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For the largest yields of corn grown on one acre of ground this season the publishers of *The Breeder's Gazette* offer the following valuable prizes:

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A No. 2 B St. Albans Fodder Shredder with twelve-foot carrier—a machine that is known and appreciated all over the United States.

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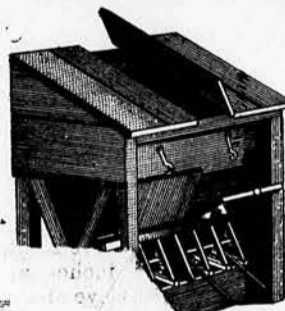
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A J. D. Tower & Bro. Riding Cultivator—a standard implement everywhere.

Full particulars on application. No entry fees. Address

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Address all communications to **E. J. NASON, Patentee,** Washington, Kas.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

Agricultural Matters.

What Kind of a Farmer?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—When we approach a neighbor's barn, can we tell what kind of a man he is in his general business by the way things are situated? Look at the wagon, where it stands when he came from town. Can we tell whether he is particular or not? Glance in at the stable. Where is the manure? How are the horses housed? Look at the mangers; do they show study? Note the place where the harness hangs; are they where the fumes of the manure destroy the fibre of the leather? The feed for the stock—can we find out anything about the owner by the convenience of the different foods? Yes, we can. The half-bushel looks like it never knew but one place, and but one place even in the darkest night. The scoop in the corn-crib stands on the right-hand side of the door, not "helter skelter," just where the boys left it. The fork leans in a secluded but handy corner.

System on the farm should be adhered to more closely than is generally the case, for one's memory cannot deal with all the minor details of the work. If the ax has its place and it is gone when we come after it, we know either the hired man has it with him or it is loaned out. If we know this, it ain't "like hunting a needle in a hay stack"—first at the wood pile, over at the post pile, or over there, or look down yonder.

Group everything as nearly as possible—bolts in one box, bits and brace have a small, neat box; saw and square hang on one nail; pincers, hammer and an assortment of nails in an old paint keg; wire-stretcher has its nail—in fact, everything in its place, so that if anything should be wanted in dead of night there would be no question where to lay hands on it.

The doctor has subjects classified in his mind, so that in excitement he can turn calmly to what he wants without consulting his library, and to be more successful the better classification is needed. So with the farmer, in an emergency he will run hither and thither after a tool or a repair, when, if a little classification was made, but a few moments would be spent in the necessary mending; or in the necessary choring, if this or that is wanted, we know just where to step to get it. Sometimes it seems like time spent for nothing to place everything in its place, but it often saves more steps and more valuable time than it costs.

Let us be neat about our barnyard and barn, and the business that passes through our hands will savor of the general farm aspect. ELMER.

512 Bushels From Five Bushels of Seed Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—From a series of letters from Mr. D. F. Miller, of Belleville, Ill., I have gleaned the facts about his great yield of 512 bushels of Carman No 3 potatoes on a single acre and from five bushels of seed.

Two barrels of Carman No. 3 were started direct from the introducers, in New York city, on April 1, but did not arrive for a month; but, being a late variety and having been in cold storage, they had not sprouted any and were put in the ground in full vigor. The highest and driest part of the farm was selected that sloped so as to drain well naturally, was plowed deep, on May 4, then harrowed, then plowed again and smoothed, then marked out with cultivator shovels, having the rows thirty-eight inches apart. The seed was cut to one eye and dropped by hand, one in a place, and twenty to twenty-two inches apart. Care was taken to drop and cover as quick as marked out, so the ground would not dry out. The covering was done with one horse and a turning-plow, going once around each row, which took about all the soil between the rows. When done, the seed was covered about four inches and the ridges slightly leveled on top. Wheat straw was then put on till a foot in depth, and no more work, save one and one-half days pulling weeds. The yield was 512 bushels, and I have some of them and can truly

say that they are very handsome potatoes.

On May 3 an acre of Livingstone's Banner was planted in the same way, using five and one-half bushels of seed. The yield was 390 bushels. I also have some of these and I think they are the handsomest potato I ever saw.

Another acre was planted to Carman No. 1, using six and one-half bushels of seed with the seed end sifted out, and this acre yielded 330 bushels. I got fifteen barrels of these latter potatoes of him and they certainly speak well for the straw mulch way of irrigating. Mr. Henry B. Peers, of Marion, Kas., has some of these potatoes and can probably testify to the above.

Now for comment. Would it not be better to use a lister to cover instead of a turning-plow and would not subsoiling behind the lister be a help in case of a wet season? Mr. Miller's theory is that one cannot get soil too loose or mellow for potatoes, and where a horse has stepped on a hill, there the tubers will be ill-shaped. I can testify to this last. He writes me that millet or oat straw would do for us to use. I have had all the straw mulch I want with millet or oat straw. One either has a full crop of oats or millet—as the case may be—or at any rate has a crop of crab grass. Clean prairie grass is the only mulching I can recommend here.

Mr. M. writes that had he rain at just the right time his yield would have been from 800 to 1,000 bushels. The hills averaged four pounds per hill. Let us suppose that the hills had been sixteen inches apart, then there would have been twelve hills or forty-eight pounds for each rod in length, and if the rows had been thirty-two inches apart it would have been six times forty-eight pounds per square rod, or four and two-thirds bushels, or 750 bushels per acre. He says that the Carman No. 3, being the latest, received the benefits of the rain that came at the last hour, hence the increase in yield above the others. He also writes me that this mulching delays the ripening of the potatoes about two weeks. In trying this plan here I would recommend early planting, as our normal monthly rainfall for June, July and August is hardly enough to make a big crop, June being 4.77, July 3.88 and August 3.64 inches.

CLARENCE J. NORTON.

Morantown, Kas.

Regulation of Rents.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wonder if Mr. Barnes read that editorial before he said, "We have no rent question in the United States as yet?" But he made an exception. "In some places rents are too high." If rents are too high have we not a rent question?

I cannot see why it is not quite as possible to limit the rental on land as to limit the rate of interest on money by law. One-third of the crop raised used to be considered fair rental, and why is it not as fair in one locality as in another?

If land is located where crops are tolerably certain, it, of course, represents a larger investment of money than if where crops are very uncertain, and one-third of the crop would bring more, for the reason that there would be more of it and it would probably be nearer to market and would bring a better price, and would thus pay as large a rate of interest on the larger investment.

What I object to is a fixed money rental, secured by something outside of the produce of the farm. I can see no reason why, in case of failure of crops from causes beyond the control of the farmer, a renter should not only lose his year's work but should be compelled to pay for the privilege of working. In case the man who owns the farm works it himself and there is a failure, he must stand the whole loss, but if he rents it for money rent, then the man who works it must still stand the whole loss. It looks to me like a discrimination against labor.

I have no desire to compel any man to lease his land. On the contrary, I heartily agree with Mr. Barnes, that "what we need in this country is more small farms, occupied and tilled by

their owners," but think that this state of affairs would be sooner brought about by some restrictions in the matter of rent than in any other way. Will the man be more likely to leave his farm to the care of some one else if he knows that in any case he can get only a certain share of its products, than he will if he has in his possession iron-clad contracts and notes secured by mortgage on the stock and farming implements of the tenant in addition to the whole product of the farm, or as is the case in rare instances, more good hard cash in hand than the whole crop brings at the end of the year? H.
Jamestown, Kas.

Jerusalem Corn Cakes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Last spring a friend of mine planted a peck of Jerusalem corn. Heavy rain just as it was coming up washed out or under the greater part of it, but what remained grew nicely and stood the subsequent drought. He harvested eleven bushels. Of this he had a part ground and we have been enjoying the luxury of Jerusalem corn griddle-cakes. They are made with about one-half wheat flour. We consider them equal to buckwheat cakes and more healthful. How one can relish the sticky, tough cakes made of all wheat after eating the Jerusalem corn cakes I do not see. I do not know as they are any better than those made of Kafir corn, but the Jerusalem corn is earlier and apparently surer in a dry season. It also makes excellent gems, and I suppose we ought not to say johnny-cake, but perhaps "jerry-cake" would be the right term.

Corn meal cookery is not pleasant to the tastes of many (mine included), but I like the meal of the various durras. I believe the durra plant has come to stay and to be a very important element in the agriculture of the semi-arid region, though it will take some time to overcome conservatism and get accustomed to a new thing. I think every farmer ought to put in a small patch of Jerusalem corn, just as much as he plants a potato patch.

Palisade, Neb. T. C. MOFFATT.

Farm Scavengers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One law of political economy is, "What is not utilized or destroyed willfully or unknowingly is that much lost to the sum total of mankind."

Many farmers lose the cream of their possession by selling off the young stock that would do the cleaning up of fence corners best. The aftermath could be grazed off by cattle or sheep. Instead of selling in the early fall they can be kept and clean the farm, rid it of its raggedness, trampling down grass and weeds. The harbingers for destructive insects are destroyed, besides turning corners and sloughs into gold. Then, if we believe in selling corn and hay from the farm, there should be some stock to be scavengers, in the hay crop, the tops of stacks, stalk fields, straw stacks, and what not.

Hogs are farm scavengers, cleaning up droppings, pasturing the lot during the summer. Then the swill; what a lot of sleek pigs can be had from every house.

Poultry is essential as scavengers, for what a pig can't get the chicken will. While during the summer months they cost nothing, surely the death of the bugs is worth something.

But a dog as a scavenger, I can't see the use in. Feed them as you may and they are carrion scavengers. Of course, some think them essential. If for fancy, they are all right, but for utility I can't count them in.

The farmer that makes a specialty of agriculture has hardly the charms of a farm without stock, besides the real profit that comes from the scavengers. ELMER.

The Isle of Cuba.

England and Australia are the only islands that exceed Cuba in natural resources, and the former would not be an exception if it were not for the riches of her prodigious deposits of coal and iron. Under all the disadvantages that misgovernment can inflict, and with a vast share of her soil untouched, Cuba produces, when not wasted by war,

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot, and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion

about one hundred million dollars' worth of sugar and tobacco annually, and there is a prodigal luxuriance of fruits and forests, while her mountains are reservoirs of minerals, and her rivers and shores swarm with fish. There is no more exquisite feature in any landscape than the royal palms, and the orange trees, never touched with frost, are loaded with golden spheres, and the clusters of bananas cling under feathery foliage, while the green cocoanuts hang high, each containing a quart of pure, sweet water; and where the soil is not a deep, dark red it is so black that it shines as if oiled. Around the coral shores is the snowy surf of seas matchless in color, and over all the exalted arch of the sky, with a delicate tint of indigo, spotted with stars that are strangely brilliant, and the procession of the constellations moves with unutterable majesty; and one sees the all-searching beauty of the firmament, and finds new meaning in Paul's line with the divine inner light in it that tells that the stars differ in glory, and in Byron's that gives the glorious image of womanhood: She walks in beauty like the night of cloudless climes and starry skies.

The geographical position of Cuba is that of Guardian of the Gates of the American Mediterranean. Glance at the map and see how she is posed between Florida and Yucatan, and that her southern shore confronts the Caribbean sea, whose waters, famous in history, are storied with romance, from the days of the Caribs with their brave canoes, and the adventurous discoverers who plowed the sea with lofty prows driven by the trade-winds, the Spanish galleons, too, freighted with the gold and silver of the new world, and pirates whose heroism gave a glamour to their crimes; and the giant fleets of England, and France that with the contending thunders of the broadsides of their liners disputed the command of the ocean that held the incomparable Indies, until at last (April 12, 1782) the British Admiral Rodney avenged Yorktown at Gaudaloupe, and, Froude says, tore the Leeward Islands from the French, and saved Gibraltar and Hastings' Indian Empire to the English.

It was from Cuba that Cortez and Ponce de Soto set forth to the conquest of Mexico and the discovery of the Mississippi, and in Havana that the Pakenham expedition that attempted to possess Louisiana, in 1815, paused to recuperate after the slaughter before New Orleans.—From "Our Cuban Neighbors and their Struggle for Liberty," by Murray Halstead, in the April Review of Reviews.

For rheumatism and neuralgia use Sarsaparilla Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain. It is an infallible cure. 25 cents.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

MAY 6—W. A. Harris & Son, Short-horns, Linwood, Kas.
OCTOBER 1—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Jackson Co., Mo.

FARROWING TIME.

Good authority has established that 25 per cent. of pigs born into the world perish before they are a week old. This great loss is peculiar to swine in domestication. The fault, then, must be in the breeder or farmer's management at and prior to this most critical period. There is nothing mysterious about the business, and it is not complimentary to the intelligence of man that brutes in a state of nature can bring forth and save their young better without man's help than with it. The sows of the last generation left to roam and nest in the woods saved larger litters than those confined to pens or about our barns with small lots, dry grain and bedding abundant.

The average farmer and feeder is so apt to think there is no other animal that can shift for itself so well as the sow, and with this assurance there is not reasonable attention given to the variety of feed and range necessary to keep the brood sows in most vigorous health. Where the necessary exercise and range for sows in pig has been secured and a reasonable variety and amount of feed has been allowed we can rely on the sow being in condition to bear a strong litter and to furnish a sufficiency of wholesome milk. If, however, the sow has been confined to a pen and fed on dry corn and has spent most of her time in bed with a number of her kind we may expect the coming litter to be weak and poorly suckled and the loss above the average.

Many farmers suffer great loss from neglect in noting the date of service and being ready at farrowing time to give the sow suitable attention. The successful and careful breeder knows from his breeding book the very day the sow ought to farrow. He will have separated her from the herd ten days or two weeks in advance and had her contented in her own pen. He has taken advantage of this time to have suited her feed to her changed condition and seen that her bowels were regular. He knows the tendency to constipation under confinement and that it is the beginning of a long train of ills. He sees that her feed and drink are adjusted to her present condition. She is to eat for herself and the coming litter, and the feed must be varied and nutritious. The aim is not to fatten, but to strengthen the sow and to grow bone, muscle and vigor in the pigs. With bran, middlings, oats, rye and roots, and plenty of slop or water and a little corn, we all have the feed requisite if we will only be a little careful and not rely mainly on the corn-crib. Corn is the handiest feed we have and most relished by sows, but it does not meet the wants of the brood sow to fit her to nourish best the coming litter. Let the feed be generous, but not heating, regular and of such variety as will keep the sow in health and vigor rather than fat and sluggish.

After looking well to the health of the sow, that she may be able to give birth to a strong litter and furnish an ample supply of wholesome milk, we must keep in mind the fact that the weather is changeable and she must have shelter from storms. The loss of pigs farrowed in cold, windy weather is great where they are not protected from storms and cold wind. The March winds are trying to the sow and often destructive to the new-born litter. The shivering pig is in danger and the pen should be arranged to exclude drafts and admit sunshine. It is difficult to get too much sunlight into the farrowing pens at this season of the year. It promotes warmth, invigorates the dam and litter, and gives comfort where without it may be discomfort and disease. Sunlight and fresh air are the cheapest and safest tonics, without which other tonics are of no avail and with which no other tonics are needed. The sow that has

had plenty of exercise in the wood lot, the pasture or stalk field, and a liberal variety of feed, comes to the farrowing time with the health and vigor that insure a strong litter.

The sow in good health and condition if left to herself will usually save the pigs. But as we have them in confinement we must prevent evils that will likely arise from the surroundings. Sows prefer the floor of earth to one of boards or stone or cement, but the difficulty of keeping the earth floor dry or in good condition makes the board or cement floor a necessity. The board floor, if filled underneath with gravel or cinders or made double with a dead-air space between, will be warmer than the cement floor and perhaps drier. But a single board floor elevated so the wind sweeps under is risky at farrowing time, as it steals away the warmth of the sow and pigs and condenses the respiration, so that bed as we may ice will form under the bed next to the floor. Not so if the floor is filled under with the gravel or cinders or is double with dead-air space between. The siding, being so tight as to exclude all draft and the floor as described there is no need of as much bedding at farrowing time. A bushel basketful of chaffed straw is better and safer than a pen full of long straw.

After the pigs arrive and have had their first meal of warm milk they are not likely to be crushed and the bedding can be increased as needed. It is a common fault to have too much bedding at farrowing time. Later a generous amount of bedding may be given, but with much or little it should be changed often and kept dry. With a dry, sunny bed we may expect to save all the pigs that are worth saving.—L. N. Bonham, in *Breeder's Gazette*.

\$999 From Pure-Bred Swine.

A communication by A. W. Thernanson, of Wathena, Kas., to the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

We had the kind of Poland-Chinas that people wanted. The boar at the head of our herd was sired by World's Fair prize-winners on both sides, and their pedigrees trace to noted prize-winners of their day in years gone by, thereby showing that they bred on.

I believe that the day will come when a person or firm that pays \$1,000 for a boar to head a herd, and brag about it afterward, will be told that "You paid too much for your whistle." You may have a pretty good whistle, but you paid too much for it. I believe it will be what trotting horse men call a tin-cup record. I want my stock to come from winners that have won in a hotly-contested fight. I think more of a man that will go into the show ring and get licked than I do of the man who stays at home and claims to have the best on earth.

The best thing to finish off pigs on is printer's ink judiciously applied. Have cards, letter-heads, envelopes, and printed slips containing notices of your stock that have appeared in the papers. Your advertisement in the paper should be something that is different from the others, so that it will attract attention, excite curiosity and make an impression on the reader's mind. It also should be changed once each quarter, and be "up to date," ever keeping in mind that it is only a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and if you should take that step, instead of being useful to you it will hurt your trade. In writing an item for the "gossip" column it might be well to work in a little nonsense. "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men." People weary of reading about Mr. Smith's "Grand Tecumseh" and his great brood sows, and, as a matter of fact, they don't read them. A catalogue is a great help to a breeder in saving much correspondence. A good sketch is money well invested.

We are fortunate in living only one mile from the postoffice, and get our mail daily, so that all inquiries are answered each day promptly. We prefer to ship in a neat crate. We didn't get any part of that \$999 by going to any other breeder's sale, and telling would-be purchasers that we had better stock at home for less money. Neither did we get any of that \$999 by going to some fair, where some fellow breeder was exhibiting stock, and trying by foul means to keep him from selling stock.

College Cattle.

Wallace's Farmer gives the following account of the marketing of animals from the Iowa Agricultural college farm:

"The experiment station at Ames, Iowa, has just shipped to Chicago a car-load of steers and heifers fed for the purpose of showing the relative value of beef from both sexes when they are bred alike and fed alike. There were five steers, five spayed heifers and four open heifers. The fourteen head averaged about 1,450 pounds when they left the college at twenty-three months old. The steers sold for \$4.50 a hundred in the Chicago market and both bunches of heifers for \$4.25 a hundred. Some time ago, when the station shipped out a similar lot designed to bring out the same points with regard to heifers and steers, the buyers in Chicago made a difference of \$1 a hundred. The spayed heifers netted, after dressing, 67.6 pounds to the hundred live weight, the heifers not spayed netted 68.2 pounds a hundred, and the steers netted sixty-seven pounds to the hundred. This breaks all records of fat stock shows in this or any other country for a car-load of cattle, and the fact that both bunches of heifers netted more dressed pounds to the hundred than the steers did shows that the heifer with equal breeding and feeding does better work than the steer.

