

对国际的2年多级安全人生工的主。

VOL. XXXVI. NO. 15.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY PAGES-\$1.00 A YEAR.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

BELL & MCCURDY,

Bennett's Barns, 1212 West Eighth St.,
Topeka, Kas.
DEALERS IN HORSES AND MULES.
Bring in your horses, or write us what you want or
have for sule.

CATTLE.

VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.— For sale, choice young buils and helfers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

TAIRVIEW STOCK FARM. Registered Short-horn cattle. Royal Bates 2d No. 124404 at head of herd. Young stock for sale. E. II. Littlefield, New-kirk, Oklahoma.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—PURE-BRED.

Young stock for sale. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo.

Mention this paper when writing.

POULTRY.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY Eggs, per thirteen, \$1 and \$1.50. F. H. LARBABEE, Hutchinson, Kas.

BUFF COCHINS.

Pure-breds. Finest in Kansas. High-scoring birds for sale. Address H T. Forbes, 703 Polk St., ropeka, Kas.

YOUR LAST CHANCE!

To get at less than one-third value some of the best B. P. Rocks in the West—\$10 will buy yard of eleven fine females and one fine cockerel. Write quick, as this ad, will not appear again.

HENRY E. PEERS, Marion, Kas.

White Wyandottes

EXCLUSIVELY.

EGGS, \$1.00 PER 15.

Also, free with each setting, a recipe for making a cheap Lice Killer Paint. Send for circular. P.O. Box 60. White 'Dotte Poultry Farm, Mrs. V. Odell, Prop'r.) Wetmore, Kas.

ROCKS BLUE BARRED

Empire, Lash and Conger Strains.

Empire, Lash and Conger Strains.

Eight years experience in breeding Rocks exclusively. Five peus-three Barred, two White; all uce prize-ewes; fefor \$2; 50

SWINE.



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

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

SIXTEEN TO ONE HERD

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Herd boars, Gold Standard Wilkes by Guy Wilkes 2d 1777 S. and Ideal Quality by Darkness Quality 2d 1486 S. Brood sows, Tecumeeh, 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 14750 at head of herd, assisted by Hadley Jr.'s Equal 15119 and King Tecumseh 18307. One hun-dred choice pigs for sale. Farm located three miles southwest of city. Calls or correspondence invited. R. H. WHEELER, Lawrence, Kas.

SWINE.

SHADY BROOK POLAND-CHINAS

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.

Verdigris Valley Herd Poland-Chinas.

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 16316 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. P. GOODE, Proprietor, Lenexa, Kas.

MILES BROTHERS' HERD

Registered Poland-Chinas.

60-Poland-C

Ca "A qu at ma

liv tio

er ab

a in th

for

ce

tle

pl Al tir

Agricultural Matters.

A FARMER'S FACTS -- AN OPEN LET-TER.

Peotone, Kas., April 4, 1898. Mr. John A. Grier, of Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir—Have just received, via New York, your favor of March 8th with remarkable fact—a clipping from Farm, Field and Fireside issued on March 12th, proving most conclusively that mankind is mistaken in the belief that we have passed beyond the age of miracles.

In criticising the Forum article in relation to "Corn and Cottonseed" you err in assuming that I am either an econo-mist, a goldite, or an idolatrous wor-shipper of anything, as I am neither, but only a Kansas farmer desirous of ascertaining bottom facts in relation to his business.

Basing what you doubtless consider as arguments upon erroneously assumed predicates you inevitably fall into grave errors both as respects my position on the currency question and the object of the Forum article. It is a matter of fact that so long as I was content with the dogmatic assumptions and assertions of others I was a silverite, but having tired of senseless reiterations of pure hypothesis without supporting facts I was led to look into the currency question for myself, and soon ascertained that the currency doctors of all breeds were a lot of theorists, with no support for their theories beyond that afforded by the imagination; that in fact they were but blind leaders of the blind, and had not the remotest knowledge of real pricemaking factors. And yet, I am still in favor of the freest kind of coinage of everything except food and raiment. As a producer of food I am opposed to the free coinage of spurious lard, butter, flour, or other eatables, and as a wearer of clothing opposed to the coinage of shoddy.

I object, however, neither to the free coinage of silver, nor gold, nor yet of paper, although for personal use prefet We have for sale now some choice tail place by Massive for sale now some choice tail litter sister to Corwin sensation, that sold february process. The control of the cont

soberness," the trouble being, I fear, that you are unable to discriminate between the insane ravings of the "currency crank" and the calm conclusions of the seeker after truth for truth's sake.

So little am I opposed to the object of what appears to be your idolatrous worship that I am very desirous that the free coinage of silver—at 16 to 1 or any other ratio you may desire—shall obtain, and this in order to show both silverite and goldite how little effect the currency has in price-making—how paltry its power for either good or bad.

The difference between the currency mongers and myself is that they are al-ways seeking for anything that will give apparent support to an untenable hypothesis, while I am but a humble searcher for bottom facts with not a shred of a theory to support, and ready to change my views to conform to such facts. The wise man is said to be ready to change his views when found to conflict with ascertained facts; the fool never changes, and prides himself, I have heard, upon the immutability of his be-

As a case in point, I may cite the fact that, growing many hundreds of acres of corn yearly, I formerly believed (as writers for the agricultural press so long taught) that with an increase of population the price of corn would advance, and was the more disposed to accept these statements because I had satisfied myself that there could be no material increase of the area employed in growing maize, and because I believed men who were selling information, through their papers, to a confiding public had investigated the subject and knew whereof they affirmed. Disappointed, however, in this direction, as I had previously been in the assumptions of the currency tinkers, I was impelled to make a personal investigation, and soon found that the writers and publishers of agricultural and other papers were securing money under the false pretense of giving information upon a subject about which they were, as a rule, as ignorant as the man in the moon. Some of the results of many years devoted to this and cognate investigations were embodied in the Forum article which you criticise with such an abun-

09-Said ||B- Build you not unnecesas mistaken in sting that whole-

into the ocean? suggestion? Did would have The American Maize Propaganda.

To the Corn Growers of America: The Corn convention, which met in Chicago, February 16, to consider the agricultural situation in general and the interest of corn in particular, organized the American Maize Propaganda. The central object of the organization is an international effort to permanently and legitimately advance the price of America's greatest crop by promoting a larger use of Indian corn at home and abroad. Coming changes in dietary habits of the world make the present an opportune time to advertise abroad the virtues and relative cheapness of corn as food. The officers of the Propaganda have already laid before Congress the necessity for making a comprehensive showing of corn and its products at the Paris Exposition of 1900, in such shape as to demonstrate practically its virtues as food. In order to secure this recognition for corn we must have the active backing of individual corn growers. It proposes to follow up the beginning then made by a continued effort under private auspices

The organization has also a field for activity at home. It proposes to educate our own people to a better appreciation of our great crop. In addition it will be alert to represent the interests of agriculture in general and corn in particular in matters of legislation, and in urging effective efforts on the part of the government to combat unjust restrictions upon American trade in any and all for-eign countries. In such matters the pressure which such an organization can bring to bear through its local member-

ship will be very great.

The organization is in no sense a se cret order, but a plain business proposition. In order to reach the highest possible efficiency in the work undertaken it is desired to have local branches established in every community where King Corn rules. No expense will at-tach to these local branches, but each one established will give strength to the central organization by enlisting the active sympathy of the corn producers. It is desired to have local farmers' clubs of all kinds affiliate with us by constituting themselves a local branch, and where no organization now exists individual farmers are asked to unite in

vidual farmers are asked forming to the forming to a few forming to the first of great forming to the first of great forming to the first of great forming for

will be

Food Caused Pain

Catarrh of the Stomach Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was taken sick about a year ago with catarrh of the stomach. At times I would have a ravenous appetite and at other times could not eat. My food caused me excruciating pain. I was running down so fast I had to stop work. My friends urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and soon began to feel better. The disagreeable symptoms of disease gradually passed away and flesh and strength returned. I owe it all to Hood's Sarsapa-rilla." MARY L. CUMMINGS, North Remember Brookfield, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to operate.

lot full-fed broken ears of corn made average gain of 3.27 pounds per day. The companion lot given same food but slightly less than they desired made average gain of 1.66 pounds. Each lot had all they would eat of "rough feed."

Where cotton seed was the only grain feed the average gain per day by young

steers was only one pound.

A lot of lambs have kept in good health with only Kaffir heads as grain feed, but have not made great gain in weight. In no case have hogs done quite so well when fed on Kaffir as when fed Indian corn.

These trials have not been extended enough to justify drawing positive con-clusions, except that it may be counted settled that Kaffir corn is a very valuable grain crop. probably the most valuable one for a large part of the Western country.

Receipts and Exports of Wheat.

Reports of total receipts of wheat into commercial channels in the United States during four weeks were:

RECEIPTS OF	WHEAT FOR FOUR W	EBRO.
		Bushels.
For week ending	March 5, 1898	. 2,632,000
For week ending	March 12, 1898	. 2.857,000
For week ending	March 19, 1898	. 2.504,000
For week ending	March 26, 1898	. 2,611,000
For week ending	March 19, 1898 March 26, 1898	. 2.504,000

Total for

n

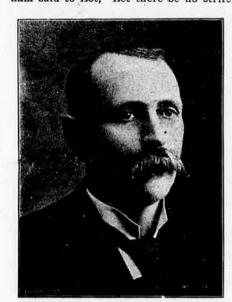
u-

The Stock Interest.

Sale Guarantees and What Constitutes a Sound Breeding Animal.

Paper by H. W. Cheney, of North Topeka, read before the 1897 meeting of Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

The evolution of the live stock industry has been co-existant with that of man. Evidences of this are found in both profane and sacred history. Abel was a keeper of sheep and was slain by his brother, and when the Lord demanded of Cain the whereabouts of his brother, Cain responded with the evasive answer, "Am I my brother's keeper?" And this question seems pertinent to my subject at this time, although made by the second man that lived on the earth. Jacob was a live stock breeder of considerable reputa-tion in his day, and I anticipate that some of his business dealings with his neighbors and relations will hardly receive the indorsement of Kansas stockmen. You will remember how he fixed himself up in the resemblance of his brother Esau and beat Esau out of his dying father's blessing; and then, for fear of his brother's wrath, left home and took up his abode with his uncle, and after marrying a couple of his uncle's daughters, went into partnership with his father-in-law in the cattle business. And Jacob's device for swindling the old gentleman out of his herds and flocks, while eminently successful at that time, seems to be one of the lost arts. Abraham was rich in cattle, gold and silver. Contrast, if you please, Jacob's swindling methods and Abraham's brotherly kindness. At one time, on account of the short grass, a trouble arose between Abraham's herdsmen and those of Lot, and a strife of considerable vigor was in progress. Abraham said to Lot, "Let there be no strife



H. W. CHENEY North Topeka, Kas.

between me and thee and thy herdsmen and my herdsmen, for we be brethren."
My object in citing briefly these in-

stances, the particulars of which you are all familiar with, is to illustrate the fact that human nature is pretty much the same the world over and is now the same as it was in the beginning of the

The question now before us is in making our "sale guarantees." Shall we follow the inclination to sin, which is in-herent in the race, and "do our brother up for all that in him is," or shall we follow the teachings of one who was meek and lowly and taught us to "do unto others as we would that they should do unto us?" In discussing this question I shall take the ground that at this late day it ought not to be necessary to make any special guarantees in selling any kind of pure-bred stock that is registered in any reputable herd book. The fact that a man is selling a registered animal ought to imply that everything is guaran-Every animal on the face of the earth has a pedigree; has ancestry tracing back, if history be true, to the landing of Noah's big boat upon Mt. Ararat. These pedigrees are just as long and contain just as many animals as Hadley Jr.'s or Klever's Model's. Where is there the value of a Klever's Model over and above pork price with an eighty-pound dock? Let us look to the breeder's rule for answer. The rule is that like produces like or the likeness of some of the ancestors. The extra value there is for breeding purposes and for that only. And in the case of one animal we can trace the pedigree back as far as known and find the animal itself is good but every parent and grandparent was a poor specimen and hence worth nothing for breeding or producing its kind because its kind was bad. In another case we have a

splendid specimen and we also find that every animal in the pedigree for a large number of generations (and the larger the better) have been fine specimens true to a certain type, and the type was a good one—the profitable kind to keep. This animal can be mated with one equally as good of the same type and will reproduce its kind with a certainty; or can be crossed upon the common stock of the country and will improve it. This is a pure-bred animal and is the only kind breeders should keep or sell or offer to sell, and is the kind that requires

The second part of my subject I shall treat of very briefly. What constitutes a sound breeding animal? The word sound is here used as an adjective and qualifies the word animal. It is not, however, an adjective that admits of comparison, as for instance the word hot. We may say it is hot in this room, hotter in the next one, and hottest some place else. If an animal is sound I can-not conceive of its being any more sound. knew a man once that bought a perfectly sound horse (he was pronounced so by experts), hitched him beside a halfbroken colt to a harrow and started his hired man to smooth up a corn field. An hour or so after, hearing a terrible com-motion in which the word "Whoa! Whoa!" was very much in evidence, he ran to the hired man's assistance and only stopped a serious runaway by catching the new horse by the bridle bit. This horse had not heard it thunder for two years, and the thundering tones of a man crying "Whoa!" had not the desired ef-fect. Was this animal sound? I bought a registered cow once at a very long price; she was beautiful to look upon; had all the points of a splendid animal; in fact, was a splendid specimen of the breed to which she belonged and had won a reputation by winning prizes at fairs. She was perfect in appearance and was warranted to be safe in calf to a \$1,000 bull, and in fact was in calf to the bull named. At the seventh month she aborted, and I learned afterward that she had done the same thing twice before at the same period of gestation. Was this the same period of gestation. Was this animal sound? Another instance: A dairyman friend of mine was short of milk, and having used his pump to its full capacity, concluded to buy another cow to help the pump out of trouble. It so happened that I had a cow to sell for which I asked him the princely sum of \$35. He came very early to see the cow milked. I told him he was nearly two hours too early for our usual milking time and the cow would not do herself justice; but he could not wait, so I milked the cow, and she gave so much milk that he suggested that I had not milked her for a week; so he came again the next morning and saw the product was about the same as the evening before. "Now," said he, "how much milk will you guarantee this cow to give me?" As I would not guarantee her to give him a

certain amount, I lost the sale.
In conclusion I wish to say that I consider a sound breeding animal one that is free from any defects whatever, either visible or invisible, and that has no obstructions, caused by overfeed or bad handling, to the reproduction of its kind. I consider that if a man pays more than pork price for a pig he pays this for the ability of that pig to reproduce itself; and if the pig has not the ability, the seller has money for which he has not returned an equivalent.

A Veritable Fact.

Mr. A. L. Thomas, for many years superintendent of Caton Farm, at Joliet, Ill., and extensively known throughout the Western country, has the following the Western country, has the lollowing to say which may be of interest to some of our readers, "After one year's trial of Quinn's Ointment, I must confess it does all claimed for it and enclose you amount herewith for six bottles." This was written to W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y., owners of Quinn's Ointment for curbs, splints, spavins, windpuffs and all bunches. It is advertised in our columns and is obtainable at all druggists. If you cannot find it send to W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y., and they will supply your wants. Regular size, \$1.50 per package, smaller size 50 cents.

"It Never Failed to Cure."

Walcott, Ind., January 24, 1896.
I see you are still handling the Gombault Caustic Balsam. I wish to say, right now and here, that it is far the best liniment I ever used, and I have in years past used a good deal. I would rather have one bottle of it than a barrel of any other kind I ever used. It never failed to cure for me. CHAS. E. ROSS.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be mag actic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaran-teed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

Sheep Department.

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

The Hardihood of the Shropshires.

The following extracts from a letter dated November 15, 1897, from Mr. Ralli, of Balaklava, South Australia, to a leading breeder of Shropshire sheep in England, will be read with interest by all admirers of the breed:

"I arrived home all right and found that 32 per cent. of my flock of sheep had perished during the 1896 drought, although the run was 23 per cent. understocked, and that instead of marking several thousand lambs some 500 were all my share for the year's increase. must tell you 68 per cent. of my Merino ewes died and that those left only gave 8 per cent. of lambs, while the Lincoln cross-bred dry sheep lost 48 per cent. of their numbers.

"And now for a Shropshire comparison with these breeds. I lost one ewe of my stud flock, and this by a dog, and the sheep, Mr. Kempe tells me, had by no means the best of the country to live on, and were wholly unfed by artificial means. But the best test of their hardihood comes from the grade flocks. These numbered one-fifth of the sheep. loss has been but 8 per cent. and their increase 55 per cent. Mr. Kempe also tells me these grades had more to withstand than the others, as they were thought to be hardler and so were given worse country to run on. This evidence of the Shropshire's value to this country of uncertain rainfall is to me over whelming. The Shropshires are steadily growing in favor with our small hold-ers and inquiries for rams for cross-breeding come almost daily."

A Brand New Breed.

We have the promise of a brand new breed of sheep if the skill of the agricul-tural department of the University of California is equal to the ambition of the managers. The sheep breeders of the country will watch the making of this breed with interest, for the gentlemen conducting it are trying to work out an important problem. With female Persian sheep and Merino rams it is hoped to produce a large fleece of the best quality of wool on a carcass that makes the best mutton. The experiments have not succeeded as yet, and no public an-nouncement has been made, but we are told that there is a bright hope of success in the end.

If the California Experiment Station shall succeed in accomplishing its object and grow a fleece of wool on the body of a mutton sheep, it will never need any further excuse for its existence, for it will have finished one of the most important works that it could have un-dertaken.—Wool Markets and Sheep.

Sheep Notes.

The William Cooper Nephews, of Galveston, Texas, have just issued a leather-covered memorandum account book called "The Sheep Ranch Record," which is given free to all patrons of their fa-mous sheep dip. The book contains blank pages for wool account, shearing operations, labor record and time sheets, sheep tally, breeding table, dipping memorandum and other blanks invaluable to every man who runs sheep and who has a desire to keep some tab on his business transactions. Any one who is favorably disposed towards Coopers' when it comes to buying sheep dip can get a copy of the work by addressing them at Galveston.

Among the most conspicuous features of the present brisk trade in pure-bred sheep is the demand for Merino rams. The advance in the price of wool has greatly stimulated the inquiries for rams of the fine-wool varieties and breeders report their stocks pretty well cleaned up. It would be well if those who resort to this cross would have regard somewhat unto the bodily excellence of the rams they buy. If it costs as much to raise a pound of wool in the central West as some authorities have repeatedly stated there is surely very little encouragement yet to embark in the woolgrowing industry without regard to mutton production.

Peter Jansen, of Jansen, Neb., is one of the most scientific flockmasters in this country and runs his busines on up-todate principles. He farms 4,000 acres and employs a number of the best men he can secure. They are paid \$240 a year, with cottage, keep for cow and corn cobs for Each man is expected to attend seventy-five acres of corn in the summer and feed 2,500 sheep in the winter. At present he has 25,000 head on feed. Charles S. Owens, of Byers, Arapahoe county, owns one-half interest in 15,000

The lips may laugh when the body itself is crying out in an-guish. When a wo-man laughs it does not always mean that she is happy. It is a woman's province to please, and she will bravely en-deavor to do this deavor to do this under the most harrowing circumstances. Thousands of women who are considered happy, and charming, and entertaining, secretly endures uffering that would drive the average man to a madhouse. In almost every instance these sufferings are due to disorders of the distinctly feminine organism. They rob a woman of her health, her beauty, her amiability, her usefulness as a housekeeper, her capability as a mother, and achier charm and power in the social

er, and her charm and power in the social and religious world.

There is a safe, sure, speedy and permauent remedy for these troubles. It is Dr.
Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and important feminine organs that bear the brunt of maternity. It endows them with health, strength,
vigor and elasticity. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and
stops exhausting drains. It banishes the
maladies of the expectant months, and
makes baby's advent easy and almost
painless. It insures the little new-comer's
health and an ample supply of nourishment. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Thousands of women who were
almost hopeless invalids have testified to
their recovery under this wonderful meditheir recovery under this wonderful medi-cine. Medicine dealers sell it. Accept no substitute or inferior imitation.

"For seven years," writes Mrs. Louisa Arthurs, of Ostwalt, Iredell Co., N. C., "I suffered untold agony from female weakness. I then commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and improved very fast. It saved my life."

