements. It will be fully illustrated.

The Pasteur Vaccine Co. has been annoyed by the claim put out by a Texas concern that it is selling vaccine for anthrax and blackleg, and that it is prepared at pathological laboratory of the University of Texas by an expert from the Pasteur Institute of Paris. Allen B. Smith, professor of pathology at the Texas University, denies that such work is being done at the University, except in a small experimental way, and that he does not permit its use except for experimental purposes. He demands the withdrawal of the circular in question. It will be well for stockmen to beware of all such frauds.

CAR-LOADS OF PEACH TREES.—Peach trees are now being shipped in car-load lots from Harrison's Nurseries, at Berlin, Md., to all parts of the country where peach trees are cultivated. Reports from the State authorities who have inspected the nurseries, show that the quality of these trees is up to the high standard of past seasons, that they are free from insect pests or disease and they are hardy, well rooted and true to name. The success of the Fitzgerald peach, the Star strawberry and other specialties have made the Harrison Nurseries favorably known in many States. Their catalogue is sent free on request.

WESTERN CRACKERJACK CULTIVATOR.—The Western Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, who have so successfully met the public demand for an up-to-date cultivator for listed corn, have, from their practical field experience, now put on the market an improved cultivator for listed corn in all kinds of soil and unfavorable conditions. It is a double-row disc cultivator, which they call the Western Crackerjack. It is nicely shown in their advertisement in this issue. It is automatic and self-adjusting to uneven furrows, has spur knives in front of disc to cut the big weeds off, so the discs leave nothing behind. It is for sale by one dealer in every town. But for detailed information concerning this modern lister cultivator, write the Western Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

The Stock Fountain advertisement on another page of this paper should be convincing enough to assure any one of the propriety of sending for a fountain. The company sends the fountain on trial, to be paid for when found satisfactory. Even the express is prepaid, so that there is no expense to any one who wishes to try a fountain, the condition being that it shall be remitted for when found satisfactory. As to the merits of the fountain, the following letter from an ex-Governor of Iowa is indicative:

"Waterloo, Iowa, August 3, 1895. Stock Fountain Co.—Gentlemen: In the early spring I purchased of your agent, A. C. Brockway, two of your automatic Stock Fountains for watering hogs, and have had them in constant use on my farm near Grundy Center since. It gives me pleasure to aid in any way I can in bringing them to the notice of farmers in general as a most valuable device for the purpose for which they are made. One of these fountains attached to a tank or barrel filled with water is amply sufficient to water seventy-five hogs, furnishing at all times pure, fresh water, and preventing a mud hole in which stock can wallow. Very truly yours, Horace Boies."

NORTHERN-GROWN SEED POTATOES are to be preferred to any others, no matter where grown, and within the past few years Minnesota-grown seed potatoes have come to be considered the best in all the leading markets. The Farmer Seed Company makes the growing of choice seed potatoes one of their specialties. Their potatoes are carefully grown for seed purposes only and on their own farm. The potatoes are carefully selected and sorted and are true to name and entirely free from disease, such as blight or rot, and they sell them at very popular prices. We would advise any one of our readers who is looking for some choice seed potatoes, to write for the catalogue of the Farmer Seed Company, at Faribault, Minn., and get his seed from them. Besides seed potatoes this catalogue contains descriptions and illustrations of all the natural grasses and clovers adapted for permanent pastures and meadows, also forage plants and seed grain, and their garden seed department is as complete as any in the Northwest. When ordering and buying your seeds, it is well to bear in mind to get them direct from the farmers and growers, and the Farmer Seed Company, of Faribault, Minn., are farmers as well as seed-growers.

The Coming Sale of Registered Herefords, at Belton, Mo., April 15.

The reader interested in Hereford cattle will find, if he visits the aggregation of over 500 head known as the Mt. Pleasant herd, bred and owned by Messrs. Scott & March, of Belton, Mo., that this herd of "white-faces" is one of the best bred in this country. Those in quest of good Herefords will find Belton very favorably situated, it being about thirty miles south of Kansas City, Mo., on three lines of railway, viz., the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern, and the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf. On the morning of the coming sale, April 15, a special train will leave Kansas City via the "Memphis Route" at 8 o'clock a. m. and returning will reach Kansas City at 8:20 p. m. This will give all persons from a distance an opportunity to concentrate at Kansas City before and after the sale, which is the last of the public sales of Herefords so far announced to take place in the West this year. To gain complete information concerning the sale and offerings, write to Messrs. Scott & March for a copy of the sale catalogue.

An Important Sale of High-class Short-horn Cattle.

One of the most important public sales of extra well-bred Short-horn cattle so far announced this year in the West is that of Mr. John Morris, of Chillicothe, Mo., whose fourth annual offering will consist of twenty-two bulls and twenty-nine cows and heifers. The bulls were mostly sired by such Scotch bulls as Imp. Chief Steward 96703, Col. Scott 118452, Dick Thistletop 118676 and Red Cup 121750. These young fellows are strong, sappy, blocky and ready for active service—in fact, should go into good hands and that chance accorded them that their individuality and breeding merits. The female offerings are bred

along the same lines. Some of the older ones will have calves at side and those of suitable age, safe in calf by Red Cup. This bull, Red Cup 121750, is considered to be the best living son of Imp. Cup Bearer 91223, and out of Imp. Cruickshank cow Fox Glove, she by Perfection 61408, bred by Amos Cruickshank. Red Cup came into Mr. Morris' possession in 1896 and was the highest-priced Short-horn bull of the year in this country. His sire, Cup Bearer 91223, it will be remembered, was for several years the champion in this country and had more championships to his credit in England, Canada and the United States than any bull ever imported to this country. The offerings, both male and female, have been handled right, both in care and feed, so as to give the best possible satisfaction to all new owners. The visitor at the farm finds that all stated by Mr. Morris concerning the character of the cattle in the sale catalogue is, if anything, understated and on sale day no one need be disappointed in the first-class Short-horn character of the cattle.

The cheapest feed is sometimes the best. Two-thirds bran and one-third shorts, scalded with boiling water, well stirred up and not sloppy, is one of the foremost egg-producers, and is used always for breakfast.

Laying hens and sitting hens will not do well together, it matters not how fine you think you have got it down. Lots of mean things will happen that you did not figure on, and a complete separation is the only way out of the difficulty.

Persian insect powder and sitting hens must always go together. One will do no good without the other. They must come in actual touch at least once a week, and always before the hen is placed on the nest and after the chicks are out.



OUT

March 25

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Enlarged to 48 pages—this number is, we think,
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that are to appear in the Journal in future numbers.

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The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

Horticulture.

A KANSAS FRUIT-GROWER AMONG THE OZARKS.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—A few days ago the writer left his Kansas home, early in the morning, for an outing among the fruit-growers of the beautiful Ozark hills along the line of the Kansas City & Memphis railroad. We occupied a seat in the neat reclining chair car on 9:30 p. m. express bound for Memphis. About daylight the following morning we began to get a glimpse of the famous "land of the big red apples." At Mansfield we had our breakfast, and at Norwood stopped a few hours and found our best man, Mr. Towalig, a real estate agent, who drove us over the hills and through the valleys, among the orchards of both young and bearing trees.

This place has not the reputation for fruit some others have along this line, yet, in our opinion, it is well located. The grounds around the station have an inviting appearance. When the orchards around it come into bearing it will compare favorably with Mountain Grove and other points that are now better known. Lands in this vicinity are low in price, considering the advantages.

Our next stop was at West Plains. This is a beautiful city of 3,000 or 4,000 population. The city is built on a partly level plain, overlooking a beautiful valley to the north and northeast, while two or more miles beyond the valley are gradually undulating swells, orchards and berry fields. Here is a city where, were the writer a young man, he would pitch his tent and grow up with the country. It is no mean place but a growing city of churches, schools and business houses, with handsome residences among native trees. There was every indication of thrift and enterprise equal to our up-to-date Kansas and Nebraska towns. Should have been glad to have spent a week or more in West Plains, but time hurried us on to Koshkonong to see the new and famous peach orchards just now coming into bearing. This is a young town on its first pins, but the great peach orchards that bore their first crop last year, and others being planted, will soon give it a fruit reputation equal to that of Olden, and it may surpass that great orchard town of national reputation.

Koshkonong is located on high table land of several miles circuit. To the northeast and southeast there is a declination of 400 feet in a run of nine miles on the Kansas City & Memphis railroad, or about fifty feet to the mile. Such a great decline near these orchards, and others to be planted, makes this a favored locality for peach-growing. Owing to the rapid fall of the land, the frosty atmosphere sinks into the low lands near by, leaving the orchards above the frost line. Hence the safety of these table lands for peach-growing, giving immunity from the frosts of less favored localities.

We spent several hours walking and riding over the orchards of the McNair Bros., T. M. Culver, C. H. McCaully, Prof. Georgeson and others. The McNair Brothers have 600 acres, most of which is devoted to peaches. Two hundred acres more will be planted next year, which, when done, will make one of the largest peach orchards in the Ozark country.