"In the same shipment the college sent in a car-load of lambs of ten breeds, ten lambs of each breed. There were Lincolns, Cotswolds, Leicesters, Dorsets, Merinos, Suffolks, Oxfords, Shropshires and Southdowns, with ten range lambs from Colorado and ten lambs that were crosses between the Merino and Shropshire. They also had five yearling Shropshires fed the same way as the lambs to note whether the lamb or the yearling makes more weight for a given amount of feed. The lambs were all shorn two weeks before being shipped. The Lincolns gained 45 pounds in addition to 12.8 pounds of wool each; the Cotswolds gained 54 pounds in addition to 12.6 pounds of wool each; the Leicesters gained 47 pounds and 11.5 pounds of wool each; the Dorsets gained 42 pounds and 6.8 pounds of wool each; the Merinos gained 21 pounds, averaging 9.5 pounds of wool; the crosses gained 36 pounds and 7.5 pounds of wool each; the range sheep gained 32 pounds with 5 pounds of wool apiece; the Suffolks gained 46 pounds with 7.6 pounds of wool each; the Oxfords gained 41 pounds and 10 pounds of wool each; the Shropshires gained 40 pounds and 6.7 pounds of wool each. The feeding was for a period of ninety days and the gains ranged from less than one-third of a pound a day to over two-thirds of a pound a day. The selling price on the market varied from 34 cents a pound, live weight, for the Dorsets, to 44 cents for the Southdowns. The American people are beginning to eat mutton and must take what they can get. The supply comes from the range. A little sheep, averaging at about a year old ninety pounds on foot, with very little fat about it, is evidently the sheep with regard to size and finish that pleases our people at present. The Southdown commended itself particularly on account of its small size. Profs. Wilson and Curtiss have not yet made calculations with regard to what breed of sheep made its gain on the least amount of feed. They have ascertained that the feeding of lambs must be done sooner in order to cater to the Chicago market. For export fatter sheep are desired because more weight is got into a given amount of space on board of the ship. They will repeat the experiment, endeavoring to suit the profit to the taste and requirements of the market."

Spring is full of terrors to all whose constitution is not able to resist the sudden changes of temperature and other insuberties of the season. To put the system in condition to overcome these evils, nothing is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it now.

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER.

Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, increasing sales and wonderful cures. The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and as the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists \$1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

How to Make Corn Cob Charcoal.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to C. H. Titus' inquiry, "How to produce charcoal from corn cobs," will give a method I have adopted with good success: Dig a hole in the ground one foot deep and three or four feet in diameter, making it lower in the center (kettle-shaped). Then start a fire in the center with good sound wood, and when burnt to coals, cover with corn cobs. Continue this just fast enough to prevent their blazing. When the pit is full and well rounded up with corn cobs, cover the lower edge of cob pile with damp straw or hay, then cover the straw with dirt. Continue this process until the whole pile is covered. Caution: Do not cover deep enough to retain all of the smoke for a few hours, after which cover well and allow dirt to remain two or three days. If air is admitted before the mass cools it will burn to ashes. This mode will retain all of the medical properties and is easily managed after a little experience. ALLEN THOMAS.

Blue Mound, Kas.

Prospects for Berkshires.

Breeders of Berkshire swine are not so much in the public sale business as their fellows of the Poland-China school, giving as their reason therefor that private sales are sufficient and satisfactory as to price.

Chas. F. Mills, Secretary American Berkshire Record, writes the KANSAS FARMER that "the great activity in the demand for Berkshires continues and is rapidly extending to all sections of the United States. No better evidence is needed of the widespread and growing popularity of the Berkshire hog than the unusually large number of pedigrees filed for registry during the past three years in the office of the American Berkshire Association, located at Springfield, Ill.

"Until recently the registrations filed in two or more years were published in a single volume of the American Berkshire Record, containing from 1,000 to 2,000 pedigrees.

"The first twelve volumes contained an average of 1,957 entries, or a grand total of 23,500 pedigrees. Volume XIII., published a few years since, contained 4,000 pedigrees. Volumes XIV. and XV., of a more recent date, closed with 5,000 each, and Volume XVI., for the current year, will contain 5,000 entries.

"Breeders quite generally desire to have their pedigrees appear in the latest volume published, and the near approach of the date for closing of the same will make it to their interest to send their entries in the near future to Chas. F. Mills, Secretary of the American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Ill.

NO SAFER OR MORE EFFICACIOUS REMEDY can be had for Coughs, or any trouble of the throat than "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Home-Seekers Excursions.

On April 21 and May 5 the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company will sell tickets at very low rates to points in Missouri, Kansas and Texas. For particulars, address G. A. McNutt, 1044 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Irrigation.

LAND AND IRRIGATION IN KANSAS.

From report of Frederick Haynes Newell, of the United States Geological Survey.

Although, as previously stated, Kansas contains a very small amount of land belonging to the national government, yet there are, especially in the western counties, thousands upon thousands of acres to all intents and purposes vacant, title having been acquired by settlers at various times within the last decade. Much of this land probably belongs to loan and trust companies, while considerable tracts have been abandoned and offered for sale in payment of taxes. During the years 1886 and 1887 settlers flocked to western Kansas and eagerly took up land wherever a piece of sufficient size could be had. Town sites were laid out in every direction, and buildings sprang up as by magic. Every point of vantage to secure the permanence of these towns was seized upon, no matter how trivial. Especially was this the case with the towns contesting for county buildings and offices. Nearly every town suitably located put in its bid, and the rivalry became so intense that a petty warfare was inaugurated.

Railroads and local improvements were rapidly constructed or entered upon, and bonds were freely voted for every imaginable kind of enterprise, the counties assuming liabilities for public buildings and for the inducement of railroad construction far in excess of their resources. At the same time money was loaned freely to the settlers wherever any apparent security could be offered, and agents of Eastern loan companies, rendered reckless or dishonest by the prospect of commissions, bid against one another for opportunities to place loans upon real estate. The stories related of the extravagance of these years, or, rather, short seasons of growth, are almost beyond belief. Men are reputed to have taken up land and secured title simply for the purpose of obtaining loans. Others, with honest intentions of securing homes, were led by the ease of borrowing to expend sums for useless implements and unessential conveniences. Nearly every homestead was mortgaged, often for sums many times its present value, the mortgagees being usually clients of some Eastern trust company, and in innumerable cases persons in moderate circumstances who took this method of investing their earnings for the sake of obtaining a rate of interest in excess of that prevailing in older, settled communities. Although the climate was known to be sub-humid and the land subject to droughts, yet persons interested in land sales and in urging onward the excitement did all in their power to diffuse the belief that under the influence of settlement the weather conditions were becoming more favorable and that with the breaking of the prairie sod, the building of railroads, and the planting of trees the rainfall during the growing season would be increased, rendering this part of the State as suitable for agriculture as the eastern end.

The extravagance, misrepresentation and fallacies which led to the rapid disposal of the lands of western Kansas received a check by the continued droughts which followed year after year and the resulting loss of crops and poverty of the people. A large proportion of the settlers were compelled to leave through actual want; others, becoming discouraged, or perhaps attracted by some new locality, packed up their household effects and got away as best they could, abandoning their farms and homes. These lands now lie idle, the fences are down, and the houses, windowless and doorless, dot the plains in every direction. In some instances a farmer more fortunate than his neighbors in adapting his methods to the climatic conditions, or perhaps successful in cattle-raising, has gathered together a number of these deserted houses, hauling them from all directions, and perhaps adding them to his own as an enlargement, or scattering them about in a motley fashion in his own dooryard, for use as barns and sheds.

It was early recognized that the permanent occupation and development of much of this country rested upon the possibilities of obtaining water. Along the Arkansas valley a number of canals were constructed, those in the vicinity of Garden City being among the earliest on this stream, having priorities, it is claimed, even over many of the older ditches in Colorado. At the time these canals were built the Arkansas was supposed to be a perennial stream, and little, if any, doubt was entertained as to the ability to obtain water at all times and seasons. But with the development of irrigation in Colorado, and the rapid increase of the number of canals and of the area of land cultivated, there has been a diminution of water entering Kansas, except during time of flood, and through a great part of the growing season the river is completely dry, or at most contains stagnant pools. Many canals constructed at great expense have been abandoned, or maintained in such shiftless, inefficient manner that the farmers under them are disheartened from further attempts at cultivation by means of the water. It is possible that with proper management, and the diversion of water during flood, much of the land under the canals might be well watered once or twice a year, and produce better crops. With improved methods of irrigation, and with the incentive of the examples of successful farmers, some of these old canals will undoubtedly be utilized in the future.

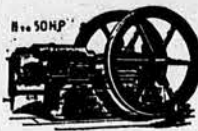
The valley lands of the Arkansas, however, are not dependent upon the flowing waters, but possess a great advantage in that they can be irrigated from another source. This source is the enormous volume of water stored in underlying pervious soils, easily accessible by wells or deep trenches. The existence of the sub-surface waters of the river valleys of western Kansas has long been known, and has often been brought to public attention by popular articles and by official reports. Like every other natural resource, its importance, at one time little recognized, has been seized upon by the so-called "boomers" and exaggerated to the extent of creating distrust and depreciation. It is, however, one of the most important of the natural advantages of the State, and one upon which the foundations of prosperity must be carefully laid.

By a thorough employment of the underground waters, with the best methods, much of the vacant land of the State will be utilized for agriculture, and the remainder can become a source of revenue, indirectly, at least. Taking the Arkansas valley, as best illustrating these conditions, the general statement may be made that water can be had everywhere within the valley at moderate depths, and in quantities such as to be inexhaustible to ordinary pumping machinery if properly installed. The volume and the rate of delivery are of course dependent largely upon the coarseness of the sands or gravels and upon the thickness and extent of the beds. Careful surveys have not as yet been made to determine the extent and character of these beds, but sufficient work has been done to obtain a broad comprehension of the subject.

In the portions of western and central Kansas where wells cannot be obtained at moderate depth it will probably be practicable to store considerable volumes of water by closing the outlets of natural depressions. Favorable localities, although somewhat rare, can be found in nearly every county, and by the proper construction of substantial earth dams considerable volumes of water can be held for use upon the lower lands. In one instance, at least, water thus stored has been pumped for use upon an orchard, and the success attained in this way should induce others to try similar devices.

Onions in Texas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to ask, through your valuable paper, what time to plant onion seed so as to have them mature late, so they will keep. The difficulty here is they mature in hot weather and will not keep through the winter. I expect to



THE PREMIUM ENGINE At Garden City Fair.

The WITTE ALWAYS TAKES FIRST PREMIUM.
The only engine for successful IRRIGATION. Can be used for feed-grinding, shelling, etc.
WE GUARANTEE RESULTS!
WITTE IRON WORKS, Kansas City, Mo.

sub-irrigate the land on which to plant them, and there will be no trouble in getting them up any time I want to.
Harrold, Tex. C. A. RICHIE.

Practical Irrigation in the West.

A writer in the *Rocky Mountain Agriculturist* says:

"When I commenced trying irrigation farming, eight years ago, I made as many blunders as it is possible to make on 100 acres of land. A man who has never had experience in irrigation will always guess wrong. My farm is just one quarter of a mile wide. I have a main ditch running down each side the entire length of the ranch, with a good wagon road running right down the center, parallel with the ditches. I run my irrigating laterals out from these two main ditches as far as the road, giving just fall enough to make the water move. My small furrows are sixty feet apart, but where the fall is less, the ditches could easily be placed 100 feet from each other. In preparing the land in this way the surface between the ditches can be made perfectly smooth.

"I find that 600 barrels of water will irrigate one acre of land. A stream three feet wide and six inches deep with a current running three miles an hour, is a good head of water for one man to handle, and will irrigate about ten acres in twelve hours. My crops go very nearly twenty days from one irrigation to another, but every fifteen or sixteen days would be better. Of course I cultivate after each irrigation. To keep up our community ditch costs an average of \$1 an acre each year. Irrigation is not near the expense that some seem to think. It costs me fifteen cents an acre to irrigate each time. I notice that in some localities it is still the practice to irrigate both day and night. I formerly did so, but now have a small reservoir into which I run the water at night in order to have a good head for the following day. A man cannot do good work in night irrigation.

"Farming by irrigation with a good water privilege beats farming in the rainy countries for many reasons. We get better prices for what we produce and the harvesting is not disturbed by rainfall. Speaking from my own experience, farming in the arid region is a profitable business. I have cut as much as 225 tons of alfalfa hay from seventy acres of land. I cut alfalfa three times during the season. In my opinion the further development of the Rocky mountain region can only be accomplished by means of storage reservoirs. In our section we have a twelve-acre reservoir that is a success. I do not think we can successfully store and utilize the flood waters in the mountain region. They come with such violence and carry so much sediment and drift wood that a reservoir would soon be filled up.

There are many mountain streams that run a good head of water from early in the winter until May or June. These are the streams I would select to feed storage reservoirs. Irrigation farming is the acme of scientific agriculture and its glorious results now justify the tremendous efforts in capital, intelligence and labor, put forth by the irrigation pioneers."

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

For the General Conference of the M. E. church, at Cleveland, O., May 1 to 31, inclusive, the Nickel Plate road will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, on sale April 29 and 30 and May 1 and 12. Three excellent through trains leave Chicago—at 8:05 a. m., 1:30 and 9:20 p. m. Further particulars cheerfully given on application to J. Y. Calahan, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill. 79

Seekers for Homes,

Who wish to start over again in some locality where good land is plentiful and climate is favorable, should post themselves relative to the irrigated districts of Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona, the dirt-cheap farms of Oklahoma, and the fruit tracts in southern Texas.

To find out the facts address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Monadnock building, Chicago, or J. E. Frost, Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kas.

And the Santa Fe is the best line to almost every part of the Great Southwest.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

Santa Fe Route—One Fare (Plus \$2) for the Round Trip.

These tickets will be sold to various points in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Arizona and Indian Territory. Dates of sale will be April 7 and 21, and May 5, with final limit of twenty-one days from date of sale. For tickets and all particulars, call on J. P. ROWLEY, City Ticket Agent Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas.

There is just a little appetizing bite to HIRE'S Rootbeer; just a smack of life and good flavor done up in temperance style. *Best by any test.*

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

EVERGREENS.
Largest stock in America, including Colorado Blue Spruce and Douglas Spruce of Colorado. Also Ornamental, Shade and Forest Trees, Tree Seeds, Etc.
E. DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill.

SPRAY PUMPS
21 STYLES.
BEST and CHEAPEST.
Catalogue and full treatise on spraying fruit and vegetable crops mailed free. Address
WM. STAHL, QUINCY, ILL.

\$3.10 FOR THE BEST
BRASS BUCKET SPRAY PUMP on the market. It is fully described in our SPRAY PUMP CATALOGUE. Another valuable work is our handsome ILLUSTRATED BOOK ON CIDER PRESSES AND FRUIT MACHINERY. Both will be sent FREE. DAVIS-JOHNSON CO., 41 W. Randolph St. CHICAGO, ILL.

IT DOESN'T COST YOU ONE CENT
TO GET OUR CATALOGUE OF **WINDMILLS, Pumps and Gasoline Engines**

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Station "A," KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Coming Sale of Scotch Short-horns at Linwood Farm.

Are you interested in Short-horn cattle, and do you want to get in line, with animals that feed out early and make what is now known as "baby beef?" If so, then consult the closing-out sale catalogue, sent free to all who desire it. Every breeder, feeder and shipper understands that the early-maturing kind must possess inherited qualities and have a close, compact, mellow, easy-handling make-up to insure quick, responsive feeding qualities, and it is safe to say that no Short-horn herd ever possessed this desirable inheritance equal to that of the celebrated Scotch herd known as the Sittyton herd of Amos Cruickshank, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Among the American breeders who saw that the big, roomy, coarse, slow-developing animal would in time be supplanted by the kind bred for symmetry, substance, constitution and wealth of flesh was Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kas. He began twenty years ago, as the saying goes, right, and in the footsteps of the half century's experience of Mr. Cruickshank, who, with a single heifer, in 1887 laid his plans and reached that degree of type, style and finish before the expiration of his lifetime's experience that made him the father of the modern Short-horn. The reader will find, on consulting the sale catalogue, the statement in the announcement, "that the demand for bulls to breed up, both on the farm and on the range, was never more active than at the present time. During the long depression the pure-bred herds of the country have been decimated; hence we now have in the bull market an increased demand and a reduced supply." Every one having a personal acquaintance with Mr. Harris understands that his aim has been to have in the Linwood herd animals possessing great constitution and feeding qualities, and a personal inspection, however critical it may be, of the herd at once confirms one in the opinion that this has been successfully accomplished. Space forbids that extended review of the sixty-four head that will be offered merits. The writer is acquainted with a major portion of the American top herds and feels sure that the visitor at the farm will find the individual make-up of the herd, from the great breeding harem king, Galahad 108259, down to the youngest of his sons and daughters, a pleasant and agreeable surprise. He is an individual of great substance, finely finished, and possessing that degree of constitutional and feeding qualities so much sought for by all experienced breeders. The female division of the herd were selected and developed with the same ultimate result in view, while the two-year-olds and yearlings of both sexes now on the farm at once confirm the wisdom of starting right and endeavoring to stay right, as has been the achievement of Col. Harris. The sale on Wednesday, May 6, should be the star sale of the year, and it will be if merit and quality counts for what it is worth.

"Can Rely on Caustic Balsam to Do the Work"

Is what T. B. Frith, of Chatham Field farm says. "It is 'no joke' that Chicago contains farms within its city limits. One of these is Chatham Field, a 160-acre farm at Seventy-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue, which is one of the best-known 'horse's homes' around the city. It is equipped with an immense barn, paddocks and pastures, and from fifty to 100 city 'boarders' are kept the year round, including horses from the stables of some of our wealthiest citizens who send them to Chatham Field either for the winter or the summer when they go to the seashore, or put them out to recover from injuries or lameness. This establishment is under the personal charge of Manager T. B. Frith, a horseman by nature, whose keen instincts have been thoroughly trained by life-long handling of horses. In recently looking over the somewhat variegated collection now wintering at Chatham Field and noting the many evidences of the wear and tear of our city streets, we asked Mr. Frith what he used in reducing swellings and curing lameness. He replied: 'For more than fifteen years I have used almost exclusively Gombault's Caustic Balsam. It is great stuff. With it I have removed splints, curbs, windpuffs and the like speedily and surely, and cured sprains and soreness. It can be used as a mild liniment or a blister, and I consider it the best blister I ever used. You may be sure that we have plenty of use for such a remedy on the horses that come here for temporary keeping and it is the only thing of the sort I have constantly on hand. My long experience with it justifies me in relying upon it to do the work.' This is not a 'testimonial' given at the request of the manufacturers of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. It is the direct answer of Mr. Frith to the writer, who was curious to know what remedy was in favor at this establishment, where few horses are sent that do not need some little attention to cuts, bruises, blemishes or lameness. It is, however, only one of the many commenda-

tions of this veterinary remedy which have been given to the public by experienced horsemen."