Only 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing of a free paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth binding 31 stamps. Send to Dr. R.V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. V.

of these. He is the purchasing end of the firm and manages the outfit on trail, etc. The sheep represent various kinds and are classed by Mr. Jansen substan-tially as follows: The Mexican lambs' are the best sellers, dressing out well as regards percentage of meat to offal; being small weights they are liked by the butchers, and are attractive to the eye. the color of the carcass being invariably good. The Utahs are the largest but are long-legged, while the Oregons have more quality and are smoother. The latter are trailed some 1,200 miles, and occupy six months time to accomplish the distance. They gain in weight in a good season. Losses on the trail amount to 5 per cent. The Utahs are usually four months on the trail. Bands consist of 5,000 head under charge of four men, including the cook. The Mexicans are railroaded through direct and generally pass through Denver.

Much care should be exercised in loading sheep for market, especially during the winter. They should not be over-crowded in the car, and should have plenty of bedding. Many sheep are lost by overcrowding, and greatly depreciated in value and appearance by shipping in dirty cars. It is always best that some one should accompany the sheep throughout the trip, that they may account for any that are dead or crippled, which is a common circumstance. Often sheep are lost, for which there is no account given. The sheep are unloaded and driven to the sheep pens as soon as they arrive, and are placed in pens as arranged by the commision firm to whom they were shipped and here they are examined by the government inspector. While the sheep receive the best of care in the pens, there are often things occurring which are important to the owner. The sheep are examined in the pens by the prospective purchaser, by the usual method of feeling the flesh near the backbone over the hips. The commission agent sets his price on the stock and receives the bid of the buyer, which, if within the reasonable range of prices for the day, is accepted. Too little attention is given to sorting of sheep shipped to market. A lot of sheep, uniform in size, weight and age sells at better prices than a mixed lot, which must be sorted and sold in separate bunches. The presence of culls of any description in a bunch of sheep depreciates them and the shipper should send such stock separately or hold them until fat or dispose of them otherwise.

Did it ever occur to you whose hair is thin and constantly falling off that this can be prevented? Hall's Hair Renewer is a sure remedy.

An ill-fitting collar made a sore neck last spring; see that it don't happen again.

KANSAS TO BE AT THE EXPOSITION.

Headquarters Kansas Commission, Omaha Exposition, Topeka, Kas., April, 1898. To the People of the State of Kansas:

The Kansas Legislature having failed to make an appropriation to enable our State to make an exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, at Omaha, Neb., Governor Leedy, at the suggestion of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Horticultural Society, the Fine Stock Breeders' Association, and many of the citizens of our State, has appointed a board of commissioners to arrange for and carry on plans and work that will enable Kansas to make a creditable and beneficial exhibit of the agricultural, horticultural, live stock, mining, educational and other interests of our State at the said Omaha exposition.

To do this work in a way that will be creditable to our State and satisfactory to the people who are so vitally interested in these important matters, the board will need the good will and assistance of all the people of the State to raise funds and collect material and get stock ready to make an exhibit that will make all Kansans feel an honest and manly pride in our State.

The government of the United States has appropriated large sums of money to aid in making this great international exposition especially valuable and useful to the trans-Mississippi country. It being the first opportunity the West has had of exhibiting to the world the wonderful resources of the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri, it becomes a

the list. But to do this work creditably will take about \$30,000.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads have generously and patriotically come to the assistance of the Governor and the people and advanced \$15,000 of the needed amount.

Trusting to the patriotism and liberality of our people, the commission has entered upon the duties and work assigned it, believing the people, the counties, cities, boards of trade and commercial agencies will not let it fail. Great expense has to be incurred and met in the beginning; space must be paid for in advance, a building for the State headquarters must be erected and paid for at once, collections of funds made, freight bills met, and many other expenses that draw largely on the small sum of money now at the disposal of the board, so that immediate and liberal assistance is needed. This means, then, active work for those who can assist in all available and proper ways to put the commission in a position where it can place Kansas abreast of her sister States.

We therefore respectfully ask that the Mayors of cities, and boards of trade and other commercial organizations, and all other citizens, clubs, committees or organizations, will at once go to work to raise funds, collect and prepare material for exhibition, and that the owners of zinc, lead, salt, coal and other mines will arrange to make exhibitions of their mineral products, and that the Fine Stock Breeders' Association arrange to place Kansas in the front rank as one of

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Kansas City Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo., makes a specialty of farmers' supplies of all kinds, which are sold direct. This company has just gotten out the fourth spring and summer catalogue and buyers' guide, which contains ninety-six pages of illustrations and articles and prices of all the different things of interest to the farmer and his wife. This will be sent to any one who will consult the advertisement in this issue of the paper. Kansas Farmer has known this company for several years and has no hesitation in recommending those interested to do business with it.

We call attention to the new advertisement of scales, windmills and gasoline engines as furnished by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of Kansas City. They have recently moved into more commodious and metropolitan quarters than have been heretofore accorded them, and in this connection the Kansas Farmer desires to state that there is no more representative or reliable house in their line in America. The managers of the Kansas City house are capable and reliable gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to meet and do business, and we hope that our readers will not fail to remember them.

In the matter of remedies for sheep scab, just now a good deal inquired about, it is fair to say that the failure of home-made remedies often results from the difficulty in getting the ingredients mixed properly and in the right proportions. The facilities for doing this on the farm are never the best and the

the cost of labor and time-saving farm implements so low that the smallest as well as the largest grower can esily afford to buy them. The Iron Age book describes horse hoes and cultivators, harrows, the Robbins' potato planter, double wheel hoes, seed drills, plows, rakes, etc., and combination tools that are absolutely essential for economical working of the truck patch or garden. The book is sent free to every one who writes for it, addressing the Bateman Manufacturing Co., Grenloch, N. J.

The Capture of Havana.

In 1762 soldiers from the American colonies which afterward became the United States captured Havana under English leadership, and men of Massachusetts hauled down the Spanish flag from Morro castle.

The following is from Bancroft, Vol. 3:

"Assembling the fleet and transports at Martinique and off Cape St. Nicholas, Admiral Pococke sailed directly through the Bahama straits and on the sixth day of June came in sight of the low coast around Havana. The Spanish forces for the defense of the city were about 4,600; the English had 11,000 effective men and were recruited by nearly 1,000 negroes from the Leeward islands and by 1,500 from Jamaica. Before the end of July the needed re-enforcements arrived from New York and New England; among these was Putnam, the brave ranger of Connecticut, and numbers of men less happy, because never destined to revisit their homes.

"On the 13th of July, after a siege of twenty-nine days, during which the Spaniards lost 1,000 men, and the brave Don Luis de Velasco was mortally wounded, the Morro castle was taken by storm. On the 11th of August the governor of Havana capitulated, and the most important station in the West Indies fell into the hands of the English. At the same time nine ships of the line and four frigates were captured in the harbor. The booty of property belonging to the King of Spain was estimated

at \$10,000,000.

"The siege was conducted in midsummer, against a city which lies just within the tropic. The country around the Morro castle is rocky. To bind and carry the fascines was of itself a work of incredible labor, made possible only by aid of African slaves. Sufficient earth to hold the fascines firm was gathered with difficulty from crevices in the! Tocks. Once, after a drought of fourteen days, the grand battery took fire by the flames, and, crackling and spreading where water could not follow it or earth stifle it, was wholly consumed.

"The climate spoiled a great part of the provisions. Wanting good water, very many died in agonies from thirst. More fell victims to a putrid fever, of which the malignity left but three or four hours between robust health and death. Some wasted away with loathesome disease.

"Over the graves the carrion crows hovered and often scratched away the scanty earth which rather hid than buried the dead. Hundreds of carcasses floated on the ocean. And yet such was the enthusiasm of the English, such the resolute zeal of the sailors and soldiers, such the unity of action between the fleet and the army, that the vertical sun of June and July, the heavy rains of August, raging fever and strong and well-defended fortresses, all the obstacles of nature and art, were surmounted, and the most decisive victory of the war was gained."

Notes for Spring.

How to get rich, an unfailing method: Waste nothing and spend less!

It's a cold day for capital that does not see at least one trust organized. The plainer the understanding with

the hired man the plainer the sailing with him hereafter.

The vegetables that have a short edible season, as peas, beans, corn, etc., should be planted in succession and a few at a

Spring is the time to remember how the pastures dry up in the late summer; and to plan for crops that will supply their place.

It is yet to be determined whether the world has reached the stage of intellectual development where great reform is possible without revolution.

Up and at it again! The rebuffs of past fate should not prevent another grapple with the fellow. The saddest of all losses is to lose one's grip.

At this writing war with Spain is doubtful, but not so the war with bug, blight, sharpers and other farmer foes; they must be battled with every year.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.



THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

patriotic duty of the citizens of the West, and especially so of the people of Kansas, to help make it a triumphant success. It will be especially beneficial to our State, as it will bring tens of thousands of peo-ple to the trans-Mississippi country who have never visited it before, and to our own State, to visit friends and relatives, and view and admire the wonderful productions of the soil, the flocks and herds that fill the pastures and feed-lots of our State, the churches and school houses that dot the landscape, the farms that show the prosperity and happiness of our people, and then return to their homes in the East and there in eloquent and vivid recitations tell of the wonderful resources, the prosperity and beauty of Kansas.

It is also a duty of our State to join with her sister State, Nebraska, as she will participate in all the benefits and enjoy all the results from this great exhibition in making this trans-Mississippi demonstration one of the most interesting, valuable and beneficial to the people of Kansas, as well as to the people of Nebraska, who are aiding by the appropriation of many thousands of dollars in making the exposition a great success.

In addition to the good work that the United States is doing to add this exhibition of the resources of this great and new West, the States of the Union, and especially our sister States of the fertile valleys of the two great rivers of America, are aiding by large contributions in the erection of suitable State buildings and making vast exhibitions of the resources of those States, and the Kansas commissioners believe that all citizens of Kansas will feel an honest pride in and take an active interest in making Kansas a worthy associate in the work, and a peer of the greatest in

the great live stock States of the Union; that the educators, colleges and schools will take care that the educational interests of the State are creditably represented.

The commission will give all the aid and information possible in relation to all matters pertaining to its workings, and all possible assistance will be given in the work of collecting specimens for exhibition, and aid, by all proper means, stockmen to get their stock in place, freights, etc., as far as the financial ability of the organization will warrant.

Persons can correspond with any of the commission, but preferably with the Secretary, at Topeka, who will give immediate attention to all matters submitted to him.

The commission asks that people who aid in the work will advise it from time to time of the progress being made and of the extent of the collections secured.

All funds should be sent to the Treasurer, at Topeka, who will receipt for them. It is the opinion of the Governor and of the members of the commission that the next Legislature of the State will refund all money advanced by the railroads and citizens. Respectfully,

GEO. W. GLICK,
President, Atchison.
JOHN E. FROST,
Vice Pres. and Treas., Topeka.
A. H. GREEF,
Secretary, Topeka.
A. W. SMITH,
Groveland, Kas.
A. C. LAMBE,
Wellington.

Commissioners.

A SLIGHT COLD, IF NEGLECTED, OFTEN AT-TACKS THE LUNGS. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate and effectual relief.

lack of experience at that kind of work causes mistakes. A ready prepared remedy called Zenoleum has been found cheaper and more reliable than the homemade. It has been highly recommended by veterinary authorities for scab in sheep and for itch in cattle. Those insterested will be pleased with a trial of Zenoleum.

Send your name, address and one Fairbanks' Fairy Soap wrapper to the N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago, St. Louis, New Yorw, Boston, Philadelpha, Pittsburg or Baltimore and you will receive by return mail, free of charge, a beautiful booklet, entitled "Fairy Tales," second series, larger and handsomer than the first, and containing entirely different stories and illustrations. It is without a doubt one of the daintiest, prettiest and most interesting booklets ever published. Don't fail to secure a copy. It will prove very amusing, intensely interesting and highly entertaining to your children. Fairy soap, by the way, is obtainable at all grocers.

The words Iron Age on farm and garden implements have been familiar for a great many years and have won a high reputation for safety, strength and reliability among the thousands of farmers and gardeners who have used the tools so stamped. The Bateman Manufacturing Company, at Grenloch, N. J., makers of the Iron Age implements, have just issued an attractive catalogue for 1898. The works were established in 1836 and this latest catalogue is calculated to convince any one who looks through it, that the business has made marvelous progress since that date, and that it is now in advance of its competitors in a great many respects. The improvements in manufacturing methods have brought

A KANSAS FARMER MAN'S TRIP EAST.

I left Topeka, Kas., Thursday, March 24, at 4 p. m., for my old home in Pennsylvania. Early Friday morning the Illinois river was crossed. The stream looked to be two or three miles wide. An occasional cornstalk held its head above the water, showing that corn fields were submerged. About seventy miles southeast of Chicago about one-half of the surface of the country as far as the eye could reach was under water. At Columbus, Ohio, our train had to leave the Panhandle route on account of extensive washouts and run about 100 miles north on the Big Four road to Crestline and eastward on the Fort Wayne road to Pittsburg. This delayed us about five hours. From where we struck the Ohio river to Pittsburg the terrible work of the flood was visible on every hand. From Kansas City to Pittsburg not a plow was to be seen in the fields nor were there indications that there had been any this spring. The wheat crop through this section of country was not good. East of Pittsburg the prospect for a good wheat crop was the best I have ever seen this time in the year. From Kansas City to Pittsburg, except in the towns, neither wagon or buggy, except one, was to be seen anywhere on cross or parallel roads. The bottom of the roads was so far below the surface that no one would venture on them. The first plow I saw on my return trip was a few miles west of Kansas City. Too much rain is bad, so is too much drought; but too much drought is infinitely better than such desolation and ruin as was seen between the Mississippi river and Pittsburg.

I took the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Topeka to Chicago. After a delay of only thirty minutes at Chicago I took the Pennsylvania Central Panhandle route for Harrisburg, Penn. For speed and comfort these two roads are not surpassed by any in the United States. I have often heard persons ask their friends what road to travel on when going on a journey, and have heard the reply, "No matter which road you take, you will wish you had taken some other." Not so with these roads. The oftener you travel on them the more certain you will be to take them again. During my forty-three years' residence in Kansas I have done many things in which I would not recommend my friends to follow my example; but I can conscientiously recommend them to follow my example and travel on these roads. The train officials are all exceedingly kind and accomodating and seem especially desirous to render every attention to their passengers to make them comfort-able and happy. J. B. M'AFEE.

able and happy. J. B. M Topeka, Kas., April 11, 1898.

Gossip About Stock.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Association, only four years old, has an enrollment of members with cattle valued at \$3,000,000. It is the next largest association to the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune: "The number of head of cattle received at this market since the first of the year up to last night was 79,614, against 67,247 for the same period last year. The number of hogs thus far received is 110,665, against 74,599 for the same period in 1897."

Texas Stock and Farm Journal: "During the month of March there were 516 graded and registered Durham and Hereford bulls passed through the Union stock yards here, going mostly to west Texas ranches. The average price paid for these bulls was \$126 per head, while none sold for less than \$75."

C. S. Snodgrass, owner of the Central Kansas herd of Poland-China swine, Galt, Kas., reports that he has a fine lot of spring pigs ready for the trade, and of the spring crop he has already saved fifty with a dozen or more sows to hear from. He recently made a purchase from W. A. Jones, of Van Meter, Iowa, of a male, sired by Chief Tecumseh 2d out of the sow One Price.

Dr. Charles H. Blemer, an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who has been stationed at El Paso for several months past making a careful study of the conditions of the cattle imported into the United States from Mexico, says large importations of these cattle may be looked for within the next two months. He confidently expects that not less than 50,000 head will find their way into this country.

Tne Secretary of the National French Draft Horse Association, Fairfield, Iowa, writes: "C. E. Stubbs, the commissioner sent by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, to make classification of horses in European countries, has accomplished his work and made full re-Port thereof to the Secretary. For a copy

of the same you can address Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

Mr. D. Trott, proprietor of the Ash Grove herd of Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey hogs, Abilene, Kas., writes: have several nice Poland-China boars for sale, weighing from 100 to 170 pounds each, also some sows of the same size. I have Poland-China sows safe in pig. also, that I will sell at a low price just now to make room for spring litters. These pigs are of Wilkes, Free Trade, Black U. S. and Tecumseh strains, and all are in the best of health. Some of the boars above mentioned for sale are of serviceable age, and are as fine as silk."

Every swine breeder in the West who contemplates making a public sale should have the "Swine Breeders' Practical Pub-lic Sale Register of Swine," designed and copyrighted by Henry Comstock, owner of the Maple Avenue herd of Poland-Chinas, at Cheney, Kas. This is one of the best things we have ever received at this office and covers a complete record for ninety head. It also contains the gestation tables, which is an important thing in connection with the book. The price for the book for ninety head is 75 cents, and the smaller one for seventy head, 50 cents. Our breeders will do well to get a copy before making a sale.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. 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.

The difference between a country of land owners and one of tenants is elo-quently summarized in the following, written over a hundred years ago: a man the sure possession of a rock and he will turn it into a garden; give him a nine years' lease of a garden and he will convert it into a desert."

Reduced Rates to Grand Encampment Min-

ing District, Wyoming.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, plus \$5, from all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah to Rawlins, Wyo. Dates on which tickets will be sold are first on which tickets will be sold are first and third Tuesday in May, June, July, August, September, October and Novem-ber. Stage line daily except Sunday each way between Rawlins and Grand Encampment.

For full information call on or address F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, or J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent, Topeka.

There is no part of the farm where a given amount of work will secure so much comfort, health, grateful nutrition and general satisfaction as the garden.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c.

If C. C. C. all to cure, druggists refund money.

Among the Ozarks,

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



RUMEL

EMBRACE A COMPLETE LINE OF
Traction, Portable, Semi-Portable, Semi

They are made to supply the greatest amount of power from the least amount of fuel with the least attention. Traction engines range from 8 to 20 h.p. and their leading features are Large Traction Power, Fast Travel, Easy Steamers, simplicity, great strength and durability. Boilers are made of best steel boiler plate of 60,000 lbs. tensile strength. Fire box surrounded with water. Make also Threshers, Horse Fower, and Saw Mills. All are described noor civily in our illustrated catalogue, Send for it—IT's FREE. M., RUMELY CO., LAPORTE, IND

Special Want Column.

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time, will be inserted in this column, without dieplay, for 10 cents per lime, of seven words or less, per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. Oash 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.

INCUBATORS—Special low prices for next sixty days. Send a postal to Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, or will rent to right party for cash or share of crop, one of the best quarter sections in Osage county. I will have a public sale April 20, consisting of two registered Hereford bulls, seventy-four head of grade Hereford cattle, seven head of horses, forty-six head Poland-China hogs, farming tools, harness, wagons, buggy, cart, household goods, etc. See hand bills. Come and get a bargain at my sale, three miles northeast of Harvey-ville, twenty-seven miles southwest of Topeka. Address L. K. Dann, Harveyville, Kas.

WANTED—Second-hand incubator in good repair.
Must be cheap for cash. Mrs. W. A. Howard,
Comiskey, Kas.

MACLEAN FARMERS' SUPPLY CO., Kansas City, Mo. (Between Union Depot and Stock Yards.) Sell machinery and other supplies to farmers direct, saving the consumer middlemen's profits. Send now for 1898 Spring Price List.

GOOD SEED CORN is like good stock—the pure the ancestor the better the result. Nothing pays better than the best seed. If you want the best Yel-low Dent, send to grower for seed. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha. Kas.

EGGS, 75 cents per thirteen. S. C. Pure White Leg-horns. A. F. Hutley, Paxico, Kas.

TO FARMERS AND STOCKMEN—I can still fur-nish the genuine White French Artichoke at \$1 per sack of two bushels f. o. b. J. W. Gehr, Crab Or-chard, Neb.

FARM BEE-KEEPING-Sample free. Busy Bee, St. Joseph, Mo.

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

APPLE, peach, oherry, plum and pear trees at half price; choice trees. Concord grapes, \$1.25 per hundred. Free catalogue. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

PEACH TREES—Best varieties, 5 cents each; rasp-berry plants, any variety, 40 cents per hundred J. C. Banta, Lawrence, Kas.