The orchards of this place are largely the work of young men from north Missouri, with Northern push and enterprise. Thirty-three car-loads of peaches were shipped from Koshkonong last year, and if the season is favorable double the number of car-loads will be shipped this year.

From this place we returned to Mountain Grove, where we had the pleasure of attending the monthly meeting of their county horticultural society. At this meeting we met men from Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Ohio and Illinois, with Missourians. These men are all earnestly working for the development of the fruit-growing industry. At this place more attention is paid to apple and strawberry-growing.

Olden, Mountain Grove and the Cedar Gap country are in the heart of the "big red apple" country. The writer predicts a great future for this country. In a very few years all the country south of Springfield to the Arkansas State line, within hauling distance of the Kansas City & Memphis railroad, will be covered with orchard and berry fields. The apple-grower here has the advantage of both the Southern and Northern markets, while the berry-grower and market gardener, with the refrigerator service, can reach the North and East with fruits and vegetables from three to four weeks earlier than they can be grown in those sections of the country.

The atmosphere of the Ozarks strength-

ens weak lungs, heals throat troubles, while the active outdoor life required in fruit-growing will make a new person of one who is debilitated by the changes of a trying Northern climate. So the writer feels an inclination to have a Southern fruit farm in connection with his Kansas home, to live on in winter, down among the hills, away from the sudden changes of a Northern winter. Here lands are yet cheap and within the reach of the purses of many small farmers, laborers and renters, who would never own a home among the high-priced lands of the North and Eastern country. Were I a Northern tenant farmer or day laborer, I would see this country while lands can be had at a low price, and where one can work all the year, and where fire wood can be had for the chopping. In the Northern latitudes we have to be idle some four months in the year, with high-priced house rent and fuel. The writer would not buy a large tract of land for a beginning, as some have done to their disadvantage. He would only purchase what his capital and labor could take care of, without involving himself in embarrassment. B. F. SMITH.

Lawrence, Kas.

Short Stops.

See that washings from the stable yards do not get into the well or cistern.

To know when the animal babies are coming and to be prepared for them indicates the good farmer.

It is said that the trusts begin to "wonder where the people get all the money we take from them."

An ample supply of fuel for the summer is a labor and patience saver, and insures prompter and hotter meals.

It will be surprising if the rush to the Klondike does not prove to be one of the great tragedies of the century.

A good garden one year assures one each year thereafter; we are not prone to let go of a good thing when once enjoyed.

In insuring against hail, see last year's record of the company that solicits you. If its expenses were as much as losses paid, have nothing to do with it.

In tree-planting, provide holes that will allow the roots to lie as nature designed them to grow. Trees will not thrive if their toes are cramped.

A returned Klondiker says that one year's provisions and \$1,000 in cash should be the equipment of every one who emigrates to that frozen region.

It would be of great value to the public generally if it could be known just how large a part transportation companies play in editing Klondike literature.

It is just a little amusing to an old soldier to hear Secretary Gage talk about the "weakness of our greenbacks in war." We are now in no condition to go to war, he says, because our greenbacks are a "menace to public credit." Ye gods!—Farm, Stock and Home.

Daniel Webster to a New England audience: "You have conquered an uncongenial climate, you have conquered a sterile soil, you have conquered the waves and currents of the sea, you have conquered nearly all the forces of nature, but you must yet learn to conquer your prejudices."

The first meeting of Texas dairymen for permanent organization of a State association was held at Waco, February 18 and 19. The meeting was called by Prof. J. H. Connell, Director of the Texas Experiment Station. Interesting papers on dairy topics were delivered and a permanent organization effected.

Don't run any risks about health. Avoid coughs, colds, fevers, pneumonia and all other similar ailments by keeping your blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
[Seal.] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Sold by druggists, 75c. Toledo, O.

THE TERRORS OF CONSUMPTION

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF AN AMERICAN MEDICO-CHEMIST, AND ITS GREAT VALUE TO HUMANITY.

HOW EVERY READER MAY OBTAIN THREE FREE BOTTLES OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE THAT CURES.

THE FREE DR. SLOCUM NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.



ALL THOSE WHO USE IT GET WELL.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—All readers of Kansas Farmer anxious regarding the health of themselves, children, relatives or friends, can have Three Free Bottles of the Doctor's New Discoveries, as represented in the above illustration, with Pamphlets and complete directions, by sending full address to Dr. Slocum's Laboratory, 98 Pine Street, New York City.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Foremost among the world's greatest Medico-Chemists stands Dr. Slocum, of New York city. His efforts, which for years had been directed toward the discovery of a positive cure for consumption, were finally successful, and already his "new system of treatment" has, by its timely use, permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases.

He has demonstrated the dreaded disease to be curable beyond a doubt, in any climate.

Indisputable facts prove that the Doctor's New Discoveries are an absolute cure for consumption and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest troubles; stubborn coughs, winter catarrhal affections; scrofula, rheumatism, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh, and all wast-

ing conditions; and to better demonstrate its wonderful merits, he will send Three Free Bottles (The Dr. Slocum New System of Medicine) with full instructions, to all readers of Kansas Farmer who send for them.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, Manufacturing Chemist, 98 Pine street, New York, giving name and full address.

There is no charge for medicine or correspondence—advice—strictly confidential.

Knowing, as we do, of the undoubted efficacy, we urge every sufferer to take advantage of this most liberal proposition.

Please tell the Doctor, when writing, that you read this generous offer in Kansas Farmer.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY SEEDS Need Not Be Swallowed.
"First of all Grapes," says Rural New-Yorker. Scaled 96 points in possible 100. "Will ship round the world." Early or Late. Insist on our Seals and get what you buy. Largest stock of other Grape Vines, Small Fruits. Elegant Catalogue FREE.
GEORGE S. JOSELYN, FREDONIA, NEW YORK.

\$2.70 BOX OF KING'S SEEDS FREE

To any reliable persons who will sell for us a \$3 lot of our best Northern Grown Seeds to their neighbors. NO MONEY REQUIRED. Simply write that you accept this offer and saw it in the Kansas Farmer and we will forward the \$3 lot of seeds prepaid, and when sold will send the \$2.70 box.

BOYS AND GIRLS Can secure Watches, Guns, etc., free by selling seeds for us, and we start them with a stock without requiring a cent of their money.

T. J. KING CO., Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

TREE PLANTING
may be a way to wealth or a waste of money—depends on the kind of trees. All trees, plants, vines, from the Reid Nurseries are No. 1 stock, true to name. You gain by buying now. Prices were never so low. Write for illustrated catalogue, suggestions, estimates. Try Star Strawberry, Eldorado Blackberry for profit.
REID'S NURSERIES, Bridgeport, Ohio.

"ALPHA-DE LAVAL" CREAM SEPARATORS.



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

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

In the Dairy.

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

CONVENTION PAPERS.

President Paul introduced Prof. Chas. F. Curtis, of Ames, Iowa, who spoke of the "Value of Skim-milk for Calf-raising." He dwelt on the enormous value of skim-milk, of its usefulness as food and its relatively high nutritive qualities, and the great waste arising from a failure to properly utilize it; of the future of the dairy calf and of its importance in utilizing the by-products of the creamery; of experiments undertaken at the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, with the most satisfactory results. Gain of weight during first ninety days was made at a cost of not more than 2½ cents per pound, giving a profit of about 100 per cent. all easily digestible but alone are not a perfect ration, requiring the addition of grains rich in carbonaceous material. Oil meal does not supply this, but corn meal, flaxseed and oat meal are better. Mr. Curtis spoke of danger of feeding alternate sour and sweet milk, and the advantages of obtaining it uniformly sweet. Other considerations are over-feeding, which is worse than under-feeding.

"Kansas and Its Possibilities as a Dairy State," was the subject of a paper by J. Dixon Avery, of Chicago. Mr. Avery's paper contained a great deal that was historical about the creamery industry in general and the creamery industry in Kansas. He spoke of the unexcelled facilities of Kansas as a dairy State and of the results that are possible of attainment. The first creamery, he said, was built in Kansas about 1880, and until 1888 the business was conducted on the gathered-cream plan. The first creameries were as a rule not successful, but the fault was not due to any lack of any dairying facilities of Kansas, but due to the dishonesty of man, or rather of creamery promoters. The first separator in the State was put in by the Belle Springs Company, at Belle Springs. That company in 1886 made 3,000 pounds of butter. Last year its output was over a million pounds. Mr. Avery did not say that the skim station originated in Kansas, but claimed that it has reached its greatest development in this State. The advantages of Kansas as a dairy State are, he said, equalled by few and excelled by no other State. He predicted great development and growth of the creamery industry in the State.