The above was published in *Breeder's Gazette*, the well-known stock journal of Chicago, in issue of April 8, 1896, and entirely voluntary on their part.—L.-W. Co.

Gossip About Stock.

Every sheep owner will find it a decided advantage to have some of Cooper's sheep dip at hand. It is a sure shot on all insects, and at the same time tones up the skin and promotes the growth of wool.

Mrs. James D. Dyer, Hoffman, Mo., who breeds several varieties of pure-bred poultry, and who enjoyed a splendid Kansas patronage last season, has a new card in this issue and will be pleased to correspond with any one wanting eggs or stock.

E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Jackson county, Missouri, our Missouri advertiser of Poland-Chinas, has some especially good bargains for his Kansas customers and is anxious to have your wants made known to him, so that he can demonstrate just what up-to-date bargains he has to offer now.

Nason's combined feed soaker and steamer, made at Washington, Kas., advertised in this issue, is something that every stock feeder can well afford to have, as those who have tried it give it their strongest endorsement. Write E. J. Nason, Washington, Kas., for further information.

D. Trott, Abilene, Kas., reports the Ash Grove herd of swine as follows: "Sales were good during the season. Spring pigs are coming on nicely. Stock all healthy. Hope to have a fine lot of pigs for the coming season. Wheat fields are looking green. Oats and alfalfa growing splendidly. Lots of rain lately, which makes farmers feel good. We hope for great things in this county this year."

The Elm Beach stock farm of Short-horn cattle and Poland-China swine, owned by C. M. Irwin and S. C. Duncan, of Wichita, Kas., with the grand breeding stock added during the past year, places this breeding establishment in the front ranks. Regarding the Poland-Chinas, Mr. Irwin writes: "Our pigs are coming on nicely and we will have some extra fine tops this fall. We now have some choice last fall pigs, both sexes, for sale. Black Daisy 8d, bought at Emporia, sire of pigs Clay Dee, the sweepstakes boar at last State fair."

R. S. Cook, Wichita, reports that the Champion herd of Poland-Chinas is still at the fore, and sixty youngsters, the produce of the grand breeders, Banner Boy 28441, World Beater 36563, and Black Joe 28608. Darkness 85410 had a fine litter of twelve pigs and other prize-winning sows have large litters. Mr. Cook says: "I have twenty sows to farrow yet and plenty of alfalfa pasture for my pigs. I am entirely out of fall males, but have a number of nice last summer sows bred to my best herd boars which I will sell cheap if taken soon, to make room for my spring pig crop, price \$25 to \$30."

Mr. W. H. Wren, of Marion, Kas., proprietor of the Cherry Orchard herd of Poland-Chinas, reports that he is having an excellent trade in bred brood sows and gilts, and among others lately sold was one by Royal Short Stop 10887 S. and out of Black Daisy (27800). She was in expectancy by Wren's Medium 12387 S., he by Happy Medium 8397 S. and he by King Tecumseh 3921 S. Black Daisy was by U.S. Revenue 4298 S. and out of Lail's Success 6688 S. The purchaser, Mr. F. M. Mile, of Peabody, Kas., paid Mr. Wren an even \$100 for her and thought he had secured a great bargain. The spring pig crop at the Cherry Orchard farm is a very promising one, and with the promise now of a good crop year, Mr. Wren proposes to be "in it" with the best of 'em this fall.

Our live stock field man reports a very satisfactory lot of sales made within the past few days at Shannon Hill stock farm, the property of ex-Gov. Geo. W. Glick, of Atchison, Kas. Among those sold was the ten-months bull sired by Winsome Duke 11th 115137 and out of Florence Gwynne 2d (Vol. 37, page 546). He is one of the sappy, mellow kind, and weighed 900 pounds. His dam was a granddaughter of the very excellent cow, Alice Gwynne, a noted show-yard queen, always a prize-winner and the foundation cow of the Shannon Hill herd. Her sire was the \$6,000 imported bull 2d Baron Hubback (27947) and her granddam Nelly Gwynne by the imported and exported \$10,000 bull, Royal Commander (29357). The reader will at once understand that the youngster was royally bred and that his new master, Mr. Thomas Tucker, of Tribune, Kas., has secured something more than just ordinary in the way of a high-class, well-bred Short-horn. Mr. Andrew Pringle, of Harvey, Wabaucon county, Kansas, evidently knows good things when he sees them, for he lately purchased eight young bulls, all sired by Winsome Duke 11th and out of choice dams at Shannon Hill. Mr. Chaffee, the manager of the farm, understands growing them out right, and if the merits of the

herd were pushed to the front they would, as they should be, more highly appreciated by the beef-breeding public.

The Wheat Situation.

A prominent New York commission house summarizes the wheat situation as follows:

Chicago stocks of winter wheat have been cut down from 20,000,000 bushels to 2,000,000 bushels.

Seaboard stocks of wheat have been reduced to 10 or 15 per cent. of the average supply at this time of year.

The amount of wheat on ocean passage is more than 12,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago.

The condition of the winter wheat crop, as shown by the last government report, is the poorest for nearly a generation.

Spring wheat seeding is much delayed by unfavorable weather, and the spring acreage is largely reduced.

The India wheat crop is 74,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

The exportable surplus from Argentina is about one-half what it was on the last crop.

Australia is actually importing wheat instead of exporting it, and Russia is shipping very sparingly.

Present developments do not tend to mitigate these facts or to better these conditions, but rather to the contrary.

To the Rum God.

The following received from San Diego, Cal., under date April 14, 1896, needs no comment:

"Great dedicatory service is to be held here on Friday, on laying the corner-stone of the great San Diego brewery—dedicated to the honor and glory of the great rum god—thus exalting the high places of Baal, as seen in Jeremiah 19:5, to sacrifice their sons and their daughters unto devils as burnt offerings unto Baal, thus destroying soul and body of our young people here in California."

Send \$1.35 to KANSAS FARMER office for one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER and Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

WEAK MEN

CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.

Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive proofs (sealed) free to any man on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Send for new program, including list of trotting purses offered, for inaugural meeting of the El Paso County Horse and Bicycle Association, May 30, June 1, 2 and 3, 1896, to J. W. Miller, Secretary, Room 2, Bank Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Union Pacific Route.

What you want is the through car service offered between Denver and Chicago via the Union Pacific and Chicago & Alton railroads, which is unexcelled by any other line. Magnificent Pullman sleepers, dining cars and chair cars, run through daily without change, Denver to Chicago via Kansas City.

A Look Through South Missouri for Four Cents.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company has just issued a magnificent book of sixty or more photo-engraved views of varied scenery in south Missouri. From these views an accurate knowledge can be obtained as to the productions and general topography of that highly-favored section that is now attracting the attention of home-seekers and investors the country over.

The title of the book is "Snap Shots in South Missouri." It will be mailed upon receipt of postage, 4 cents. Address J. E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo.

"TELL IT OUT."

The Okolo Treatment

Is a cure for all catarrhal diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, throat and lungs. That is why so many are telling about it. Here is what some of them say:

Manhattan, Kansas.

During my attendance at the World's Fair, in Chicago, I contracted a severe cold, from the effects of which I lost my sense of smell entirely, and I lost my sense of taste so that I could not distinguish one flavor from another. Since beginning the Okolo Treatment, less than a month ago, my sense of smell and taste have both returned.

MRS. M. E. CRESS.

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

The proprietor of the Okolo Treatment is a well-known and successful practicing physician at Manhattan, whose reliability is unquestionable. His treatment has been in use by members of the family of the editor of KANSAS FARMER and they have no hesitation in recommending it to their friends.

KANSAS FARMER.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Having been a sufferer from pulmonary trouble for several years, and having tried various remedies and treatments without relief, I was advised to try the Okolo Treatment. I am glad to say it afforded me speedy relief from all coughing and irritation of the throat. Since using it I have been able to sleep without being troubled at any time during the night.

CARL SCHIDEL, Carrie street.

Denver, Colorado.

For nearly two years I have been an invalid from lung trouble. During all that time I was bothered with constant tickling in my throat. I had tried various remedies but found no relief. About two months ago I began the Okolo Treatment, and I must say it relieved me. I used No. 3 for the tickling sensation in my throat, and No. 11 for soreness in my chest. I found great relief in both cases.

ELLA W. MAYHEW, 450 Gray St.

The following is of unusual importance because of the high standing of Dr. Hinman, who lectures in one of the leading medical colleges of Chicago:

A. W. Hinman, M. D., Chicago, Illinois.

I have a high appreciation of your Okolo Treatment as a means of conveying antiseptics to certain diseased tissues. I have lately used it in Ear, Nasal and Throat applications, and find it much more rapid in its work than fluids. I really think so much of the instrument that, at my next lecture, I propose to exhibit it to my class and explain its merits. My purpose to do this has been growing stronger as I have come into possession of more evidence of its value.

A. W. HINMAN, M. D., 720 Washington Boulevard.

We Cure Catarrh

And every sort and condition of trouble arising from Catarrh. The way to get our treatment is to write and tell us just how and where you suffer. Our physician will go over your case carefully and select a three months' treatment of the exact remedy your case requires. This and the Okolo Medicator and Inhaler, with full directions, will then be sent, postpaid, for \$3.35. When you receive the treatment and examine it, if you are not satisfied, return it and we will promptly return your money. We cannot be more fair than this. Spring is the best time to be cured.

Write at once.

OKOLO COMPANY,
523 Poyntz Ave., MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

The Home Circle

HER WEDDING INVITATION.

It came to-day; and I must confess
That it brought a sweet emotion
As I thought of the time when my happiness
Was measured by her devotion.

'Twas the honest love of a pure, strong boy,
With plans for future union;
And the troubles of life with their base alloy
Never entered our sweet communion.

But the broadening tide of my life swept on
In full and joyous measure,
And I found that the boyish love had gone
With many a worthy pleasure.

Many years have passed since I vowed that
I'd love,
In my frank, impulsive fashion,
And my mind has swept to a plane above
My most ardent dream of passion.

But I think of those dear old Southern days,
When my heart was young and tender,
And that little girl, with her dainty ways,
Was the shrine of my love's surrender.

—Louisville Post.

WHY SHE FAINTED.

She asked the scholars to define
The sense of surreptitious;
But every one had to decline
Though each one was ambitious.

She'd just been reading of the lad
Who'd thieved away till caught,
And hoped perhaps her effort had
Some useful lesson taught.

"It's something done upon the sly,
When no one is around;
Except some ward whose watchful eye
The culprit may have found."

"I know! I know!" cried blushing Hal,
With eyes upon the floor;
"I saw you kith the printhead,
At noon behind the door."

—Lippincott's Magazine.

A ROMANCE OF TO-DAY.

The Letter Which Was Dictated to a
Typewriter.

"Miss Mansard," said the head of the
business house to the pretty stenog-
rapher, "have you written those let-
ters to delinquent debtors telling 'em
to pay or get sued?"

"Yes, sir," said Miss Mansard.
"And that long letter to the Kansas
City branch house?"

"Yes, sir."
"Well," said the head of the firm, "I
have another letter here I'd like to get
off this afternoon, if you please."

The stenographer approached and
sat down by the little wooden leaf
which he drew out from his desk for
her.

"The address," said the head of the
house, commencing to dictate rapidly,
"is James Broderick, Trent Falls Sta-
tion, Vt. Dear Old Friend—Your let-
ter is received, and I assure you it
gives me pleasure to hear of your wel-
fare. I hope your family will con-
tinue in the best of spirits, and I shall
certainly look forward with satisfac-
tion to your proposed visit here. Para-
graph. In regard to your inquiry as
to why I don't get married, would say
that I have been too busy, but mean to
take steps to remedy the matter at
once. I am this afternoon about to
make a proposition of the kind you
suggest to Miss Mary Mansard, a
charming young woman, who is em-
ployed in my office and who is in every
way fitted to adorn a home with
womanly graces. Miss Mansard her-
etofore has been rather distant in her
conduct, but this may be due wholly to
natural reserve. Paragraph. My stenog-
rapher has instructions to append to
this letter the fact that Miss Mansard's
answer is—"

The head of the firm interrupted him-
self and turned to open a fresh batch
of business letters.

"You may finish that letter your-
self," he said, "although I trust you
understand that the first duty of an
employee is to obey the evident wishes
of the employer, whether spoken or im-
plied."

And Miss Mansard obediently with-
drew to her typewriter. —Chicago
Record.

The Way to Drink Milk.

Many complain that they cannot
drink milk without its disagreeing with
them. The most common reason why
milk is not readily digested is that it
is taken too rapidly and it enters the
stomach and becomes one solid mass
difficult of digestion. If it is sipped it
is so divided on reaching the stomach
that when coagulated, as it must be by
the gastric juice while digestion is go-
ing on, instead of being in one hard
mass it is more in the form of a sponge
and in and out of the entire bulk the
gastric juice can perform its duties.

A PRINCESS ABBESS.

High Ecclesiastical Office Held by an Aus-
trian Archduchess.

There are in Austria five religious
foundations for ladies of the nobility,
situated in Vienna, Prague, Brunn,
Innsbruck and Graz. These establish-
ments are for the purpose of providing
a place, suitable to their rank, for ladies
without property, but members of
noble families which have done dis-
tinguished service to the imperial fam-
ily or the state. The Vienna institu-
tion was founded in 1769 by Duchess
Theresa, of Savoy; that in Brunn by
Emperor Leopold II. in 1792, and those
in Prague and Innsbruck in 1755 and
1765 respectively by Empress Maria
Theresa. The ladies who are received
in the Prague, Vienna and Innsbruck
foundations must be able to show 16,
those in Brunn five and those in Graz
four quarters, respectively, on their
arms. The institution in Prague is of
the highest rank. As its abbesses, ac-
cording to its statutes, only princesses
of the imperial family are appointed,
the abbess has the right to the title of
"royal highness," even if, by exception,
she who holds the office is only of noble,
not royal, blood. She has also the right
to crown the queen of Bohemia; and she
is installed by an archduke, as repre-
sentative of the emperor, with a solemn
court ceremonial.

The abbesses are not pledged to the
church and are therefore free to marry,
and it is the custom for them generally
after a short term of office to do so.
Maria Theresa, a daughter of the victor
of Aspern, married Ferdinand II., king
of Sicily; Maria Christine, at the time
queen regent of Spain, married King
Alphonso XII.; Margaret Sophia, a sis-



ARCHDUCHESS MARIA ANNUNCIATA.

ter of the recently installed abbess, is
the wife of Duke Albert, heir-presump-
tive to the throne of Wurtemberg; Caro-
line Immaculata in 1894 gave her hand
to Prince August Leopold of Coburg.

As her successor, Emperor Francis
Joseph has appointed Archduchess
Maria Annunziata, the second daughter
of his brother, Archduke Karl Ludwig,
born in 1876 of his third wife, Arch-
duchess Maria Theresa, princess of
Braganza.

On October 30 last the archduchess
was installed with solemn ceremonial
of the usual kind. The emperor was
represented by her father, Archduke
Karl Ludwig, who officiated, assisted
by Count Thun and Count Boneucci, as
court commissioners of the vicerey of
Bohemia. The exercises were elaborate
and impressive, and in them partici-
pated many of the highest in the Bo-
hemian nobility of the court, the army,
the government and the clergy.

A Collection of Dress Don'ts.

- Don't wear your shoes too short.
- Don't wear a veil in the evening.
- Don't let the skirt of your street dress touch the ground.
- Don't forget that people who do not know you judge you by your appearance.
- Don't forget that a line of white at the throat lends a dainty air to the plainest costume.
- Don't wear diamond earrings in the morning. Much jewelry at any time is hardly good taste.
- Don't let your waist and skirt part company in the back; hooks on one and eyes on the other keep them united.

—Home Queen.

Where

is the woman who
does not like to have
her baby fat
and chubby
and cunning?

Where

is the woman who
does not like to have
rosy cheeks
and plump-
ness herself?

effect cannot be had by using any substitute for it. * 50c. and \$1.00 at all druggists.

SPRING MILLINERY.

New Ideas in Hats and Bonnets Are Al-
ready Appearing.

Spring millinery is always a topic
of absorbing interest, and the first ad-
vanced models are to be seen. These
indicate no lessening in the frills, fuss
and frivolity which have been charac-
teristics of the stylish headgear lately,
though it is possible that as the season
grows older this tendency may be
modified. Vast quantities of flowers,
particularly wild flowers, will be used,
and the omnipresent aigrette will lose
nothing of its present charm. The
models now shown are all elaborate,
more or less, and large, coming well
over the face. This importation has a
high crown of butter-colored cloth and
a brim of white tulle ruffles, standing
erect and edged with black lace. At
the base of the crown is a band of
black velvet, and one side is finished
with a black ostrich tip, a large
aigrette of black and white, and a
white tulle rosette.

Under the brim is a perfect wilder-
ness of flowers—violets, pink roses,
holly and gardenia.

A sailor hat of heliotrope straw has
a medium high crown, with a wreath
of pink roses about the brim, covered
with heliotrope tulle. On each side,
but more toward the back than the
front, is a bunch of violets and leaves.



PATENTS.

T. S. BROWN,

Patent Attorney and Solicitor. Fifteen
Years' Experience.

335 Sheildley Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

FRENCH BUHR MILLS.

28 sizes and styles. Every mill warranted.

For All Kinds of Grinding.

A boy can operate and keep in

order. "Book on Mills"

and sample meal FREE.

All kinds mill machinery. Flour

mills built, roller or buhr system.

Reduced Prices for '96.

NORDYKE & MARION CO.,

285 Day Street,



Indianapolis, Ind.

For Your Protection CATARRH

we positively state that
this remedy does not
contain mercury or any
other injurious drug.
Nasal Catarrh is a local
disease and is the re-
sult of colds and sudden
climatic changes.

ELY'S
CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the
Nasal Passages. Allays
Pain and Inflammation.
Heals the Sores, Pro-
tects the Membrane
from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at
once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.



LIVER AND KIDNEY

Diseases are manifested by Backache,
Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Foul
Tongue and Weakness

**Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S
LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM**

Is the remedy you need, of equal service
in mild or chronic cases

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE AT \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

while across the back is a big Alsatian
bow of heliotrope taffeta ribbon,
caught with brilliant buckles. Under
the brim are a couple of bunches of
pink roses. The combination is rather
daring, but shows the tendency of the
hour to what might be called exceed-
ing liberality in color. Another bit of
similar daring is a little toque of vio-
lets with dark red and yellow roses
sunk in the violets, and pink and red
roses on one side, a high violet aigrette
finishing the effect with a crowning
touch of impudent defiance of color
conventionalities. Exquisite little
dress bonnets are of velvet, lined with
delicate colored silks and fairly blaz-
ing with gold, jewels and fancy pins.
—N. Y. Sun.

A Splendid French Idea.

A well-dressed French woman always
includes among her gowns for every
season a shepherd's plaid—black and
white, or brown and white—and with
such a gown fancy cloth jackets look
very smart.

PURE BLOOD is the safeguard of health.
Keep your blood pure, rich and full of vi-
tality by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and
you will not need to fear the attacks of dis-
ease.

Hood's PILLS cure liver ills, constipation,
jaundice, sick headache, biliousness. 25
cents.