ORCHARD PARK POULTRY YARDS—Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs, \$1 per thirteen. Mrs. J. R. Whitney, 1411 Mas-sachusetts St., Lawrence, Kas.

WANTED—All the sheep-growers in the State of Kansas to ship us their wool for which we will remit promptly the highest market price, thereby saving you commission, freight and delay. We do all kinds of custom work. Make your wool into blankets, fiannels or cassimeres. Topeka Woolen Mill Co., Topeka, Kas.

WE BUY Cane, Millet, Kaffir Corn seed. Send samples. Hubbard's Seed Store, 520 Kansas Ave., 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 OR EXCHANGE—One registered Hol-stein-Friesian bull, 3 years old, and one yearling, subject to register. Correspondence solicited. G. J Coleman, Mound Valley, Kas.

CHORT-HORN BULLS—Two yearling Flat Creek Marys for sale. Address A. C. Rait, Junction City, Kas.

MISSIONARY B. P. R.'s—Headed by a 92 point cockerel; \$1 per 15. All proceeds from this pen, eggs and stock goes to foreign missions. Other pens, including third and fifth Mid-Continental prize-winners, \$2 per 15. Bronze Turkey eggs (Mackey strain), \$2 per 9. Mrs. F. A. Hargrave, Richmond, Franklin Co. Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

POR 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.

INCUBATORS—Special low prices for next sixty days. Send a postal to Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb.

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. Da-vison & Son, Waverly, Kas.

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

PLOSSOM 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.

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

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

75 BERKSHIRES—Boars and gilts, weighing 125 to 250 pounds, sired by imported Lord Comely 34744 and Golden King V. 4838. These are pigs of dolcest breeding and extra individuality. Prices \$12.50 and \$15 for next ten days. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. B. Sutton & Son, Russell, Kas.

INCUBATORS—Special low prices for next sixty days. Send a postal to Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb.

WRITE TO ALEX RICHTER—Hollyrood, 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.

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.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—A Wilcox & White organ for \$35, at 1338 Mulvane St., Topeka.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two Gallowsy bulls.

Address W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls,

PLANTS-Strawberry, raspberry, rhubarb, grape, gooseberry, currant. J. C. Banta, Lawrence, Kas.

INCUBATORS—Special low prices for next sixty days. Send a postal to Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb.

A RTICHOKES—Cheapest and best of all hog feed of the 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., 2600 East Flitteenth St., Wichita, Kas., or H. E. Shuler & Co., Box 227, Topeka, Kas.

EGGS FROM PREMIUM STOCK—Twenty-one premiums on poultry at three shows this winter. B. Ply. Rocks. \$1.50 to \$2 setting; Pekin ducks, \$1.50 setting; M. B. turkey eggs, 25 cents each. Agent Prairie State Incubator. Five-cent stamp for catalogue. M. S. Kohl, Furley, Kas.

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

CHORT-HORNS FOR SALE—Choice lot of young bulls, mostly reds, by Glendon 118371: Young Marys, Rose and Rose of Sharon. Cedar Grove Farm, Theodore Saxon, St. Clere, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

CANE AND MILLET SEED WANTED—Highest market price. Send samples; state quantity. Kan-sas City Grain & Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

J. N. HARSHBERGER.

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

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER—S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Compile catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards, Denver, Col., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. C. HAMILTON, M. D. Specialist. Female and Chronic Diseases. 7 years experience. 524 Quincy St., Topeka. Kas. Thirty

SIMPLE WHEN YOU KNOW HOW.

Prof. Whitsel's methods are the only in the world that teaches you HOW TO GAIT YOUR HORSE. that teaches you HOW TO GAIT YOUR HORSE. Fox trot, running walk, trot, singlefoot and canter—either gait—in less than one hour, regardless of breeding. Besides, this book teaches the high school gaits, march, high trot, Spanish walk, etc. Gives a full course to laddles and gentlemen in riding the saddle-horse; in fact, everything pertaining to the saddle-horse—every position and gait illustrated true to life by both sexes in actual practice. Price, postpaid, \$1. W. M. Whitsel, Kansas City, Mo. Reference—F. Weber Sons, Wholesale and Retail Harness and Saddlery, 1004-6 Walnut St., K. C., Mo.

20000000000000000

Brass, Aluminum, **Grey Iron** Castings.

Patterns, Models. Ma-chine Work.

TOPEKA FOUNDRY, TOPEKA, KAS.

00000000000000

HOUSE PAINTS



Victory Implement and Wagon Paints,
Wagon Paints,
Nonparell Carriage
Paints.
Home-made and the best made for all purposes.
Window and Picture Glass,
Hot-bed and Greenhouse Glass.
If your dealer does not carry these goods send direct to

CUTLER & NEILSON PAINT AND COLOR CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers, N.W. Cor. 11th and Mulberry Sta., Kansas City, Mo.

The Some Circle.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your

Make me a child again, just for to-night!
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my
hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep;
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue, Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you! Many a summer the grass has grown green, Blossomed and faded, our faces between; Yet with a strong yearning and passionate pain

pain
Long I to-night for your presence again.
Come from the silence so long and so deep:
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Over my heart in the days that are flown, No love like mother love ever has shone; No other worship abides and endures, Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours. None like a mother can charm away pain From the sick soul, and the world-weary brain.

Slumber's soft calms o'er my heavy lids creen:

Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with

gold,
Fall on your shoulders again, as of old;
Let it drop over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the
light;
For with its sunny-edged shadows once

For with its sumy-edge.

more,
Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore,
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep;
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

—Elizabeth Akers Allen.

UNLICENSED PREMISES.

I had watched her for some moments my 'bus rolled slowly down Piccadilly, and was greatly taken by her appearance. The pavements and the carriages were full of well-dressed and beautiful women, but somehow I seemed to have eyes for no one but that girl. She wore the sweetest costume-something in blue picked out with white at the collars and cuffs, and, I inferred, white upon the front of the bodice. She was steering her bicycle with skill and boldness through the 5 o'clock traffic of Piccadilly, and I longed to see her face, which, I felt convinced, would please my eye. But this, of course, I could not do, as she was riding steadily about ten yards in front of us. You cannot shout at a girl on a bicycle from the top of a bus, even if you know her name, and I could scarcely expect her to look back at a whistle.

I leaned forward to the driver, hand-

ing him my open tobacco pouch.
"Do you think," I said, "you could hurry up a bit and pass that lady ahead?

I want to see her face." He turned, and, jerking his head in the direction of Hyde Park Corner, said: "Lidy on the bike—blue dress—cut saucy?"

"You've guessed it," I replied. He winked. Then he brushed up his horses with the whip and passed the Victoria 'bus ahead, which seemed in no particular hurry to arrive anywhere. The

girl ahead, seeing a clear space before her, quickened up and held her own. "I don't think we can do it," I said, resigning myself to disappointment.

He held his pipe between two fingers, and filled it with the remaining two, feeling meanwhile with his thumb for a

match. I gave him my match-box.
"It's all right," he said, as he nursed the flaming match in his fist and puffed his pipe into action, "there's a block at

The girl slowed down and stepped easily and surely from her bicycle. She stood upon the curb at the corner of St. James street, leaning on her machine. I admired the poise of her head, the set of her shoulders, the pointing of her foot, as she stood motionless and ex-

As the bus drew up by her side I leaned over and saw her face. I was not disappointed. It was as I thought. She was, to me, amazingly beautiful.

"You will excuse me, sir," said a voice at my side, "but you have gained your object."

I looked around at my neighbor and saw a lady, by no means ill-looking, of about my own age, which is on the wrong side of thirty. There was something a little stern, perhaps a trifle contemptuous, in the cast of her features, and she was regarding me with much apparent

"You have seen the young lady's face, and now, perhaps—that's right, coachman, drive on."

The 'bus moved slowly forward. I reflected a moment, for I had not noticed my neighbor before and was a little startled at her implied reproof.

"Excuse me," I said, "I haven't quite gained my object. I want to make her lock at me, and she won't. Now what is the etiquette in such cases?"

I turned and waved my hand at her

as the 'bus went on. But she was mounting her machine, and, being occupied with the arrangement of her skirt, took

no notice of me.

"May I ask," said my neighbor, "if
that young lady is your sister or your cousin, or? "Certainly not," I replied. "Why do

you ask?' Then, sir, I feel it my duty to tell you that you are no gentleman."

sighed. I sighed. "I know that," I replied. "But I al-

ways pretend to be, and the public is so gullible. How did you find me out?"
"No gentleman," she said, "would seek to annoy a lady in the street, especially a lady who, clearly, does not wish to notice him. And I see that girl is persistently avoiding you."

"O, is she?" I said. "Just wait o moment. She'll be pleased as anything when she sees that I have noticed her. Nothing annoys a woman like indifference.'

"A girl-alone and unprotected"-she began.

"She should be all the more pleased to see me," I said. She was abreast of the 'bus again, and I leaned over the side, waving my hat. She looked up with a glance of surprise. I nodded pleasantly. She lifted her eyebrows and smiled. But a crawling hansom took her attention

and she fell behind again.
"There!" I said. "If ever a girl looked pleased, there she is. Who am I that I should refuse a momentary satisfaction to a lonely girl?"

I turned with a smile to my neighbor. Her face was flushed with anger, for I had clearly proved her to be in the

"It is men like yourself who are the -the blots on our vaunted civilization," she said. "Such a sweet, innocent face,

too."
"Yes, isn't it?" I said. "I am so glad that you agree with me. It's the sort of a face I've always admired, and as soon as I caught a back view of her I felt certain that she would have that sort of a face. That's why I wanted to get a look at it."

"Such men as you"—began my neighbor.

"Now, if I were not a married man," I continued, reflectively, "that is the very girl I would marry at once. As it is, of course, I can't. But that's not my fault, is it?"

"You are married?" said the lady.
"I am," I replied.

That makes it much worse," she said. "On the contrary, it is my excuse," I said. "It is all owing to my wife. If it were not for her I should be—well—very different."

'She must be a miserable woman," said the lady, "if she knows of your conduct. My heart bleeds for her."
"Not at all," I said. "She is quite

happy; as happy as that girl. Now did you ever see a more charming girl?"

I turned and sent a nod in the direction of the girl who was pedaling along quietly just behind the 'bus. She lifted one hand from the handle-bar and waved

it to me in friendly response.
"Under the circumstances," I said, "I think I shall speak to her; otherwise I might miss her when I get off at Sloane street. Do you think she would mind?"
"Let me implore you," said my neigh-

"If you do I shall speak to the con-"It would be grossly improper," I said,

"unless he happens to be your brotheror your cousin-or" The lady sniffed and looked around.

But the conductor was not in view.

I leaned down, and the girl looked up inquiringly, riding to the side of the

bus. "I am going to get off at Sloane street," called to her. "Will you stop there?" I called to her. "Will you stop there?" She nodded, and bending slightly over ner nandles 'bus and rode on past St. George's hos-pital and down the slope. I leaned back in my seat and watched her apprecia-

tively as she floated away.

"Never in my life," I murmured, "have
I seen any one whom I admire more.
A most delightful girl."

"A most disgraceful incident!" said

my neighbor.
"You see," I said, affably "two people meet—'twas in a crowd—and their hearts rush together like magnets, or poles, or whatever the things are. It is quite clear to me that we were made for one another. Don't you believe in affinities? They are fun."

"It is not a matter for jesting; it is a very serious matter to tamper in this

way with the innocence of"—
"I think it is rather a joke," I said. "It may be a joke for the man—or, rather, he may think so, mistakenly; but you never by any chance think of the girl. And I feel it my duty as a

woman to protest against"—
"Bless my soul!" I exclaimed, "I think



of the girl always. She is never out of my thoughts.'
"The girl?"

'Yes, the girl—that girl. Didn't I explain? Oh, here we are!"
"Sloane street!" said the conductor.

I jumped up. Well, we've had a most interesting conversation," I said. "You see, she's waiting for me there at the corner. I knew it. I never underrate my attrac-

As I descended to the pavement, Celia greeted me with a smile of welcome, while the eyes of my late neighbor bored two holes in my back.

"How lucky to meet like this," said Cella. "Where did you see me first?" "O, in Piccadilly," I replied. "But I

couldn't be sure it was you until I saw your face. I want to get some tobacco here, and then we can walk home together.'

"Had an amusing day?" said Celia.
"Excellent," I said. "More particu-

"Excellent," I said. "More particularly the ride down."
"You seemed very much interested in

the lady on the 'bus," said Celia, as we stopped outside the tobacconist's. "Did you know her?"

'Never saw her before," I said. "Right under my very eyes, too," said

"I couldn't help it," I said. "She seemed to have some objection to me, or to you, or to something or otherseemed to see something wrong in our behavior."

"Didn't she know I was your wife?" "She didn't know me," I replied.

"But didn't you tell her?" asked Celia. "Well," I said, "now I come to think of it, I don't believe I did."—Black and

Written for Kansas Farmer.

FRANCES WILLARD.

It is not to be wondered at that those who had known Miss Willard intimately for years should be able to attest the beauty, the nobility of her soul, as so many have done during the last month. And more than that, it is not strange that they should have been inspired by her divine inspiration to their noblest, most unselfish work. But what is unique in the quality of her influence, she struck the key-note for all workers, not only for those with whom she lived and to whom she talked, and those who were privileged to feel her loving, strong hand pressure, but those whom distance had separated from her, and had never even seen her, so that there was a grand harmony of parts. Each voice, each pen has fallen into unison with her hought—the uplifting of the home.

I do not know if the greatness of the work she instituted on so vast a scale drew all hearts to her, or if the great love of her heart drew thousands of women to be her fellow workers, but certain it is that her spoken and written words arrested the attention of us all. More than one woman has said, "I always read whatever Frances Willard writes;" and it is true her bright, excep-tional personality was felt and loved even thousands of miles from the emanating power and light.

In as great a degree we mourn her dead as we loved and followed her in life. Not being permitted to see her in death as we had not been privileged to meet her in life, in spirit we followed her remains from New York to Chicago on that last sad journey and joined our tears with those unnumbered ones shed by the side of her bier as she lay in state.

From this our personal bereavement is evolved a firmer purpose, a new inspiration to do our best in the future

to help carry out those great plans so wisely framed, and we can but pray that the mantle of her wise, patient, tactful, loving womanhood may fall upon us and

lead us to more satisfactory results.

Though never again shall we be instructed by new thoughts from her pen, she being dead speaks to us through the old words; and can we not say, by the new spiritual influence—for is her powe:

now limited? In writing thus far of the woman who has inspired so many thousands even to the farthest and smallest branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I have dealt only in generalities, but there is one particular quality which has impressed me more than any other in the life and death of Frances Willard. That quality is courage. It is a com-paratively easy matter to follow a great leader, even in an unpopular cause. But to be the leader! To start out where none has trodden—to make a path! Does not that mean courage? As I think o. the subject of this sketch, I see a wo-

man with the loftiest aims, the noblest principles, the most unselfish love for humanity, with face uplifted to the stars, stepping out boldly to proclaim in any and all ways opened to her something better for humanity than has yet been tried. She does not hear the words of disapprobation, she does not see the looks of aversion. If she does know that the enemies of her righteous cause would obstruct her way, she still looks up and smiles and moves steadily on. One thing must have caused a pang to the great heart, and that was a faltering in her ranks. If one did not dare follow even to unpopularity where she so fearlessly was leading, a shadow must have chilled her as she still moved on. And so to the temperance cause, with

clear vision of the needs of the suffering world she added her work for giving women a more telling power in the world's work—she lifted up her voice for equal suffrage. It is recorded that many women, even those who had been fight-ing the temperance fight by her side, tried to dissuade her from such an unwomanly course; but duty carried the greater weight, and one by one her army closed ranks and followed their leader.

Again, she heard the moans of the suffering laboring classes, and again there was confusion in her ranks because she could not from the depths of her great heart resist the new appeal. seemed to her that seeing her "brother had need," her duty did not end with the benediction, "Be ye warm, and be

And now, again, we are formed in a solid phalanx; may our eyes look straight ahead; may our hearts be given to all of God's work, as our enlarged vision may recognize it. There is a place for every earnest woman to work; only let us not limit our field to preconceived ideas, but as our dead chieftain did, let us be led by higher ideals, ideals given us as we look away from self and selfish interests.

Mothers praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, because, by its great blood enriching qualities, it gives rosy cheeks and vigorous appetites to pale and puny children.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic and liver medicine. Price 25 cents.

1898 Bicycles Down to \$5.

New 1898 Model Ladies' and Gent's Bicycles are now being sold on easy conditions as low as \$5.00; others outright at \$13.95, and high-grade at \$19.95 and \$22.50, to be paid for after received. If you will cut this notice out and send to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, they will send you their 1898 Bicycle Catalogue and full particulars.

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

The Houng Folks.

WORRY'S USELESS BRIDGES.

Where is the thrill of last night's fear?
Where is the stain of last week's tear?
Where is the tooth that ached last year?
Gone where the lost pins go to.
For last night's riddle is all made plain,
The sunshine laughs at the long-past rain,
And the tooth that ached has lost its pain—
That's where our troubles go to.

Where are the clothes that we used to

wear?
Where are the burdens we used to bear?
Where is the bald head's curling hair?
Gone where the pins disappear to.
For the style has changed and the clothes are new,
The skies are wearing a brighter hue,
The hair doesn't snarl as it used to do,
And the parting has grown more clear,
too.

Where are the bills that our peace dis-

tressed?
Where is the pin that the baby "blessed?"
Where are the doves of last year's nest?
Where have the pins all gone to?
On the old bills paid are new ones thrown,
And the baby's at school with her pin out-

grown, And the squabs are running a nest of their You can't bring 'em back if you want to.

We stand the smart of yesterday, To-day's worse ills we can drive away; What was and is brings no dismay For past and present sorrow. But the burdens that make us groan and

The troubles that make us fume and fret,
Are the things that haven't happened yet—
The pins that we'll find to-morrow.

Both I Burdette

-Robt. J. Burdette.

PATTY'S PERCESSION.

"I see it comin'!" shouted Patty, excitedly.

"No, you don't," contradicted Jim, with despairing calm, "'cause that makes a thousand million times you've seen it comin' aready, and it ain't come yet."

There was a disappointing silence after this, which proved Jim right; and the rain continued its aggravating drizzle down on two eager little faces and restless forms which bestrode the "paling" fence of a corner lot in a deserted village street.

"I don't care," cried the irrepressible Patty again, in a moment; "I don't care if the ole circus don't never come! but if I was a grown-upper I'd be ashamed to promise lions an' tagers and barebacks, an' a whole percession of clow--ow-owns (with a tragic howl), an' then tell a lie an' keep them away for a little bit of nasty ole rain that wouldn't hurt a cat."

This was too much for even Jim's calmer nature; he, too, collapsed, and, mingling his stubby brown hairs with Patty's two little yellow pigtails, likewise lifted up his voice and wept.

Suddenly the very abandonment of their grief brought its own consequences, for, crash! the rotten old palings gave way, landing the two mourners in the

very muddlest of mud puddles.
"Ow!" yelled Patty, but, catching sight of Jim, she burst out laughing and cried: "You ought to see you'self, Jim; you look erzackly like a yaller-buff nigger! There ain't goin' to be no bigger show'n you roun' to-day."

"That's so, Pat," said a lazy-looking man crossing over from the oyster shop opposite, "cause the washout on the railroad jus' below have turned the circus clean offun our track fur this year, I reckon, an' it'll give us the go-by an' shove on ter New 'Leans."

"Oh!" wailed Patty, "ain't it comin' for sure, not for 'nother whole year! Not till I'm 9, an' Jim's most 'leven?"

"Reckon not, sissy," answered the man.
"You an' Jim better run home ter yer

maw an' git the mud scraped offun yer, so there won't be nothin' to hinder yer growin' up ter where yer kin see the show nex' year without climbin' no rick-etty fences."

Too much disgusted with fate to have much resentment left over. Patty dragged Jim after her through the convenient gap

they had just made in the fence.
"Po' little things," said the soft-hearted townsman, looking after them sympathetically. "It's special hard lines on that young raskill, Pat."

As they walked slowly homeward, Patty and Jim were inexpressibly cheered to find most of their small chums along the route still ignorantly awaiting the procesion.