H. E. Schuknecht, Albert Lea, Minn., gave a most interesting address upon "Pasteurization." His paper was not long, but that it treated of a subject that holds a foremost place in the minds of butter-makers was proven by the discussion and the number of questions asked after the reading was completed. Mr. Schuknecht made the claim that Pasteurization has come to stay and gave three reasons. He said it improves the keeping qualities of the butter, makes a more uniform quality and improves the flavor in that it gives a cleaner, sweeter flavor. He was careful to say that Pasteurized butter did not give that high, quick flavor which has been regarded so important in raw cream butter, but its sweeter and cleaner flavor would hold four times as long as that high flavor in raw cream goods. He related briefly the experiments made at the Albert Lea factory, tracing the steps up to the present method of Pasteurizing. He stated that Pasteurization had passed the experimental stage and that all his claims about Pasteurization and its results were

based upon actual results. He said also that all the cream arriving at the factory in Albert Lea, where he is employed, is Pasteurized, and that there would be no change from that method. He believed Pasteurization to be a long step in advanced butter-making, and advocated it, not only for export butter but for butter to be consumed at home. The cost, he declared, was no greater than that of making raw cream butter. He expects Pasteurization to raise the standard of butter-making and butter-makers, and attributed all his success in Pasteurizing to the study under Dr. Babcock and others at the Madison dairy school.

The last address given on Thursday was by H. M. Brandt, of Canton, Kas. Mr. Brandt's subject was "Rural Institutions." He made a plea for more educational work among the farmers who keep the cows that supply milk to the creameries. In that particular, he said, is the weakest point in the dairy industry, when it should be one of the strongest. He told of the importance to the creameries of getting good milk and how impossible that was if the owners of the cows did not know how it could be and should be produced.

Through Kansas by Daylight.

The Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads are receiving much praise from the delegates who attended the Buttermakers' convention, at Topeka, last month, and were given a complimentary excursion through central and southern Kansas by daylight, on Friday and Saturday after the close of the meeting. Stops were made for the visitors to inspect the Eyth creamery, at Enterprise; the Belle Springs, at Abilene; Kansas Creamery Co.'s churning station, at Wichita; the Hesston plant, at Newton; the Hutchinson salt works, and the Shady Grove creamery, at the same place, and lastly the extensive system of Brandt & Essley, at Canton. Many of the towns along the route were decorated in honor of the event, while Hutchinson, Abilene and McPherson tendered a more formal welcome to the guests in the form of good things to eat, addresses of welcome, and martial music. The last halt of note was at the famous Harvey dining-room, at Florence, on the Santa Fe, where a supper was served fit for the gods.

Much favorable comment is expressed by reporters on this trip in regard to the economical management of the creamery system in Kansas. They give it out flat that no other State has so extensive and well equipped factories, that the cream from a large number of skim stations, centralized in one churning plant manned with the right kind of help in each department, must result in a considerable saving on the cost of butter produced. The fine weather, cordial receptions, unrivaled accommodations, splendid farm lands endowed with prosperity, fairly captured the crowd.

Dairy Notes.

Sweet corn, drilled or sown broadcast, makes a capital food for the cows.

Testing cows is a good, desirable thing to do, but testing the milker is quite as important. A poor milker will make an unprofitable cow.

The milker who dips his fingers in the milk pail is filthy. There never was a finger clean enough to warrant it being stuck in a pail of milk.

The Lewelling creamery station, at Augusta, Kas., has been absorbed by the Kansas Creamery Company. This company now owns nine stations.

Never attempt to prevent a kicking cow from kicking if the milker is a loud, foul-mouthed swearer. Let the man's mouth and the cow's leg have it out.

The Belle Springs Creamery Company, at Abilene, Kas., is spreading out, and has secured control of the Lorraine creamery, seventeen miles south of Wilton, Ellsworth county.

The Albert Lea, Minn., creamery has been offered ½ cent over Elgin quotations for its Pasteurized butter, on track in that town. It begins to look as if Pasteurized butter was growing popular.

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

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

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

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Growers of Fruit, Forest, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Small Fruits and Vines. In fact, everything usually grown and sold by

WESTERN NURSERYMEN.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Send us a list of your wants for special prices.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE. ADDRESS

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We PAY CASH each WEEK the year round, if you sell Stark Trees. Outfit free. STARK NURSERY, LOUISIANA, MO., Stark, Mo., Rockport, Ill., Russellville, N. Y.

SEEDS 5 Pkts. Flower Seeds, Giant Cylindropuntia, Mammoth Giant, Fairy Flower, Gay Pinks, Gorgeous Pinks and California Glory, all for \$1. 5 Pkts. Vegetable Seeds, 10c. Red W. Onion Seed, 25c. per pound. GERANIUMS, 2c.; 5 ROSES, 25c. Catalogue FREE.

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

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Cheapest and healthiest hog feed one can raise. Especially adapted to Kansas and Nebraska soil and climate. For further particulars and prices address Geo. A. Arnold, Haydon, Phelps Co., Neb.

PEACH TREES 4 to 6 ft. at 2c.; 3 to 4 ft. at 1½c.; all 1 year from bud, healthy and thrifty, no scale. Official certificate accompanies each shipment. Sample by express if wanted. Can ship any time. Trees kept dormant till May 10. R. S. JOHNSTON, Box 17, Stockley, Delaware.

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On small fruit plants—100 varieties of Strawberry plants; 75,000 Kansas Raspberry, best raspberry ever introduced. Write for our new 1898 catalogue, now ready. Address, F. W. DIXON, Holton, Kas.

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

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One Kansas customer says: "Your C. Y. Dent corn is two weeks earlier than, and will make ten bushels per acre more than our native corn alongside." 25 best kinds. Catalogue, 2 samples and proof free. Address, J. C. SUFFERN, Seed Grower, Voorhes, Ill.

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

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

2,000,000 Strawberry Plants at \$1.50 per 1,000 and up; 12,000 Peach trees 1½c. and up; Osage Orange Hedge \$1 per 1,000; Ash Seedlings 75c. per 1,000. A large supply of all kinds of exceedingly well-rooted, true to name and strictly first-class nursery stock. Write for price list to **BOHEMIAN NURSERIES, Reynolds, Neb.**

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Send five 1-cent stamps for three sample packages of the best varieties of corn grown, and book, "Hints on Corn Growing, and How the Up-to-date Farmer Grows the Big Crops." The Iowa Agricultural College grew 94 bushels per acre of this corn, which gave 62 pounds of shelled corn from 70 pounds of ears.

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POTATOES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Direct from Raiser to Planter, in five Bushel or over lots.

Ex. E. Acme and Ex. E. Six Weeks.....60c per bushel. Early Ohio and Early Michigan.....60c per bushel. New Yorker and Carman No. 3.....60c per bushel.

Twelve bushels, two of each, or your choice from the above, \$7.

One hundred other varieties, 40c to \$1 per bushel. Send draft with your order.

Headquarters for seed or eating potatoes by the car-load. T. G. FERGUSON, Beaver Crossing, Nebraska.

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Red River Early Potatoes.....per bushel, \$.90
Red River Beauty of Hebrons....." .85
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Native Early Ohio....." .60
Native Early Ohio, small....." .35

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

Vineless.....per bushel, \$1.50
Red Bermudas....." 1.00
Southern Queen....." 1.00
Red Nansemonds....." .70
Yellow Nansemonds....." .70
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All seed guaranteed true to name. No charge for packages or drayage. Established 1883.

COPE & CO., Topeka, Kas.

SEED POTATOES.

The Three Great Earliest, Pure, Smooth and Vigorous.

Sacked and delivered at depot, Topeka.

EARLY OHIO.....85c per bushel
EARLY ACME.....85c per bushel
EARLY SIX WEEKS.....85c per bushel
Ten bushels of any variety above, 80c per bushel.

FINE SWEET POTATOES.

Yellow Nansemond, Red Nansemond, Red Bermudas, Southern Queen, ALL \$3.00 PER BARREL.

B. H. PUGH, Box A, Topeka, Kas.

CHEAP SURPLUS for SPRING of 1898

Per 100. Per 1,000
500 Clinton Grape, 2 and 3 years.....\$2.00 \$....
5,000 Dwarf Juneberry or Huokleberry.....1.50 10.00
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1,000 Lucretia Dewberry tips.....1.50 10.00
1,000 Crandall Currants, sprouts.....2.00 15.00
4,000 Houghton Gooseberry, 2 years.....1.50 12.50

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

1,000 Blooming Sizes, large clumps.....5.00
1,000 Purple Persian Lilac, divided.....1.50 10.00
500 White Persian Lilac, divided.....2.00 15.00
2,000 Common Purple Lilac, divided.....1.50 10.00
1,000 Common Privet, divided.....1.50 10.00
1,000 Scarlet Japan Quince, divided.....1.50 12.50

VINES AND CREEPERS.