1,000 Peach Trees with freight prepaid to
any station east of the Mississippi river,
2 to 3 feet, for \$25. Other sizes in proportion. List
of varieties or samples sent on request.
R. S. JOHNSTON, Box 17, Stockley, Del.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY
Grows the best New and Standard Fruits and Or-
namentals. Own the largest and oldest experiment
grounds in the West. Offer new Apricots, Rasp-
berry, Strawberry and Apple. Catalogues free.
A. H. GRIESE, Box J., Lawrence, Kas.

100-DAY CORN

Does not grow so much to stalk, shoots better, and
matures its ear before hot winds or early drought
kill it. Twenty-six best kinds. Catalogue and one
sample free.
J. C. SUFFERN,
Seed Grower, Voorhies, Ill.



Choice Standard and New Varieties grown and
stored in the Cold Northwest. Send for hand-
some Illustrated Catalogue, containing article
describing method of raising and handling. Small
shipments at car-load freight rates. Sample
free. E. W. Allen, Wolverton, Wilkin Co., Minn.

VINELESS SWEET POTATO

Our "GOLD COIN" PRO-
LIFIC is the Greatest
Sweet Potato on earth. No
one can offer it this year
but ourselves. It's a fortune
to any one. PAYS 20 times its cost in in-
creased yield and cheapness of produc-
tion. Quality the very best. Leading hortu-
culturists say nothing equals it. Every farmer
and gardener should grow it. No vines to
bother. It's marvelous. Nothing before ever
equalled it. Order immediately before stock is
exhausted. We offer \$100 for the largest yield.
Our book, "40 years experience in growing Sweet
Potatoes," Free. Price prepaid 1 lb. \$1.00;
2 lbs. \$1.50; 3 lbs. \$2.00; 50 plants \$1.00; 100, \$1.50;
200, \$3.00; 1000, \$9.00. Send club orders.
HUNTINGTON SEED CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Young Folks.

A PULLET IN THE POT.

There are many fragrant perfumes,
And at times they fill the air
With an odor so enticing
That it seems to banish care.
But there's one that's plainly captain
Of the whole delicious lot,
'Tis the incense that arises
From a pullet in the pot.

You may talk of scented spice groves
Far away in Southern climes;
Sing of tropic fruits and flowers
In your most enchanting rhymes;
But the jingle of the music
Very soon will be forgot,
If you chance to smell the fragrance
Of the pullet in the pot.

There are times when shoals of trouble,
Seem to float about my head;
When the world seems set against me,
And I wish that I were dead;
But all thoughts of self-destruction
Disappear upon the spot,
If I can but sniff the zephyrs
From a pullet in the pot.

Then dyspepsia is forgotten,
Of my gout I do not think,
And I long to give an order
'Bout as quick as you can wink;
And I chuckle when the waiter
Brings to me all steaming hot,
Dumplings light, with richest gravy,
And that pullet from the pot.

Then I labor with that bled,
And when I surround the whole,
There's a fullness 'neath my waistcoat
And sweet peace within my soul.
In my armchair then I slumber,
Well contented with my lot,
While in dreamland I am roving
With that pullet from the pot.

'T would convert the most agnostic;
Drive away each evil thought
From an anarchist or felon,
Till his woes he quite forgot;
And to help reclaim the fallen,
I assure you there is not
Anything can hold a candle
To a pullet in the pot.

—Missouri and Kansas Farmer.

STATUE TO A COLLIE.

Mr. Burekle's Dog Still Stands Guard
Over His Master's Tomb.

All who have entered the main gate of Cypress Hills cemetery, at Crescent and Jamaica avenues, Brooklyn, during the last few weeks have had their attention arrested by the life-size statue of a dog standing a few paces in front of a massive and handsome vault, says the New York World. Inquiries revealed a pathetic story thus perpetuated.

The vault, which is of granite, perhaps 10x15 feet and 12 feet high, has just been erected by the widow of J. George Burekle. It is situated in section No. 18 of the cemetery, quite near the entrance, and by its location on a high mound and the big statue of the dog, which is the only image of any animal on the grounds, makes the spot conspicuous.

Mr. Burekle died just two years ago at the age of 65. He had been a ranch man in the Dakotas, removing to Brooklyn several years ago and making his residence at No. 40 Hanson place. He, his wife and daughter were a devoted family, but there was as much affection lavished on a pet collie dog he brought from the ranch as upon any member of the family. After Mr. Burekle's de-



STATUE OF THE FAITHFUL COLLIE.

mise the animal was inconsolable, and wandered about vainly searching for the old familiar hand that caressed him daily.

The Burekles' burial plot was formerly in section No. 2, and there the collie, with the fidelity that has made the breed historic, often found his way. In a short time he, too, was dead.

This devotion that even death could not daunt nor diminish so touched the family that it was decided to reproduce the dog in statuary. So there the faithful collie stands in life-like attitude, steadily gazing at the last resting place of all that was mortal of his master.

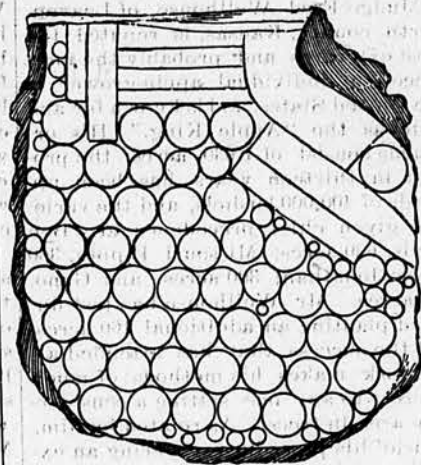
ABOUT MOTHER-OF-PEARL.

Millions of Shells Are Needed Annually for the Manufacture of Buttons.

"They that go down to the sea in ships to do business in great waters" are more numerous than we land-lovers imagine. If we pause for a minute and think of the countless pearl buttons that are daily sold and utilized, all over the world, we may then realize the quantity of oyster shells required to supply this demand.

The shells from which our pearl buttons are obtained are quite large, weighing about three-quarters of a pound apiece. They are shipped to us from Australia. The accompanying sketch illustrates the manner in which a shell is usually diagrammed before it is sent to the factory. The long narrow strip at the top forms one of the mother-of-pearl pen holders now so popular for holiday gifts. The straight strips are generally made into handles of pocket-knives, but the curved piece in the upper right hand corner is saved, either to fitted into the handle of a large carving knife or to adorn a pistol stock. The large buttons are generally cut from the center of the shell, while the smaller ones extend along the outer edge.

After the diagramming is finished, the shell is sent to the factory to be cut, filed, chiseled, grooved and polished, and when this is finished the buttons are carded and ready for market. The



HOW A SHELL IS DIVIDED.

polishing of the expensive buttons is all done by hand on rapidly revolving wheels of heavy flannel covered with jeweler's rouge.

Even the scraps and chippings of the mother-of-pearl are not wasted. A large button factory recently received an order for a quantity of small pieces of pearl to form the mosaic of a large altar that was being made for one of our city churches.

Tiny pearls are often found in these shells, and are occasionally cut to pieces by the machinery, but the real pearl shells do not come from Australia, and a pearl large enough to be of any value is rarely if ever found in the shells of a button factory.

The largest pearl in the world is in the possession of the queen regent of Spain. It was found by a little colored boy in an oyster shell so small that he was tempted to throw it away unopened. — Edith Chester, in Country Gentleman.

TAME WILD ANIMALS.

Down in Maine Deer Sometimes Become Quite Neighborly.

Some of the people who live on the edge of the Maine woods have been betwixt the "devil and the deep sea," as the phrase is, with the game law on one side of them and the disposition of the protected animals to be neighborly on the other. Said a woman in the Piscataquis backwoods:

"A deer can be tamed as easily as any other animal, and sometimes they are bound to be tamed whether you want them or not. A few years ago a young deer came out with our cattle and grazed round with them and came up to the barnyard at night. He didn't seem a bit frightened, and I gave it some milk. It drank readily, and next day wanted some more. I could pat it and fondle it as well as I could a cossel lamb. It stayed around with our cattle for several weeks, when one day a game warden came and said I was liable to a penalty for keeping the deer and feeding it. Then I tried to drive it away, and the way he would come up

in spite of my threats and attempts to scare it, and coax for milk was pitiful to see. I had the hardest work to make him go away, and for a long time he'd keep coming back to our place."

A similar case occurred in Portland last summer, where a seal came to a fisherman's boat and followed it for a number of days and wouldn't drive off.

These instances of tame "wild" animals remind a Maine gentleman of what he saw in Mayfield a few years ago. He was driving through that town, and at a place where he stopped his hostess, a handsome young woman, asked him if he wanted to see a deer. Taking a dish with some grain in it, or something of that sort, she went down the lane to the edge of the woods and stopped, calling in a low tone some name. Presently a fine large buck came out of the woods and trotted up to her as tame as any colt could be. He stuck his nose in the dish and munched the food, while she patted his neck and talked to him. When she left him to come back to the house he followed her to the fence and seemed really anxious to go to the house, too. — Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

LEE'S MAGNANIMITY.

The Great Confederate Leader Was Above Petty Spite.

The keynote to the character of the man is found in this anecdote of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Early in the war, before he had proved his preeminence as a general, he was severely criticised on more than one occasion by a certain Gen. Whiting. Whiting had stood at the head of his class at West Point, and was considered a bright and capable man. One day President Davis, wishing an officer for some important command, called upon Gen. Lee for advice.

"What do you think of Whiting?" asked Davis.

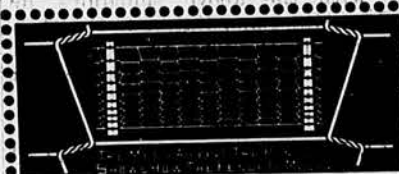
Lee answered without hesitation, commending Whiting as one of the ablest men in the army, well qualified in every way for even the most responsible place. One of the officers present was greatly surprised, and at the first opportunity drew Lee aside.

"Don't you know what unkind things Whiting has been saying about you?" he inquired.

Lee's answer was of the best.

"I understood," he said, "that the president desired to know my opinion of Whiting, not Whiting's opinion of me."

Take advice! Stop coughing at once by the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. One bottle will cure you.



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Practical farmers say it is the best. Fence in use seven years still in first-class condition. Can also be used as a portable fence. Write for catalogue.

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For Commercial Journal and Illustrated Catalogue, giving full information, address

E. H. ROBINS, President, Wichita, Kas.



Avoid Complications

As you would avoid a plague. A complicated grain harvester is a plague. Truer words were never written than those of the late Dr. Holmes, when he said "The more wheels there are in a watch or in a brain, the more trouble they are to take care of." The simplicity of McCormick Harvesting Machines has won for them thousands of friends. The new Open Elevator is the simplest of harvesters and is not subject to the disorders and disarrangements resulting from the complicated construction of so many so-called grain cutting machines. There's nothing complicated about McCormick Mowers, either. They need oiling occasionally, but they don't bind, clog-up and "go to smash," after the manner of the ordinary mower. Same is true of the McCormick Corn Harvester. Its construction embodies the only correct principle—the only principle that will work in a Corn Harvester.

The new McCormick Light-Running Open Elevator Harvester and Binder, the McCormick No. 4 Steel Mower, and the McCormick Corn Harvester are unequalled for capacity, light-draft, efficiency of service and long life. Built, sold and guaranteed by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago.

Agents everywhere.

Wanted, an Idea.

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer and list of 200 inventions wanted.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Over 50 Styles. The best on Earth. Horse high, Bull strong, Pig and Chicken tight. You can make from 40 to 60 rods per day for from 14 to 22c. a Rod. Illustrated Catalogue Free. KITSBLMAN BROS., Ridgeville, - Indiana.

\$12.50 FOR A MACHINE

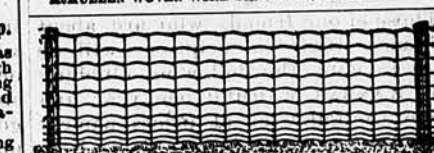
to weave your fence at 25 Cts. per Rod. 10 No. 10 Gal. wires. Cross wires No. 12. We will sell wire for a 100 rod fence for \$20. Agents Wanted. Catalogue Free. CARTER Wire Fence Mach. Co. Box 71 Mt. Sterling, O.

FENCING

For HOGS, POULTRY, and all fence purposes.



Thousands of Miles in Use. Always gives satisfaction. Sold by dealers. Freight paid. Take no other. Catalogue free. MULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.



WHEN THE SPRING-TIME COMES.

Behold the springless wire fence; how sprung! Alas! for the hopes of the unhappy owner, what a Fall. Now let the Winter of his discontent be made glorious Summer through the continuous Spring of our famous coil. Ponder these seasonable hints.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

Topeka Business College

TOPEKA, KAN. BEST BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, PENMANSHIP COURSES.

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.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.

Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

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 \$5.00 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.

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

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

The railroads of Kansas have restored the old car-load rates on cattle. The restoration took effect April 20.

The editor of the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter* thinks the woolen manufacturing industry is depressed more than any other vocation at this time.

The State Board of Irrigation has tendered to the experiment station of the Agricultural college for experiments in irrigation a loan of land and equipment at Oakley. This has been accepted by the Regents of the college. Wise move.

Any subscriber who wishes to club with other papers can save money by sending his list to the KANSAS FARMER. We have dealers' rates with almost every publication and are willing to give our subscribers the benefit, whether the journals they want are in our published clubbing lists or not.

J. E. Payne, who graduated from Kansas Agricultural college in 1887 and received the post-graduate degree of M. Sc., in 1896, has been appointed to a position in the Colorado Experiment Station. Mr. Payne is a thorough, able, conscientious and tireless investigator, and will give a good account of himself in the work to which he goes.

The number of hogs packed at the principal packing-houses of the United States for the year ending March 1, 1896, was nearly 1,000,000 less than for the previous year. The hogs packed for the year ending March 1, 1895, were 16,003,645, and for the year ending March 1, 1896, 15,010,635. The lighter weights used during the last year makes the real greater than the apparent difference.

The bountiful rains which have fallen during the last ten days over the entire area of Kansas have assured a wheat harvest of the kind to make glad the heart of the husbandman. Moreover, the almost steady strides by which the price of wheat is advancing, coupled with the certainty of further advance, assure remunerative prices and give promise of prosperity which has been long and anxiously awaited.

Those of our friends who are about to renew their subscriptions will do well to note the following clubbing list—KANSAS FARMER one year and any of the following at prices named: The *Weekly Inter Ocean*, \$1.35; New York *Tribune*, \$1.25; Topeka *Capital*, \$1.50; Topeka *State Journal*, \$1.50; Topeka *Advocate*, \$1.50; Kansas City *Journal*, \$1.30; Kansas City *Star*, \$1.25. Our columns have been so crowded for the last few weeks that it has not been possible to run advertisements of our premium offers. But by referring back a few weeks you will find them. Our subscription list is doing remarkably well, but we can always stand a little more of this kind of prosperity.

THE NEW ALFALFA RATES.

Some of the papers of the State have recently contained allusions to reductions in the freight rates on alfalfa hay shipped over the Santa Fe to Chicago, but the statements were indefinite. The KANSAS FARMER, therefore, took the matter up with the general freight department of the Santa Fe system, and from the conference of the editor with that department the following table was prepared:

SPECIAL ALFALFA RATES TO CHICAGO.
From Fowler, Col., and all points on the main line of the A. T. & S. F. as far east as Lake View, per ton.....\$5.00
From points on Hutchinson extension.....5.00
From Salina and points on that branch.....5.00
From Superior, Neb., and points on that branch.....5.00
From Barnard and east.....5.00
From Kingman and east.....5.00
From Harper and east.....5.00
From Rago and east.....5.00
From Kiowa and Medicine Lodge and east to Crystal.....6.00
From Cullison and east to Calista.....6.00
From Englewood and east to Spivey.....6.00
Jetmore branch.....6.00

SPECIAL ALFALFA RATES TO ST. LOUIS.
From Sterling and points on main line as far east as Eldorado, per ton.....\$4.00
From Cullison and points east on Frisco.....4.00
From Harper and points east to Elk City.....4.00
From Hunnewell and Toronto and points east.....4.00
From Barnard and points east.....4.00

The new rates to Chicago make reductions of \$2 to \$3.50 per ton from the old rates and make it possible for farmers in the alfalfa region to ship their hay into the great markets so cheaply as to leave nice margins of profit. It is stated that a \$5 freight rate to Chicago makes alfalfa hay worth net on track from \$6 to \$6.50 per ton. In the alfalfa region four cuttings are made each season and the aggregate yield is reported to range about six tons per acre. When carefully handled and well irrigated as high as ten tons have been reported. Some growers in Shawnee county have claimed almost ten tons without irrigation. If the average be as low as four tons—one ton for each cutting—the value of the crop will be \$24 to \$26 per acre, while at ten tons the figures read \$60 to \$65 per acre.

The action of the new Santa Fe management in making rates which will encourage the development of this industry is exceedingly gratifying and will be the means of developing an immense amount of wealth along its lines, and in the attendant prosperity the Santa Fe company will share.

The making of the new rate may properly be called enlightened selfishness, which is, indeed, the motive which has produced most of the advancement of the world to this date.

If any reader is not able to get from his local railroad agent rates in accordance with the above schedules he should write immediately to the General Freight Department, A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, and have the agent properly instructed.

SHALL WE SEE "DOLLAR WHEAT?"

The situation in Kansas just now indicates that her farmers are likely to have a large interest in the prices of wheat after the next harvest. The fact that the Armours, of packing-house fame, have predicted dollar wheat, and are acting as if they expect it, has led people who otherwise would be careless about the matter to look with interested eyes at some of the details which have generally attracted only a few such statistical philosophers as C. Wood Davis, who, for the convenience and gratification of people who do not relish the exacting detail of this work, have been dubbed cranks.

Under the heading of this article the *New York World*, of last Saturday, says: "The latest advices from Australia indicate that instead of exporting wheat to England the Australasian colonies will have to import a very considerable amount this year to make good their own shortage. One estimate puts the amount they will demand from abroad at about one hundred thousand tons, and as the Argentine crop is also reported heavily short the pressure of competition with our wheat in the London market will be very considerably relaxed.

"In what seems to have been a year of average productiveness Victoria harvested a little over ten bushels per acre from 3,009,000 acres in wheat, exporting that year breadstuffs to the value of \$5,300,000. In the same year South

Australia exported 181,861 tons of breadstuffs, chiefly wheat. Its wheat exports range from \$3,500,000 to \$6,500,000 a year.

"In the same year that England bought 24,658,000 hundred weight of wheat from the United States she took 3,877,000 hundred weight from her Australasian colonies and 13,272,000 from the Argentine Republic. Her Australasian and Argentine imports almost exactly equalled those from Russia, while from India she bought only 5,349,000 hundred weight.

"If it turns out that both the Australasian and the Argentine crops are heavily short the effect will be marked, as they furnish England about 25 per cent. of her foreign wheat. This estimate does not take flour imports into consideration, and while nearly all of the flour used in England comes from America, we are not so completely masters of the British market in an average year but that we are likely to be benefited by heavy shortages among our minor competitors. The dollar wheat predicted by the Armours may still be improbable, but it is evidently possible."