Yonder's Maisy, an' Johnny, and that smarty, Torm Jeff Rogers, an' Ca'line 'Lisbeth Hopkins, an' Agnes Belle, an' —all of 'em," whispered Patty, with a sardonic grin, and she pinched Jim to keep him quiet, as Torm Jeff Rogers called out excitedly: "Say, Jim, Pat! Where you goin'? Don't you know the circus'll be along in a minit?"

Oh, me and Jim have fell into a mud puddle, an' we boun' to go home an'

change our cloes," responded Patty easily, "but I guess we'll be in time for the show, all the same."

And she waved her hand airly to the astonished "Torm Jeff Rogers," who had never before known mud or anything else stand in "Pat's" way when she wished to see or do.

"Spose'n we sneak inter the chickun yard so's mammy won't catch onter the mud?" suggested Jim prudently as they neared home.

"Mammy won't see us," said Patty, with a chuckle. "I saw her down there in the crowd a-waitin'."

This was delicious to think of "mammy," sharp, "always fine-you-out" mammy, waiting and watching all this time for "nuthin'."

"Look-a-here, Jim," said Patty, struck by a sudden brilliant idea, "what's the matter with our havin' a percession an' makin' mammy an' all those poor chillen that's a-waitin' an' a-waitin', believe we're the sure 'nuff show?"

Jin: was used to Pat's general unexpectedness, but this proposition was a shock even to him.

"Wh-where yer goin' to get the lions an tagers, an' barebackers?" he stammered breathlessly.

"Oh, nemmine where I'm goin' to get things," replied Patty, with a suspicious sharpness. "All you got to do is to sneak into the house an' bring me all the shawls an' tidies an' crochet things you can fine hangin' roun'."

Jim sped away to do her bidding, and Pat walked thoughtfully toward the "chickun yard," a great, populous, weedgrown, limitless lot, the camping ground of innumerable poultry, pigeons, dogs, cats, kids and little darkies.

"Da's Pat," cried a chorus of pickanin-nies rapturously, and at sight of her all the other creatures about seemed to take

up the joyous welcome and cackle, neigh or bark, "Da's Pat!" "Yes, it's me," said Patty generally. Then she demanded innocently, "How come you all chillen got come back from

"Mammy sont us," the chorus explained indignantly; "she say, 'G'long home, niggers; they ain't goin' to be no

show terday, an' if they is it'll be after you-all's bedtime,' she say."
"Hurrah!" shouted Patty, "she's the one'll get 'lef',' 'cause I'm goin' to have a percession right away an' fool her, an' you-all can be in it an' get 'even,' if you'l! hurry up an' do jus' like I tell you, an' b'have.'

An hour later the tired children still waited along the route of the delayed pro-cession, and mammy sat down with dogged dignity, to rest upon a doorstep. Drum beats coming up the street at

"Hyar she is," cries "Torm Jeff Rog-rs," shinnying hurriedly up his tree

again. And with an ear-splitting bedlam of toots and bangs and squeaks Pat's per-

cession is upon them.
"De Lawd!" says mammy simply, as

she looks.
"Golly!" remarks Torm Jeff Rogers, with even more emphatic brevity.

Then suddenly from astonished silence the crowd breaks into wild laughter, prolonged all the way down the street, as the spectators realize the brilliant originality of the spectacle.

First came the "ban" of four tiny

black "musicianers," seated in the timehonored "family carriage," drawn by "Ole Gray."

A wreath of flowering myrtle adorned each kinky little black head, and red and yellow "fascinators" were draped scarf-like across the breasts and over one shoulder, entirely concealing the twine "galuses" on that side.

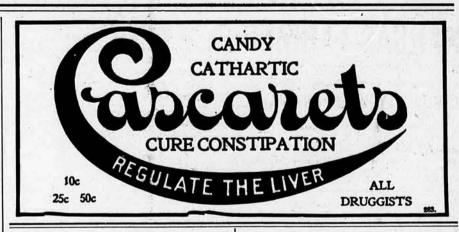
Then came the Jersey—or "Josey," waggin', attached to a blear-eyed mule, profusely decorated with fig leaves, and containing a yelping and mewing menagerie, which, whatever its other defi-

ciencies, was certainly "wild" enough. Pat had prudently pinned white paper labels upon the black oiled cloth flaps of the wagon, telling the names of the animals therein contained.

For, if some of the small spectators had not read that the white poodle was a "polar bare," the striped cats "crool tagers," and the tiny kittens "there kubbs," they might have mistaken these flerce and terrible foreign beasts for old familiar playfellows.

After the wagon, and directly behind a small boy with a long pole bearing the device, "tame elerfunts," came the two meek cows, with garlands around their

Next came Jim, as clown, with his face very imperfectly chalked over the mud stains. A pointed red cap, a short red "waist" of mammy's, and a pair of baggy white trousers made up his costume, and as he drove a very uncertain pair of "Billies" in his little goat wagon



he made a most interesting and complicated "living group" of himself.

Then came Pat's triumph—the six "barebackers," in calico skirts and Turkish trousers of most brilliant hue, with shawls draped gracefully in front, but leaving their shiny, mahogany-colored backs entirely bare.

Last and most remarkable of all came Pat, upon her little donkey, with a real India cashmere shawl of her mother's draped over her saddle and trailing the ground superbly.

The train of her low-necked, sleeveless white muslin dress, also her mother's, was pulled around and hung over the side in a riding habit sort of way, the effect of which was slightly marred by the short, dark skirt and little bare legs showing distinctly underneath.

She had untwisted her two tiny pigtails, and her yellow hair touched her chubby shoulders, and framed her rosy face and great wicked eyes, as she bowed and smiled and kissed her hands to the

petrified spectators.
"It's Pat! it's nuthon' but Pat!" yelled the children on the sidewalk, not knowing whether to laugh or cry at the spec-

tacle she had fooled them with.
"Course it's Pat," cried Torm Jeff
Rogers, thrilled with generous enthusiasm for his "dearest foe;" "there ain't a nuther feller in this town could have thought of such a show, much less got

But mammy was outraged. She'd been fooled by Pat, guyed by Torm Jeff Rogers, flouted and jeered at by "a lot er no count little niggers, grinning derisively lak so many chessycats."

With a bound she was in their midst, and flattening both broad hands, was preparing to chastise the startled "barebackers," as they stood temptingly in pairs, when suddenly up pranced Patty on her donkey, and throwing both arms around her mammy's neck, bent her fair little face to the furious black one, whispering coaxingly as only Pat could: "Mammy, don't be mean to your baby an' spoil her procession. Go an' sit in the Josey waggin if you're tired, an' play 'Fat Lady,' an' we'll carry you on home."
"Now, g'long," cried Pat, closing up ranks triumphantly as mammy turned

and walked quietly to the Josey waggin, and with her fat sides shaking, climbed fearlessly in, between two wild animals, that seemed singularly calmed by her

"Hurrah!" cried Torm Jerff Rogers, carried quite off his feet by this final exhibition of Pat's pluck and diplomacy. I'm blessed if I ever did see such a fel-

ler! Rah! all of yer, rah fur Pat!"
"Rah fur Pat!" echoed the crowd, enthusiastically, "Rah! rah! rah!"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Gloves and Their Symbolism.

The prevalence of the glove is a feature of modern rather than of ancient civilization. Musonius, writing in the first century, says: "It is shameful that persons in perfect health should clothe their hands and feet with soft and hairy coverings." It was undoubtedly the spirit of luxurious jashion that gradually advanced the glove to its present position; for every thousand gloves now worn as a protection from cold, many thousands are worn simply as an adorn-

ment of the person.

The symbolism of gloves grew up slowly under medieval fostering. The traces of this symbolism that still remain may be seen in the white gloves worn at weddings, the white gloves given at a maiden assize, the black gloves of funeral ceremonial. With the clergy the glove became a symbol of their office, its

purity and incorruptibility; with feudalism it became synonymous with knightly honor. The last resting place of old customs is generally to be found in popular phraseology—as when we speak of "throwing down the gauntlet." Even now, at the coronation of British sovereigns, the glove is thrown down in Westminster Hall by the armed champion of majesty, and it is remembered that at the crowning of George II. an unknown Jacobite came torward and raised the glove on behalf of the exiled Stuarts. It was a plucky though foolish action. In the days of the Plantaganets it appears that the kings were not only crowned with gloves on their hands, but were buried with them.

When the tomb of King John was opened in 1797 it was found that his hands were gloved, and the remains of Edward I. were discovered in the same condition. The glove had long been a symbol of investiture, and possibly the kings were thus buried with some grim idea of investing them with the rights of the grave—their regal rights having passed to their successors. At the coronation of French kings the royal gloves were blessed by the bishop who offi-ciated. In some parts of Christendom bishops themselves were inducted to their dioceses by receiving a glove investing them with temporal as well as spiritual rights. The glove became so associated with Episcopal authority that at different times the wearing of gloves was absolutely prohibited to the lower clergy. While one council issued this edict, another declared that monks should only presume to wear gloves of common sheepskin. Episcopal gloves were often richly adorned, as we may gather from the fact that Bishop Recalfus, dying in the year 915, bequeathed a pair of gloves in his will. For the word glove it would appear that we are indebted to the Icelandic glof. As a gift of gloves was a mark of the highest honor, a token of investiture, a conferring of trust, so the deprival of a person's gloves was a sign of the deepest degredation. We read of the Earl of Carlisle, condemned to die as a traitor in the reign of Edward II., that his "spurs were cut off with a hatchet, and his gloves and shoes were taken off."

In yet another sense, to lose the glove of a lady at tourney was a deep disgrace. Knights wore their ladies' dainty gloves as the most precious insignia, and he who lowered his lady's honor need little look for her smiles. The practice of giving gloves to the judge at maiden assize probably had its origin in the fact that a judge was not supposed to wear gloves while on the bench; to present him with a pair might signify that he was now free to do as he chose.-London Standard.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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



Knocked

It's because you don't cure it with ST. JACOBS OIL, which penetrates to the seat of the pain and subdues, soothes, cures.

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Thursday by the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE: No. 116 West Sixth Avenue.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR TAN extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each KANSAS FARMER CO., Address KANSAS.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch).

Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.

Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$6.00 per line for one year.

Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of KANSAS FARMER free.

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

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

erences are given.

"All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The financial interests which center in Wall street pretend to have just remembered that "war is always conducive to speculative operations."

The report of the thirty-first annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society appears this year in two parts. The "powers that be" had decreed that the report should contain but 100 pages. These few pages sufficed for the routine proceedings, a few of the many valuable papers read and a little of the discussion. The deficiency of space was measurably supplied by printing a forty-page supplement devoted to the papers. The report should be in the library of every fruit-grower in the State.

N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual is a carefully-prepared list of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, Territories, and Dominion of Canada, with valuable in-formation regarding their circulation, issue, date of establishment, political or other distinctive features, names of editors and publishers, and street addresses in cities of 50,000 inhabitants and upward, together with the population of the counties and places in which the papers are published. Also a description of every place in the United States and Canada in which a newspaper is published, including railroad, telegraph, express and banking facilities. It is a careful and accurate compilation especially servicable to advertisers.

A FARMER'S LIBRARY.

At a recent meeting of the Students' Farmers' Club of the Kansas State Agricultural College Professor Cottrell gave a list of the best \$25 worth of purely agricultural books for the farmer, as

1. Roberts-Fertility of the Land.

King-The Soil.

Terry-Our Farming.

Woll-A Book on Silage. Miles-Silos, Ensilage and Silage.

Miles-Stock Breeding.

7. Warfield—Cattle Breeding.
8. Sanders—Horse Breeding.
9. Sanders—History of Live Stock. 10. Curtis-Horses, Cattle, Sheep and

Swine. 11. Darwin-Animals and der Domestication.

12. Henry-Feeds and Feeding.

Coburn—Swine Husbandry.
 Gurler—American Dairying.

15. Russell-Dairy Bacteriology. 16. Wing-Milk and Its Products. 17. Woll-Principles of Modern Dairy Practice.

18. Woll-Hand-book for Farmers and Dairymen.

19. Storer-Agriculture in Some of Its Relations to Chemistry.

The Professor explained that numbers 2. 11 and 19 are books that a farmer without a considerable education might find some difficulty in mastering. The other numbers of the list, however, are so simple and clear in style that any person competent to read a daily newspaper may master them.

How many farmers in the State of Kansas own \$25 worth of high-grade books devoted exclusively to agriculture? It takes hundreds of dollars to fit out a very small library for a lawyer, doctor or minister. A farmer's profession needs

the illumination of science even more than any of the other professions. Every farmer that owns forty or more acres of land in Kansas ought also to own a good agricultural library.

THE UNITED STATES-SPAIN-OUBA

The much-talked-of message of the President, setting forth the views and purposes of the executive on the complications which have developed in the relations of the United States, Spain and Cuba, was sent to Congress and was published throughout the civilized world on Monday, April 11. Ultra partisans of the President are pleased with the message, as they knew all along they would be. War Republicans are displeased, as they expected to be. Opposite parties are disgusted, as they had predetermined to be.

The President briefly reviews the half century of turmoil that has prevailed in Cuba and refers to the cost of this to American interests. He mentions Cleveland's offer of mediation and the refusal of Spain to consider it, and shows how under increased vigilance of General Weyler the island was laid waste. He alludes to the horrors suffered by the starving reconcentrados and their utter helplessness in the hands of the merciless Spanish general. He shows that during the most rigorous efforts of Spain the insurgents held their own. He mentions the assassination of the Spanish Prime Minister, the recall of Weyler by the more liberal new ministry and the, at least partially, successful efforts of the United States Minister to Spain to secure amelioration of the conditions in Cuba. He recounts the release of all prisopers in Cuba who could claim protection of the American flag and the relief of pressing necessities of the reconcentrados by supplies sent from this country with the consent of Spain.

The President then contends that neither Spain nor the insurgents can end the war, and recounts some of the recent efforts of his administration to secure an armistice, and shows that Spain's proposal in this respect would postpone the beginning of the effort to some time in May. Thereupon the efforts at diplomacy closed.

President McKinley then enters upon a lengthy argument in which he proves by Andrew Jackson and the precedent of the Texas case that under existing conditions in Cuba this country cannot recognize the independence of the Cuban republic. He makes a less conclusive argument against a recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents and follows this with some observations which are likely to be construed as intimating that he rather expects that Cuba may sometime release herself from the devastating Spanish armies.

Having shown that Spain has conceded a good deal on the representations of this country and having rigorously proved the case against recognition of the independence of Cuba, and having less conclusively made a case against recognizing her belligerency, the President then declares in favor of armed intervention to make both parties stop fighting and says there are plenty of precedents for this course, although he cites none. On this point he says:

"The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring States have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on national grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

"The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

"First-In the cause of humanity and o put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop, or to mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country belonging to another nation and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door.

"Second-We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

"Third-The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

"Fourth-And which is of the utmost importance, the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this government an enormous expense, with such a conflict waged for years in an island so near

us and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined—where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door, by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising-all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semiwar footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

The Maine matter is treated as an illustration of the fourth reason for intervention.

It is declared that the war in Cuba must stop and the President asks Congress to sanction such efforts as he may make to stop it.

The fact that after the main body of the message had been completed Spain ordered an armistice in Cuba is stated in a sort of postscript in which the hope is expressed that this action of Spain may accomplish what this nation desires.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending April 11, 1898, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Section Director: GENERAL CONDITIONS.

WEEKLY WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN

A cold week with two sharp frosts, warming up the latter part. Heavy rains in the eastern counties and in Phillips, with lighter rains in the western.

RESULTS. EASTERN DIVISION.

Wheat is in fine condition and is coming well forward, but the cold wet ground has materially injured oats sown before

off the trees; outlook is bad for oats, garden truck and peaches.

Leavenworth.—Ground is cold and too wet for work; farming at a standstill; early oats killed by frost and rot; fruit buds all right and swelled; winter wheat doing fine.

Lyon.—Severe frosts nipped the grass and killed early peach and apricot buds, but abundant rains have soaked and packed the ground for the warm winds to hurry vegetation.

Marshall.—Part of the early-sowed oats killed by freezing, later-sown seem to be coming good; wheat is doing fine; peaches now promise a fair crop; if weather stays warm corn planting will commence next week.

Montgomery.—Farm work retarded by wet weather; plowing now in progress, though much of the soil is too wet yet; ground froze slightly on 6th; peaches are blooming and promise a fair crop; wheat in fine condition; oats not seriously damaged.

Morris.-Plenty of rain the past week; crops are at a standstill on account of cold and frost.

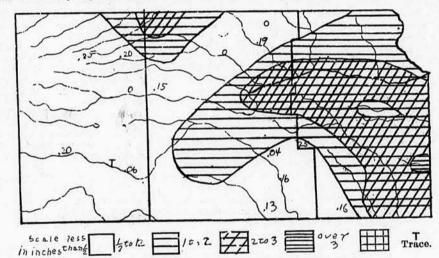
Neosho.—Wheat in fair condition; too wet to finish plowing; no corn planted; fruit not hurt; orchards being sprayed.

Osage.—Favorable week for farm work; ground getting in good condition for plowing and much is being done; some corn being planted; oats in general doing fairly well, though resowing in some localities; wheat looking well; early fruits injured to some extent.

Riley.-Conditions very favorable for crops; fruit coming out finely, except early peaches.

Shawnee.-Wheat in excellent condition; oats up; plowing corn ground; peach and cherry trees beginning to blossom; pastures turning green.

Wabaunsee.—Heavy rains have retarded plowing and gardening; small



ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 9, 1898.

March 20, necessitating much resowing. | acreage of wheat sown looks well; dam-Pastures are coming out slowly. Some peaches and many apricots destroyed in the south, other fruits not injured. Plowing for corn last days of week in many southern counties.

Allen county.-A late and wet spring, ground too wet to work; wheat looks good; oats thought to be killed; peaches alive and just blooming; early gardens destroyed.

Brown.-Wheat damaged very little and is coming out in fine condition, but cold wet ground rotted early oats and many are resowing; pastures starting slowly; fruit uninjured; cattle in good condition; spring work well advanced.

Chase.-Cold wet weather has delayed work for three weeks.

Chautauqua.—Very favorable week; peaches are in full bloom, some early ones killed; apricots killed; pears and plums injured; corn planting under way,

Coffey .- Cold and wet, retarding farm work; wheat doing finely; oats injured some by treezing; no flax sown yet; some corn planted March 9 is sprouting now; fruit safe yet, except apricots, some of which were killed; ground still too wet to work.

Franklin.-Conditions for farm work have greatly improved, though most ground yet too wet to work.

Greenwood.-Sharp freeze on 5th and heavy frosts on 6th and 7th have retarded vegetation; fruit buds uninjured except apricots; plowing and planting in

Jefferson.-Cold and rainy, vegetation coming forward slowly; apples begin-ning to show leaves, and peaches nearly ready to bloom, both apparently in good condition; oats sowed early coming out

slowly; ground cold and wet. Johnson.-Wheat growing finely; grass

backward; too wet to plow. Labette.—Many oat fields will be planted to corn; some pieces of wheat

age from recent freezes and rains not significant; plowing in progress; apricots partly frozen, peaches not.

Wilson.-All vegetation checked by the cold last of March and first of April; much oats sown early in March were up and bitten by the freezing; peaches hurt some; plums and cherries all right; wheat looks well; some corn planted, but may have to be replanted; potatoes planted early, rotted.

Woodson.-First of week too wet for work; plowing generally well advanced; some corn has been planted; oats coming up; flax being sown; apricots have bloomed; peaches, cherries and apples promise a good crop.

Wyandotte.—Excessive rains; some fruit killed, but enough remaining; frosts during week setting back crops generally, but everything in good shape.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

tne March Wheat injured by is recovering rapidly, much of it fully recovered. Some farmers are plowing for corn, while many are listing it in. Peaches and apricots suffered severely, in the southern counties, by the March cold, other fruits to a less extent, while in the central and northern but little damage occurred. Pastures very back-

Barber.—Cold week; farmers listing corn; grass starting slowly; wheat and rye uninjured; early fruit badly damaged, some varieties killed.

Barton.-Since the last rain and warm weather the wheat improved pretty well, here and there a little was frozen out; oats and barley sowed and potatoes planted; corn planting commenced.