2,000 Trumpet Vines, small.....1.00 7.50
500 Trumpet Vines, blooming size.....2.00 15.00
1,000 Chinese Wistaria, small size.....1.00 7.50
500 larger Wistaria.....2.00 15.00
5,000 Hardy June and Moss Roses, all colors, named sorts.....2.00 15.00

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

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

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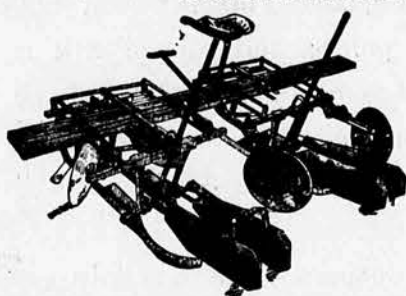
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FOR LISTED CORN!
Best Disc Cultivator.
All Steel—Never Wears Out.
Dust-proof Boxings.
LOOK AT IT! LOOK AT IT! LOOK AT IT!
WESTERN MFG. CO.,
Kansas City, Mo.
For sale by one dealer in every town.

ARTICHOKES No. 1 for Stock.
Prevent Hog Cholera.
Before you buy send for ESSAY on kinds
yield (often 1000 b.p.a.) with prices and fr't rates to all points
FREE. Sin. bu. \$1. J. P. VIKERING, Box 55, ALTON, ILL.

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of making to clear our factory.
Sent on approval. Second-hand
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COOK CYCLE CO., Factory, 12-28
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**25c 35c 50c INDIANOLA
LEATHER SUSPENDERS**
A million men wear them. Self-ad-
justing, no strain on the buttons,
never wear out. Try the stores, or we
will send them postpaid to any ad-
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Single round principle, every pair
stamped, take no other.
INDIANOLA SUSPENDER CO.,
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SEND FOR A BICYCLE
High Grade '98 Models, \$14 to \$40.
GREAT CLEARING SALE of '97 and '98
models, best makes, \$9.75 to \$18. Sent on
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each. "Wanderings A-wheel," a souvenir
book of art, FREE for stamp while they last.
MEAD CYCLE CO., 291 Ave. F, Chicago, Ill.

TRY IT FREE
for 30 days in your own home and
save \$10 to \$25. No money in advance.
\$50 Kenwood Machine for \$25.00
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Singers (made by us) \$8, \$11.50, \$15,
and 27 other styles. All attachments
FREE. We pay freight. Buy from
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Over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and
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Address (in full), **CASH BUYERS' UNION**
158-164 West Van Buren St., B 64 Chicago, Ill.

BUGGY HARNESS.
BUY FROM MANUFACTURER DIRECT.
Our No. 201, with one-inch trace, hame and collar,
\$6 per set. Our No. 19, with one-inch trace, double
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throughout, with curved breast collar, nickel or imi-
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where on receipt of price, or C. O. D. if \$1.50 is sent
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2230 W. Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

**SAVED FROM
HOG CHOLERA**
Many farmers in the West, where hog
cholera rages most, have saved their hogs
**BY USING McCLEERY'S
HOG CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.**
Mixed with the feed it gets into the blood and
destroys all cholera and disease germs,
kills stomach and intestinal worms, regu-
lates the bowels and stomach and pro-
motes good health.
Free Trial Package Enough to treat 2 hogs
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Free circulars and testimonials.
T. G. McCLEERY, M. D., EXETER, NEB.

**FREE Government
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are simply "not in it."
To introduce the Best Michigan
Northern Grown New Land Seed
Potatoes, Farm, Garden and Flower
Seeds everywhere, will give away
ABSOLUTELY FREE
500,000 Packets of choice
Vegetable and Flower Seed.
Your name on a postal card gets my Free
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HARRY N. HAMMOND,
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Your Apple Crop
will yield the best returns with the least labor when
converted into cider. **THE QOSHEN HYDRAULIC
CIDER PRESS** makes the most cider from the least
apples. Make money making cider for yourself and
neighbors. Catalogue FREE. Power, cheapest and
safe. The Best Gas and Gasoline Engines.
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We Have Reduced Price on:
Per Bu.
Choice Red Clover Seed (re-cleaned) \$3.25
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Two or more bushels55
Seed Corn 70 cents to \$1.00
Potatoes 50 cents to \$1.25
All bags free. Send for free catalogue by men-
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A. A. BERRY SEED CO.,
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**Seed Potatoes
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Our Minnesota Grown Seed Potatoes,
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Ohio, Early Minnesota, Carman No.
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The best
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Ask the dealer for them. Send for
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and get all that's good and
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the best.
D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

**BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
FARM SEEDS**
Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.
E. Walter, LeRayville, Pa., astonished the world
by growing 250 bushels Salzer's corn; J. Brider,
Mishicot, Wis., 175 bush. barley, and P. Simon,
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per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain
150,000 new customers, hence will send on trial
10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.
11 pkgs. of rare farm seeds, Hog Pea, Sand Vetch,
40c. Wheat, Sheep Rape, Jerusalem Corn, etc., in-
cluding our mammoth Seed Catalogue, telling all
about the \$400 gold prizes for best name for our
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also sample of same, all mailed you upon
receipt of but 10c. postage, positively
worth \$10. to get a start. 100,000 bbls.
Seed Potatoes at \$1.50 a bbl.
35 pkgs. earliest vegetable
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Please send this
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Salzer Seed Co., Lacrosse, Wis.
Catalog
alone, 5c.
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WOVEN WIRE FENCE
With our Duplex Automatic
Machine you can make a gen-
uine Rabbit-Proof fence, and
one that is also Horse-high
and Bullet-proof for 12c.
a Hog fence for 15c.
and a Stock or Chicken fence for 18c a rod. Plain, Colored
Spring and Barbed wire to farmers at wholesale prices. Catalogue Free.
KITSLMAN BROTHERS, Box 64, Ridgeville, Indiana.

**BOWEN
CABLE STAY FENCE CO.**
\$10 For a machine to build
the cheapest strongest
and best fence made of wire.
No royalties, no farm rights,
machine easily and quickly
operated by any farmer.
Send for large circulars
NORWALK, O.

Satisfied Customers
are the most reliable "Ads." In our printed matter
they "speak out" their satisfaction. Send for it and
read what they say after long acquaintance.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

**\$8.00 for a
MACHINE**
to weave your own fence of
Coiled Hard Steel
Spring Wire,
52 inches high, at
25 Cts. per Rod.
\$20 buys wire for 100
rod fence. Agents
Wanted. Catalogue Free.
**CARTER
Wire Fence Mach. Co.,**
Box 15, Mt. Sterling, O.

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

**HATCH Chickens BY STEAM—
EXCELSIOR Incubator**
Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating.
Thousands in successful
operation. Lowest priced
first-class Hatcher made.
Circulars free. Send 5c. for
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GEO. H. STAHL, C.
114 to 122 S. 4th St., Quincy, Ill.

THE STANDARD INCUBATOR
A low-priced machine with
a record unequalled by any.
An incubator that any one
can operate. For free illus-
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Sure Hatch Incubator Co.,
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A SURE WINNER.
OUR successful incubator will
prove it for you. Send for
new 128 page catalog and study the
merits of our machines. Has valu-
able points on artificial incubation
and poultry culture generally.
We manufacture a greater vari-
ety of incubators and brooders
than any other firm. Sizes 50 to
800. Prices from \$3.00 to \$70.00.
DES MOINES INCUB. CO.
Box 88 DES MOINES, IOWA.

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

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

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

**...BLACK LEG...
PREVENTED BY
PASTEUR "VACCINE."**

Twenty millions of cattle successfully treated. Write for particulars, prices and testimonials
from thousands of American stockmen who have used this Vaccine during the last two and a
half years.
PASTEUR VACCINE CO., 52 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

**IF YOU ONLY KNEW 1900
The Price of a Good Horse in**
You would buy some good breeding stock now.
While our herd is not so large as formerly, we
still have the finest collection of
**Percheron and
Coach Horses**
In the West. Prospects never so bright. Prices
never so low.
All Ages. Either Sex. Choice Colors.
**HENRY AVERY, WAKEFIELD,
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Kansas City Stock Yards
are the most complete and commodious in the West
and second largest in the world. The entire railroad systems of the West and Southwest cen-
tering at Kansas City have direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities
receiving and reshipping stock.