HOW A GREAT APPLE GROWER PLANTS.

F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kansas Board of Agriculture, furnishes the following concise description:

"Judge Fred Wellhouse, of Leavenworth county, Kansas, is reputed the most extensive and probably the most successful individual apple-grower in the United States, and is known far and wide as the 'Apple King.' His orchards consist of 1,630 acres; the product in thirteen years has been upwards of 400,000 bushels, and the varieties given chief precedence are Ben Davis, 630 acres; Missouri Pippin, 360 acres; Jonathan, 300 acres, and Gano, 100 acres. Mr. Wellhouse has just finished planting an additional 160 acres, and the success that has attended all his work makes his methods of much interest to any one setting a considerable area in trees. As related by him, in brief his procedure, covering an experience of twenty years, is as follows:

"Using land in a good state of cultivation, as for other crops (preferably but not necessarily a northern exposure), rows north and south, thirty-two feet apart, are made by turning a straight plow-furrow to the west, and another to the east, say twenty inches from the first; the middle strip thus left is thrown out by another round with the plow, the last furrow being about ten inches deep. In the bottom of this dead-furrow running a listing plow with subsolling attachment and then cross-marking with any device, to indicate the location for the trees, sixteen feet apart in the rows, completes the preparation of the ground.

"Thrifty two-year-old trees are considered best, although those a year older are not objectionable. These are taken up by a tree-digger run ten to twelve inches deep. When the trees are delivered on the orchard land ready for planting, men distribute them at the cross-marks, and two work together in planting a row; one stands the tree in its place and spreads its roots out in their natural position, holding it while the other shovels the finer soil over them. The man holding the tree stands on the northeast side of the tree, because he is sure to lean the tree from him, and constantly tramps the earth among and around the roots until it will firmly hold the tree in position. When the rows are thus made ready a team hitched with short single-trees to a plow follows and in one round throws the adjacent earth back into the central furrow, filling it. In ten days or two weeks, when weeds begin to show, another round is made, turning a furrow two or three inches wide toward the tree and a little deeper than the first, covering all turned by the previous round; in a fortnight another narrow furrow is turned as before, as deep, and throwing the soil as far up on the ridge as possible, with a view to smothering any weeds started in the tree row. This is repeated at two-week intervals until the middle of August, forming continuous beds of melon earth or tree-rows about eight feet wide, elevated four to six inches above

the adjacent surface, twelve to fifteen inches deep and in superior condition for the reception of rains and a vigorous growth of the trees.

"If the plowing and covering has failed to keep the weeds in subjection the larger ones are cut out with hoes, but this is usually a light task. The following season cultivation is carried on by first plowing the soil from and later towards the trees, as in the preceding year, and for winter leaving the land in much the same condition as in the fall before. This cultivation is kept up until the trees are five or six years old or in bearing, when the land is seeded to clover."

A CHANCE TO GET THE BEST.

Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, returned on Monday from a visit to the noted Short-horn herd of Col. W. A. Harris, at Linwood, which, as our readers know, is to be dispersed at auction, May 6. The Secretary has been familiar with the Linwood herd from its beginning and is fully persuaded its superior does not exist in this or any other country. He regards the scattering of these cattle as a most exceptional opportunity for ambitious breeders, and especially those in our own State, to secure some foundation animals of merit so palpable as not to require labels to announce their worth or high development. While the Cruickshank blood predominates in this herd, its owner has never been Cruickshank-crazy, and has uniformly selected the best individuals to breed from that his money would buy, either in America or Great Britain, with the result that Linwood has become the Mecca of Short-horn breeders who rank quality above every other consideration.

Of course the stockmen of the outside States and of Canada are not going to permit more than a limited number of these cattle to be retained in Kansas, but every Kansan interested in live stock improvement should try to see the herd before its dispersion, as it will be one of the sights of a lifetime. Mr. Coburn is anxious that Kansas bidders see to it that shrewd stockmen in the States to the east of us do not carry away the cream or bulk of a herd so much needed here and which our breeders are so well equipped to still further develop. He says Col. Harris is not feeding as heavily as would make his cattle look best on sale day, but this will be to the advantage of the buyers, as if defects exist they will not be obscured by needless fat.

EDITORS SEE THE SIGHTS.

Last week, at Chicago, the Agricultural Press League held their semi-annual session, to consider matters pertaining to the betterment of the agricultural press by means of co-operation and exchange of ideas.

During their session at the Great Northern hotel, an invitation was received from J. C. Dennison, Secretary of the Union stock yards, to visit the yards and packing houses. The invitation was accepted and the publishers in a body, on the 15th inst., visited this great live stock mart of the world, and were shown all around the yards and packing-houses by the officials of Stock Yards Company and Swift's packing-house. It would require a volume to give in detail all the interesting matters pertaining to the reception of stock, the slaughtering, packing and distribution of the various live stock products. Every modern convenience is provided for the dispatch of an enormous business. There is no lost motion or waste of any product and none but skilled men are employed in any of the departments.

The Union stock yards has a daily live stock marketing capacity of 50,000 cattle, 20,000 sheep, 200,000 hogs and 5,000 horses. The officials claim, in all confidence, that they have the best sure, active, cash market for all kinds of stock in the world, because of the sixty large packing-houses and constant presence of hundreds of buyers at all times.

After observing how the Swift establishment prepares his premium hams and bacon, sausages, mutton and beef products, how perfectly dainty and clean, with every sanitary precaution

observed in every detail, it is no wonder that the American people have become a nation of meat-eaters.

One of the most interesting sights observed by the writer was the manufacture of Swift's "Jersey butterine," the hated rival of butter-makers, the observations of which will have to be deferred to a future article.

Every one interested in the business of the animal industry should by all means at the first opportunity take the time to visit a modern live stock market and study the interesting and valuable sights and operations there assembled.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending April 20, 1896, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Section Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Fine rains have been general over the State, the largest rainfall occurring in the western counties. The average rainfall for the week being, for the western half of the State 3.17 inches, and for the eastern half 1.11 inches; for the western division it was 3.51 inches, for the middle division 2.28 inches, and for the eastern 0.61. A warm week, except frost the night of the 17-18th in western counties.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

This has been a good growing week, with generally fair opportunities for work. Wheat is in very fine condition. Oats and flax are coming up well. Corn is coming up in good shape in the central counties, while its cultivation has begun in the extreme south. Apple trees are now generally in bloom.

tion; planting going on; oats and flax look well; fruit uninjured so far.

Osage.—Corn being planted; gardens fine; fruit prospects good; trees in full bloom; pastures growing fine; plenty of stock water.

Pottawatomie.—Fine growing week; wheat and all small grains, alfalfa and gardens growing rapidly; corn-planting begun; fruit prospect was never better.

Riley.—Wheat and oats in excellent condition; grass coming on amazingly; apple trees in full bloom; gardens up and looking well, better prospect than for several years at this season; corn-planting just beginning.

Wilson.—Dry, windy and dusty; some corn up, some yet to plant and some plowing yet to do; no show of grass yet; gardens are growing slowly.

Woodson.—Good week for farming; apple trees in full bloom; gardens looking well; oats and flax doing well.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

The fine rains and warm weather this week have caused a phenomenal growth in vegetation, bringing all crops forward in fine shape. Wheat and other small grains are presenting a fine appearance. Corn-planting is well along in the central counties and is about completed in the southern, while in the extreme south the early-planted is being worked. The fruit prospect is quite flattering, if not damaged by Saturday's frost.

Barton.—All nature improved by the rains; it is surprising how the wheat was improved; fruit trees are in full bloom, with prospect for a big crop, if frost keeps off; everything else "O. K." greatly encouraging the farmers.

Butler.—Fine week on all growing crops; corn beginning to come up; oats and wheat fine; grass sufficient for pasture.

Clay.—Prospects quite promising, the season being well suited for growth;

Reno.—Soil in fine condition; everything growing finely; corn coming up, large crop will be planted; light frost, no damage.

Rice.—Crops now in fine condition; will be lots of peaches if this frost does not injure them.

Rush.—Splendid growing week; wheat beginning to stem; corn-planting begun.

Russell.—Better prospect than for years at this season; fruit safe yet.

Saline.—The ground is now well soaked and farmers are jubilant; nearly all varieties of fruit promise well and vegetation is making a phenomenal growth.

Sedgwick.—Some corn is up, more is being planted; oats look well, wheat particularly fine; the rains and warm weather are pushing vegetation.

Stafford.—Fine growing week and crops of all kinds are growing fast; wheat is making a remarkably fast growth.

Sumner.—Stock water plenty; wheat looking fine, though hurt by dust in some localities; oats all right; corn-planting about finished, coming up in fine shape, early-planted being worked; apple trees almost full leaf.

Washington.—Rains have put everything in a flourishing condition.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The splendid rains and favorable temperature have wonderfully improved conditions, which are now better, for the season, than for five years past. Wheat, barley, alfalfa and oats are in fine shape. Grass is coming forward well. A fair amount of corn is going in, with considerable forage crops. It is feared that fruit was damaged some by the frost.

Decatur.—Best rains in three years, the ground taking it all; plums, cherries and tame currants in bloom, all more or less injured by Saturday's frost; alfalfa, wheat and rye looking nicely; ground wet down two to three feet.

Finney.—Wheat and alfalfa looking fine since the rain, but fear some damage to fruit by the frost.

Ford.—The greatest April rainfall in twenty-one years; wheat never looked better; too wet for plowing; frost on 18th hurt some fruit.

Gove.—Wheat, rye, pasture and all crops in good condition; fine prospect for fruit if this frost does not kill the bloom.

Graham.—Too wet for plowing; grass growing rapidly; small grain looking well.

Grant.—Ground in fine condition; planting and sowing going on rapidly; wheat, oats and barley growing nicely; grass green and abundant.

Greeley.—Wheat, grass and spring crops coming on finely; still sowing oats and barley and will put in a large acreage of fodder; some damage to fruit by hail and frost.

Hamilton.—A favorable week; grass and alfalfa are thriving; not much small grains sown in this part; farmers are preparing for canes and broomcorn.

Meade.—Wheat, oats and barley in fine condition; considerable corn being planted; fruit in promising condition.

Ness.—Conditions for general farming never were better here; wheat in prime condition; killing frost night of 17-18th.

Norton.—Crops never looked more prosperous before at this time of year; frost on Friday bad on fruit blossoms.

Rawlins.—Six days fine rain, all going in the ground.

Sheridan.—Soil thoroughly soaked, best since 1891; crop prospects very promising; peach and plum trees in bloom, apples about to bloom; hail on 17th, frost on 18th.

Thomas.—Ground now thoroughly soaked, delaying corn-planting, which had begun; grass starting finely; frost and half inch ice 17-18th may hurt fruit some, gardens not far enough along.

Trego.—Ground fully saturated with water, making it workable; grass coming up rapidly; frost morning of 18th.

Wallace.—Fine week for growing crops, except big frost Saturday morning; wheat, barley, oats and alfalfa looking fine; ground very wet; prospects the best in four years.

"Half a span of angry steel" will produce no more fatal results than a neglected cold or cough. For all throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy. It is invaluable in cases of croup, whooping cough, bronchitis and la grippe.

Half Fare to Cleveland and Return.

On occasion of the general conference of the M. E. church, May 1 to 31, inclusive, the Nickel Plate road will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, on sale April 29 and 30 and May 1 and 2. For further information address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill. 78

A DOCTOR'S SPRING MEDICINE.

In Good Counsel There is Safety--A Medical Book Free.

John H. Hall, of Newton, Ga., writes: "I was bedridden for fourteen months. Nothing gave me relief until I tried Pe-ru-na. All medicines failed; all doctors failed. The Pe-ru-na cured me. I am now 68 years old and am in good health; Pe-ru-na did it. It is a wonderful medicine. Each bottle is worth its weight in gold. I recommend it to all sufferers."

While the multitude of sarsaparillas are vying with each other as to which is the sarsaparilla, the people go right along and use Pe-ru-na as the ideal spring remedy. If the digestion is good, nerves strong, and sleep normal, all is well. Pe-ru-na will secure all these. What more can any or all medicines do? Medicine cannot take the place of food, rest, or exercise. Another thing which makes Pe-ru-na such a popular remedy is the fact that it is the regular prescription of an eminent physician and surgeon. Dr. Hartman is too well known to fail to inspire confidence to all who take Pe-ru-na.

Dr. Hartman's spring book sent free. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

BICYCLE CATALOGUE.—The Alliance Bicycle Co., of Cincinnati, O., has just published a large and valuable catalogue of Bicycles and sundries, showing wheels from \$25 up to \$100. Send for it and mention the name of this paper when you write.

The De Laval Separator Co., of New York, has just issued a fine new catalogue, profusely illustrated and showing several new patterns of machines. It also contains valuable articles on the "Dairying Outlook" and "Purification of Products." This fine catalogue can be had on application, mentioning KANSAS FARMER.

Harper's Weekly for April 25 will contain an excellent portrait of Gladstone from the painting in St. Deiniol's library at Hawarden. There will also be a full-page portrait of Cardinal Satolli, by John W. Alexander. Among the noteworthy articles we may mention an illustrated descriptive paper on Egypt and the Sudan, with reference to the present Anglo-Egyptian advance against the dervishes, and a continuation of Timothy Pitkins' important articles on the governing classes in Turkey.

Of the value of artichokes for stock feed, especially for hogs, the stock raisers of this State are well informed. The more important question with many of them is, where can the right kind of seed be obtained at the right prices? We refer our readers to Mr. J. P. Vissering, of Melville, Ill. He is prepared to sell artichokes of a kind that, even in dry seasons, produce 800 bushels to the acre, at the low price of \$1 per bushel; cheaper in lots. Early in May is a good time for planting.

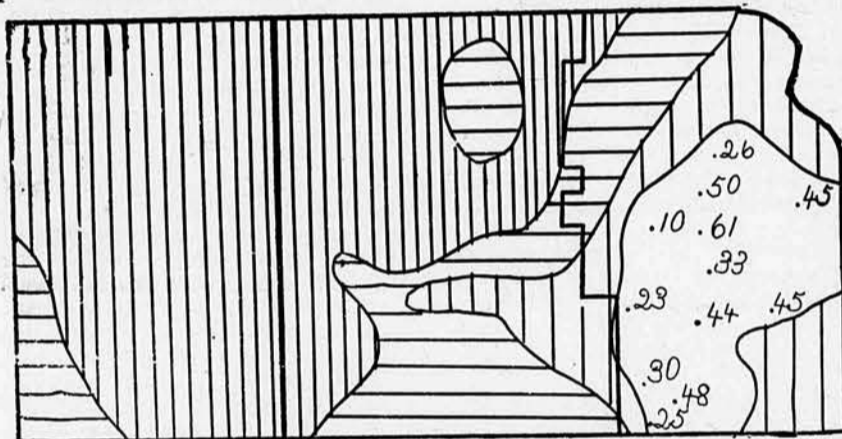
CARRIAGE CATALOGUE.—A very handsome and elaborate illustrated catalogue, of Buggies, Surries, Phaetons, Farm Wagons, Road Carts, Harness, Saddles and Horse Goods showing a great variety of styles and shapes, has just been issued for 1896 by the well-known Alliance Carriage Co., of Cincinnati, O. This enterprising company prints the prices in plain figures (factory prices) in their catalogue and send goods anywhere subject to examination. Any horse owner can have a catalogue free if they mention this paper.

There are not many of our readers appreciate the amount of agricultural implement business done with foreign countries. At the present time there are large shipments of windmills being made. The Challenge Windmill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Ill., write us that they are making some very heavy shipments to foreign countries, are just now getting ready a car-load for South America, and also have on the floor at the same time two shipments for South Africa. This concern is doing a remarkably good business. They recently added a galvanizing plant, being the largest and best equipped owned by any windmill concern in the country. This enables them to produce goods very fast. This concern are patrons of our advertising columns, and have our endorsement as a thoroughly reliable business firm, and in their manufacture, every means is used to produce very best machinery. One of their very latest and best mills for farmers' purposes is "Dandy," fully described in their catalogue, which they will mail on application.

Read What Bishop Fowler Says.

"Going to the General Conference is not such a task as it was in the days of Bishop Asbury. He went on horseback, riding by the week or month. If he had gone from Chicago, it would have been a very serious journey. But we, the heirs of his victories, get into a palace car at Chicago and roll over the Nickel Plate direct line, and soon we are in Cleveland, more rested than when we started. Always sincerely,

83 C. H. FOWLER, (Bishop in M. E. C.)



Scale of shades less than 1/2 1/2 to 1 1 to 2 over 2 Trace
ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 18, 1896.

with a fine prospect, so far, for all fruits. Tame and wild grasses are growing rapidly.

Allen county.—A windy week, though not preventing farming; flax is up well and clean; most of the corn is planted; many farmers are two weeks behind with their work.

Chautauqua.—Fine week for all vegetation; 95 per cent. of the corn is now planted, and is coming up in good shape; other crops all in; wheat growing very rapidly and looks fine indeed; fruit of all kinds bids fair for a good crop; stock doing finely on pasture.

Cherokee.—Dry, windy week, hard on grass seeds sown this spring, but otherwise a fine growing week.

Coffey.—Wheat, oats and grass growing fine; corn largely planted and coming up well; potatoes not doing so well; farm work delayed by rains of past two weeks; apples in bloom.

Elk.—A good growing week; apples in bloom; good prospect for all kinds of fruit; corn coming up well; the early-planted being cultivated.

Greenwood.—High southerly winds; corn-planting half done, early-planted showing up; pears, peaches, apricots and plums setting the fruit; apples in full bloom; fruit prospects excellent but needs moisture; prairie grass growing nicely, with a few stock cattle on pasture.

Johnson.—The week favorable for all crops; fruit trees blooming profusely; some corn being planted; ground in fine condition.

Labette.—Wheat is looking better; corn coming badly, nearly all planted, some being cultivated.

Lyon.—All vegetation has grown wonderfully this week; could not be in better condition.

Marshall.—Splendid growing week; wheat and oats in fine condition; corn-planting well advanced; all fruits give promise of a large crop.

Miami.—Farm work made good progress during week; ground in fine condi-

oats, flax and other spring grains have come up well and wheat is doing finely; fruit gives fine promise; some corn planted, but it is rather too wet for it at present.

Cloud.—A typical growing week; apple and pear trees in bloom; fine prospect for all kinds of fruit; pastures good; wheat and oats never better; corn being planted.

Cowley.—A large acreage of corn went in this week, considerable Kaffir and sorghum for feed; more alfalfa being sown than usual, some alfalfa is now a foot high.

Dickinson.—The good rains have put the ground in better condition than for years; wheat never looked better; oats growing fast; much corn being planted; apple and cherry trees loaded with bloom; potatoes and grass growing rapidly.

Harvey.—Splendid weather for the growth of everything.

Kingman.—Windy; oats, wheat and grass coming fast; a few pieces of corn up.

Marion.—Some corn planted; oats and wheat in fine condition; fruit in splendid condition; stock being put on pasture.

Mitchell.—Corn-planting in progress; crops looking well; fruit in good condition yet and in abundance.