Cloud.-Farmers preparing land for corn; soil in excellent condition; wheat crop promises to be fine.

Dickinson.-Late spring; no fruit trees in blossom, no leaves out; oats planted two weeks ago just coming up; some badly damaged by hall; peach bloom was potatoes planted, no other farm work

done; wheat in better condition than for ten years.

Harvey.—Rain is now needed for wheat and gardens; plowing for corn now in order; oats coming up slowly; too cold for progress of any vegetation.

too cold for progress of any vegetation.

Kingman.—Corn planting well under way, most of it will be listed; wheat looks quite sick yet but is slowly improving; apricots are killed, but seedling peaches seem to be all right.

McPherson.—Wheat looking better, where stand is thick seems uninjured, but in thin spots it is dead; oats in greater part will be reseeded: notatoes

greater part will be reseeded; potatoes lightly covered froze in the ground.

Mitchell.—But little advance in vege-

tation; wheat now has assumed a healthy color and is growing again; oats up in some fields, some sowing yet; many are ready for listing corn; peaches and apricots have suffered some, but a fair crop

Ottawa.—The last two days have started the wheat fields to grow; not much farming done yet; pastures slow about starting; peaches and apricots al-

most ready to bloom.

Phillips.—Wheat is looking fairly well; rye looks fine; fruit all safe as far as I have examined; potato planting the

order of the day.

Pratt.—Bad week on crops; wheat frozen down to the ground—will revive if it turns warmer; much wind and sand; no corn in yet; oats and barley that were up are frozen; fruit greatly damaged by prolonged cold.

Reno.—Wheat looks well; oats coming up, oats up March 22 were killed; peach, pear and some varieties of apple buds were also badly injured; some have be-

gun listing corn.
Saline.—Wheat fields becoming green again; corn ground in preparation; budded peaches, apricots and pears much damaged by recent freezing; potatoes have not sprouted and some of the seed is rotting; oats seem all right in the northern, rather poor in the southern townships.

Sedgwick.—Spring is backward; too dry for much growth of wheat; there seems to be slightly less damage to fruit

than was at first reported.

Sumner.—Wheat in good condition; some corn planted—holding off for warmer weather; oats frozen down the 22d, starting to grow again; most of the peaches killed; pastures backward; rain

Washington.—Many potatoes planted this week, and farming will commence in good shape next week; ground in fine shape.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The cold, dry weather retards the range grass. Wheat is improving, slowly in the northern counties, more rapidly in the southern, while in the northwestern it is in very good condition. Apricots and peaches were killed in the southern counties, but other fruits not hurt.

Ford.—Wheat coming on fine, looks 50 per cent. better than it did this time last year, but will need rain very soon; this spring is very backward.

Graham.-Wheat seems to do no good; cold weather retards grass; dry and dusty.

Gray.—Exceedingly dry, no moisture except faint trace of rain first of week; ground in good condition for plowing except in burned districts; wheat reviving, was cut down by frost in March; an average of small grain being put in.

Kearny.-Cool and moderately dry for active spring work with much strong wind; light rain on 4th was timely moisture to growing grains; too dry for plow-ing except on irrigated land; some sorghum sowed; stock doing well; apricots and peaches killed, but cherries, apples, pears and small fruits are uninjured.

Thomas.-Very little moisture all winter, but all kinds of small grain are in

good condition up to the present. Trego.-Cold southwest wind with heavy freezes at night have damaged wheat, the late-sown has curled under the crust—hermetically sealed, earlysown blades all frozen white; a few fields planted to corn; planting potatoes and sowing alfalfa; no growing weather to make range grass as yet.

SNOWFALL IN THE ROCKY MOUN-TAINS.

Years ago it was held by interested persons on the plains of Kansas and Nebraska that the amount of rainfall during a crop season is affected by the amount of water in the streams which head in the mountains, the rainfall being greater during seasons when the streams are well supplied with snow water. This supply of snow water is dependent upon the quantity of snow which has fallen before the last of March. Whether or not the precipitation upon the plains of thus affected by the snow on the mountains, the quantity of water in the Buying House



-a practical article by Barton Cheyney, telling how, without money, to own a home in city or country. It will be found of great interest to young married folks-and old ones, too. It is

meant as a help for those of you who would like to stop paying rent.

INSIDE OF A HUNDRED HOMES

Photographic glimpses of interiors of all sorts-real rooms that are lived in-dainty boudoirs, dens, and cozy corners-sleeping-rooms, book rooms. Each with an idea in it for your helping. The fifth instalment of this popular series-one of the most interesting features the Journal has presented.

MRS. RORER'S **ARTICLES**

in this number are of special interest to mothers. Under the title of "Proper Cooking for the Nursery" she tells what the tiny folks must not eat—as well as how to prepare their proper foods. "The Best Food for a Growing Child" continues the story for the babies who have grown into little men and little women.

Easter Ladies' Home Journal

Enlarged to 48 pages—this number is, we think, quite the best we have ever issued—filled with special features of practical worth to every reader -and with a wealth of handsome illustrations.

FOR 25 CENTS WE WILL SEND

ALSO, a handsome illustrated booklet containing our THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
ON TRIAL FOR THREE MONTHS

Prospectus for 1898, with portraits of famous writers and small reproductions of some of the illustrations that are to appear in the Journal in future numbers.

\$1:00 per Year

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

10 cts. a Copy

streams available for irrigation in those regions which are prepared for irrigating is greatly dependent upon the quantity of snow to be melted. On this account the Colorado section of the climate and crop service of the United States Weather Bureau prepares, early in April each year, a compilation of information as to snowfall by water-sheds.

According to this compilation most portions of the mountains came through the snow season with far less than the usual accumulation. The following are extracts from the reports from the several water-sheds:

Arkansas Water-shed. - Leadville -Small amount for this time of year. Riverside—Very little on low hills; near timber line thirty inches and very light. Rosita—Sangre de Cristo range shows about four feet of old snow on average to lower timber line; below that two-thirds of area was bare, but has been recently covered three inches deep. Beulah-Total fall during month fourteen inches. -In foothills six Vetadistant snow is from one foot to three feet deep; the mountains and canyons have their usual supply, and is hard packed; the first snow (two feet) came in October and was blown into the canyons; north of Spanish peaks and east of Sangre de Cristo from Culebra peak to Veta mountain the snow on the ground is up to the usual amount. Monarch-As much fell in March as in the preceding months combined.

South Platte Water-shed .- Farnham, Summit county—Snow about one-half of average. Buffalo Springs—Less snow but more ice than usual. Como-Very little snow except what is in drifts. Hammond Light snows, which quickly disappeared. Slaghts—Less than has been peared. known at this season in ten years. Spinney-Practically no snow in open park; on north hillsides in timber it is from two to three feet deep. Freeland-Light fall of 29th may possibly counterbalance previous loss from evaporation. Baid Mountain—About six inches fall during

month; ground just covered on north hill-sides, other places bare. Manhattan —A good deal of water in the snow, as it is hard packed. Moraine—On north hillis hard packed. Moraine—On north hill-sides only six inches; near timber line in timber twenty-four inches; much less on the range than usual at this season. Home—At an elevation of 8,000 or 10,-000 feet the snow averages about one foot; this is about one-third as much as usual at this time, and less than for the past eighteen years; the outlook for late irrigation is very bad. Lamb's ranch, near Long's peak—In timber eight to ten inches; fifty-three inches to date, which is ten below normal; ground is pretty well soaked. Nederland—Snow only in gulches and on north slopes. Glen Eyrie No snow in valley, except in drifts.

Rio Grande Water-shed.—Wagon Wheel Gap—No snow on south hill-sides. Al-der—Snowing in mountains almost continuously for two weeks. Summitville-The amount, thirty-six inches, is light for this time of year. Cumbres—Less than one-half usual amount. Seguro-Snow in timber and north hill-sides about four feet; at Sierra Blanco probably ten feet-not as much this year as in the past four years.

Gunnison Water-shed.-White Pine-About one-half as much as usual. Waunita—Some heavy drifts, but no snow on south side of hills.

Grand Water-shed. - Breckenridge Never had so little. Fulford-Snow has about held its depth in timber through March; south hill-sides bare; have about half the usual amount. Mitchell-Fall about twelve inches in month; many bare spots on hillsides-something unusual in March. Red Cliff-Mountains partly bare; less snow than for years. Minturn
—Season's snowfall much below average. Ashcroft-Several light falls; temperature low.

The Glucose Sugar Refining Co., generally known as the glucose trust, has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent. on its preferred stock. The disbursement will amount to \$245,000.

Ancient Extravagance.

The great display of jewels by women of fashion on both sides of the ocean has been severely criticised, even by those who could well afford to wear them if they wanted to. But if the precedent of history furnishes any justification for this fashion, the jewel wearers of the present day are thoroughly justified. According to Pliny, Lollia Paulina, the wife of Caligula, wore on her head, arms, neck, hands and waist pearls and emeralds to the value of \$1,680,000. Faustina had a ring worth \$200,000. Domitia had one worth \$300,000, and Kaesonia had a bracelet worth \$400,000. Seneca bewails that one pearl in each ear no longer suffices to adorn a woman; they must have three, the weight of which ought to be insupportable to them. which ought to be insupportable to them. Poppaea's ear-rings were worth \$750,000, and Caesar's wife, Calpurnia, had a pair valued at twice that sum. Marie de Medici had a dress made for the ceremony of the baptism of her children which was trimmed with 32,000 pearls and 3,000 diamonds, and at the last moment she found it was so heavy she ment she found it was so heavy she could not wear it and had to get an-other. But men led in the splendor of the Middle Ages, and Philip the Good, of Burgundy, often wore jewels valued at \$200,000. When he walked along the streets the people climbed over each other to look at him. The Duke of Buckingham wore a suit at the court of St. James which cost \$400,000. The dress of the nobles during the Middle Ages was literally covered with gold and precious stones.-San Francisco Chronicle.

Hope springs with the springing grass; spirits rise as the leaf unfolds; resolutions strengthens as the tree expands; trust in nature and her God is purified and sweetened by the perfume of unfolding flowers; in truth, the springtime is filled with signs and emblems that fortify man for the struggle that lies before him.-Farm, Stock and Home.

Borticulture.

CODLING MOTH.

(Carpocapsa pomonella Linn.)

From Bulletin No. 77, by Profs. E. E. Faville and Percival J. Parrott, of Kansas Agricultural College Experiment Station.

Of the insects attacking the apple, none, perhaps, on the average, is more destructive to the apple crop on this continent than this pest. Though only introduced into this country at the beginning of the present century, it has spread to nearly all parts of the fruit districts of the United States and Canada, and, like many other injurious insects introduced from abroad, its new surroundings seem to have been especially conducive to its development. The ease with which the larvae are carried in fruits upon which they feed has caused its rapid and extended spread, causing an enormous loss each year to horticul-

LIFE HISTORY.

The adult (see Fig. 9) is a small moth with an expanse of wings of three-fourths of an inch, the front wings marked with alternate wavy lines of



a. Female. b. Larva in apple.

gray and brown, with a large oval brown spot streaked with bronze or copper color on the hinder margin. The hind wings are of a yellowish brown. The moths appear about the first of May, and begin to deposit their eggs on the surface of the leaves and apples, and in the calyx of the young fruit just setting. Professor Washburn's observations in Oregon, also reports of observations made by Professor Card, of Nebraska, and Professor Slingerland, of New York, point to the greater percentage of eggs being deposited on the surface of apples and leaves, which is contrary to the opinion generally held by many that eggs were deposited only in the calyx.

This variation may be attributed to locality and environment. From reports

these records do not hold good in all places. If, however, this becomes more universal, ease of combating will be greatly enhanced. The eggs hatch in about a week after they are deposited. When the larvae hatch from eggs not deposited in the calyx they wander about on the surface of the fruit for a spot in which to conceal themselves, either at a point where two apples touch or in the lobes of the calyx, which are, by this time, closed tightly. From the point of entrance the larvae commences to work its way to the center of the apple, where it bores around the core till full grown, as shown in Fig. 9, also shown in infected peach, Fig. 10. It has also been

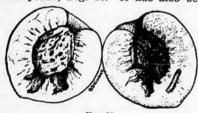


FIG. 10. Larva in peach.

found infesting prunes. As the fruit develops the larva increases in size. Its presence in the apple can generally be noted by the castings which exude from the point of entrance. In about three weeks from the time of hatching the larvae leave the apple and seek a hiding place in which to spin their cocoons. At this time generally a large number of the infested apples have fallen to the ground with the larvae in them. But in some cases the larvae leave the apples while on the trees, and either crawl down the branches to the trunk or let themselves down to the ground by a fine thread. The favorite place for them to spin their cocoons, however, is under rough bark on the trunk of the tree. Larvae when first hatched are very small, scarcely an eighth of an inch in length, white in color, excepting head and first segment, which are black. When mature the body receives a pinkish hue, and the head and first segment become brown. The adults issue from the chrysalides in about two weeks, appearing in this state about the middle of June. This brood commences to deposit eggs at once. From these larvae hatch out,

which pass the winter as such. These do not pupate, passing the winter as larvae within the fruit or in cocoons under bark or favorable protected retreats. The fact that various stages of development of larvae are found has led some to believe that there are several broods. This is due to the fact that some issue as adults in the spring later than others, consequently there is a difference of time in which eggs are deposited. This consideration accounts for the various stages of the larvae.

The most effectual method for combating the codling moth now in common practice is by spraying with arsenites, either Paris green or London purple, at the rate of one pound to 150 to 200 gallons of water and one pound of lime, which should be applied just after the blossoms have fallen and the fruit is setting. It is unnecessary to spray before this time, for it is not until after the blossoms fall that the moth appears to deposit her eggs. The chief object in spraying is to deposit a spray of poison within the calyx of the young fruit while in an upright position. This calyx cup is open but a short time after the petals have fallen, closing shortly. Spraying after this period to reach this end would be useless. Do not wait until the fruits are the size of cherries before treatment, but spray with a fine spray at the right time to reach the early and late blooms. The larvae enter the apples chiefly by way of the calyx, eating into the fruit. (See Fig. 9.) Poison at this point furnishes an unhealthful meal. If spraying is interfered with by rainy weather, a second application should be made at once. It is often advisable to give two sprayings, varying a few days in application. As the second brood is derived from the first, the early spraying serves a dual purpose. Methods for the collection and destruction of cocoons are often employed. Hiding places may be furnished which serve as a cover and are readily sought by the larvae. Bands made of coarse burlap or similar material are wrapped twice about the tree, forming folds within which the larvae conceal themselves and pupate. The writer has used excelsior with success. Bands should be put on not later than the first of June; an earlier period is better, as larvae have been noticed in this climate moving down the trunk by the 20th of May. The surface of the tree above the band should be made smooth. Every week bands should be examined and all worms and chrysalides destroyed. larvae of the second brood generally pupate in cracks of barrels, old rubbish heaps and in parts of fruit houses where fruit has been stored. Cleanliness should be observed. The fruit houses and cellars should be thoroughly cleaned in the spring. All fallen fruit in the orchard should be gathered and destroyed.

Shawnee Horticulturists.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society met last Thursday afternoon at the court house in Topeka. The attendance was fair. A. B. Smith presided.

Judge F. Wellhouse told "How to keep up the fertility of the orchard." He said, among other things, that droughts, while often complained of, are among our best friends, by bringing to the surface cer-tain mineral elements, and making them soluble and available for plant growth. Loosening the surface keeps the soil cool and condenses moisture from the damp air when there is not enough moisture in the air to cause rain. The amount of moisture drawn from the air by these means is almost incalculable. The native forest retains upon it all the elements of fertility by mulching each year with the leaves, weeds and dead trees that fall upon it, thereby restoring all the elements of fertility that the trees take from the soil

Judge Wellhouse related that in his experience it never succeeded to replant an apple tree in an orchard where an apple tree had died; neither would it do to plant apple trees for an orchard in a place where there had been an apple nursery; but it would be all right to plant peach or cherry trees where apple trees had died out. The previous apple tree, it seems, had extracted from the soil all the elements that are essential to the perfect growth of the apple tree. Freezing. too, loosens up the soil thoroughly and is more effective in that respect than any other method of cultivation. Discussed by Messrs. Barnes, Popenoe, Van Orsdal, Buckman, Lux and others.

Mr. J. S. Jordan was called upon and exhibited a brass spraying pump, such as he uses in his orchard. It is manufac-

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY
Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN DAVIS-CHAMBERS PAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh. ANCHOR ECKSTEIN ATLANTIC BRADLEY BROOKLYN JEWETT ULSTER UNION SOUTHERN BHIPMAN COLLIER MISSOURI RED SEAT. BOUTHERN JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO

MORLEY Cleveland. BALEM CORNELL

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

were made by several people relative to the condition of fruit buds. Peaches, apples, apricots and cherries were re-ported all right; raspberries were most likely dead.

Prof. E. A. Popenoe exhibited some apple twigs that were infested by very small bark borers, or bark beetles; also an ash stick that was thoroughly infested by bark borers. The cutting off and burning of infected parts were recommended as a remedy.

Mr. F. M. Stahl stated that he had been raising fruits for over forty years; and although he had often seen peaches and



JUDGE F. WELLHOUSE, Topeka, Kas., the Apple King. President of Kansa State Horticultural Society.

other fruits even more advanced than they are this year, yet he had never known them to be killed by spring frosts, except when they had partially opened and were killed by a severe rain storm and freeze.

Mr. Barnes made some remarks relative to orchard insects, and showed that considerable lack of knowledge was evident among the people in their ability to distinguish our insect friends from our

Arbor Day Suggestions.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society, through its Secretary, L. A. Goodman, has issued the following arbor day suggestions:

First. Selection of Trees.—Care should be taken in this selection that they be not too large, too old, too crooked, or grown in too much shade. Beautiful. young, symmetrical and well-grown trees should always be selected. It is a great mistake to think a tree is not beautiful because it is small or young. It is another mistake to think that you must have large trees in order to get quick shade. Medium or even small trees will often give good shade as soon as large trees, and they are always healthy and sound when they do get large.

Second. Digging and Handling of Trees.—The greatest of care should be taken in digging the trees to secure plenty of good roots and that without bruising them. Again, the trees should never be exposed to the air any longer than is absolutely necessary. Handle carefully. Put them in the ground as exhibited a brass spraying pump, such as he uses in his orchard. It is manufactured by P. C. Lewis Mfg. Co., Catskill, N. Y. E. B. Cowgill was present and presented copies of the Kansas Farmer containing the Agricultural College spraying calendar for 1898. Reports spraying calendar for 1898. Reports from any other cause. Remember that

F YOU want to get the best results in painting use Pure White Lead (see list of brands which are genuine) and Pure Linseed Oil, and give your painter time enough to apply it properly. It will pay.

If any shade or color is desired it can be easily produced by using the National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors and Pure White Lead.

Pamphlet containing sample shades, and giving directions for mixing and applying, sent free upon application.

> the trees are alive and that they cannot be kept alive in any better way than to keep their roots covered with earth. Roots out of ground are like fish out

> of water; it is only a question of time how soon they will die.
>
> Third. Planting the Trees.—Dig large holes, especially if the trees have to be planted in sod. Have plenty of loose soil in the bottom of the holes and plant carefully, being sure that you get the soil in contact with every root of the soil in contact with every root of the tree. As soon as the roots are thus covered, tramp the ground well and then fill up the holes and tramp again, leaving the trees just about as deep as they stood in the nursery and no deeper. Trim the tops slightly so as to equalize with the roots and still leave some of the young wood growth so as to assist in the development of leaf surface. Without leaf surface you can have no root growth and hence no tree growth. It is a great mistake to cut off all the top to a square stump. In fact, we should use no tree, if possible, where this has

to be done.
Fourth. List of Trees.—Deciduous: Sugar maple, elm, box elder, white ash, tulip, linn, chestnut, oak, sycamore, cutleaf birch. Evergreens: Norway spruce, red cedar, white pine, Scotch pine, white red cedar, white pine, Scotch pine, white spruce, arbor vitae, savin, dwarf pine, pyramidal arbor vitae and dwarf arbor vitae. Shrubs: Forsythia, lilac, snowball deutzia, wigelia, syringa, althea, japonica, spireas, hydrangea, redbud, dogwood. Roses: Madame Plantier, Gen. Jacqueminot, John Hopper, La Reine, La France, Gen. Washington, Mad. Chas. Wood, Paul Neron, Seven Sisters, Prairie Queen. Climbing Plants: American ivy, bittersweet, Japan ivy, honeysuckles, trumpet creeper. Fifth. Take care of the trees and they

Fifth. Take care of the trees and they will repay you.