| | Cattle and Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. | Cars. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Official Receipts for 1897 | 1,921,962 | 3,350,796 | 1,134,236 | 123,047 |
| Slaughtered in Kansas City | 965,287 | 3,084,623 | 895,298 | |
| Sold to feeders | 605,615 | 341 | 151,389 | |
| Sold to shippers | 216,771 | 263,592 | 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.
NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.
C. F. MORSE, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, EUGENE RUST,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Secy. and Treas. Asst. Gen. Mgr. Traffic Manager.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, March 21.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 3,563; calves, 265; shipped Saturday, 1,075 cattle, 2 calves. The market was steady to strong. The following are representative sales:

| SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| No. | Ave. Price. | No. | Ave. Price. |
| 102..... | 1,290 \$4.70 | 20..... | 1,319 \$4.55 |
| 52..... | 1,246 4.55 | 1..... | 1,490 4.50 |
| 3..... | 1,166 4.00 | 1..... | 960 3.80 |
| 1..... | 1,060 3.75 | 1 Jer..... | 500 3.50 |

| WESTERN STEERS. | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| No. | Ave. Price. | No. | Ave. Price. |
| 10..... | 1,131 \$4.40 | 1..... | 1,030 \$4.25 |
| 1..... | 760 4.15 | 64..... | 932 4.15 |
| 31..... | 1,091 4.15 | 27..... | 907 4.00 |
| 51..... | 1,060 4.00 | 4 Tex..... | 850 3.80 |

| NATIVE HEIFERS. | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| No. | Ave. Price. | No. | Ave. Price. |
| 15..... | 724 \$4.25 | 30..... | 715 \$4.20 |
| 9..... | 933 4.15 | 5..... | 700 4.00 |
| 1..... | 1,080 4.00 | 1..... | 920 3.90 |
| 1..... | 760 3.75 | | |

| NATIVE COWS. | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------|--------------|
| No. | Ave. Price. | No. | Ave. Price. |
| 1..... | 1,210 \$4.00 | 3..... | 1,170 \$3.70 |
| 48..... | 1,073 3.60 | 5..... | 1,096 3.40 |
| 2..... | 1,040 3.20 | 3..... | 1,120 3.00 |
| 1..... | 1,090 2.75 | 1..... | 910 2.50 |

| NATIVE FEEDERS. | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| No. | Ave. Price. | No. | Ave. Price. |
| 89..... | 961 \$4.85 | 19..... | 1,264 \$4.60 |
| 17..... | 1,117 4.50 | 16..... | 1,052 4.45 |
| 1..... | 1,110 4.40 | 25..... | 1,205 4.25 |
| 1..... | 1,240 4.00 | 1..... | 950 3.95 |

| NATIVE STOCKERS. | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| No. | Ave. Price. | No. | Ave. Price. |
| 3..... | 500 \$5.35 | 37..... | 417 \$5.25 |
| 20..... | 486 4.95 | 7..... | 831 4.50 |
| 29..... | 480 4.20 | 4..... | 417 4.00 |
| 5 J..... | 730 3.65 | 1 J..... | 530 3.25 |

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 5,939; shipped Saturday, 824. The market was steady to 50 higher. The following are representative sales:

| | | | | | |
|---------|------------|----------|------------|---------|------------|
| 88..... | 238 \$3.87 | 71..... | 231 \$3.85 | 65..... | 255 \$3.85 |
| 55..... | 249 3.85 | 66..... | 305 3.85 | 59..... | 308 3.85 |
| 64..... | 291 3.82 | 70..... | 289 3.82 | 61..... | 287 3.80 |
| 70..... | 343 3.80 | 65..... | 236 3.80 | 67..... | 339 3.80 |
| 75..... | 354 3.77 | 69..... | 270 3.77 | 81..... | 315 3.77 |
| 65..... | 351 3.75 | 51..... | 156 3.75 | 64..... | 327 3.75 |
| 61..... | 243 3.75 | 63..... | 239 3.75 | 74..... | 304 3.75 |
| 75..... | 309 3.72 | 82..... | 234 3.72 | 76..... | 179 3.72 |
| 13..... | 124 3.72 | 48..... | 224 3.70 | 90..... | 212 3.70 |
| 89..... | 218 3.70 | 73..... | 210 3.70 | 80..... | 212 3.70 |
| 57..... | 239 3.70 | 108..... | 163 3.67 | 16..... | 115 3.65 |
| 13..... | 162 3.65 | 28..... | 152 3.65 | 49..... | 215 3.65 |
| 16..... | 127 3.60 | 5..... | 128 3.60 | 63..... | 213 3.60 |
| 79..... | 175 3.60 | 9..... | 133 3.60 | 9..... | 181 3.60 |
| 11..... | 138 3.55 | 10..... | 138 3.55 | 88..... | 195 3.55 |
| 12..... | 115 3.50 | 8..... | 293 3.50 | 4..... | 415 3.45 |
| 13..... | 98 3.35 | 4..... | 262 3.35 | 51..... | 104 3.35 |

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 2,319; shipped Saturday, 770. The market was active and steady. The following are representative sales:

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| 503 N. M. lbs. | 77 \$5.20 | 1 N. M. lb. | 87 \$5.20 |
| 963 N. M. yrl. | 78 4.60 | 479 N. M. ew. | 78 \$5.60 |
| 1 cpl. lb. | 100 3.50 | 6 culls. | 91 2.75 |

Horses and mules—A fair run of horses and mules came in. A better feeling prevailed, as there were more buyers on the market. The prospects are for a strong demand for the best grades. Mules also showed some improvement, both in quality and demand. Prices steady.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market steady to strong; native shipping steers, \$4.50@5.50; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, \$3.70@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@4.80; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.50; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.70@4.60, with Fort Worth fat stock selling up to \$5.30; cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market steady to strong; yorkers, \$3.70@3.85; packers, \$3.80@3.95; butchers, \$3.95@4.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 700; market steady; native muttons, \$4.00@4.50; lambs, \$5.00@5.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; market strong to 100 higher; beefs, \$3.90@5.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.55; Texas steers, \$3.65@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.40@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; market active, 2½ to 50 higher; light, \$3.80@4.00; mixed, \$3.80@4.02½; heavy, \$3.80@4.05; rough, \$3.80@3.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; market firm to 100 higher; native, \$3.35@4.70; western, \$3.60@4.55; lambs, \$4.40@5.55.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

| March 21. | Opened | High'st | Low'st | Closing |
|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| Wht.—May..... | 1 04½ | 1 05½ | 1 03½ | 1 04½ |
| July..... | 84½ | 85½ | 84½ | 85½ |
| Sept..... | 78 | 78½ | 77½ | 78 |
| Corn—March..... | | | | 28½ |
| May..... | 29 | 29½ | 29 | 29½ |
| July..... | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| Oats—March..... | | | | 25½ |
| May..... | 25½ | 26½ | 25½ | 26½ |
| July..... | 23 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| Pork—March..... | | | | 9 80 |
| May..... | 9 80 | 9 87½ | 9 80 | 9 85 |
| July..... | 9 85 | 9 95 | 9 85 | 9 92½ |
| Lard—March..... | | | | 5 05 |
| May..... | 5 07½ | 5 10 | 5 07½ | 5 10 |
| July..... | 5 15 | 5 17½ | 5 15 | 5 17½ |
| Ribs—March..... | | | | 5 07½ |
| May..... | 5 05 | 5 07½ | 5 02½ | 5 07½ |
| July..... | 5 10 | 5 12½ | 5 07½ | 5 12½ |

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, March 21.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 77 cars; a week ago, 112 cars; a year ago, 31 cars. Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 1, nominally 90@91c; No. 2 hard, 88@90c; No. 3 hard, 86@87c; No. 4 hard, 82@85c; rejected hard, 80@83c. Soft, No. 1 red, nominally 94@96c; No. 2 red, 93@96c; No. 3 red, 87½@92½c; No. 4 red, nominally 85@87c; rejected red, nominally 78@82c. Spring, No. 2, nominally 86@88c; No. 3 spring, 84@86c; rejected, nominally 78@81c.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 89 cars; a week ago, 134 cars; a year ago, 168 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 25½@26½c; No. 3 mixed, 25½@26½c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 25c. White, No. 2, 23½@26½c; No. 3 white, 25½@26½c; No. 4 white, nominally 25½c. Oats—Receipts here to-day were 28 cars; a week ago, 17 cars; a year ago, 29 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 25½@27½c; No. 3 mixed, 25c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 24@24½c. White, No. 2, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 27@27½c; No. 4 white, nominally 26c.

Rye—No. 2, 45½c; No. 3, 44c; No. 4, nominally 43c. Hay—Receipts here to-day were 33 cars; a week ago, 39 cars; a year ago, 48 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$7.00@7.25; No. 1, \$6.00@7.00; No. 2, \$5.75@6.25; No. 3, \$4.75@5.25.

choice timothy, \$3.50@3.00; No. 1, \$7.00@8.25; No. 2, \$6.50@7.25; choice clover and timothy, No. 1, \$5.50@7.00; No. 2, \$5.50@6.50; pure clover, \$5.50@6.50; packing, \$3.50@4.00.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, March 21.—Butter—Extra fancy separator, 18½c; firsts, 15c; dairy, 14½c; country roll, 11½c; extra fancy, 13c; store packed, 10½c; fresh packing stock, 7@10c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 7½c per dozen. Poultry—Hens, 6½c; springs, 9c; broilers, 10c; roosters, 15@20c each; ducks, 8½c; geese, 50c; hen turkeys, 10c; young toms, 9c; old toms, 8c; pigeons, 75c per dozen.