Osborne.—Corn and garden planting the order now; the heavy rains have brightened everything; wheat looking better.

Ottawa.—A fine growing week; wheat and oats doing their best; grass coming nicely; good prospect for fruit.

Phillips.—Wheat, rye and oats doing finely; corn-planting in full force; small grain in excellent condition; frost on 18th, injuring fruit some, but too early to know its extent.

Pratt.—Wheat and oats growing fine, a very small per cent. damaged by the high winds in previous weeks; half of the corn is planted; everything looks fine.

Horticulture.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

From Bulletin No. 53, Kansas Experiment Station, by Prof. S. C. Mason and F. C. Sears.

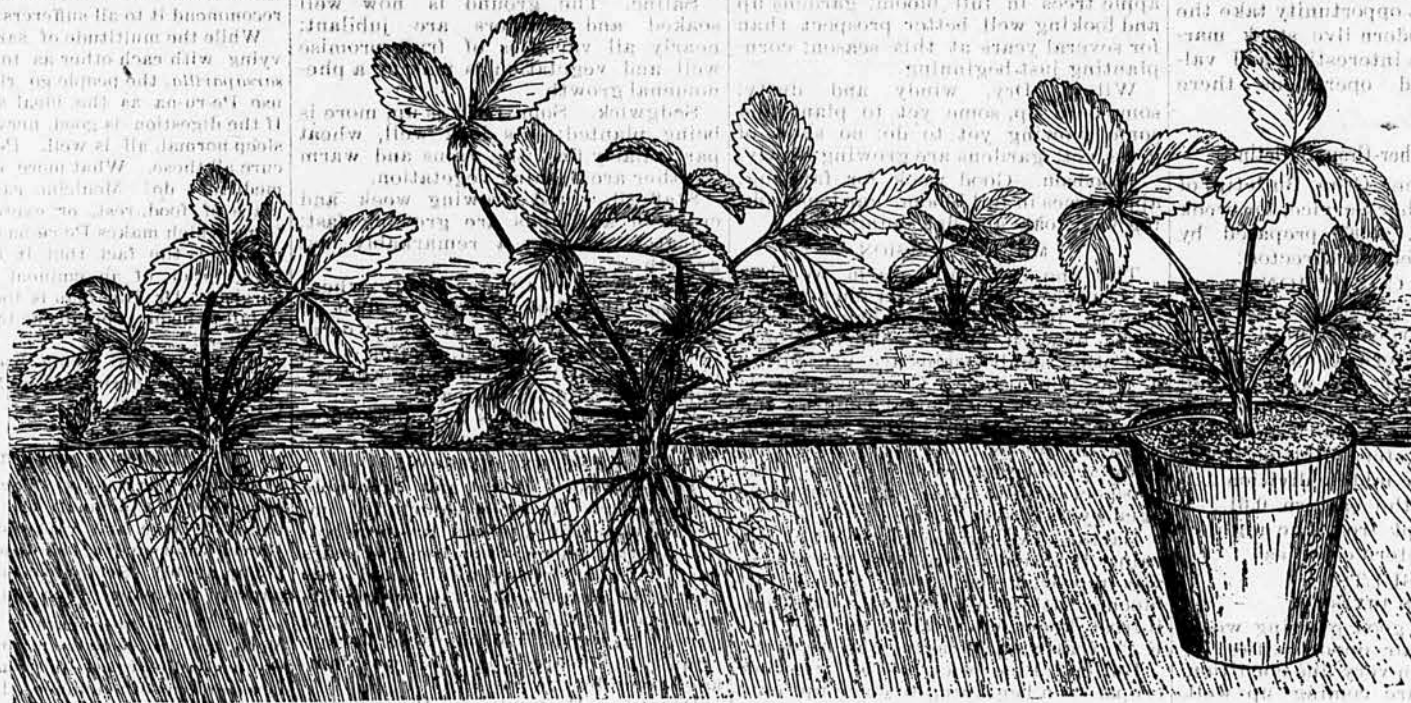
In Plate V., a sectional view is shown in which A represents the old plant. At B, a runner has rooted, forming a

less much the safest time to set, over a greater part of Kansas. We have practiced setting a considerable patch in September or October for a number of years with good success; if we consider this as only taking the place of setting in the following spring. With liberal watering, a good stand has been secured and the plants sufficiently well established to go through the winter

the plants in the side of the furrow. We prefer not to set with a dibble, as this is apt to throw the roots into a mass, as shown in Fig. C, Plate IV., but by walking sideways and facing the furrow or mark, a hand with a hoe can, with a single stroke, open a place just right.

The person setting should have the plants in a pail with a little water, or

gated furrow, this should be raked or cultivated in level before the ground dries so as to crack. Do not let plants flag for lack of water. The field that is equipped with surface pipes and hose has rather the advantage at this stage of growth, as a thorough soaking from a nozzle in the cool of the day is the best medicine the young plants can have till well established, though the



B—Young plant from runner.

A—Old plant.

C—Potted runner.

strong plant from which another runner is starting. At C, another runner has been rooted in a pot.

New varieties of strawberries are obtained from seed. The fact that every seedling plant is more or less distinct from all other in characters of leaf, flower, and fruit, leads to endless possibilities in the way of new varieties. Where one variety is offered to the public, doubtless hundreds have been tried and rejected, and yet one who has tested any considerable number of the numerous varieties offered, cannot but wish that the rejecting process had been carried out still more rigidly by the introducers.

However, it is by this work of raising seedling plants, and by careful selection, that the wonderful improvement of the last half century has been

in good shape, with a little covering. They should not be expected to bear anything of a crop, but will be ready to send out a somewhat more vigorous crop of runners than spring-set plants. In our more southern counties, where the new crop of plants is strong enough to set in July, and plenty of water can be used to offset the drought and heat usually prevailing during August and early September, it is quite possible that a light crop might be obtained the following season; but over the greater part of the State this will be found impracticable, and whether to set in the spring or fall will be simply a matter of convenience.

If only a small bed is to be set, it is well to do the work in the cool of the evening, and it is better with large plantings to do as much of the work as

a child may carry the pail ahead, dropping the plants as needed, care always being taken that the roots are never exposed to the sun and wind a moment more than necessary. The roots should be spread out, as in Fig. D, Plate IV., against the flat side of the hole, and fine, moist earth pressed firmly against them; and firmly means so firmly that it is quite difficult to pull the plant out again.

A strawberry plant has little stem, merely a crown with a bunch of leaves from the top and roots below, so the exact depth to set is an important point. A plant set just right is shown in sectional view of Plate VI., Fig. A. Fig. B. is set too high, with part of the roots exposed, while Fig. C is set too deep, endangering the smothering of the buds.

judicious use of a stream of water along a little furrow will give them more deep moisture.

A fine-toothed cultivator should be used and the surface kept loose and mellow. The ground should be stirred after every rain or irrigation, before it has time to bake or form a crust. This treatment helps greatly in retaining the moisture in the soil.

When the runners begin to spread over the ground, which will usually be in the latter part of June, if the rains are not opportune, an irrigation and stirring of the soil should be given at the right time to provide them a fresh bed to take root in. A little careful placing of the runners at this stage, so that the matted rows may be as even as possible, will be a great help. When about twenty inches of space has been

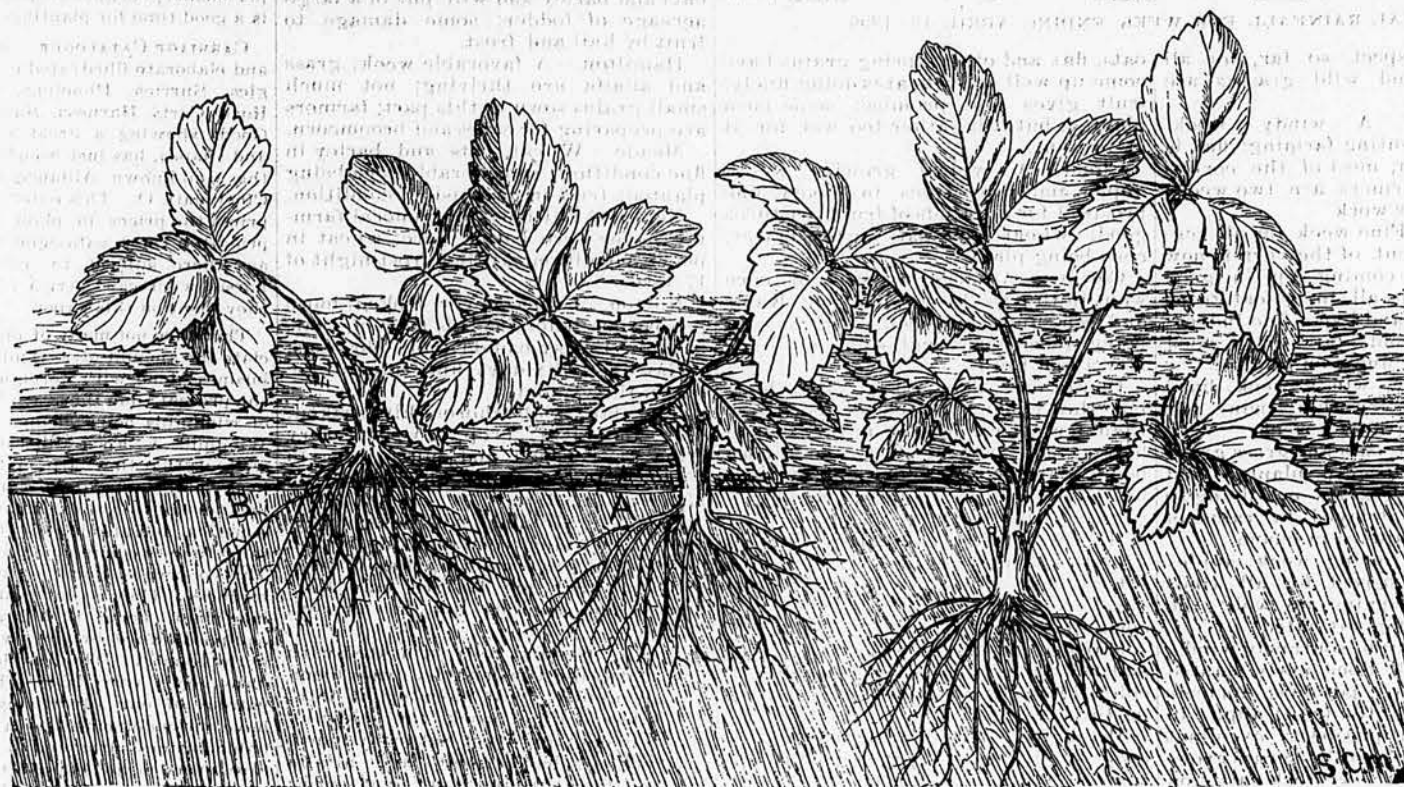


PLATE VI.

B—Too shallow.

A—Correctly set.

C—Too deep.

made in this fruit. "Be not the first by which the new is tried," is a safe motto for those who have not plenty of money to invest in such experiments.

SETTING.

The question of spring or fall setting of strawberry plants is an oft-recurring one, and may be answered by saying that with plenty of water for irrigation, plants may be set about as well at one season as the other.

Without irrigation, spring is doubt-

possible in the afternoon, unless a damp, lowery day can be taken advantage of. For a small planting, a garden line answers very well to set off the rows with, but time is saved in a larger field by the use of a light marker. Unless the ground is in a fresh, moist condition, it will be best to run a very light furrow down each row, turn in water and let this become well soaked up; then, after it has settled away so as not to leave the ground sticky, set

Loose and careless setting is a very common cause of loss. The importance of having a full stand should not be overlooked, for whatever the loss in the crop may be from lack of it, comes directly out of the profits. The outlay is about as great for a poor stand as for a full one. The beginner who keeps this in mind will not fail to watch the plantation carefully and fill up the gaps where any of the first setting die.

If the plants have been set in an irri-

covered by the young plants, those that form beyond should be kept clipped off.

If more than one variety is set in a row, the ends where they meet should be watched, that the runners do not overlap and the varieties become mixed.

(To be continued.)

Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

In the Dairy

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

CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES IN DENMARK.

By Prof. C. C. Georgeson, read before Kansas Co-operative Congress, Topeka, Kas., April 10, 1896.

Denmark is, as is well known, the leading dairy country in the world. There is no other country of its size that produces as much butter or which sells its butter to so good advantage. Danish butter practically has the monopoly of the English market. Its reputation is world-wide, and little, insignificant, ice-bound Denmark has become famous through this one line of activity, the dairy industry.

To explain the co-operative feature of the dairy business more clearly, it is necessary to give a brief statement of the conditions which have led to its development.

Denmark is and always has been an agricultural country. It lacks the raw materials, the iron, the coal and other resources essential to the development of manufactures; and its people apparently also lack the genius to overcome the natural obstacles which thus bar the way to prominence in manufacturing lines. They have, therefore, devoted their attention to the prosaic art of agriculture.

Denmark has a total area of a little over 14,000 square miles. In other words, it is only about one-sixth the size of the State of Kansas, and of this area less than 7,000,000 acres is tillable land. The tillable land is divided into 224,000 farms of an average size of but little over thirty acres each. There are nearly 2,000 large farms in the country, i. e., farms containing from 500 to 1,500 acres. These farms are, for the most part, owned by the nobility, or the descendants of the landlords which, in feudal times, owned the whole country. These large farms have always taken the lead in agricultural improvements and they were the pioneers in the dairy business. Some fifty or sixty years ago they began to develop the dairy industry, which soon assumed an importance on these farms almost equal to that of grain-growing. They found a market for their butter in the larger cities of continental Europe, and especially in England. As time passed, the dairy industry grew in importance, and by the beginning of the 80's it had become evident that no other branch of farming paid so well. On these large farms the dairy cows numbered all the way from 100 to 300 head. With such a herd it was found necessary to employ experts to handle the milk and to manufacture the butter. They used, also, the most improved dairy apparatus. The cows were fed and milked in the most approved manner, and infinite pains were taken to produce the finest possible quality of butter. In short, dairying was no longer co-ordinate with grain-growing. It became a leading branch of their farming and their efforts in agriculture proper were chiefly directed to the production of feed for the dairy herds.

This, I say, was the condition on the large farms in the latter part of the 70's and the beginning of the 80's. It was otherwise with the vast majority of the small farms. They still clung to grain-growing and stock-raising as their means of support. The grain was exported chiefly to England, as was also the surplus of their live stock.

But the continual export of the produce from the soil year after year, as had been their practice for centuries, had exhausted the fertility of the soil to such a degree that it was scarcely possible to produce paying crops any longer. Add to this the fall in prices of all their products, owing to the increased competition from North and South America, which they had to meet in the markets of Europe, and it can easily be seen that their condition had become critical. Dairying was practiced on all these small farms, but the butter and cheese they produced did not meet with the ready sale and high prices which the products from the large farms commanded. The reason was that the small farms lacked



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The De Laval Separators save at least Ten Dollars per Cow per year over and above any other Separator or Creaming System. All other Separators are merely inferior imitations or infringe the De Laval patents. Many users have already been enjoined.

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the conveniences, and above all the farmers lacked the skill to make a first-class article of butter, and even though a large per cent. of them succeeded in making fairly good butter, they could not sell it to advantage. They were dependent upon their merchants and local buyers for a market. They were, in short, in very much the condition in this respect that the average American farmer finds himself in to-day. They saw that something had to be done, but what to do was the question. They had the success which the large farmers had achieved in dairying before them as the ideal to be realized, but how to attain it was, as yet, an unsolved problem. There were a few creameries owned by individuals who bought the milk and worked it up on their own account, but the plan never became popular.

At this juncture, i. e., in the winter of 1881-82, it occurred to the farmers of a certain district in the southwestern portion of the peninsula, that they would combine and employ a skilled butter-maker to go from farm to farm and give instruction in the best methods of handling the milk and in other respects serve as supervising director of their dairy business. They offered this position to a Mr. S. Anderson, an educated man in the neighborhood. He saw, however, the insuperable obstacles to this course. Even though each farmer might provide the necessary utensils and the proper accommodations for the dairy, still their wives and daughters, his prospective pupils, would not all be equally apt learners, and those who found that the enterprise did not bring the desired results would soon withdraw from the arrangement. So for a time the project was held in abeyance. But Mr. Anderson made them the proposition that if they would furnish him with a proper creamery and allow him the necessary help he would receive and churn their milk under his personal supervision for a stated yearly salary. After many meetings it was finally decided to adopt this plan. But it was found that a sufficient number of farmers to represent 400 cows could not be obtained, and Mr. Anderson refused to begin operations with a less number. Three hundred cows were subscribed at once, and there were 100 or 200 more in the neighborhood, but their owners did not think well of this new and untried co-operative scheme. They were willing to sell their milk, but did not care to risk anything on the proposed plan. This obstacle was finally overcome by Mr. Anderson, who offered to buy their milk on his own account, and on this basis the first co-operative creamery was started in June, 1882.

It was a task of no little difficulty. There was no similar institution from which even a hint could be taken in regard to the best method of operation or the drafting of laws and regulations, which it became necessary to have. But it was fortunate, very fortunate, for the future of the enterprise that those to whom this task of the first organization was assigned were able, far-seeing men. The constitution which was finally adopted proved to be so satisfactory that it has been more or less literally copied in the organization of all later co-operative creameries. This first plant, including building, machinery and all necessary dairy utensils, cost 8,000 crowns (\$2,160). The enterprise proved to be a success from the start, and those farmers who at the first hesitated to join the organization, and instead preferred to sell their milk, one after another joined the company, and by the end of the second year all who delivered milk there were members.

The success of this first co-operative creamery attracted the attention of farmers in other neighborhoods. It seemed to solve the problem which had so long confronted them, and they were inspired with new and brighter hopes. The plan took like wild-fire, and in a surprisingly short time hundreds of co-operative creameries were organized all over the country. By delivering their milk at a common center and having it worked up with skill they could produce butter of quality and uniformity equal to that produced on the large farms, and they no longer would be dependent upon the merchant and local buyer, but could ship their product direct to the world's markets. It was a grand, inspiring idea, and the small farmer embraced it with enthusiasm and worked it out with a success that has but few parallels in the history of industries.

The co-operative creameries have benefited the Danish farmers in more ways than one. They have been educators in addition to being the means of augmenting their incomes. The common interest which they had in the creamery brought the farmers together in frequent consultation, resulting in the adoption of better methods and the propagation of new ideas. It compelled those who had not been in the habit of keeping accounts to study the art of book-keeping, in order to be sure that they received pay for all the milk they delivered.