"Canst thou tell, little tree, What the glory of thy boughs will be?"

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

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.



I am fishing for orders fo **EVERGREEN** TREES,

thrice transplanted, from one to five feetin height, price 10 to 30 cents each No fall-dug. Send for price list. A. W. THEMANSON. Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

lant! Plant! Plant! Strawberry Plants! 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.

TESTED + SEED + CORN.

Send five 1-cent stams 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.

PLEASANT VALLEY SEED CORN FARM. J. B. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor,

In the Dairy.

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

OROPS FOR DAIRYMEN.

By Prof. H. M. Cottrell, Kansas Experiment Station.

The patrons of the 400 creameries and skimming stations in Kansas and the large number of dairymen who make butter from their own milk are alike interested in securing a large milk production next winter, as the winter price for dairy products is much above that paid in summer. At the college we are constantly being asked: "What crops shall the dairy farmer put in this spring so as to secure the highest milk yield next winter with the least expenditure for feeds that cannot be raised on the farm?" As an aid in solving this question we have prepared a list of forty-five rations for a 1,000-pound cow in full milk.

DAILY RATIONS FOR DAIRY COWS. 1. Sorghum hay, 15 lbs.; prairie hay, 10 lbs.; corn meal, 5 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 4

lbs.; corn meal, 5 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 4 lbs.

2. Sorghum hay, 15 lbs.; millet, 10 lbs.; corn meal, 4 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 4 lbs.

3. Sorghum hay, 20 lbs.; bran, 8 lbs.; linseed meal, 4 lbs.

4. Alfalfa, 5 lbs.; corn fodder, 15 lbs.; corn meal, 6 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 3 lbs.

5. Corn fodder, 26 lbs.; bran, 6 lbs.; linseed meal, 3 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 1 lb.

6. Corn fodder, 25 lbs.; bran, 7 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 3 lbs.; corn-and-cob meal, 1 lb.

7. Corn fodder, 22 lbs.; bran, 10 lbs.; linseed meal, 3 lbs.

8. Corn fodder, 15 lbs.; prairie hay, 10 lbs.; corn-and-cob meal, 5 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 4 lbs.

corn-and-cob meal, 5 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 4 lbs.
9. Corn fodder, 23 lbs.; prairie hay, 5 lbs.; wheat bran, 9 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 2 lbs.
10. Corn fodder, 20 lbs.; corn meal, 5½ lbs.; gluten meal, 6 lbs.
11. Prairie hay, 10 lbs.; corn fodder, 15 lbs.; bran, 6 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 3 lbs.
12. Alfalfa, 75 lbs.; prairie hay, 5 lbs.; wheat bran, 3 lbs.; corn-and-cob meal, 6 lbs.
13. Alfalfa, 17 lbs.; prairie hay, 5 lbs.; Kaffir corn, 8 lbs.;

13. Alfalfa, 17 lbs.; prairie hay, 5 lbs.; (affir corn, 8 lbs. 14. Alfalfa, 18 lbs.; corn-and-cob meal, 10

13. Alfalfa, 17 lbs.; prairie hay, 5 lbs.; Kaffir corn, 8 lbs.

14. Alfalfa, 18 lbs.; corn-and-cob meal, 10 lbs.

15. Alfalfa, 15 lbs.; corn fodder, 9 lbs.; corn-and-cob meal, 5 lbs.; bran, 3 lbs.

16. Prairie hay, 20 lbs.; wheat bran, 6 lbs.; gluten meal, 3½ lbs.

17. Alfalfa, 15 lbs.; corn fodder, 7 lbs.; corn-and-cob meal, 5 lbs.; bran, 4 lbs.

18. Alfalfa, 15 lbs.; millet, 8 lbs.; bran, 4 lbs.; corn meal, 2½ lbs.

19. Corn fodder, 16 lbs.; millet, 10 lbs.; bran, 5 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 3 lbs.

20. Millet hay, 10 lbs.; kaffir corn fodder, 8 lbs.; oats, 3 lbs.; oil meal, 3 lbs.; bran, 1 lbs.

21. Prairie hay, 20 lbs.; corn meal, 5 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 4 lbs.

22. Prairie hay, 20 lbs.; wheat bran, 8 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 4 lbs.

23. Wheat straw, 20 lbs.; bran, 10 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 3 lbs.

24. Mangels, 25 lbs.; millet hay, 10 lbs.; fodder corn, 10 lbs.; bran, 4 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 3 lbs.

25. Mangels, 25 lbs.; oat hay, 10 lbs.; fodder corn, 10 lbs.; bran, 4 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 3 lbs.

26. Mangels, 10 lbs.; millet hay, 21 lbs.; bran, 4 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 3 lbs.

27. Mangels, 30 lbs.; millet hay, 21 lbs.; bran, 4 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 3 lbs.

28. Mangels, 10 lbs.; millet hay, 10 lbs.; corn fodder, 10 lbs.; bran, 7 lbs.; linseed meal (old process), 3 lbs.

29. Mangels, 15 lbs.; millet hay, 10 lbs.; corn fodder, 10 lbs.; bran, 7 lbs.; linseed meal (old process), 3 lbs.

29. Mangels, 15 lbs.; millet hay, 10 lbs.; corn fodder, 10 lbs.; corn, 3 lbs.; linseed meal (old process), 2 lbs.

30. Corn fodder, 15 lbs.; corn, 3 lbs.; linseed meal (old process), 2 lbs.; corn, 3 lbs.; linseed meal (old process), 2 lbs.; bran, 7½ lbs.

31. Clover hay, 20 lbs.; corn, 3 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 3 lbs.

32. Clover hay, 10 lbs.; corn, 5 lbs.; linseed meal, 1 lb.; bran, 2 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 1 lb.; lbs.; corn, 5 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 1 lb.; lbs.; corn, 5 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 1 lb.; lbs.; corn, 5 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 1 lb.; corn, 5 lbs.; linseed meal, 1 lb.; lbs.; corn, 5 lbs.; linseed meal, 1 lb.; corn, 5 lbs

11. Frairie nay, 20 lbs.; bran, 7½ lbs.; cottonseed meal, 1 lb.
42. Prairie hay, 20 lbs.; oats, 5 lbs.; bran, 4 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 2 lbs.
43. Oat straw, 12 lbs.; alfalfa, 8 lbs.; mangels, 5 lbs.; bran, 7½ lbs.; linseed meal, 2 lbs. rairie hay, 20 lbs.; bran, 7½ lbs.; cot

44. Corn silage, 20 lbs.; oats. 5 lbs.; bran,
7 lbs.; corn, 5 lbs.; linsed meal, 2 lbs.
45. Clover hay, 10 lbs.; corn fodder, 5 lbs.; mangels, 10 lbs.; oats, 15 lbs.; linseed meal,
1 lb.

A dairyman can look over these rations, and selecting the one best adapted to his conditions, can put in the crops needed to supply it. A glance at the rations will show that if a dairyman has a sufficient quantity of alfalfa he can supply a good dairy ration by the addition of ordinary grain crops without needing to purchase any feed. Where a dairyman wishes to feed his herd without purchasing grain he should raise alfalfa, planning to produce three tons for each cow giving milk besides enough to feed his other stock. Alfalfa is the cheapest milk-producing feed within the reach of the Kansas farmer. This winter we have had good results from our college herd in milk production by feeding alfalfa

If a dairyman cannot provide alfalfa for his cows next winter he will have to plan to buy grain. Good forage crops for the dairyman are fodder corn, sorghum hay, early-cut millet, Kaffir corn, oat hay, and mangels. Plant the fodder corn in rows three and one-half feet apart, dropping grains six inches apart in the row; cultivate thoroughly; put up in large shocks, and feed without husking. Sow the sorghum broadcast, cut early and either stack or put in large cocks. Plant the Kaffir corn in rows three feet apart, with plants six to eight inches apart in the row; cultivate as for corn; cut and put in large shocks. The cheapest way to feed Kaffir corn is to take it directly from the field to the feed lot and give to the cows. After the cows have finished eating, turn in the hogs. They will eat the grain which shells off and that not digested by the cows. If this method is not practicable, the Kaffir corn can be topped and the heads fed to the cows, or the heads may be threshed and the seed ground before feeding. For

for roughness and Kaffir corn for grain.

oat hay, sow about four bushels of oats per acre; cut when the oats are in the milk, cure and handle as hay. For mangels, plant long red and golden tankard; plant and cultivate the same as for beets; feed the long red first, as the golden tankard keeps best.

A variety of feeds will give better results than one or two feeds, though the composition be the same. The more palatable your ration is, the higher will be your milk yield. The rations given above contain nearly equal amounts of food nutrients, but those most palatable will give best returns in milk production. A cow needs succulent food in winter as well as in summer. Kansas farmers who can have silos will find corn ensilage the most satisfactory form in which to supply the neded succulence. If silage is not available, mangels or sugar beets should be grown. One of the greatest sources of loss to the dairyman is in the shrinkage in milk yield from lack of feed during the midsummer drought. Fodder corn and sorghum fed green with corn or Kaffir corn grain or oats will prevent this loss. If none of the rations given meet the needs of the dairymen he can combine a ration that will be satisfactory by using the accompanying table of feedstuffs, a dairy cow in full milk requiring about the following digestible nutrients per day: Protein, 2.5 lbs.; carbohydrates, 12.5 lbs.; fat, 0.4 lbs. We shall be glad to give assistance in making clear any points not made plain.

Feed.	ent	tible Nutri- ts.—Pounds pounds feed.		
Pedu.	Pro- tein.	Carbo- hyd't's	Fat.	
Wheat bran Wheat middlings Wheat shorts Rye. Oats Corn.	12.6 12.2 11.6 8.3 9.1 6.3	44.1 47.2 45.4 65.5 44.7 64.8	2.9 2.9 3.2 1.2 4.1 5.0	
Kaffir corn	7.0	52.1	3.1	
Sorghum seed (old process)	Late Berg 1	32.8	7.1	
Linseed meal (new process) Cottonseed meal Gluten meal Soy bean meal Corn-and-cob meal Turnips Sugar beets Mangels Wheat straw Oat straw Timothy hay Red clover hay Prairie hay Alfalfa hay Millet hay Fodder corn, with ear	27.2 36.9 29.5 29.6 6.5 1.1 1.0 .8 1.6 3.0 6.5 3.5 4.5	32.9 18.1 39.6 17.9 56.3 55.5 9.3 4.8 37.9 41.4 43.9 34.8 37.3 46.4	2.7 12.3 12.8 15.9 2.9 2.1 1.2 5.7 1.2 1.6 1.4 1.3	
(planted thickly). Corn fodder. Sorghum hay Oat hay. Corn silage Sorghum fodder (green). Pasture grass Whole milk Skim-milk	3.7 2.0 2.4 4.3 1.3 .8 2.6 3.5	40.4 33.4 38.1 46.4 14.0 12.7 10.6 4.8 4.7	1.2 .6 1.2 1.5 .7 .4 .5 3.7	

Dairy Notes.

A cow to do well at the pail must be a hearty eater.

Make your butter as good and sweet as you know how.

Neatness of package is a great advantage in the sale of butter.

The milking organs of the heifer must be well developed if she makes a good

Butter that has been properly made will not stick to the knife-blade when being cut. The reason of white specks in butter

in a majority of cases comes from oversouring of the cream. Cream should be churned before it becomes rank acid, whether that comes the

day it is skimmed or the day after. Any improvement in dairying that will

× AMERICA'S HIGHEST DAIRYING AUTHORITY ON CREAM SEPARATORS. University of Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Madjson, Wis., Jan. 10, 1898.

"The use of the Hand separators is a great boon to the progressive dairy farmer who is making the most out of his milk by manufacturing it at home. The amount of fat which many dairymen lose in the skim-milk is surprisingly large, and only because they do not know that such is the case do these dairymen daily suffer this loss. We have tested skim-milk for men who thought they were pretty good dairymen where there was as much as 1 per cent. of fat remaining in the skim-milk, though generally the loss is about one-half that, as shown by our tests. Now think of if or a moment; If the full milk contains 4 per cent. of fat, and the dairyman loses one-half of one per cent. of this fat by imperfect creaming, there is a loss of 12½ per cent. by the old method, about all of which is saved without difficulty through using a good Hand separator. To care for the cows, milk them, and handle the milk, and then each day lose 12½ per cent. of the fat produced, is permitting a continual loss which no thoughtful dairyman will long stand when he comprehends the situation. By the use of the 'Baby' Hand separator the milk can be at once almost completely rid of the fat, leaving the warm skim-milk fresh for the calves and pigs, while the cream only need receive further careful attention. With the Hand separator and the milk test the progressive dairyman is now master of the situation.

"Another year's experience in our creamery, which we operate in a practical way as well as for experimentation and instruction, has given us still higher appreciation of the 'Alpha' De Laval separators. The exhaustiveness of the skimming under the varying conditions of milk-flow and temperature continues highly satisfactory and the machines give full evidence of lasting qualities under daily use."

N. A. Henry, Dean and Director. Send for "Dairy" catalogue No. 258. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. Branch Offices: Western Offices: GENERAL OFFICES: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK. 1102 ARCH STREET, RANDOLPH & CANAL STA. CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA.

lessen the cost of production will amount to the same as an increase in price.

The man who watches his cows the closest is the one who gets the most out of them-and he gets the most into them.

Thoroughly washing the butter and allowing the butter to rise on it before draining off the water, so that the specks will go to the bottom, is a good riddance.

It doesn't take much time to go along in front of the mangers and notice whether each cow has eaten her feed up clean; and also notice which cows have scoured the bottom and corners of their mangers.

Messrs. Biddick & Rogers have leased the Atchison creamery plant formerly operated by Mr. Guthrie, and took pos-session on the 1st of April. They will inaugurate a system of skim stations, and endeavor to put such an article of butter on the market as will bring top prices. We predict for these gentlemen the largest measure of success.

The Last Pound



of a well-balanced ration is what yields the profit. It takes a given number of pounds of food material to sustain the animal economy. All ial to sustain the animal economy. All food over and above that required amount is converted into profit. It takes so many ounces of butter fat to pay the running expenses of a dairy. Every ounce above that amount is converted into profit. The more ounces more profit you make. You get all the profit when you get all the butter fat when you use a SAFETY HAND SEPARATOR.

SAFETY HAND SEPARATOR.

BRANCHES: Elgin, Ill. Omaha, Neb. Dubuque, Ia. P. M. SHARPLES,

West Chester, Pa.

When writing our advertisers please mention the Kansas Farmer.

Use Kansas Lump Rock Salt

For Stock.

Purest, Healthiest, Best.

GROUND ROCK SALT FOR STOCK.

Use Rock Salt Hides, Pickles, Meats, Ice Cream, Ice Making, Fertilizing, &c., &c.

Mines and Works, Lyons and Kanopolis, Kan.

Address WESTERN ROCK SALT CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sole Agents for Lyons Rock Salt Co., and Royal Salt Co.



The Veterinarian.

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

AILING PIGS .- Last fall I had a number of young pigs, two or three weeks old, to swell up, die, then swelling became a watery substance. This spring I have had two more the same. I heid an autopsy on the first and found some strong-scented, vinegar-colored water lying between stomach and hide, right kidney largely swollen and black, stomach contained a yellowish milky substance. Sows have been fed cooked Kaffir and Indian corn mixed once a day, and raw oats of evenings, with slop. Have them in a dry place, well protected, plenty of air and sun. J. G.

Answer.-Follow the treatment indicated for swine plague or hog cholera in the Farmer of October 7, 1897. The hog cholera remedy recommended by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry is as follows: Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; sodium chloride, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hyposulphite, 2 pounds; sodium sulphate, 1 pound; antimony sulphide, 1 pound. Mix and give table-spoonful daily to each sick hog, varying the dose with the size of the pig.

SOW EATING PIGS.-We saw some time ago in the Farmer some instructions about how to keep sows from eat-ing their pigs. One of ours and some of our neighbors' seem to have an appetite for young pigs. Is it safe to breed such F. L. M.

Topeka, Kas. Answer.-This is due to the existence of a morbid appetite on part of the sow. It may be brought on in several ways. Often the character of the feed is at the bottom of the trouble. Food deficient in bone and muscle-forming elements will create this appetite. Sometimes, when sows are allowed to eat the afterbirth, they develop an appetite for animal food, which they satisfy at the expense of their own offspring. When rats are abundant the opportunity for an occasional rat feast may have the same effect. Sometimes the little pigs have sharp teeth, injure the teats of the sow while suckling and thus provoke the wrath of the mother to such a degree that she resorts to the heroic treatment under discussion. Treatment: If sharp teeth are the cause, remove them or file them Observe the above hints, and thus avoid opportunities for the development of the bad habit. If the habit is kept up in spite of these precautions discard the sow from breeding purposes.

MARE OUT OF CONDITION .- I have a two-year-old mare that eats good and won't get tat. I feed her oats, corn, millet and prairie hay. I have not tried any treatment for her. W. S. any treatment for her. Labette, Kas.

Answer.—This may be due to one or several of a variety of causes, but you give altogether too little data regarding the case, and hence all I can do is to make a good guess at what ails your animal. Do the droppings contain whole grains of oats or corn? This would indicate improper mastication. Is the dung passed in small, hard, glossy balls? This would indicate intestinal catarrh. Has the animal diarrhea? This would give a clue to other abnormal conditions. Mention a few of these things the next time you write. Examine the condition of the mare's teeth. The inner the lower and the outer edge of the upper rows of molars often become sharp per rows of molars often become sharp from unequal wear, wound the tongue and cheeks, and thus interfere with proper mastication. If this condition exists in a marked degree employ a veterinarian to correct the evil by filing off the sharp edges. If the teeth are all right, give the animal a tablespoonful, three times daily, of the following: Two ounces each of powdered anise seed and ounces each of powdered anise seed and juniper berries; three ounces of sodium bicarbonate; mix. Give the animal moderate and, if possible, regular exercise.

FREE TO ALL WOMEN.

I have learned of a very simple home treatment which will readily cure all female disorders. It is nature's own remedy and I will gladly send it free to every suffering woman. Address MABEL E. RUSH, Joliet, Ill.

INSECTS

Will not touch trees treated with VITA-NOVA.
One dollar's worth treats twenty-five trees; lasts four years.

J. WILLIAMS BROS...
Danville, Pa.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S(

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all inliments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OF FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or bemish. 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 CQ., Cleveland Q.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 31, 1898.

Brown County-Mrs. D. P. Leslie, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by H. H. Kimmel, in Powhatan tp., February 28, 1838, one helfer, 1 year old, weight about 500 pounds, red and white spotted, no marks or brands visible, dehorned or natural muley; valued at \$15.

Cherokee County-S. W. Swinney, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by D. C. Williams, in Shawnee tp. (P. O. Messer), March 14, 1898, one sorrel gelding, fourteen hands high, blaze face, foretop cropped, shod all around, 7 years old; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 7, 1898.

Sedgwick County-A. M. Denny, Clerk. Sedgwick County—A. M. Denny, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John T. Hessel, in Erie tp.
March 15, 1898, one sorrel pony mare, 4 years old,
white hair sprinkled over body; face, nose, under
jaw, right fore and both hind feet white, white spot
on belly back of elbows; valued at \$10.

MULE—By same, one brown mare mule, 2 years
old, light bone, mealy nose; valued at \$20.

MULE—By same, dark iron gray horse mule, 2
years old, white spot on inside right front leg about
half way between knee and fetlock; valued at \$15.

Allen County—C. A. Fronk, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by O. W. Salisbury, in Marmaton

PONY—Taken up by O. W. Salisbury, in Marmaton tp., one dark bay pony mare, with white hair in fore-head, 4 years old; valued at \$12.

Barber County-J. E. Holmes, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W. M. Cass, in Cedar tp. (P. O. Hazelton), February 26, 1898, one brown horse, left hind foot white, star in forehead, foretop roached, shows both saddle and harness marks; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 14, 1898.