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

Vegetables—Cabbage, 75c@1.25 per 100-lb. crate. Beets, 25@40c per bu. Green and wax beans, \$2.50@3.00 per crate. Navy beans, hand picked, \$1.12½@1.15 per bu. Onions, \$1.00@1.25.

Potatoes—Northern stock, fancy, bulk, 65c@75c; choice to fancy, 50@60c bulk; Colorado stock, 60@65c; home grown, 50@55c. Sweet potatoes, 60c. Seed potatoes, northern grown Early Rose, 65@70c; Early Ohio, 75@85c; Red River stock, 75@85c.

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.

EGGS—From three yards of Barred Plymouth Rocks, mated for individual merit and our profit, \$1 per setting. James Nourse, Ellsworth, Kas.

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

NASON'S FEEDER, SOAKER AND STEAMER—Ten minutes once a day required to feed a carload of hogs or cattle clean soaked feed. For sale by E. J. Nason, Patentee, Washington, Kas.

EGGS! EGGS!—Send \$1.50 for a setting from my Light Brahmas; greatest winter layers, largest chickens, earliest setting; two pens. Warren Saxon St. Clare, Kas.

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

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

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

MY FARMER FRIEND—Have you arranged to plant a patch of artichokes this spring? If not, send at once up into the "Drought Country" for enough of my Mammoth White French to plant two or three acres. They are better than any hog medicine you can buy, and may save you hundreds of dollars next fall while your neighbor's hogs are dying with cholera. Six bushels plants an acre. Price—Sacks of two bushels each, \$1, f. o. b. J. W. Gehl, Crab Orchard, Neb.

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

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

FINE GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS FOR SALE—After April 1. Untested, \$1; tested, \$1.25. If you will be needing queens during April, be sure to place your order now, as April queens in our latitude are scarce. Dr. Geo. A. Trenner, Marion, Kas.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN KANSAS CONSUMERS—Save your freight by buying your bee supplies of Dr. Geo. A. Trenner, Marion, Kas. Higginsville goods at their prices. Write for free catalogue.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS—From pens scoring 91 to 95, only \$1 per thirteen. A. S. Parson, Garden City, Kas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Large birds, best strains. Eggs, fifteen for \$1 and \$1.50. Ira A. Fisher, Mt. Hope, 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., 11 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Famous Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China boars and sows. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, 75 cents and \$1 per 15. Write. D. Trott, Abilene, Kas.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—At living prices. Highly bred. A. P. Chacey, Elmont, Kas.

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

FOR SALE—A fine Jersey bull, 2 years old. J. F. Wilson, Elmont, Shawnee Co., Kas.

WANT—Coach stallion for this season. Address E. P. Bogle, Beulah, Kas.

MAMMOTH WHITE ARTICHOKES—For sale at 60 cents per bushel f. o. b., by A. G. Landis, Lawrence, Kas.

BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY—Pen No. 1 (scored fowls), \$1 per fifteen eggs. Pen No. 2 will supply eggs in lots of 100 and 200 for incubation at reduced rates. Mrs. T. E. Whitlow, Morantown, Kas.

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

WANTED—A registered Hereford bull. M. Mellinger, St. Francis, Kas.

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

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

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

I WANT TO SELL four black Percheron stallions, from 2 to 4 years old, well bred and good ones. F. H. Schrepel, Ellinwood, 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.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Light Brahma cockerels, heavy weight and first-class. Prices, \$1 and upward. Address John Kemp, North Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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.

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. 43836. 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.

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

FOR POLAND CHINAS—Of all ages and sexes of Corwin, Tecumseh, Courtney, Wilkes, Medium, and Ideal U. S. strains. Sows and gilts mated to Black Wilkes 2d 14763 C., Model King 15557 C. (by King's Model 38351 A. by Kiever's Model 29719), Guy U. S. 15559 C. (by Guy Darkness 18292 A.), Hadley's Model Sanders 18761 C. (by Hadley's Model 35913 A.), at special prices for thirty days. Inquire of Henry Comstock & Sons, Cheney, Kas.

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

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

ALFALFA SEED—I will furnish nice, clean alfalfa seed at 4½ cents per pound. Sacks 15 cents each. H. L. Zimmerman, Garden City, Kas.

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

HOW TO CURE THE HEAVES.—A spavin, sweeney, fistula, colic, and twenty other best horse receipts in the world, all for 10 cents. J. H. Burdick, Millington, Kendall Co., Ill.

ALFALFA SEED—If you want any, write C. W. Jenkins, Kinsley, Kas.

STOCK RAISERS—Would you like to own one of the best stock feeding farms in eastern Kansas? We have it for sale. Eight hundred acres, twenty-three miles southwest of Topeka; nine miles south of Maple Hill, on Rock Island railroad, and ten miles northeast of Eskridge, on Santa Fe railroad. Four hundred acres in cultivation, of which more than 200 acres are of best quality of creek bottom land; 250 acres pasture, and 150 acres of fine timber. Mission creek runs through the farm and furnishes an unlimited supply of running water. Price low and terms easy to a responsible buyer. The Accounting Trust Co., Topeka, Kas.

GOLD BASIS.—Two varieties of yellow dent corn from Northern seed—Early Rose and Gold Basis. Matures in 90 and 110 days. Heavy yields last year. Write for prices. A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kas.

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

ARTICHOKES—Cheapest and best of all hog feed. A often yield 1,000 bushels per acre. Price, single bushel, \$1. Cash with order. Write for prices and freight rates to all points. H. E. Shuler & Co., 2500 East Fifteenth St., Wichita, Kas., or H. E. Shuler & Co., Box 227, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A first-class Morgan and Hambletonian stallion. For pedigree and description address J. E. Barnes, Mound City, Kas.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, quarter section good land, well improved. For particulars call on or address L. K. Dann, Harveyville, Kas.

CALVIN HOOD,
President.

L. A. ALLEN,
Vice President.

H. S. BOICE.

FREE Treatment Until Cured Absolutely Free.

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

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

From a Prominent Citizen and Ex-Postmaster.

Col. J. H. Marshall, of Bayard, W. Va., writes:—I spent at least \$300 for medicines of different kinds before I heard of your wonderful cures. I decided to try your method of Home Treatment with much misgiving, as my system was all broken down. My head, throat and stomach was diseased with Catarrh; my liver and kidneys out of order and my nervous system entirely broken down. In fact, I never expected to get well again, but thanks to your skillful treatment, I feel like a new man. I will cheerfully answer any letters in regard to my case.



A Fair and Intelligent Lady Speaks.

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

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

Free Treatment Until Cured!

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

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

Address NATIONAL DISPENSARY,
DR. M. BEATTY, PRINCIPAL,
D-p't 43, 125 W. 12th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Poultry Yard

KANSAS STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

President, A. M. Story, Manhattan.
Secretary, J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka.

A Poultry Bulletin.

Bulletin No. 51 of the Utah Experiment Station has been received. In it are reported results of poultry experiments conducted at the station during the year ending November, 1897. A number of experiments are reported, and in some cases the results are very positive. They included tests of old hens and pullets for egg-production; of the value of exercise; of the value of crossing pure-breeds; of the relative egg-laying qualities of Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and a Brahma-Leghorn cross. The annual food cost per fowl of the different breeds, and the yearly production of eggs per hen were important features of the experiments. The relative value of old eggs and fresh eggs for hatching was also tested. An incubator test was conducted. A number of half-tone cuts are reproduced, which include one of the poultry buildings, several photographs of fowls and of two baskets of eggs, one a very large basket representing the laying of the pullets, the other a very small one representing the work of the old hens. The latter is a striking lesson of the value of "young blood."

The bulletin, a copy of which may be obtained free on application to Director Luther Foster, Experiment Station, Logan, Utah, is summarized as follows:

1. There is little profit in keeping hens three or four years old at the market prices of food and eggs in Utah. The profit in feeding young hens, or pullets, was six times greater than in feeding old hens three and four years old. This conclusion does not apply to two-year-old hens and hens more than four years old.

2. Leghorn pullets hatched in April gave better results than those hatched in late May. The profit was about one and a half times greater from the April-hatched than from the May-hatched.

3. The exercised pens (4, 5 and 6) produced twenty-six eggs per fowl more than the pens without exercise (1, 2 and 3).

4. The three exercised pens produced eggs at a food cost of 5.3 cents per dozen; the pens without exercise at a food cost of 6.5 cents per dozen.

5. The three exercised pens averaged

a profit per fowl during the year of 84 cents; the non-exercised pens, 58 cents.

6. Pen 1, representing egg-production under the most unfavorable conditions, except as to ration fed, cleared 2 3/4 cents per fowl during the year on the cost of food. Pen 4, representing egg-production under the most favorable conditions, cleared, during the year, \$1.25 per fowl; this would have been increased considerably had the eggs laid before the experiment began been counted. In the one case there was a profit on feed of 5 per cent.; on the other, 203 per cent.