The constitution usually requires a minimum amount of oil cake to be fed daily to each cow, and this, of course, had to be bought. This raised the question of cost of feed and the return in milk from the feed given, questions which were to be closely studied. And now every Danish farmer interested in a co-operative creamery is able to tell to the fraction of a cent what his feed has cost him and what his returns in milk have been. Under the old creamery system the farmers sold their milk directly to the creameryman. They were not particularly interested in the quality of the milk. No practical test had at that time been devised by which the amount of fat in the milk could be ascertained with ease and certainty. Under the co-operative system they soon recognized that the milk from some herds was worth more for butter than from others, and, since butter was the product aimed at, they all conceded the equity of paying for the milk in accordance with the per cent. of fat it contained. At this juncture, Prof. Fjord came to their assistance by inventing his "control" apparatus, and his invention is now in use in every creamery in the land. Indirectly this testing apparatus led to the improvement of the cattle. When one farmer found that his neighbor received more money for his milk than he did, it was natural to inquire into the cause, which, in most cases, was traced to the cow herself. This, again, led to the organization of numerous societies for the improvement of the cattle, and thus one question suggested another until the present excellent system was reached. But they will by no means stop here. The same forces are still at work. Improvement in every line of the dairy interest is the ambition of the whole country. It is this wholesome development of the co-operative creameries which has increased the Danish exports of butter to the present astonishing figures, the amount having almost doubled during the last half dozen years.

The following are the leading points of the constitution in one of these organizations:

1. The members elect a Board of Directors from their number and this board has full control of the business

and their action is binding on the association.

2. Each member subscribes a given number of cows and is entitled to a number of votes in the meetings of the association in proportion to the number of cows he has entered.

3. Each member pays into the treasury of the association a small amount, varying in different associations, from 50 cents to \$3 or \$4 for each cow he enters. This becomes part of the capital stock.

4. The association borrows the additional money required for the erection of the creamery and each member becomes responsible for a share of this debt in proportion to the number of cows he has entered. The creamery erected is always a most substantial structure, built of brick, with all appointments perfect and equipped with a full line of modern dairy machinery.

5. A competent expert is placed in charge of the creamery. He is under the supervision of the Board of Directors and is usually paid part salary and part commission, together with certain perquisites, such as house, garden, light and fuel, etc., and he usually hires and pays his own assistants out of his own pocket.

6. The members are paid monthly for the milk delivered to the creamery in proportion to the per cent. of fat it contains, and they usually take back the skimmed milk and the buttermilk at about one-fourth cent per pound.

7. The borrowed capital usually runs from ten to twenty years, one-tenth or one-twentieth, as the case may be, falling due each year, and for the payment of this a sinking fund is provided from the profits of the business.

8. No member can withdraw from the association before the debt is paid, without losing his entire vested interest in the creamery, except when he sells his place, in which case one-half his interest will be paid back to him.

9. The members obligate themselves to feed their cows liberally, and on suitable food, for the production of a good quality of milk. They agree to exercise the strictest cleanliness in the handling of the milk, to report any change in feed or to withhold the milk should any disease break out in the herd or among the people who attend the cattle, and the board of directors have authority to inspect the premises of each member at any time and to impose heavy fines for the violation of regulations which have been adopted by the association.

10. Two-thirds majority is required for the election of new members or to amend the constitution.

These are only the leading features. The details would take too much space in a paper like this. As it can readily be seen, the strict execution of such rules could make almost any co-operative scheme successful. My investigations in this matter were made in the early part of 1893, ten years after the first organization had been formed, and although I took pains to inquire, I failed to hear of a single instance in which an association

Make Cows Pay.



Twenty cows and one SAFETY HAND CREAM SEPARATOR will make more butter than twenty-five cows and no separator. Sell five cows; the money will buy a separator and you save cost

of their keep, while the butter you make sells for two cents more per pound. Send for circulars. Please mention this paper.

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had become bankrupt, either for want of proper management by reason of internal dissension among the members, or from any cause whatever. There were, at the time of my visit, some 1,400 of these co-operative creameries in that little country, their capacity running from 400 to 1,800 cows. This system has almost revolutionized the agriculture of the country. The small farmers now take an equal, not to say a leading share in the production of export butter. In five years the co-operative system has doubled the export of Danish butter.

Denmark exports to England alone more than 100,000,000 pounds of butter annually. For this the Danish farmers receive upwards of \$2,000,000 a month, most of which is distributed among the small farmers, who formerly had but a very scant income from the small amount of surplus grain they could raise.

This system has increased the fertility of the farms, in that no plant food is carried off the farm, but, on the contrary, the fertility has been augmented by the purchase of oil meal and other feeds for the dairy cows, the manure from the stables being, of course, scrupulously saved.

The success of the co-operative creamery system has led them to try the plan in other lines. They thus have co-operative packing-houses, which I understand are meeting with an equal degree of success. Rightly managed there are no limits to the adaptability of the co-operative system.

Eastern vs. Western Cheese.

As showing the favor and demand which a good article finds in the market, it is stated that a car-load of New York full-cream cheese is sold every week in Chicago. There is a lesson in this from which every dairyman in the West should profit. Our 15 and 20-cent corn and oats are carried by the railroads at excessive charges to the New York dairies, sold there at three times the first cost, fed to dairy cows, and their honest product returned to the West and disposed of here at a price that leaves the New York farmer a fair profit.

New York full-cream cheese has been on the market for years, and is known everywhere as true to name. Good cheese can be made in the West, but the trouble is, a large part of that put on the market is of such an inferior quality that one shipment kills any further orders. Good butter is made in the Western States, but our cheese will never be sought after until some radical changes are made in the methods of feeding, caring for cows and handling the milk as demanded for the cheese factory. Filled and skim cheese has been such a detriment to our reputation as cheese-makers in several of the younger States, that stringent laws are being passed to save the business from total ruin. The incentive has been so great to remove part of the cream, that every gallon taken off has cost the cheese-maker several times more than it would have bought a few gallons extra and added to the milk.

There are a few factories in Kansas that make a good article, and there ought to be more of them. If a cheese that scores 94 to 95 points can be made in one county in this State, it is good evidence that it can be produced in other localities. The policy of selling our grains to other States and then buying their product back at a high figure, is not good business sense, and the sooner we change our methods and turn our low-priced feed into such goods as will give us a standing in the markets of the country, the sooner will we be able even to supply the demands at our own doors.

The many dairy associations and dairy papers are doing a good work in educating the dairy farmer to improved methods and better ideas. It is said that greater care must be exercised in producing milk for cheese than for butter, and that explains in part why many farmers who are not very particular, could not sell their milk to a cheese factory. For butter, the separator takes out whatever dirt finds lodgment in the milk, but for cheese everything that is not removed by the strainer and is any way soluble, re-

mains, and may be the means of injuring what might otherwise have been a good cheese.

We have all the facilities in Kansas for supplying nearly everything that is used on our tables and about the home. This would keep our idle men employed and lower the price on what we use, saving the people millions of dollars that are needlessly squandered in transportation and the cost of manufacturing away from home.

Armour's Influence In Illinois.

The editor of the *New England Farmer* attended the recent meeting of the National Dairy Union, in Chicago, and on his return home published the following very truthful observation: "It is somewhat difficult in New England to realize the influence which Armour exerts in Illinois in opposition to honest butter laws. He has an agent in every town to sell his beef and other products. When it is proposed to pass laws regulating the sale of oleomargarine, this organized army is early in the field booked for the Armour millions. Such a force is almost irresistible, but right is right and will prevail."

The Filled Cheese Fraud.

Filled cheese is made of foreign fats or oils and skim-milk, the product so closely resembling honest cheese at first as to deceive all but experts. By the time it reaches the consumer filled cheese is of poor quality and unsatisfactory. This spurious product has greatly injured the Cheddar cheese industry of this country and done us vast harm in foreign markets. If not checked immediately, hundreds of cheese factories will be forced to change to creameries, thus abnormally increasing the butter output.

There is now before Congress a bill to license filled cheese factories, and tax each pound of filled cheese produced. Every friend of pure food and honest dairy goods should write at once to his representative urging his support of the filled cheese bill. Write a postal card to your member of Congress this week telling him that you wish him to vote for the filled cheese bill. Let the flood of postal cards be so great that no representative can mistake the wishes of his constituents on this important matter.—W. A. Henry, Director Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

ONE HONEST MAN.

DEAR EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Lack of Confidence, etc. I have no scheme to extort money from any one whomsoever. I was robbed and swindled by quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all. Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 807, Delray, Mich.

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the general conference of the M. E. church, at Cleveland, May 1 to 31, inclusive, why not use the Nickel Plate road? One fare for the round trip for that occasion has been authorized, and tickets will be on sale April 29 and 30 and May 1 and 12. For routes, rates, time-tables, etc., address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill. 80

Millions of Gold

In sight at Cripple Creek, Colo. Only twenty-three hours from Topeka by the Santa Fe Route, the only broad-gauge route passing right by the "Anaconda" and all the famous mines. See the nearest Santa Fe agent for all particulars, or write to GEO. T. NICHOLSON, W. J. BLACK, G. P. A., A. G. P. A., Chicago, Ill. Topeka, Kas.

Homes for the Homeless.

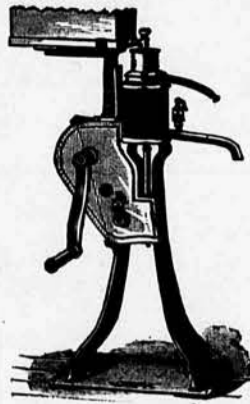
The opening of two Indian reservations in northeastern Utah to settlers opens up over three and one-half million acres of fine agricultural and stock-raising land for home-seekers.

The Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations are reached by the only direct route, the Union Pacific system, via Echo and Park City. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A., U. P. system, Omaha, Neb.

15 Per Cent. More Butter

.. WITH THE ..

Improved United States Separator.



We are highly gratified with the results obtained with the No. 7 Improved U. S. "Midget" Separator. We have made 15 per cent. more butter with the same cows and feed than we did on the milk setting process. Then the improvement in quality fully pays for the cost. Can't get enough butter now for our customers.

The Separator is easy to operate, thorough in separation, and very easily and quickly cleaned. No complicated machinery to take apart and wash—only three pieces. From our experience with the No. 7 United States Separator we would not take double the cost and dispense with it; and for the benefit of our brother farmers and butter producers, we heartily recommend its purchase and use.

M. W. BROWN & SON,
Scioto, Scioto Co., Ohio.

March 18, 1896.

The Improved U. S. Separator Stands on its Own Bottom.
Made in three dairy sizes, and also for factory use.

CATALOGUES FREE.

Agents wanted in every town and county where we have none.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

DOLPHIN COMPOUND LIFTING SPRINGS

WHOSE FORCE CAN BE SUITED TO GANGS OF ANY WEIGHT. CONTINUOUS LIFT.

Furnished with
4 Shovel,
6 Shovel,
Gaspipe, Spring-Tooth, Spring-Trip, or Parallel Beam Gangs.
Extra High Arch

Balances Gangs Nicely while at work and helps lift ALL the way up when raising them.
Ask your Dealer for CIRCULAR, if he has none write us for one.

ALSO MANUFACTURE PLOWS, RAKES AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., BRADLEY, ILL.

WIND IS MONEY TO USERS OF MILLS

Goodhue Pump and Power Wind

Back Geared and Direct Stroke, Galvanized Steel and Wood; 5-ft. to 18-ft. New principle in governing; no weights or springs; leads in simplicity, durability, strength and effective work. Most successful power mills for grinders, feed cutters, shellers, etc. \$500.00 worth of our power mills in daily use in one township. 3 and 4 corner galvanized steel towers. Strongest in use. Never one blown down. Our line of "Hero" and "American" Grinding Mills, Fodder Cutters, Shellers, Wood Saws, etc., the best and most complete, 2 to 8 horse Sweep Powers; 2 and 3 horse Tread Powers; "Success" One Horse Tread Power for Cream Separators, pumping, etc. Our new 150-page catalogue tells all about machines for preparing feed, pumping water, irrigation, etc. Send for it.

APPLETON MANUFACTURING CO., 19 Fargo St., BATAVIA, ILLS.

If you want KANSAS FARMER and Semi-Weekly Capital, send us \$1.50. Or, KANSAS FARMER and Topeka Advocate, send \$1.50.

To Cripple Creek

VIA COLORADO SPRINGS

The Chicago,
Rock Island & Pacific
Railway is

4 hours quicker

To Cripple Creek
than any other line.

Full particulars by addressing
JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

Carnahan's Tree Wash and Insect Destroyer

Destroys the bore worm and apple root louse, protects the plum from the sting of the curculio and the fruit trees from rabbits. It fertilizes all fruit trees and vines, greatly increasing the quality and quantity of the fruit. Agents wanted everywhere to sell the manufactured article. Address all orders to John Wiswell, Sole Mfr., Columbus, Kas., and Cleveland, Ohio.

DOGS.

HIGHLAND KENNELS, TOPEKA, KAS.—Great Danes and Fox Terriers. The first prize and sweepstakes winner, Great Dane King William, in stud. Dogs boarded and treated for all diseases; also, remedies by mail. Correspondence solicited.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

DR. U. B. McCURDY, Veterinary Surgeon. Graduate Ontario Veterinary college, Toronto, Canada. Can be consulted on all diseases of domestic animals at office or by mail. Office: 114 West Fifth Street, Topeka, Kas.

BRASS BAND

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Equipments for Bands and Drum Corps. Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine Catalog, 400 illustrations, mailed free; it gives Band Music & Instructions for Amateur Bands.
LYON & HEALY,
Cor. Adams St. and Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 9, 1896.

Johnson county—J. W. Thomas, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Frank Stoher, in Shawnee tp., one mile west of Lenexa, March 11, 1896, one black mare, fifteen hands high, three white feet, scar in forehead, shod all around, had on halter and strap; valued at \$15.

Hamilton county—John Wensinger, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. W. Chilton, in Kendall tp., three miles west of Kendall, March 10, 1896, one dark iron-gray mare, light face, fifteen hands high, 4 years old, weight about 950 pounds, large scar on right fore foot; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 16, 1896.

Chase county—M. C. Newton, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L. W. Byram, in Cottonwood tp. (P. O. Cedar Point), March 15, 1896, one steer, 1 year old, right horn off.

Hodgeman county—S. S. Kiehl, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. B. Mitchell, of Jetmore, March 19, 1896, one brown mare, fourteen and a half hands high, no brands; valued at \$10.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, fifteen hands high, white in forehead, right hind foot white, left fore foot wire-cut; valued at \$2.

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. S. Billington, in Elm Grove tp., March 28, 1896, one sorrel horse, sixteen hands high, white face, weight 900 pounds, 7 or 8 years old, short rope around neck; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 23, 1896.

Wabaunsee county—J. R. Henderson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by F. L. Raymond, in Maple Hill tp. (P. O. Vera), February 3, 1896, one red steer, left ear cut and dewlap cut, bunch off end of tail, branded T. I. on left side; valued at \$25.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Live Stock Auctioneer. JAS. W. SPARKS, Marshall, Mo.

Sales made everywhere. Refer to the best breeders in the West, for whom I sell. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable. Write before claiming dates. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

ELI ZIMMERMAN, Hiawatha, Kansas, Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Pedigreed and registered live stock a specialty. Write for dates. Sales conducted anywhere in the country. Best of references and satisfaction guaranteed.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER—S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Complete catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo., 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.

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. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

"WOLF TEETH."—I am told that "wolf teeth" in horses will make them blind. Is it so?
H. W. S.
Omega, Okla.

Answer.—No. Wolf teeth are simply the remnants of teeth that were once functionally developed and have no effect upon the eyes whatever.

SPAYING.—I have some bitch puppies of the Collie breed that I wish to spay, and not knowing any one who does such work I write to you for instructions.
Edgerton, Kas.

Answer.—I cannot give you instructions in writing that would enable you to perform the operation properly and with safety.

NASAL DISCHARGE.—I have a horse that for a year has run a whitish stuff from his nose when his head is let down after having been checked up for some time. He seems all right otherwise.
F. E. E.
Haddam, Kas.

Answer.—The symptoms are of pus in the guttural pouches. He may possibly get well if allowed to run on grass for a season, as grazing with his head down will allow the pus to escape. If this does not cure him an operation to remove the pus will be necessary.

RHEUMATISM.—I have a cow that about a year ago began to swell at the first joint above the hoof. Sometimes the swelling would go down, and then come back again, until about three months ago it began to swell and has been getting worse until now the cow is very lame.
I. H.
Woodston, Kas.

Answer.—Your cow has rheumatic inflammation in her joints. Give half tablespoonful of saltpetre in feed or water twice a day and rub the joints twice a day till sore with equal parts of sweet oil, turpentine and aqua ammonia.

LUMPY-JAW.—I have a steer that has a lump on one side of the lower jaw. I had it cut out but it never healed. Now there is a small lump under the ear which discharges occasionally. Is lumpy-jaw contagious? Is there a cure for it? Is the milk from such a diseased cow fit for use?
Ablene, Kas.

Answer.—The disease is only communicable by inoculation, through an open wound or otherwise. Diseased animals should not run with the herd. There is no "sure cure." The best remedy is iodide of potassium in doses of fifteen grains for every 100 pounds weight, to be given once a day for a week, then omit a week, then give it for a week, and so on. As the disease is only local in the beginning it is not supposed to affect either the flesh or the milk until the internal organs become affected, but as it is impossible to know the exact time when this takes place it is safest to discard both from the beginning.

PIGS WITH SORE TAILS.—I have some pigs three weeks old, and their tails get sore and drop off. One has a hard crusty sore on the side of its head. They are fat and sleek.
Hutchinson, Kas.

Answer.—It is a disease of the skin. Keep the pigs in a clean, dry place and wash the sores once a day with warm water and castile soap, then apply a little of the following: Glycerine, 2 ounces; liquid carbolic acid, 1 drachm; mix. Do not feed much corn to the sow.

SWEENEY.—Two of my three-year-old colts are sweened from working in the plow. They are not lame but only shrunken.
C. C. W.
Wellsville, Kas.

Answer.—Make a liniment of sweet oil, turpentine and aqua ammonia mixed in equal parts and apply to the parts just often enough to keep the skin slightly irritated. If there is lameness the colts should run idle in the field. If not lame, light driving or riding will not hurt them, but they should do no heavy work.

Horse Owners! Use



Caustic Balsam

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

MARKET REPORT.

Kansas City Live Stock.
KANSAS CITY, April 21.—Cattle—Receipts, since Saturday, 3,001; calves, 25; shipped Saturday, 174 cattle, no calves. The steer market was slow at \$100 lower and cows and heifers weak. The following are representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
17.....	1,412 \$3.91	23.....	1,492 \$3.81
8.....	1,380 3.80	3.....	1,586 3.75
1.....	1,400 3.75	38.....	1,281 3.75
14.....	1,214 3.73	32.....	1,416 3.75
2.....	1,205 3.65	3.....	1,103 3.65
49.....	1,335 3.61	20.....	1,288 3.60
1.....	1,030 3.60	23.....	1,218 3.50
1.....	1,220 3.21		

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.
26..... 1,174 \$3.35
2..... 1,000 3.25
25 Ind..... 974 3.25
97..... 915 3.10

WESTERN STEERS.
59 c. f..... 1,316 \$3.45
48..... 878 2.80

WESTERN COWS.
25 s. hf..... 922 \$3.40
18 stk..... 292 \$4.00

IOWA STEERS.
16..... 841 \$3.85

IOWA HEIFERS.
16..... 841 \$3.85

SOUTHWESTERN STEERS.
65..... 948 \$3.35

NEW MEXICO STEERS.
49..... 1,138 \$3.40
20..... 1,012 \$3.00

COWS AND HEIFERS.
2..... 1,000 \$3.60
42..... 1,270 3.55

1..... 1,030 3.40
23..... 582 3.35

1..... 908 3.30
22..... 590 3.30

7..... 1,030 2.65
1..... 760 2.65

1..... 1,200 2.60
1..... 910 2.60

3..... 1,223 2.60
1..... 1,250 2.60

1..... 1,110 2.60
1..... 940 2.60

1..... 790 3.00
1..... 410 3.00

1..... 910 3.00
5..... 564 2.65

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.
4..... 832 \$3.70
7..... 785 3.70

1..... 1,056 3.65
8..... 878 3.60

4..... 945 3.60
1..... 977 3.55

Hogs—Receipts, since Saturday, 6,560; shipped Saturday, 1,224. The market was 5 to 10c lower. The following are representative sales:

37..... 140 \$3.57 40..... 160 \$3.55 98..... 139 \$3.55

156..... 157 3.55 821..... 205 3.52 68..... 182 3.50

72..... 208 3.50 82..... 137 3.50 88..... 175 3.50

66..... 211 3.50 56..... 173 3.50 13..... 97 3.50

58..... 212 3.47 59..... 218 3.47 21..... 163 3.47

77..... 245 3.45 91..... 203 3.45 8..... 173 3.45

7..... 184 3.45 93..... 201 3.45 82..... 183 3.45

87..... 212 3.42 71..... 212 3.42 48..... 198 3.42

67..... 270 3.40 68..... 226 3.40 73..... 213 3.40

90..... 173 3.37 87..... 192 3.37 67..... 237 3.35

23..... 272 3.35 70..... 277 3.35 64..... 298 3.35

68..... 273 3.30 58..... 280 3.27 3..... 406 3.25

57..... 330 3.24 29..... 336 3.20 29..... 236 3.15

4..... 335 3.15 4..... 450 3.10 2..... 530 3.00

2..... 345 3.00 1..... 320 3.00 1..... 330 3.00

1..... 400 3.00 4..... 492 3.00 2..... 450 3.00

1..... 400 3.00 59..... 112 2.75 6..... 60 2.00

76..... 217 3.45 71..... 297 3.35 70..... 257 3.35

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 6,363; shipped Saturday, 244. The market opened barely steady and closed lower. The following are representative sales:

619 Col lbs..... 61 \$3.65 49 Col lbs..... 52 \$3.65

327 N. M. lbs..... 68 3.55 128 Col..... 84 2.75

Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 127; shipped Saturday, 64. The receipts were light to-day and very little trading was done except on private account. The regular market will open to-morrow, and quite a number of new buyers are expected for eastern horses. Prices generally rule steady with last week.

Chicago Live Stock.
CHICAGO, April 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 21,000; market 5 to 10c lower; fair to best beefs, \$3.25 to \$4.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.85; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; market fairly active, prices averaged 10c lower; light, \$3.55 to \$3.85; rough packing, \$3.25 to \$3.35; mixed and butchers, \$3.40 to \$3.75; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.40 to \$3.65; pigs, \$2.85 to \$3.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; market dull and slow; native, \$2.60 to \$3.50; western, \$3.00 to \$3.40; Texas, \$2.75 to \$3.25; lambs, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

St. Louis Live Stock.
ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market 10c lower; native steers, \$3.70 to \$4.30; Texas steers, \$3.60 to \$3.70.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market 5c lower; heavy, \$3.30 to \$3.65; mixed, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market lower.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

April 20. Opened High'st Lowest Closing

Wh't—April..... 65 65 64 64 64

May..... 65 65 64 64 64

July..... 65 65 64 64 64

Corn—April..... 30 30 29 29 29

May..... 30 30 29 29 29

Sept..... 32 32 31 31 31

Oats—April..... 19 19 18 18 18

May..... 19 19 18 18 18

July..... 20 20 19 19 19

Pork—April..... 8 8 7 7 7

May..... 8 8 7 7 7

July..... 8 8 7 7 7

Lard—April..... 4 4 3 3 3

May..... 4 4 3 3 3

July..... 4 4 3 3 3

Ribs—April..... 4 4 3 3 3

May..... 4 4 3 3 3

July..... 4 4 3 3 3

IF you are looking for a place to which you wish to consign your wool, and want to reach the actual wool center of the West

SILBERMAN BROTHERS
122-128 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.,
is the place. They sell direct to the manufacturers. That means the best prices the market affords. Their circular letter will help keep you informed. Write them.

Olander & Isaacson, Live Stock Commission

Special attention given to the feeder trade. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
Rooms 65 and 66, first floor Stock Exchange.

HALE & McINTOSH, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Correspondence and consignments solicited. Market reports free to prospective shippers. Rooms 252-3-4 Exchange Bld.

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, April 20.—Wheat here to-day sold very slowly, and except choice No. 2 red, was nominally a little lower, though there were no sales to indicate how much.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 22 cars; a year ago, 46 cars.

Sales were as follows on track: Hard, No. 2, nominally 62c; No. 3, nominally 50c to 54c; 1 car, 54c; No. 4, nominally 40c to 44c, 2 cars, 42c; rejected, nominally 35c to 40c; no grade, nominally 30c to 35c. Soft, No. 2 red, 1 car fancy, 76c; No. 3 red, 1 car 70c, 1 car 60c, 2 cars mixed with spring 60c; No. 4 red, nominally 55c to 60c; rejected, 1 car 50c, 1 car 45c. Spring, No. 2, nominally 61c; No. 3, nominally 57c to 60c; rejected, nominally 50c to 55c; white, nominally 45c to 60c.

There was plenty of demand for corn at a slight decline—23c—but it was very difficult to sell at Saturday's prices. Spot white corn was worth no premium, though a single car sold at 23c. Futures sales were: April, mixed, 7,500 bushels, 23c; May, 5,000 bushels, 23c; May white, nominally 23c.

Receipts of corn to-day, 35 cars; a year ago, 12 cars.

Sales on track by sample: No. 2 mixed, 8 cars 23c, 2 cars 23c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 22c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 22c to 23c; white, No. 2, nominally 23c; No. 3, nominally 3c.

Receipts of oats were large, and they were pressed for sale. Bids were to lower. Some early special sales were: No. 2 white, 1 car 20c, 1 car 20c; No. 3 white, 1 car 19c.

Receipts of oats to-day, 28 cars; a year ago, 16 cars.

Sales by sample on track: No. 2 mixed, nominally 17c; No. 3, 1 car 15c; No. 4, nominally 13c to 14c; No. 2 white, nominally 19c to 20c; No. 3 white, nominally 15c to 19c.

Hay—Receipts, 52 cars; the market is steady.

Timothy, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.50; No. 1, \$10.00 to \$11.00; No. 2, \$8.00 to \$9.50; No. 3, \$5.50 to \$7.50; choice prairie, \$7.00 to \$8.00; No. 1, \$6.00 to \$6.50; No. 2, \$5.00 to \$5.50; No. 3, \$4.00 to \$4.50; No. 4, \$3.00 to \$3.50; straw, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Receipts, wheat, 21,583 bu.; last year, 7,371 bu.; corn, 97,036 bu.; last year, 19,365 bu.; oats, 61,003 bu.; last year, 45,600 bu.; shipments, wheat, 28,601 bu.; corn, 109,239 bu.; oats, 9,630 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red in store, 69c; May, 58c; July, 60c to 60c; August, 62c. Corn—Cash, 26c to 27c; May, 27c; July, 28c. Oats—Cash, 18c bid; May, 18c; July, 18c asked.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, April 20.—Butter—Creamery, extra fancy separator, 15c; firsts, 14c; dairy, fancy, 11c to 12c; fair, 10c; store packed, fresh, 7c to 8c; packing stock, 6c to 7c; country roll, fancy, 18c; choice, 8c to 10c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 8c per doz., 8c in new No. 2 cases.

Poultry—Hens, 6c; springs, 15c; roosters, 15c; young, 17c; turkeys, hens, 10c; gobblers, 9c; old, 7c; ducks, 8c; geese, not wanted; pigeons, 9c to \$1.00.

Fruits—Apples, fancy, \$5.00 to \$5.50 per bbl.; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

GROWERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

MAKE YOUR CONSIGNMENTS TO

Ben. L. Welch & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

And EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Stockers and feeders bought on order. Liberal advances to the trade. Write for market reports and special information.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

DROVERS COMMISSION COMPANY,

Kansas City, Mo., Stock Yards.

G. W. CLAWSON, Loans. MONEY LOANER

A. T. MUSTON, 1 CATTLE. Feeders Furnished

J. P. MURRAY, 1 SALESMAN. Market Reports Free.

SAM M. WEST, HOG SALESMAN.

J. W. T. GRAY, Office.

Consign Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to

LONE STAR

Commission Company

For best results. A new company. Capital \$100,000. Telephone 1108. Market reports furnished.

Write us. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

HORSES SOLD AT AUCTION

on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week.

Private sales every day at the Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Department. The largest and finest institution in the United States. Write for free market reports.

W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

—CONSIGN YOUR SHEEP TO—

KNOLLIN & BOOTH,

Sheep Commission Merchants.

Rooms 304-305 Exchange Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Direct all mail to Station A. Market reports furnished free to all sheep feeders or breeders on application. Correspondence solicited and prompt reply guaranteed.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Certain in its effects and never blisters. Sold everywhere.

Pete's Coffee House

AND LUNCH COUNTER.

The popular restaurant. Opposite

Kansas City Stock Yards

P. S. RITTER, Proprietor.

SOLD ON TRIAL! Imperial

Pulverizer

Clod Crusher,

Roller and

Leveler.

Plains described in circular—SENT FREE.

Farmers may try it before buying.

PETERSON MFG. CO. : KENT, OHIO.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

MEN

We will send you the marvelous French Preparation CATHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CATHOS will restore your Health, Strength and Vigor.

Use it and pay if satisfied.

Address VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pennyroyal Pills

Original and Only Genuine.

Safe, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chickester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutes and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies" in letter, by return Mail 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chickester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

The Apiary.

PROFIT IN BEEKEEPING.

Experience of an Ohio Apiarist of Twenty Years' Standing.

On April 2, '95, we removed 50 stands of Italian bees from our cellar to their summer stands, and found that there had been no loss except in the weakening of some colonies and the loss of three queens. We immediately gave the bees that had lost their queens to the weakest colonies, leaving us 47 stands. To these we added five more by purchase at \$2.30 each. Having 175 pounds of a poor grade of honey, and as all were getting scarce of honey, we invented a feeder of our own, and during the scarcity of honey between apple bloom and white clover, we placed a feeder over each colony and fed them some of this poor honey every evening, which brought them up good and strong in bees until the commencement of the white clover crop. This feeding prevented the cessation of egg laying by the queen, and consequently our hives were full of brood, larvae and eggs, and the new honey from clover was placed in the extracting combs, which were now put in readiness for the expected honey flow.

Perhaps a description of our feeder would be of benefit to some brother beekeeper. It is made of two-inch pine, cut 7x14 inches. In the center, lengthwise, a slot three-eighths of an inch in width is cut through and to within an inch of each end. Then 12



DICKMAN'S BEE-FEEDER.

A slot $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, cut entirely through block for bees to come through to get feed. It is 12 are slots cut $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep, to hold feed. This to be covered with screen, which is raised by placing $\frac{1}{4}$ in. strips around edge and across center.

Other slots, six on each side of the center slot, three-eighths of an inch wide, and cut $\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and out as near each end as possible; one-eighth inch of wood is left between the slots for the bees to crawl up on and to keep them from drowning.

These center walls, save the one on each side of the center slot, have a portion cut away, down as deep as the slots are cut, which permits these slots to fill evenly though the feed be poured at one place. Small strips one-half inch thick are nailed around the edge and one across the center; over this a piece of common door screening, out to fit, is placed, and another small strip one-eighth inch thick is nailed to hold the screen in place.

These feeders were placed over each colony by cutting a small strip out of the burlap and placing the center slot so as to come between, or rather directly over, the space between two combs in the lower story. We believe this feeder to be as good as any we have yet seen, as you can feed at any time without the bees being able to come out of the hive. If the feeder is full of bees it matters not, as you can pour your feed right on them and fill the feeder if you wish, and not a bee will be drowned. If you wish to stop feeding and the feeder is full of bees, simply place the feeder on the ground, bottom side up, and the bees will soon return to the hive. But we have disgraced.

White clover yielded very poorly at first, but got some better, until a crop of 3,500 pounds was taken by the extractor. Then we had a short cessation, when the basswood flow began, and a crop of 2,000 pounds was harvested and the honey from 222 stands not removed, which (if it had been removed) would have swelled the entire crop to over 7,000 pounds. Two tons of this honey would have sold at 10¢@12½ cents per pound, and nearly one ton on hand. There is considerable capital invested, but this crop did not take three months' work of one man.

The query "did it pay?" seems to be very easily answered. One load of 1,800 shipped a few days ago brought as

much as 300 bushels of wheat, or 1,000 bushels of oats, or 51,000 pounds of corn. Whether it paid or not, we think you can find us next year as in the past 20 years—still in the business.—Jacob Dickman, in Ohio Farmer.

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

Cold weather will not kill bees in a water-tight hive.

Bees often starve, sometimes smother but rarely freeze to death.

Drone-laying queens and fertile workers are the pests of the apiary.

A home market well worked brings better returns than one at a distance.

Queens have been known to live and do good work for five years, but this is an exception.

The best remedy for a sting is to plunge the part into cold water or apply ammonia or soda.

It is often disastrous to the honey crop to introduce young queens into the hives in the spring.

To make the most out of his bees, every beekeeper should understand the sources of honey in his locality.

Bees require very little air during cold weather, but should a warm spell come and they find themselves closed up, they get excited and will often smother themselves to death.

Do not pull up covers that the bees have sealed down unless compelled to do so. They want their hives air-tight at the top to prevent ventilation or cold draughts in winter.—St. Louis Republic.

Beehives for Farmers.

Most farmers would have better success with bees if they used only the old straw or box hives. Beekeeping with the movable-frame hives is an art which few care to learn; the straw hive is a simple tool which anyone can use. Before the bee-moth became prevalent, nearly every farmer kept bees in this simple way. The introduction of the Italian bee has done away with this trouble. With the old-fashioned hives, women and children can do most of the work, and beekeeping, like poultry raising, can be their special province and profit. Aside from learning to have new swarms, little knowledge is needed.—Country Gentleman.



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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	122,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to feeders.....	392,262	1,876	111,445		
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Total Sold in Kansas City, 1895.....	1,533,234	2,446,209	748,244	41,588	

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LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, May 6th, 1896.



This entire herd of Scotch-bred cattle, including sixty-three head of richly-bred Cruickshank Victorias, Lavenders, Secrets, But-tordys, Strawth Buds, etc., the Linwood Golden Drops, and other valuable breeding stock, will be sold at public sale at the home farm, adjoining Linwood Station, Kas., on the U. P. R. R., twenty-seven miles west of Kansas City, Mo. Catalogues now ready and sent to any address on application.

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SPECIAL WANT COLUMN—CONTINUED.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HORSES OR cattle, a new DeLaval hand separator, capacity 600 pounds per hour. Address Drawer V, Junction City, Kas.

SOME PRICES!—Steel-beam plows, 12-inch, \$8; 14-inch, \$10. Walking cultivators, \$12; riding, \$22. End-gate seeders, \$8; sulky plows, \$25; steel-frame disc harrows, \$20; sweep mills, \$20; all-steel planter, check-rower and drill, \$35; World Beater potato planter, \$35. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price list. Maclean Supply Co., Twelfth and Liberty Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED.—Buyers for Large English Berkshires and improved types of Poland-Chinas, from prize-winners, at farmers' prices. Riverside Stock Farm, North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—One hundred and sixty acre farm, one and a half miles from Bushong station, Lyon county, Kansas. Good spring. Price \$8 per acre. J. B. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

WRITE.—To Alex. Richter, Hollywood, Kas., for information concerning sub-irrigation. Enclose 2-cent stamp for reply. Manufacturer of galvanized sub-irrigation pipe.

SEED SWEET POTATOES FOR SALE.—All leading varieties. Plants in their season. Correspondence solicited. Address B. F. Jacobs, Box 122, Wamego, Kas.

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KAFFIR CORN AND CANE SEED.—My own raising, 35 cents per bushel. New sacks 15 cents. S. F. Glass, Marion, Kas.

WE MAKE A GOOD FARMER'S SPRING WAGON, two lazy backs and let-down end-gate, for \$55. Warranted. Kinley & Lannan, 424-426 Jackson street, Topeka.

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\$100 to \$125 per month and expenses. Staple line; position permanent, pleasant and desirable. Address, with stamp, King Mfr. Co., P. 29, Chicago, Ill.

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Piles
A cure guaranteed or no pay. For particulars address Hermit Remedy Co., Dept. L., 183 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

CORRUGATED STEEL IRON ROOFING
\$1.75 PER SQUARE.

The above, partly from World's Fair Buildings, we guarantee good as new. We have only a limited amount on hand and would advise forwarding orders at once. CHICAGO HOUSE-WRECKING CO., Largest Second-hand Depot in the World. 3025 S. Halstead street, Chicago, Ill.

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Sunny Slope Farm is one of the largest breeding establishments with Wild Tom 51592 at the head of the herd. Climax, Vol. V., the sire of more sweepstakes bulls and heifers than any great son of Cherry Boy, and Beau Real's Last, comprise our which combine the blood of Anxiety, Lord Wilton, Breeders are invited to inspect our herd.

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ments in the United States. Three sweepstakes bulls in service, XV, Archibald VI., Vol. XV, and the great bull, Archibald bull in the United States for his age, and Lomond, Vol. XV, the breeding bulls. Forty head of bulls now ready for sale, Grove 3d and Archibald.

Visitors are always welcome.

C. S. CROSS, Proprietor Sunny Slope Farm.

**ANTI-CHOLERA PIG TROUGH.** Made of cast-iron, in one piece. Has a smooth iron surface inside. No corners to catch the swill. It will not rot out. Will last forever. Can be bolted or pegged to the floor or ground. Size, 8 inches wide and 36 inches long. Price, \$1.50, cash with the order.

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TOPEKA FOUNDRY, Corner Second and J. streets, TOPEKA, KAS.

**30 Pedigreed Poland-China** Yearling Sows and Gilts, all bred and © for sale. ©

The brood sows in my herd belong to the leading families, such as Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115, Orient 8131, Good Quality 4700, Iowa's Champion 2d 6279, Longfellow 29785 O., J. H. Sanders Jr. 13514 S. Herd boars used during 1895, Wren's Medium 12387 S. and Corwin White Face 9024 S. Sows and gilts for sale bred to Hadley Yet, a son of Hadley Jr. 13314 S., the great prize-winner, whose picture appeared in the Breeder's Gazette's last Christmas number. Write and describe what you want, or better, come and select what you wish out of the best bred and finished lot ever raised on the farm. For sale, a No. 1 Jack, fifteen and one-half hands high. Warranted a breeder. W. H. WREN, Marion, Marion Co., Kas.

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