Ottawa County-W. W. Truitt, Clerk. TWO CALVES—Taken up by Chas. Thomas, in Ottawa tp., November 17, 1897, two bull calves, one about 1 year old, the other about seven months old; one light brindle, the other dark brindle, with dew-

Labette County—E. H. Hughes, Clerk. COW-Taken up by J. G. Good, in Howard tp. (P. O. Coffeyville), February 18, 1898, one white cow, weight 1,000 pounds, dim brand on left side; valued at \$25.

Cherokee County-S. W. Swinney, Clerk. Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Cierk.

MARE—Taken up by L. C. Wellman, three miles
north of Baxter Springs, in Spring Valley tp.,
March 19, 1826, one bay mare, weight 850 pounde,
small star in forehead, dark mane and tail, indescribable brand on left shoulder: valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by N. Nice, one-half mile north
and one and one-half miles east of Neutral, March
21, 1838, one gray horse, weight 850 pounds, dark mane
and tail, shod on hind feet; valued at \$20.

HOG CHOLERA.

For 50 cents Money Order or Postage Stamps I will send receipt how to prevent Cholera among your hogs forever. Address. E. W. James, box 61, St. James, Mo.



Richardson Drug Co., Agents, Omaha, Neb.



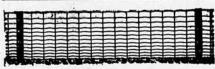
25c 35c 50c INDIANOLA



THE FARMER'S FENCE TOOL'S SI3 DEL FREE







"Fixin' Fences"

every spring is needless. No 'top rails' to lay up, nor need to chase down the lane after every storm if **Page Fence** is used. Send for 'spring styles' and prices. See our ad. in next issue. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, N. Y.





CRACKERJACK.



All Steel—Never Wears Out. Dust-proof Boxings. Levers to Raise Knives and Fenders.

WARNER



Best Knife Cultivator on Earth for Listed

WESTERN MFG. CO. Kansas City, Mo. For sale by one dealer in every town.



FOR LISTED CORN. "Merit" has put us ahead. No clogging. Disks clear themselves. Corn can be worked until three feet high; 15,000 in Inquire of your dealer, or write

TULLER CULTIVATOR CO.,

Kansas City, Mo., and Wichita, Kas.



BEE SUPPLIES. I have every thing that is needed in the Apiary. Send for CATALOGUE.

E. W. DUNHAM. 106% W. 5th St., Topeka,





There is Danger in Smoking Meat OVER A FIRE.

Large Illus. Catalogue Free. CASH BUYERS', UNION, 162 W. VanBuren Street, B. 64, Chicago, Ills.



OVER A FIRE.

Smoke it with Wright's Condensed Smoke, made from hickory wood, containing a new meat preservative. Gives meat a fine flavor and protects it from insects. Satisfaction guaranteed. A 75c bottle (quart) smokes a butchering. Sold by druggists or sent prepaid. Small sample (smokes two or three hams) by prepaid express, 25c. Free circular. Never sold in bulk. Made only by E. H. Wright & Co., Ulysses, Neb.

Going East!

Then take the Santa Fe Route to Chicago. Thirty miles the shortest; rock-ballasted track; few grade crossings; vestibuled trains of Pullman palace sleepers and free reclining chair cars lighted by electricity. Dining cars serve all meals and you pay only for what you order. If you want safety, speed and comfort,

Travel via Santa Fe Route.

W. C. GARVEY, Agent, Topeka.

MURAT HALSTEAD'S **GREAT WAR BOOK** "Our Country in War"

And Our Rolations with Foreign Nations.
All about our army, navy, coast defences, the Maine Disaster, Spain, her army, navy and defences. All about Cuba, her relations to the United States, and her defences. All about the Armies and Navies of all other Nations, and how they will get in and how they will act in

Our Fight With Spain. Over 500 pages. Magnificent illustrations, photographs, etc.

AGENTS WANTED.

One agent sold 89 in one day; others are making \$2.00 to \$39.00 per day. Most liberal terms guaranteed, 20 days credit, price low, freight paid. Handsome outfit free. Send 12 two-cent stamps to pay posters. stamps to pay postage.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION, 324 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

200 EGG INCUBATOR, ONLY \$10



PREPARE FOR WAR

In time of peace is good advice, It is equally important you should prepare for an emergency by sending for a pair of our ACME HAME before your old and annoying hame straps ways tight, preventing wear on the collar. Easily operated in the dark even with mits on. Cannot be opened by the horse. Will last almost forever, and must be seen and used to be appreciated. Sample for 25c, or 40c for pair postpaid, and terms to agents. Send now, don't put it off, as first purchaser secures agency. Sells at sight. Circular for stamp.

Box 64. Sole Manufacturers, Quincy, III.

MARKET REPORTS.

KANSAS CITY, April 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 177; calves, 27; shipped yesterday, 3,541 cattle; 71 calves. The market was nominally steady. The following are representative sales:

	N.	ATIVE	HEIFER	3.	
No. 9	Ave. 960	Price.	No. 11	Ave.	Price. 84.05
02/14/04/8	TEXAS				

2 La	750	\$3,00	1		12	-
				NDIAN COWS		
1 La	770	\$3.50	1	2 La	620	12.50
				COWS.		
2	1,285	\$4.00	1	61	, 151	\$3.55

7	821 44.45	3 Jer	706	88.50
		STOCKERS.		
1	930 3.15	1	870	2.25
5	784 3.50	1		3,35
11	,020 8 55	2		3.50

STOCK COWS AND HEIFERS. The market was steady to strong on best and weak on common grades. The following are

represent	ative s	sales:			
67261	13.90	59333	\$3.85 I	67289	83.821/
72249	3.8214	60281	3.821/	63241	8.821/2
82236	3.80	75267	3.80	53267	8.80
58264	3.8)	83243	3.771/2		3.771/
74229	3.75	80242	3.75	64257	3.75
78233	3.721/2		3.721/2		3.721/
79213	3.70	93225	8.70	64228	3,70
71209	8.6714	77218	3 671%		3.671
87241	3.65	65207	3,65	82211	8.65
62208	3.621/	57218	3.621/2		3.621/
89168	3.60	61213	36)	67201	3.60
94167	3.55	108166	3.55	6146	
14145	3.55	12140	3.55	11120	
34117	3 45	16128	3.45	55261	
11121	3.40	3123	3.40	7228	
46 99	3.35	23223		104135	
57130	3.30	1390	3,30	4520	
11 100	9 15	1 481	9.00	1 9:0	2 00

11...190 3.15 | 1...463 3.03 | 1...350 3.00 Sheep-Receipts, 1,113; shipped yesterday, 643. The market was nominally steady. Horses and mules-Receipts, 22; shipped yesterday, 2 This week's trade in horses and mules was not as encouraging as last. The volume of business outside of last Monday was not so great. Prices are a shade lower on all not so great. Prices are a shade lower on all

kinds except the very best horses and but few of them have been offered. The war scare is responsible for this state of affairs and dealers responsible for this state of anarts and dealers have little hope of recovery from it until the controversy is settled. On last Monday a local firm shipped out 18 cars of mules, 14 of which went to Cuba for use in the Spanish army.

St. Louis Live Stock.
St. Louis, April 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 250; market steady for native stuff, firm for Texans; native shipping and export steers, \$4.35\(\text{0.5} \) 6:: light and dressed beef and butcher steers, \$3.75\(\text{0.6} \) 1ght and dressed beef and butcher steers, 43 75@ 5.05; stockers and feeders, \$3.70@4.65; cows and beifers, \$2.00@4.85; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.75@4.60; cows and helfers, \$2.30@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market atrong; yorkers, \$3.70@5.85; butchers,

88.8:@3.9J.

Sheep—Receipts, 100; market strong; native muttons, \$4.25 \(\alpha\), 4.75; lambs, \$5.25\(\alpha\)5.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 207;
market steady; beeves, \$3,90@5.0; cows and
heifers, \$2.2 @4.65; Texas steers, \$3.65@4.5;
stockers and feeders, \$3.75@4.70.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market active and
generally 5c higher: light, \$3,75@3.95; mixed,
\$3.80 @4.05; heavy, \$3.75@4.10; rough, 3.75@3.85.
Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; market strong; native 43.60@4.90; western, \$3.90@4.80; lambs,

thicago Grain and Provisions.

April 9.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wh't-May	1 051/4	1 061/4	1 051/2	1 06
July	84%	85	841/2	84%
Sept	771/2	77%	771/8	77%
Corn - April	29%	29%	20%	29%
May	29%	29%	295%	29 %
July	31	311/8	30%	311/6
Oats — April	2558		25%	25%
May	25%	25%	25% 23%	25%
Pork -April	9 85	9 85	9 85	9 85
May	9 90	9 90	9 821/4	
July			9 921/4	
Lard -April	5 171/2		5 17	5 171/
May	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20
July	5 271/4	5 30	5 25	5 2714
Ribs - April		5 20	5 20	5 20
May	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20
July	5 271/2	5 30	5 2714	5 2714

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, April 9.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 45 cars; a week ago, 83 cars: a year ago, 20 cars. Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 1, nominally 91c; No. 2 hard, 87½@91c; No. 3 hard, 86@89c; No. 4 hard, 82@86c; rejected hard, nominally 78@81c. Soft, No. 1 red, nominally 93c; No. 2 red, nominally 92@93c; No. 3 red, 91½c; No. 4 red, nominally 86@88c; rejected red, nominally 80@83c. Spring, 86.2, nominally 86.288c; No. 3 spring, 80½c; No. 2, nominally 86@88c; No. 3 spring, 86%c; rejected spring, 86@81%c.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 39 cars; a

week ago, 17 cars; a year ago. 2 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed. No. 2, 25c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 24½c: No. 4 mixed, nom-inally 23½c. White, No. 2, 26c; No. 3 white, 25¾

@267c; No. 4 white, nominally 25c.

Rye—No. 2, nominally 46c; No. 3, 45c; No. 4, nominally 44c.

Hay—Receipts here to-day were 20 cars; a week ago, 30 cars; a year ago, 21 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$7.50; No 1, \$7.00 Q7.25; No 2, \$6.50 Q7.00; No 3, \$6.00; choice timothy, \$9.50; No 1, \$8.50 Q8.75; No 2, \$7.50 Q8.00; choice clover and timothy, No. 1, \$6.50@7.50; No. 2, \$6.00@6.50; pure clover, \$6.50@7.50; packing, \$3.50@4.00.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, April 9.—Butter—Extra fancy separator, 19c; firsts, 16c; dairy, 13@ 15c, country roll, 11@12c; extra fancy, 13c; store packed, 11@13c; fresh packing stock, 9@

Eggs-Strictly fresh, 8%0 per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 6c; springs, 9c; broilers, 13.00 @4.00 per doz; roosters, 15@20c each; ducks, 8%c; geese, 5c; hen türkeys, 11c; young toms, 10c; old toms, 9c; pigeons, 75c per dozen.

Apples—Fancy Missouri Pippin, \$3.00@3.50; fancy Ben Davis, \$3.00@3.25; Winesaps, \$3.50@4.00; Willow Twigs, \$43.50@4.00. In a small way varieties are selling at 40 1655 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, \$1.12%@1.15 per bu. Onlons, \$1.00@1.50.

Potatoes—New, Texas, \$1.00@1.50 per % bu. crate; old, northern stock, fancy, bulk, Burbanks, 60c; choice to fancy mixed, 40@55c; bulk Colorado, 60@66c; fancy, 75c; home grown, 50@

Colorado, 60@66c: fancy, 75c; home grown, 50@55c. Sweet potatoes, 60@75c. Seed potatoes, northern grown Early Rose, 65@70c; Early Ohio, 65@70c; Red river stock, 70@75c.

Buy a home along the "Iron Mountain Route," the land of many crops and big profits. For full particulars and prices of land write to

JOHN G. HOWARD,

District Agent,

527 Kansas Ave., - - Topeka, Kas.

Free Farms

of the best quality. Rich soil. On railroad. Streams and Lakes. Coal. Big crops. Your last chance to secure a Government free home-

stead 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

D. W. CASSEDAY, Land and Industrial Agent, 'SOO" Railway, Minneapolis, Minn. Mention this paper.

Port Arthur's Prosperity Is Based on Business.

Over 12,000 tons of export and import freight now being handled over its docks per month.

Three steamship lines now running to British, Continental and Mexican ports.

Over one-half the canal completed to a depth of sixteen feet.

One hundred thousand dollars' worth of property sold in

Go to Port Arthur and see what the backing of a 1,227 mile trunk line means.

For information write to

A. HORNBECK.

General Manager Port Arthur Townsite Co., KANSAS CITY, MO.



A small Poultry Farm Better than a Gold Mine There's \$ Millions \$ in it, but nine out of ten fall in it because they do not know the secret of Success with Poultry or The Money in Hons.

Do you know how to get it? Our New Poultry Book will tell you how. It tells you all about poultry and explains why some (a few) succeed and others (the many) fail. This invaluable Book given Free as premium with our Farm and Poultry paper WAYSIDE GLEANINGS, 3 months for 10 cents. Address P. B. WAYSIDE PUBLISHING CO., Clintonville Cons

CALVIN HOOD, President.

L. A. ALLEN, Vice President.

H. S. BOICE.

T. J. EAMAN, Sec'y and Treas

Kansas City

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

L. A. ALLEN, CHAS. W. CAMPBELL, PEYTON MONTGOMERY, Cattle Salesmen J. T. MEGREDY, Hog Salesmar. W. T. McINTIRE, Sheep Salesman.

Correspondence and consignments solicited. Good sales, prompt returns. Ample capital. Twenty years actual experience. Market reports free on application.

Kansas City Stock Yards

are the most complete and commodious in the West

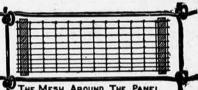
and second largest in the world. The entire railroad systems of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City have direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1897 Sold to feeders. Sold to shippers Total Sold in Kansas City 1897	965,287 665,615 216,771	3,350,796 3,084,623 341 263,592 3,348,556	1,134,236 805,268 151,389 91,576 1,048,233	123,047

CHARGES: YARDAGE—Cattle, 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head; Hax, 80c per 100 pounds. Corn, 60c per bushel. Oats, 60c per bushel.

NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.

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



PERFECT FARM FENCE Made of best dou-vanized steel wire. Top and bottom wires No. 9. All vanized steel wire. Top and bott other wires No. 11. We use the strongest stay wire in any woven wire fence on the market—hence more strength and durability. Our LOOP KNOT (entirely new fea- LOOP KNOT ture, patented)

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

The Mesh Around The Panel
Shows How The Fence Is Made.

Top Knot being uniformly distinct a spiral spring in every foot throughout the entire length of fence college on the fence plainly visible and impossible for stay wire to slip or give. It is Hog tight and Bull strong. Will turn all kinds of stock without injuring them.

Where we have no agents a liberal discount will be given on introductory order.

Reliable farmer agents wanted in every township.

Pittsburg Woven Wire Fence Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

WILLIAM STATE OF THE STATE OF T Hodges "Lassie Hay Rake....

A good hay rake must be light, strong, have a large gathering capacity, dump easily and quickly and return quickly, etc.

These are among the prime features embodied in this rake. It is constructed entirely of steel except the shafts. It has a long main axis of 1½ steel; quick, simple and positive foot trip for dumping; is mounted on our own make of steel bloycle wheels; has 22, 28 or 34 crucible steel oil tempered teeth; is made in three sizes, \$, 10 and 12 feet; teeth are flattened at ends in sled runner form to avoid taking up trash, manure, etc. This rake is also made in hand dump pattern. Manufacturers also of the Famous Hodges Header, Hodges Hercules Mower, Monarch and Acme Sweep Rakes and Acme Stackers. Write for what you want and don't buy until you get our new illustrated catalogue. We send it FREE.

ACME HARVESTER COMPANY, PEKIN, ILL.

We Experiment FOR-Not WITH the Public.

For over three years the most expert cycle engineers in the profession have been developing and perfecting Columbia bevel-gears. Practical road trials and scientific tests have demonstrated the ease of running, hill climbing qualities, freedom from dirt and liability to accident of



Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycles

Price \$125 to all alike.

There has been no guesswork in making them. There will

be no guesswork in your buying one.

\$75. Columbia Chain Wheels, . Hartford Bicycles, Vedette Bicycles,

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail for one 2-cent stamp.

Culver & Bailey, Columbia Dealers, Topeka, Kas.

The Poultry Hard

KANSAS STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION. President, A. M. Story, Manhattan. Secretary, J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka

A Plan for a Woman's Poultry Farm.

Supposing that the farmer has moderate ideas; that she means to keep 500 hens, "going in" for winter eggs and for a modest number of early chickens, though not trying to rival the great "broiler" establishments; if she has control of three or four acres of light, dry, sunny soil she has the power of "getting ner own living" in a very pleasant "state of life," says the American Agriculturist. She will need separate quarters for her early chickens, but the main body of her army should be put in movable houses, about thirty hens in each, the houses making a settlement on one-half of her land. If there is a stone wall around her land it can be made to help in the matter of fences, for chickens will not often cross a high stone wall. Wire fencing is the best of all. The chickens evidently feel nearer freedom when they cannot see their prison bars. It has been truly said that 500 hens not fenced are a "disorderly mob," but to build a someta way for each feel and nenced are a "disorderly mob," but to build a separate run for each flock of thirty takes more money than most poul-try farmers can afford. There is a half-way measure which I find better. The space can be divided into two or three great yards, and then each house is to have a yard a few feet square, in which the chickens belonging in that house can be confined for the first week after moving them. Most of them after being let free will go home at night. Stragglers there will be, crowding in where they should not, but every one should be put where it properly belongs each evening.
"That is all in the day's work." Each house should stand on a mound of earth two feet high, made by digging ditches at the north and west of the site, and making a pile four feet larger every way than the house. In the mound should be set a frame

made of four hemlock boards coated with tar. If the house is nailed together so that those boards, buried to within four inches of their tops, run all around its base, many rats will be kept out. The right time to move the chickens is in the fall, after the hurry of farm work is over, and when the moving will not interfere with the hens' laying so much as at any other time. The chickens in the houses to be moved should, the evening before, be put in coops and kept in a quiet, dark place until they can be shut up in their own especial yards. A week's work of two strong men will move the houses and fences of 500 hens, if the houses are in sections. Whoever builds the houses should be told that they are to be moved. The house of this kind that I have found best is twelve feet long and eight wide. That is right for thirty hens. It is seven feet high in the middle and slopes to two-foot walls at the sides. It can be moved whole, but in that case must be drawn by horses. To build them in sections easily taken apart is usually the better way.

The land that the chickens leave should be immediately plowed, and in the spring will be ready for whatever its mistress wishes, whether flowers for market, potatoes, some special crop she finds profitable, or, often better than all, a vegetable garden where the village people can be sure of finding as good peas and egg-plants as are in town markets. After the spring plowing is done she and the prob-able boy who helps her can take all the care of the chickens and the farm plot, especially if they have a good little wheel plow, with all its wonderful hoes and teeth. Gardening goes well with bringing up the young chickens. The youngest ones are excellently placed in the gardens and lawns, and a good plan is to fence in the permanent, not easily hurt things, such as asparagus, rhubarb, and the f bushes, and keep in that enclosure the mischievous half-grown chickens. A better plan yet is to give them the whole orchard. Never should they be put in with the general flock. If possible to avoid it, the breeding stock should not be fenced in. The vigor and profit of their descendants depend very much on their freedom and happiness.

Poultry Notes.

When marketing poultry, assort them so that a package shall all be of one grade if they are to be sold at wholesale.

After goslings begin to feather they are very hardy and remain so for years. Before feathering they are rather tender.

The temperature of a coop should not be allowed to be lower than 45° in winter, and should be most of the time up to

Common sense and kerosene will pre-

vent more poultry diseases than all the poultry medicines ever invented will

Feeding with salt fat pork cut up is said to be one of the quickest methods of stopping poultry from disagreeable habit of feather pulling.

Young chickens may be allowed the run of the garden, the mother being cooped, and the havor they make among insects is an excellent thing.

Corn and wheat middlings, corn unground, oats, bread, and other slops from the house should all be fed to fowls, changing as often as twice a week.

Hens should be killed when three years old, as they lay less eggs every year after the third, and naturally become diseased and not as good eating when they become older.