7. Exercise had no apparent influence on the weight of the fowl. The lack of exercise did not add to the weight of the fowl.

8. The non-exercised pens produced eggs weighing about 3 per cent. more than the exercised pens.

9. The eggs produced by the old Leghorn hens weighed about 5 1/2 per cent. more than those produced by the Leghorn pullets.

10. The eggs produced by the Light Brahma pullets weighed 1 1/2 per cent. more than those produced by the Leghorn pullets.

11. The Barred Plymouth Rock pullets' eggs averaged about the same as those of the Leghorn pullets.

12. In two out of three pens exercise produced a larger consumption of food.

13. The exercised pens made a better use of the food than those without exercise. It required 22 per cent. less food to produce a dozen of eggs with exercise than without it. The results are strongly conclusive that exercise aids digestion and assimilation of food. The chief value of exercise, therefore, seems to be in preventing a waste of food.

14. Exercise apparently reduced the percentage of fertility in the eggs.

15. The percentage of fertility was highest with the early-hatched pullets and lowest with the old hens; though the results were not conclusive.

16. The fertility of eggs averaging five days old was 300 per cent. higher than of eggs averaging twenty-two days old.

17. The results noted above were secured from what was considered a good ration fed alike to all hens. Practically the same ration was fed throughout the year. The conclusion, therefore, must not be accepted if a different ration is used.

18. The results seem to indicate an average capacity for a Leghorn pullet of 200 eggs per year, with intelligent care and feeding.

19. No advantage was discovered in crossing the Brahma and Leghorn.

20. In a single test of the Prairie State and Jubilee incubators, the former hatched 64 per cent. of fertile eggs, the latter 81 per cent.

MONEY IN HENS.

The following interesting paragraph is taken from page 15:

"From a study of table No. 3, it will be seen that the only correct answer to the question, 'Is there money in hens?' is, it depends. It depends on the kind and amount of food consumed, the number of eggs laid and the price of eggs when laid. The statement that there is no money in hens would doubtless be true, if pens 1 and 9 only were considered. A satisfactory answer, moreover, could not be obtained by taking the average of all the pens. To prove such a statement, it must be shown that there is no money in hens under the best possible method of treatment. The record made by pen 4, the ideal pen of the lot, is the only one that should be consulted. We see that for 62 cents worth of food this pen produced eggs worth \$1.88 per fowl, a profit of \$1.26 cents on an investment of 62 cents. Of course these results will vary as the cost of food and the price of eggs vary. The money result can be figured out in any locality, knowing the average food consumption and the product in eggs.

Poultry Notes.

Set the hens in blocks of three or five, and when the chicks are out give them all to one or more hens—just the number they are likely to accommodate.

When eggs drop to 6 cents a dozen don't get discouraged and quit, but look after the details closer and make the hens double the number produced.

Don't forget the early necessity of grit or ground oyster shells for little chicks. Frequently at this season of the year we keep them shut up in the house, thus depriving them of this.

When other remedies fail to relieve coughs and colds, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will effect a permanent cure. Obviously because it is the best remedy.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

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

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

Her Boy was Dying.

How a child was brought back from the brink of the grave to enjoy a healthy, happy childhood. One mother's advice for parents concerning the health of their children.

The boy about whom this strange, true story is told wasted away till he seemed nothing but skin and bones. Then his health turned and he became fat and hearty.

The first stage is familiar to many parents. The second is of deep interest to all parents or friends of ailing little ones.

Fathers and mothers, who long to have their children healthy and happy cannot fail to sympathize and rejoice with Mr. and Mrs. John F. Williams.

Their comfortable home, a short distance from Damon, Ill., is happy now because of the wonderful events that are told in words eloquent with simple truth and gratitude, by the mother of the boy.

"Our Josie was never strong," said Mrs. Williams. "From his birth he was weak and puny."

"Two years ago, when he was two years old, he had an attack of lung fever. Dr. N. A. Jones cured this fever, but the child did not recover strength."

"He began fading away beneath our eyes. He had no appetite, vomited a great deal, coughed continually, his limbs became withered."

"He became painfully weak and emaciated. We waited for his death. At this time a boarder named Asa Robinson suggested that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People would do the child good."

"They had cured Mr. Robinson of rheumatism and he believed in them."

"My husband bought three boxes of the pills. We began giving Josie one-third of a pill three times a day."

"In three days the child was brighter. His appetite was better. He began to show interest in toys and was less fretful."

"We increased the dose, giving him half a pill at a time. He gained every day in weight and appetite."

"At the end of this treatment, after taking three boxes, he was a new boy."

"He was happy, hearty, enjoying life with his little companions."

"I have no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved him from an early grave."

Mrs. Williams made affidavit to the truth of her statement before David Crisp, a Notary Public.

Dr. A. A. McCabe examined the child and made oath before Notary Mort Brooks, that he is now physically sound and well.

The evidence is completed by Dr. N. A. Jones, who made affidavit before Notary George Rupp, that the child had been in the condition described by Mrs. Williams, as the result of catarrhal pneumonia.

The action of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the blood and nervous system, in eliminating poisons and furnishing materials for new tissues, makes them a sure remedy for wasting diseases and the long train of evils arising from disordered blood and nerves. All druggists sell the pills; one box for 50 cents; six boxes for \$2.50.

OSBORNE FARM IMPLEMENTS
SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL.

The largest complete line of farm machinery manufactured by any single concern in the world; embraces:

Osborne Columbia Horse Hoe and Cultivators,
Adjustable Peg-Tooth Harrows,
Osborne Combination Harrows,
Columbia Flexible & Reversible Disc Harrows,
Columbia Inclined Corn Harvester & Binder,
Columbia Mower, (1 & 2-horse)
Columbia Grain Harvester and Binder,
Columbia Reaper,
No. 8 Reaper, etc.

OSBORNE

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Every machine is fully warranted and is the best of its class that can be produced with good material, complete equipment, superior skill and long experience.

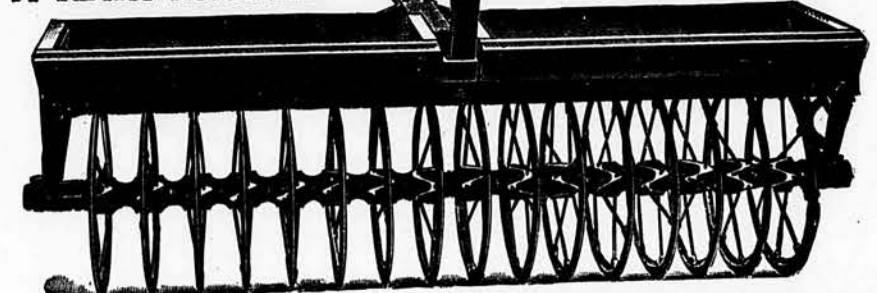
The cut shown here is that of our OSBORNE COLUMBIA HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR, which, taken as a whole is one of the most perfect farm implements made. It is an ideal implement for cultivating all kinds of hoed crops. We make it in five patterns, each with 5 teeth. No. 1 is a simple cultivator with hand screw adjustment of the spreading device. No. 2 is the same as No. 1 but has front wheel. No. 3 has no wheel but has lever spreading device. No. 4, has wheel and 1 lever for spreading shovels, and No. 5, (see cut) has both wheel and spreading device with levers for regulating both. They are adjustable to any width of row. Made entirely of malleable iron and steel except the handles. Different kinds of shovels for different kinds of work. **Handy Book on Farm and House FREE.**

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



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

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MACHINERY.
Established 1867. Covered by
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KELLY & TANEYHILL, Waterloo, Iowa.



We make Steel Windmills, Steel
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Our productions
are standards;
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CURRIE WINDMILL CO.,
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Manufactured by **KIMBALL BROS.,**
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LIGHTNING WELL MACH'Y
PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,
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THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS.
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In all sizes and varieties, to fit any
axle. They last forever. Either
direct or stagger spoke. Can't
break down; can't dry out; no
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Low-Down, Broad-Tire
Farm Trucks originated
with us and we still sell
direct to farmers three-
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We build ten styles of farm
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PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS
Grind all grains single or mixed
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UP CORN - "GOD AND ALL."
Other farm implements and
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handle straw, fodder and all kinds of forage, and
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New Subsoil Plow.
Specially
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Wind Mills and
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THE SHURTLEFF CO.,
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THE
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For farmers who cannot afford one of
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Pumps, Pipe, Cylinders and Screens.
Send for illustrated circulars and price list before
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The Improved U. S. Separator

leads in the greatest dairy State of the West,

WISCONSIN

R. M. Bussard's Creamery, Poynette, Wis., scoring 98½
points and taking

SWEEPSTAKES

at the State Convention at Manitowoc,
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Remember the United States leads
in the greatest dairy State
of the East,
VERMONT

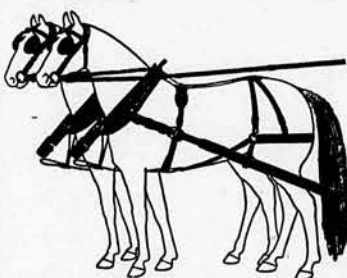
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Notwithstanding the Improved United States is the last
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Send for pamphlets containing hundreds of testimonials.
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ALWAYS UP TO DATE.

A first-class double harness for \$15. Farm Harness
No. 1208, ¾ bridle throughout, heavy iron-bound hames, 1¾-inch
folded hame tugs, heavy leather team collars, 2-inch traces with
1¾-inch layer stitched full length, flat housing pads, ¾-inch
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feet all leather lines.

Our price with hip straps, no collars - \$15.00
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Remember, we are the largest Harness and Carriage House in the Northwest. All goods guaranteed as
represented or money will be refunded. Send 5 cents in stamps for our new catalogue.
NORTHWESTERN HARNESS & CARRIAGE CO., 172 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.

Do You Cultivate the Soil?

Agents Wanted.
Illustrated pamphlet
FREE.



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

ACME PULVERIZING HARROW

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

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

SENT ON TRIAL
DUANE H. NASH, Sole M'r, Millington, New Jersey and
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The Profitable Garden

in the well
seeded,
well culti-
vated, weed free gar-
den. The best way to
secure that kind is
by using the Mathews and New Universal Model
Seeding & Cultivating Implements.
They are made in a dozen different styles to fit any
method of culture and
any kind of plants.

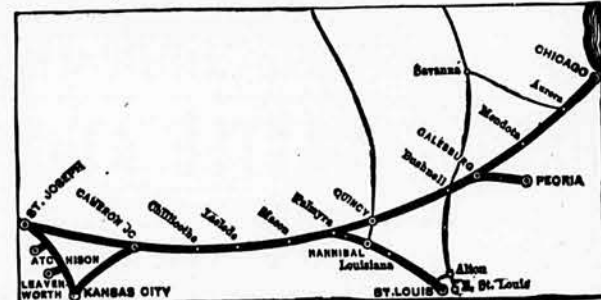


ONLY COMBINATION 1 AND 2 WHEELER MADE.
The single wheel for seeding insures perfect work.
Write for circulars and address of nearest supply house.
AMES PLOW CO., Sole Makers,
Boston and New York.

\$35 per 100 Rods

for the best wood and wire fence made. Wires
of No. 11 galvanized steel; wood stays of painted
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stretch one or all. Shipped in rolls or knock-
down. Anybody can build it easily. Agents
wanted. Don't buy until you get our cat. and prices.
BUCHANAN FENCE CO., Box 8, Smithville, Ohio

Keep in Touch
with fence progress by using
the **CYCLONE FENCE.** It
takes more wire for the large cables
and uprights used in CYCLONE
but it costs you no more because
CYCLONE is so easy to make.
It can't blow down or burn up.
Lasts indefinitely.
Patented 1894. Patented 1896.
YOYOLONE FENCE CO.,
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BEST TRAINS VESTIBULED "ELI" TO CHICAGO. VESTIBULED LIMITED TO ST. LOUIS.

FREE CHAIR CARS, LATEST PATTERNS OF SLEEPERS.
W. WAKELEY, Q. P. A., St. Louis, Mo. J. C. BRAMHALL, T. P. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

"AMERICAN"

CREAM SEPARATOR

was awarded

FIRST PREMIUM

at St. Louis Fair, 1897,
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BEST

Farm Cream Separator.

Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE BY

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Oorn Planter

Drops a whole hill at once. A positive movement ac-
curate dropping planter. All Steel except tongue.
Thoroughly braced
throughout.

Best Steel

Shoes,

double con-
cave wheels
for covering
Automatic
reel for check
row wire.

Strong,

Durable, Accurate.

Extra plates for planting in drills.

KEYSTONE...

Potato Planter

Made to meet the demands
for a Low Priced
Reliable
Machine
for
Planting
Potatoes.

It fits the case exactly
Has a capacity of 4 to
5 acres a day. Will
pay for it-
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for testi-
monial is
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Cultivators with either wood
or steel beams, steel wheels, high arch and our famous
soft center shovels are the best for all kinds of cultiva-
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tongues - easy on neck; easy draft. Write for circulars
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GARDEN SEEDS, SEEDS
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Now ready. Send for one to **KANSAS SEED HOUSE.** F. BARTELDES & CO. Lawrence, Kas.

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ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY,
Choice Cane and Millet, Kaffir, Spring Wheat and
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Full particulars and book, "How to Sow Alfalfa,"
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GARDEN TOOLS, Kansas City, Mo.
Blue Grass Seeds. POULTRY SUPPLIES.

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VERNON COUNTY HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS.

125 head in herd. Herd boars, King Hadley 18766 S. and Turley's Chief Tecumseh 2d 17978 S. Ten Choice Glits sired by King Hadley 18766 S., the second prize boar in Missouri, and bred to Turley's Chief Tecumseh 2d 17978 S., at \$15 to \$20 each. Must have room for coming pig crop. J. M. TURLEY, Stotesbury, Vernon Co., Mo.

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BREEDER OF

The Prize-winning Herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District fair, 1893; twelve firsts at Kansas State fair, 1894; ten first and seven second at Kansas State fair, 1895. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28903, World Healer and King Hadley. For Sale, an extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

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



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

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

FARM POLAND-CHINA SWINE
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS
and Silver Wyandottes are from premium stock. Turkey eggs \$2.50 for 9, Wyandottes \$1.50 for 13. (Farm in Republic Co., Kansas.)
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Breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine and Silver-Laced Wyandotte chickens.

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

BARRED
Plymouth Rocks and Eggs
At Less than One-half Value.

Have sold my farm and MUST sell by April 10, one fine yard, eleven females and 2 1/2 point cockerel (cockerel cost me \$10), the twelve only \$20. Four other good yards, eleven females and one fine cockerel in each only \$15 a yard. Eggs from my best, cheaper than dirt, only a nickel apiece (for fifteen or more). If you want some of the best bred Rocks and eggs in the West, this is your chance. Write at once and in close order, as I can't write descriptions at these prices. One \$25 Jackson grade level, \$12.
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BEES If you keep BEES subscribe for the Progressive Bee Keeper, a journal devoted to Bees and Honey, 50 cents per year. Sample copy Free. Also Illustrated Catalogue of Bee-Keepers' Supplies. Address
LEAHY CO., Higginsville, Mo.

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORT-HORNS

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

The herd consists of fifteen Bulls and fifty-seven Cows and Heifers, all bred to the Cruickshank bull, Champion of Maple Hill 118358. The females in the herd are of the Princess, Bates, Barrington, Mazurka, Rose of Sharon, Booth, Kirklevington and Wild Eyes families. Special train from Kansas City to the Scott & March Sale, at Belton, April 15. Hotel and private accommodations over night. Write for catalogue.

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

H. H. GRIMES,
Belton, Mo.

—OUR FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE—

HIGH CLASS SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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

51 HEAD The get of the Cruickshank bulls Imp. Chief Stewart 96703, Col. Scott 118452, Dick Thistletop 118676, and the great show and breeding bull, Red Cup 121750, the greatest son of the famous Cup Bearer. The bulls range in age from twelve to eighteen months, are of the short-legged, blocky, beefy sort, and are the best lot I have ever sold. The females are mostly of breeding age and will either have calves at foot by or be bred to the prize-winning bull Red Cup, whose cover. Quite a number in the offering were sired by either Red Cup or Col. Scott, and out of dams by Imp. Chief Stewart. Sale under cover.
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100 ♦ REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE AT AUCTION ♦ 100

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

When we will offer at our breeding farm, adjoining Belton, from our herd of over five hundred head,

50 SERVICEABLE BULLS and 50 SELECTED HEIFERS

Ranging from thirteen to twenty-four months old. Thirty-two of the heifers are bred to our best herd bulls.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Union Depot at Kansas City via Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad, at 8 a. m. and arrive at Belton at 9:20 a. m. RETURNING TRAIN will leave Belton at 7 p. m. and reach Kansas City at 8:20 p. m. Usual sales-day lunch at 11:30 a. m. Sale will open at 12:30 sharp. For further information write for a free copy of sale catalogue.

COL. F. M. WOODS,
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SCOTT & MARCH, Belton, Cass Co., Mo.

SOTHAM'S
HEREFORD SALE!

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

Twenty-five Bulls,
Twenty-five Cows and Heifers

The First Daughters of Corrector Yet Offered.

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



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

We confidently claim that our offering this year is

The Richest-bred Lot of Herefords Ever Sold in America

And individually the best we have ever catalogued.

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

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

COLS. JAMES W. JUDY and J. W. SPARKS, Auctioneers.

Sale begins at 1 p. m. Special trains from Chillicothe to farm day of sale.