A good bronze gobbler mated with three or four hens of the smaller breed makes a good cross, nearly equal in hardiness, size and early maturity to the pure-bred.

Those who are starting incubators for the first time will do well to experiment with a small number of eggs at first. inexperience causes loss, it is well that it should not be too large.

Chicks can be kept too constantly under glass. If being reared without a hen, they need some dark, quiet place to re-treat to frequently for sleep, which is as important to them as food.

Keep the hens and chickens tame, so that a visit to the coop will not scare them through the windows, and they will do better. A scared hen cannot do her best any more than a scared cow.

Hogs thrive better for having their fcod salted, and hens also need it. If it is not given them regularly in proper amounts, when they get a chance at it they will eat enough to kill themselves.

It is said to be better not to keep ducks with chickens. Perhaps so. But if you are not prepared to keep them separate, there is but one other way to keep them -together. But keep ducks at all haz-

The Bearden Process.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department, has made a report to the Secretary of Agriculture on what is known as the Bearden process of making butter. The report describes the process, which consists of churning a certain quantity of butter with cream, and also the experiments conducted by the department. The resulting com-pounds were sent to New York, where an expert was requested to score them. He reported as follows: "I find these samples poor in flavor, the grain is badly broken, showing that it has been much overworked. It is salvy—consider it unfit for table use—only use that could be made of it would be to a charp class." be made of it would be to a cheap class of baker's trade." Considering the large proportion of water which the product manufactured by this new process contains, it does not seem proper to call it butter, and it is a question whether it would be allowed to be sold as butter in States where pure food laws are in force. Attempts have frequently been made to sell so-called butter of practi-cally the same composition as this, and they have met with failure.

Kansas City has fully established the claim to the title of the greatest winter wheat market in the world, says a handy little book published by the Exchange Printing Co., of that city.





CATARRH Druggist for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Ask your

Contains no cocaine.

mercury or any other
injurious drug.

It opens and cleans
the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals and Protects

COLD IN HEAD
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.

HEAD

A Woman's Heart.

The wife of a clergyman tells the story of her suffering with neuralgia of the heart, with the hope that her experience may indicate to others the way to regain

Few bodily afflictions are more terrible than heart disease. To live in constant dread and expectation of death, sudden, instant death, with last farewells unspoken, is for most people more awful to contemplate than the most severe lingering illness.

The slightest excitement brings great suffering and danger to people so afflicted.

Such was the experience of the wife of a

well-known clergyman. She tells her story for the sake of doing good to others.

"I feel," she said, speaking carefully and weighing her words, "that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People relieved me of a lifetime of sickness and sorrow, and I cheerfully accompand them." fully recommend them."

This grateful woman is Mrs. Wamsley, wife of the Rev. C. E. Wamsley, who lives on West Sheridan Street, Greensburg, Ind.

She continued:
"My heart became affected after the birth of my youngest child, about six years ago.
"The pain was constant. Frequently it grew so severe I would be forced to cry out.

"I could not endure any excitement.
"It would increase the pain so I would scream and fall down in a state of collapse. In this condition I was helpless.
"These spells would come on me at home,

in the street, or anywhere I might be. "I could not sleep at night. I ate very

little.
"Different doctors were called in. They said I had neuralgia of the heart, resulting from nervous prostration.

"The doctors treated me, but the relief

they gave did not last.
"I was a physical wreck, when my eye fell on an item in the local paper describing how Mrs. Evans, of West End, had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale

People. Her suffering was like mine.
"I hope other sufferers who read this account will have the faith I had when I read

of Mrs. Evans.
"My husband bought me one box of the pills. The change they made in my condition was encouraging. I took another box;

"All the time I gained in health, strength, hope, nerve force—steadily, surely!

"Before I finished the eighth box I ceased

the treatment. I felt perfectly well, and the doctor said I was entirely cured."

To add weight to her story Mrs. Wamsley made affidavit to its truth before John F. Russell, a Notary Public of Greensburg. Neuralgia of the heart is only one of many

serious evils that grow out of derangements of the nervous system or of the blood. The remedy that expels impurities from the blood and supplies the necessary mater-

ials for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues reaches the root of many serious diseases. It is these virtues that have given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People their

wonderful curative powers in diseases that at first glance seem widely different. This famous remedy is for sale by all druggists for 50 cents a box; or six boxes for \$2.50.



THE STANDARD INCUBATOR

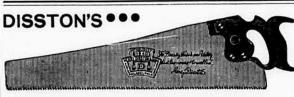
BOSTON '98.

Yes I have the Single-Comb Brown Leghorn Cock that won FIRST. Probably the best colored Leghorn in the world, and have mated him to world-beater hens.

White Plymouth Rocks, Pit Games, and Pekin Ducks Equally as Good.

Prizes won everywhere. I challenge any breeder anywhere to sell eggs from as good stock as mine as cheap as I do. Hen eggs, \$2 per 13. Duck eggs, \$1 per 13.

J. P. Royall, W. W. Henderson, 411 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Supt. of Farm. Bridgeton, Mo.



A low-priced machine with a record unequalled by any. An incubator that any one can operate. For free illus-trated circulars and testimo-nials address the

Sure Hatch Incubator Co.

Clay Center, Nebraska.

It will pay you to buy a new saw with "DISSTON" on it. It will hold the set longer, and do more work without filing than other saws hereby saving in labor and cost of files. They are

made of the best quality crucible cast steel, and are FULLY WARRANTED. For sale by all dealers.
Send for PAMPHLET OR SAW BOOK, mailed free. HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Traps, Harness Buy direct from factory at Wholesale Prices. 30 per cent saved. Guaranteed for two years. Write to-day for new beautifully Illustrated Catalogue, send 3 cents in stamps. Highest awards given us at World's Fair, Atlanta Exposition, Nashville Centennial Exposition. Alliance Carriage Co. 287 E. Court St. Cincinnati, O.





ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

Our price with hip straps, no collars - " " with collars with collars -16.50 16.80 Our price with Breeching, no collars - with collars -

Remember, we are the largest Harness and Carriage House in the Northwest. All goods guaranteed as resented or money will be refunded. Send for our new illustrated catalogue. NORTHWESTERN HARNESS & CARRIAGE CO., 172 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.

WELL MAGHINERY

Send for catalogue illustrating the ole Reliable Pech Well Auger, Rock Drills, Hydraulto Machinery, etc. FREE, Have been in use over c 13 years and are no experiment. W. M. THOMPSON CO.

ers to Sienx City Engine & Iron SIOUX C'TY, IOWA.

PORTABLE WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

Rstablished 1867. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power. Twenty different styles

Send for free illustrated catalogue. Address,

KELLY & TANEYHILL, Waterloo, lows.





Manufactured by KIMBALL BROS. 1004 Ninth St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.





BUGGY HARNESS. BUY FROM MANUFACTURER DIRECT.

Our No. 201, with one-inch trace, hame and collar, \$8 per set. Our No. 19, with one-inch trace, double hip strap, hame and collar, \$9 per set. Our No. 20, with one and one-quarter inch trace, single strap throughout, with curved breast collar, nickel or initation rubber, at \$12 per set. Goods shipped anywhere on receipt of price, or C. O. D. 1f \$1.50 is sent with order. Mention size of collar. A. BURR, 2230 W. Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.





tee to do double the mill of same size or



on Earth. A postal will bring it. Also valuable information about Haying and Hay Barns. Our slings handle straw, fodder and all kinds of forage, and work with any elevator. Now is the time to prepare for harvest. Write at once. Agents wanted. Address LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Fairfield, Iowa-

AMERICAN STEEL TANKS.



"The Best is Sure to Win." We make only the bost Galvanized Steel Tanks for all purposes. Guaranteed. Adddress

AMERICAN STEEL TANK CO., Kansas City, Mo.

The Improved U.S. Separator AGAIN VICTORIOUS

At the Annual Convention of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, held at Manitowoc, Feb. 9-11, 1898, R. M. Bussard, Proprietor of the Bussard Creamery, Poynette, Wis., won the



SWEEPSTAKES over the largest number of exhibits

and finest lots of butter ever exhibited. No entry scoring less than 92 points.

POYNETTE, WIS., Feb. 19, 1898. In have a crived the \$25.00 sent me as premium on butter that scored the highest (98½) at the Manitowoc Convention of the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association. I got the Sweepstakes and three other first prizes, amounting in value altogether to \$115.00, and all because my No. 1 U. S. Separator makes such smooth, perfect cream. It is easy to make fine butter out of such cream. POYNETTE, WIS., Feb. 19, 1898.

R. M. BUSSARD, Prop. Bussard's Creamery.

Creamerymen Take Notice: The above score (98½) is ½ point higher than the highest score at the great National Creamery Buttermakers' Association recently held at Topeka, Kansas. Send for Illustrated Pamphlets.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

mething for the farmer, who can do his own threshing, with less help and power than ever before. We also make a full line of Sweep and Tread powers. The Columbia Thresher has great capacity, and can be run by light power. Send for illustrated catalogue, giving testimonials. CITY FEED AND ENSILACE

Made in all sizes, for both hand & power use. Send for illustrat'd catalogue and price list. Will send latest publication on Ensilage to all! who write for it.

BELLE CITY MFG. CO. Bx 78 Racine. Wis.

SUB-SURFACE

is the only Genuine and Reliable Rain Maker. In the springtime when you begin to work the soil it contains all the moisture necessary to mature a crop if you could but keep it.

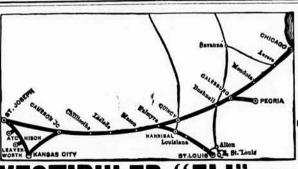
Pack the Soil with this machine and you preserve all the moisture. You need not care whether it

need not care whether it rains or not. No experiment but an assured fact. It is indispensible in droughty semi-arid sections. With a supply of moisture in the sub-soil to draw upon, there can be no drouth. Made in two sizes, for 2 and 4 horses Don't plow until you get our Campbell Method Tillage. Also our catalogue of "Ottawa" Cylinder Dustless Shellers; "Ottawa" Farm Wagons and full line of Corn Cultivating Tools. Sent free to any address.

KING & HAMILTON CO., - Ottawa, Illinois.



<u>TOP BUGGY FOR \$22.75</u>



Burlington Route

TO

FREE CHAIR CARS, LATEST PATTERNS OF SLEEPERS. ~ W. WAKELEY, C. 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, as the

> BEST Farm Cream Separato

Correspondence solicited. FOR SALE BY

> S. F. WICKER, MADISON. KANSAS

35 per 100 Rods

for the best wood and wire fence made. Wires of No.11 galvanized steel; wood stays of paint ed oak. Will turn everything but wind and water. All wires have individual tension—stretch one or all. Shipped in rolls or knock down. Anybody can build it easily. Agents to buy until you get our cat. and prices.





FIELD AND HOG FENCE UNION FENCE CO. DeKalb, III.

FACTORY TO FARM



THE ADVANCE WOVEN WIRE FENCE fence that is cheap and better than the use of any hand fence machine made. THERE CAN'T BE A BETTER FENCE made for the money than this one. Prices way down. One small order will satisfy you on this point. Don't buy untilyou get our extra special discount to farmers. ADVANCE FENCE CO., 180ld St., Peoria, Ill.



Pumps, Pipe, Cylinders and Screen. Bend for illustrated circulars and price list before buying.

THE SHURTLEFF CO.,



We will send you a five (5) day trial treatment of the French Remedy treatment of the French Remedy CALTHOS free, (no C. O. P.) and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges and Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicoccie, and RESTORE Lost Vigor. It costs you nothing to try it.

Von Mohl Co. 515 B Sole American Agta, Cincinnatt, O.

BECOME A MAN.

This will interest those who have doctored with "medical companies" and "free prescription" fakes and electric belts, until they are thoroughly disgusted.

I am a well known, physician of Chicago. I haven't a remedy that will do wonders in a few days, but with patience and the correct use of my treatment I will guarantee to TAKE A MAN OF YOU IN TIME. For a short time I will send a full month's treatment of my "NERVE-SEEDS" with some valuable private instructions, for \$1.00, or 6 boxes (a full course) for \$5.00. I HAVE CURED THOUSANDS AND CAN CURE YOU. Write to me in confidence. All medicines sent in plain wrappers.

DR. THOMAS P. GRAHAM,

114 Dearborn Street, Room 1109, Chicago, III, Hours—10 c.m., 6 p. m.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS

T. LEE ADAMS,

Clover, Timothy, GARDEN TOOLS, Blue Grass Seeds. Kansas City, Mo. POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Bulls=-Aberdeen-Angus.

Seven head of choicest breeding and individuality Twenty to thirty-six months old. In fine condition. Weignts 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. Prices reasonable. WM. B. SUTTON & SON, Russell, Kas.

SILVER CREEK HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

'Scotch and cotch-topped, with the richly-bred Champion's Best 11471 in service. Also high-class DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Can ship on Santa Fe, 'Frisco and Missouri Pacific raliroads.
J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley Co., Kas

PURE-BRED SHORT-HORNS



I have for present sale thirteen pure-bred Shorthorn buils 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 helfers bred or will have calves at foot. all of my own breeding. For sale at reasonable prices. John McCoy, Sabetha, Kas.

DEER PARK FARM.

H. E. BALL, Proprietor. Registered Jersey cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

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

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

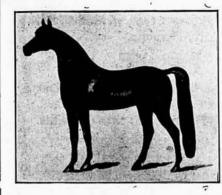


Breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine and Silver-Laced Wyandotte chickens.

Live Stock Artist.

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

Kentucky Saddle Horses!



EAGLEITE, SON OF BLACK SQUIRREL.
In service for Thoroughbred, Standard-bred and
Saddle Mares. Mares received by freight, bred and
returned. We also breed Shetland Ponies
Great Danes, Essex Swine, Toulouse Geese,
Pekin Ducks and Indian Games.

BURTON & BURTON, Topeka, Kas. East Seward Ave. Telephone 649. P. O. Box 34.



OUTFIT SENT MARK STOCK WITH TO CACKSONS EAR TAGS.

PAY IF SATISFACTORY JACKSON STFRANCIS. ARK.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAS., Nov. 11, 1897.

Geo. M. Jackson:—Send me some more ear markers.

They are the best of all kinds I ever tried, and I am sure I have used all ever gotten up. I have the first one to lose out of ear yet, and they are so handy to put in.

O. P. UPDEGRAFF.

Secretary Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

Seed Potatoes

Secu I otal		_
Red River Early Potatoesper	bushel, \$.90
Red River Beauty of Hebrons	44	.85
Red River Early Rose	14	.85
Dakota Early Ohios	44	.75
Native Early Ohios	44	.50
Native Early Ohios, small		.30

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

 Vineless
 per bushel, \$1.50

 Southern Queen
 1.00

 Red Nansemonds
 .90

 Yellow Nansemonds
 .70

 Jersey Chunk
 .70
 All seed guaranteed true to name. No charge for packages or drayage. Established 1883.

COPE & CO., Topeka, Kas.

VERNON COUNTY HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS.



125 head in herd. Herd boars, King Hadley 16766 S. and Turley's Chief Tecumseh 2d 17978 S. Ten Choice Gilts sired by King Hadley 16766 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.

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



The Prize-winning Herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District fair, 1893; twelve firsts at Kansas State fair, 1894; ten first and seven second at Kansas State fair, 1895. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441.

Black Joe 28603, World Beater and King Hadley. For Sale, an extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

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.

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

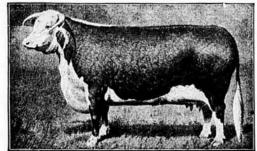
1½ miles north of LOMAX on Missouri Pacific. "GREENACRES

3 miles north of QUENEMO on Santa Fe.

J. C. CURRY, QUENEMO, Osage County, Kas.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

At head of herd, Archibald 1st 39258, son of imported Archibald 11129, the champion beef bull of the breed, and from Brenda 6th, by Rose Stock, by Lord Wilton. Cows, sired by sons of Success, Grove 4th, Grimley and Don Carlos, and tracing through Fortune and Sir Evalyn to Sir Richard 2d and Lord Wilton, constitute the herd. Twenty cows and helfers and five yearling bulls for sale at moderate prices. Visitors met. Correspondence invited.



Fifty head of bulls for sale, from 6 to 24 months old, including the great breeding bull LOMOND. Two of his heifers, under two years old, brought \$1,075 at our sale. Also bred cows and unbred heifers for sale. Eight bulls in service—Wild Tom 51592 at the head of the herd. Archibald V 54433, Climax 60942, imported Keep On, Saxon and Pembridge, Sir Bartle Beau Real 61099, Climax 4th. One of the largest breeding establishments in America. Personal inspection and correspondence solicited. Address,

SUNNY SLOPE,

EMPORIA, LYON COUNTY, KANSAS.

J. G. Peppard 1400-2 Union Avenue.

TIMOTHY KANSAS CITY, MO. CRASS SEEDS.

 Free Catalogue of Fresh Kansas Seeds KANSAS SEED HOUSE. F. BARTELDES & CO. Lawrence, Kas. Now ready. Send for one to

ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY, Choice Cane and Millet, Kaffir, Spring Wheat and Jerusalem Corn, White Hulless Barley, Seed Oats, Full particulars and book, "How to Sow Alfalfa," free. McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kansas.

THE BEST CREAMERY BUTTER SALT

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 itoats to stick in the mud. Now used by all fancy stock breeders and stock raisers. Agents or dealers wanted in every locality.

Old agents everywhere reordering. Address

STOCK FOUNTAIN CO., Lake City, Iowa.

PREVENTED BY

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., 52 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.



Giving Wholesale Prices Direct to the Consumer on Everything the Farmer Uses.

Hay Tools,
Threshers' Supplies,
Machine Repairs,
Stove Repairs,
Sewing Machine Repairs
Blacksmith Supplies,
Wagon Woodwork,
Buggy Woodwork,
Buggy Tops,
Hay Presses,
Bale Ties,
Metal Wheels,
Shoveling Boards,
Wagon Boxes,
Beltine, ump Supplies. Pump Supplies,
Pipe,
Pipe Fittings,
Windmills,
Stock Tanks,
Wood Tanks,
Steel Tanks,
Engine Supplies,
Furniture,
Sewing Machine
Buggles,
Harness,
Saddles, Harness, Saddles, Saddles, Barb Wire, Nails, Hardware, Powers. Sweep Mills, Chain Belting. Beiting,
Hose,
Roofing Paper,
Building Paper,
Mixed Paints,
Oils.
Shellers,
Grinders,
Hardware,
Iron Pumps,
Wood Pumps,
Cistern Pumps,
Tank Pumps, Chain Belting,
Cook Stoves,
Heating Stoves,
Farm Scales,
Tents,
Saw Frames,
Saws,
Metal Roofing,
Corn Cribs,

And 1,001 other things at wholesale prices direct to the consumer. Our Spring Catalogue is larger and more complete than ever. Everybody should have one, and we will mail it free if you will write us. Write immediately.

THE KANSAS CITY MACHINERY CO.,

1409 W. 11th ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

DGES CHAIN DRIVE HEAUEK In the cut here shown we present to the trade, the very latest and the best production known to the art of header construction. This is the accumulated experience of 38 years of header manufacture. We claim for it that it is perfect in material, construction, working ability, ease of draft, durability and poise and balance. Listen—Wheels are high, broad and strong, affording easy draft, perfect traction and application of power; the frame is of angle trussed together, thus making the lightest

malleable corner pieces and thoroughly angle trussed together, thus making the lightest but strongest frame procurable.

Power is applied by a steel main dive main drive anin of great strength and durability; a perfectly adjustable reel. New steel trussed

New steel trusced.

itiling lever-very
sensitive to touch; a
new, simple and positive lever within easy reach for throwing in and out of gearIn short, it is intended to be A PERFECT HEADER and we believe it is such. Ask
your dealer for THE HODGES, insist upon having THE HODGES and buy nothing but
THE HODGES if you wish the most perfect HEADING MACHINE ever produced.
Manufacturers also of the Hodges Heulies Mowers, Hodges "Lad" and "Laaste" Hund
and Self Dump Rakes, Monarch and Acme Sweep Rakes and Acme Stackers. Our handsome new illustrated catalogue explains them all fully. Write for it before you buy; it is Free.

ACME HARVESTER COMPANY, PEKIN, ILL.

WHEN WRITING ANY OF OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER.