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### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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ROCK HILL HERD OF SHORT-HORNS—Cross bred Scotch and Waterloos, handsome and beefy. Have for sale twenty-four head thoroughbred red bulls, 6 to 12 months old, ten of which are by the great Linwood Lord Mayor. Also have a car-load very high-grade Short horn bulls and seventy high-grade and two thoroughbred Hereford bulls for sale. J. F. True, Newman, Kas.

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

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

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KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—
Has five choice yearling sows brod to my black
U. S. boar, and one "ecumseh boar and thirty-five
fall pigs by Model Banders (20492) by Klever's Model.
They have typical ears and show fine markings. Address F. P. Maguire, Haven, Kas.

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

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Spring crop of pigs by Wren's Model, What's Wanted Wilkes and Tanner by Hidestretcher. Dams by Black Corwin, Wren's Medium, Protection Boy, Moss Wilkes Tecumseh, Hadiey M. Washington. Get a Corwin Sensation; Darkness ist, or Moss Wilkes Maid boar before my sale this fall. Some extra fine gitts for sale now. Tanner pigs are marked perfectly and have fine finish. Write me for particulars.

J. R. WILLSON, Marion, Kas.

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### PURE-BRED POULTRY.

Barred P. Rocks, White P. Rocks, Partridge Cochins, White Cochins, Light Brahmas, S. L. Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Black Javas, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Pearl Guineas and Pekin Ducks. led Hamburgs, Pearl Guineas and Pekin Ducks.
we hundred this year's breeders for sale. Also 500
pring Chicks, ready to ship after the first of July.
rices lower than any other time of the year. Cirnlar free.

A. H. DUFF,
Larned, Kas. cular free.

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### POULTRY AND FRUIT FARM

TOPEKA, KAS.

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

C. B. TUTTLE, Proprietor.

### ROCKS BLUE BARRED

Empire, Lash and Conger Strains.

Empire, Lash and Conger Strains.

Eight years experience in breeding Rocks exclusively. Have the best young stock this year I have ever raised. Perfect, high-scoring, prize-winning birds. Two hundred pullets and cockerels now ready for shipment. A few cockerels from E. B. Thompson eggs for sale. Write for descriptive circular and prices. Printed recipe for making and using Liquid Lice Killer, 25c. Address.

T. E. LEFTWICH Larned, Kas.

#### SWINE

J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kas., Maple Ave., Herd Du J. roc-Jersey hogs Choice stock for sale. Reason-able prices. Personal inspection and correspondence invited.

BOURBON COUNTY HERD BERKSHIRES. J. S. MAGERS, Proprietor, Arcadia, Kas. Correspondence invited. Satisfaction guaranteed

M. H. ALBERTY, DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

Baby Pig Teeth Clippers, 35 cents by mail.

VERDIGRIS VALLEY HERD PEDI-GREED POLAND-CHINAS.

Two hundred head, four herd boars, 150 spring pigs.
An extra lot of September boars and gilts for sale.
Prices reasonable. Farmers and Stock Hog
Raisers cordially invited to write or visit us.
WAIT & EAST,
Altoona, Wilson Co., Kas.

### Standard Herd of Poland-Chinas

A choice lot of gilts sired by Ideal U. S. and bred to Tecumseh Chief. Also some good Tecumseh Chief gilts bred to Look Over Me (he by old Look Me Over) and some good fall pigs, both sexes. Write and get my prices or come and see.

WM. MAGUIRE, Haven, Kas.



THE SEDGWICK NURSERY CO., Sedgwick, Harvey Co., Kas., -Breeders of-

Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine Of the Best Strains.

Stock for sale. Correspondence and inspection in HEADQUARTERS FOR POLAND-CHINAS

IN KANSAS IS AT SHADY BROOK STOCK FARM. H. W. CHENEY, Prop., NORTH TOPEKA, KAS.

Cheney's Chief I Know 19513 (8) at head. All popular strains represented in matrons. Write for prices, which are always reasonable. Buyers met at train and shown stock free.

### BERKSHIRES.

Breed Berkshires of fashionable strains. Young boars and gilts for sale; also White Wyandotte cockerels. Write for prices, or call and inspect our stock.

MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kas.

### POLAND-CHINAS.

Guy Darkness 18292 and Best Nims 19612, herd boars. Sept. '97 boars and gilts for sale. Guy Darkness gilts will be bred to Best Nims for fall farrow. solicited

S. W. HILL, Hutchinson, Kas.

### SUNNYSIDE HERD

### PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.

Herd Boars are Grand Sons of J. H. SANDERS and SHORT STOP, the World's Fair Prize Winners. Bred to 20 large mature sows of Corwin Black U. S. and Black Bess blood. We aim to produce the money-makers, not sacrificing size and feeding qualities to fancy points. Choice young stock for sale at reasonable prices. M. L. SOMERS, Altoona, Kas.

### Nation's Poland - Chinas.

Fifty boars and gilts for this season's trade. My herd boars censist of Darkness Quality 14361, Princeton Chief 14543, Col. Hidestretcher 37247 and Standard Wilkes. My sows are splendid individuals and of the right breeding Personal inspection and correspondence juvited.

LAWRENCE NATION, Hutchinson, Kas.

### Poland=Chinas

BRED AND FOR SALE

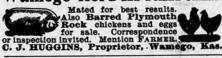
At home of Model Boy 18545 and A.'s Chief 21014. Choice spring pigs, either sex. Also a few well-bred sows and gilts, bred to either of above boars, at reasonable prices. Brood sow sale January 3, 1899. E. E. AXLINE, Oak Grove, Jackson Co., Mo.

#### SWINE.

#### HERD BOAR FOR SALE.

Model Combination 19858, a grandson of Klever's Model on sire's side and of Chief Tecumseh 2d on dam's side. Will sell him reasonable, as I am keeping so many of his pigs in herd. He is as good a breeder as there is in Kansas. James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas.

### Wamego Herd Imp. Chester Whites



### H. W. CHENEY, North Topeka, Ks. POLAND-CHINAS

of the fashionable prize-winning Chief I Know strain. Cheney's Chief I Know at head of herd. Pigs for sale. Prices low.

### W. B. VAN HORN, LAWRENCE, Breeder of POLAND-CHINAS.

Twenty boars by Combination Model 2012, Look Me Up by Look Me Over, Tecumseh Short Stop and other choice boars. I breed for size and bone as well as finish. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fifty Plymouth cockerels for sale.

### PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

### REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE

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

### THE WILKES QUALITY HERD OF

### POLAND - CHINA SWINE

Thos. Symns, Prop., Hutchinson, Kas. OHerd boars, Darkness Quality and Reno Wilkes. For ready sale 45 very choice pigs out of Bessie Wilkes, Beauty Sedom, Chief I Know, Standard Wilkes, Ideal Black U. S. and Chief Tecumseh 2d sows. Farm one mile west of Hutchinson, near Star Salt works.

F. L. and C. R. OARD, Proprietors,

### HEDGEWOOD HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

VASSAR, KANSAS. Popular Blood. — Individual Merit.

Brood sows of the most popular strains and individual merit. The best that money can buy and experience can breed. Farm one and one-half miles south and half mile east of Vassar, Kas., on Missouri Pacific railroad.

#### M. C. VANSELL, Muscotah, Atchison, County, Kansas Breeder of Pure-bred Poland-China Swine and Short horn Cattle of the most desirable strains.

For Ready Sale Thirty Poland-China

Bred Sows
One and two years old, bred for fall farrow; very
choice; price low if ordered soon; must make room
for 170 pigs now on hand. Come and see or write.

#### MEADOWBROOK HERD. J. R. KI Ottawa, Kansas.

We have for sale 25 pigs by J. R.'s Tecumseh of March and April farrow. Also a few females of choice quality not registered.

### **BLUE MOUND HERD** BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Herd boars, Victor Hugo 41799 (sire imp.), Barkis 30040 (weight 800 lbs.), Prince Jr. 17th, from World's Fair winner. Choice pigs from five different strains. Also breed Shropshire sheep, M. B. turkeys and B. P. Rock chickens. Write.

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

### "HIGHLAND" POLAND-CHINAS

Ten choice fall boars and a number of fine spring boars sired by Knox All Wilkes 18179 S. and Highland Chief 18334 S. by Chief Teoumseh 2d. Young sows of same blood bred or open. Write us.

DIETRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kas.



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

### Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Hogs

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



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

SHEEP FOR SALE CHEAP—Ten head of Cotswold ram lambs, \$8.00 each; ten head of fine Vermont Merino ewes, \$5.00; three fine heavy shearing Vermont rams—\$25.00 takes the three head. Write oon to H. H. Hague, Walton, Kas.

CENTRAL KANSAS STOCK FARM.—F. W. Ross, O Alden, Rice Co., Kas., breeds pure-bred Short-horns, Poland-Chinas and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Stock for sale.

NORWOOD SHORT-HORNS-V. R. Ellis, Gardner, Kas. Rose of Sharons, Lady Elizabeths and Young Marys. Richest breeding and individual merit. Young bulls by Godwin 118676 (head of Linwood herd). Sir Charming 4th now in service.

### RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, Short-horn cattle, Percheron and Roadster horses and Shetland ponies—stock of each class for sale. A car-load of extra good young bulls. O. I. THISLER, Chapman, Dickinson Co., Kas.

### MAPLE LAWN HEREFORDS.

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

### Geo. Groenmiller & Son,

Centropolis, Franklin Co., Kas.,

BREEDERS OF RED POLLED CATTLE COTSWOLD SHEEP and FANCY POULTRY. For Sale-A few bulls; also young bucks.

SILVER CREEK HERD

Scotch and Scotch-topped, with the richly-bred Champion's Best 114671 in service. Also high-class DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Can ship on Santa Fe, Erjsco and Missouri Pacific rallroads. J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley Co., Kas.

### CLOVER CLIFF FARM.



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

BLACKSHERE BROS., Elmdale, Chase Co., Kas.

### DEER PARK FARM. H. E. BALL, Proprietor.

Registered Jersey cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

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

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

### AMERICAN GALLOWAY BREEDERS

Composed of ters of Galloways in all parts of the United States and Canada.

Stephen M. Winslow, President, - Oskaloosa, Mo Frank B. Hearne, Secy-Treas., - Independence, Mo For any information relating to the breed, write t

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Fasy to Keep Well if We Know How-Some of the Conditions Neces-

The importance of maintaining good

health is easily understood, and it is

really a simple matter if we take a cor-

rect view of the conditions required.

In perfect health the stomach promptly

digests food. The blood is employed to

carry nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health,

therefore, is pure, rich blood. No medi-

cine has such a record of cures as Hood's

Sarsaparilla and it is because it is the one

true blood purifier. Hundreds of people

are alive and well today who would have

been in their graves had they not taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon

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

as a family medicine by thousands.

sary to Perfect Health.

### Agricultural Matters.

HUSKING CORN.

By Geo. T. Pettit, Oneida, Kas.

To begin with the little end of the subject, the simplest form of husking-peg is a straight, round piece of wood or iron properly tapered and two small holes bored through to receive the ends of a leather string, which passes over one or more fingers. This form of peg has been while the husker passes between and used much in the past and is to some ex-tent yet, though its faults are driving it out. Being straight and all sides naces-much attention from the husker. out. Being straight, and all sides necessarily tapered alike, the point lacks grasping power and is too liable to slip and let go. Then the point comes too far up on the fingers, too near the hand, preventing the rapid and effective manipulation that is possible with the point located farther down toward the end of the first finger. This objection obtains in nearly all single bar pegs, regardless of whether the point is round and straight or flat and curved. And while a peg of this kind may be just right as to length and "set" when simply held in the hand, it cannot be properly supported by the slender string alone, and upon being pressed against the ear of corn it pushes back through the hand, requiring more time and greater strain upon the hand and arm to properly grasp and open the husk. This defect is found in all string pegs unless so shaped that there will be a bearing against one or more fingers to a bearing against one or more fingers to prevent peg from slipping through hand when brought into use. Many pegs are made with elaborate but almost useless tail-pieces to curve up over the little fin-ger; the curve would better be at the op-posite end of the peg, so there would be a bearing against first finger, then peg will not require a long, needle point, in fact, is better without. Most single pegs having flat, curved points are so made that the point stands at right angles with the direction of the holes or rivets by which the strap is attached, and in grasp-ing an ear quickly and naturally the peg does not strike the ear squarely, but on a twist, hence many huskers prefer a thin, flat point, which can be twisted to suit. The common form of peg faces the thumb when the hand is closed tightly, whereas it should do so with the hand half closed, as when grasping an ear of corn. Pegs attached to gloves or cots set better, I think, than single pegs, as they can be thus held firmly beyond second joint of first finger; but the cots soon wear out, then the peg is useless.

Here in the West, where there is so much corn to husk, the hands must be protected, and in this section most huskers use mittens made of heavy cotton flannel. These are easier on the hands, being soft and pliable, and are cheaper than leather husking gloves. It is im-portant that a good fitting pattern should be used, so there will be neither undue binding or bagging to hinder quick action. Some of our merchants buy a bolt of extra heavy flannel expressly for mitts and they can be cut out and run up on the machine quite rapidly. The wrists do not require hemming or bindnig. Best wear is secured by making them with nap side out. Some daub the mitts occasionally with pine tar, then rub them in dry dirt, which adds to the wear in dry weather and perhaps helps to hold the husks a little more firmly, though somewhat objectionable to those who desire to keep their hands looking well. One of the best pegs I ever used with a mitt was one extensively advertised several years ago and called the "American," I think. I believe it is no longer made, so will not be out of place to describe it briefly. It was made of wire a little larger than common smooth fence wire. Beginning at the base of the little finger the wire passed through the hand, then curved up and back over hand, thence downward and into hand close to starting point, thence trough hand diagonally, the point projecting close to first joint of first fin-The peg slipped right on over the mitt and was very convenient, though liable to make the hand sore when used without the mitt. The newer "hook" huskers also go right on over the mitt. The year these first came out I paid 75 cents for one and never used it much, though some of our rapid huskers who have become accustomed to them will have nothing else, as they claim to perform the same work with fewer motions Motion and plenty of it the rapid husker must have, but false motion he must

When husking bare-handed the skin at the joints of the fingers is apt to become thick and crack open, and I never

loosely around the finger over the crack.

It has not been so very many years our meadows.

Alfalfa hay has a very high percentage

team and wagon, the latter provided with great high sideboard opposite the husker to prevent throwing the ears over, and a "scoop-board" end-gate to facilitate unloading. Down rows are made only in starting, after which team and wagon

Where seed corn is to be saved, a convenient box should be fastened outside of wagon bed, so good seed ears can be tossed into it without loss of time. This is ever so much better than the oft recommended plan of having a measure or box located inside the wagon bed. A few years ago I made a seed-box and fitted it with hooks to hook over top of bed. Arriving at the crib, it could be lifted off and dumped, avoiding the necessity of picking the ears out with the hands. For husking shock corn I made a pair of light trestles of 1x4 pine twelve feet long. Corn laid on these is very convenient to husk—no back-breaking work about it. Whenever enough is husked to make a good-sized bundle of fodder, it is tied and tossed to one side. For binding start, as follows: Fed snapped corn a fact work of the start of the s

standing corn all around the wagon, always including the inevitable "down row." To-day each full hand takes his team and wagon, the latter provided with the corn contains but 7.2 and 1.2 are the corn contains but 7.2 are the corn contains are the if bran sells at \$10 per ton, alfalfa hay is worth \$8.60 per ton. Few farmers know or believe this to be true. If they understood its value, they would not sell their alfalfa hay on the market at \$3 to \$4 per ton, as many of them do.

Banker and farmer, S. Larrick, of Lenora, Norton county, Kansas, says that good alfalfa hay is worth as much as corn, pound for pound, to feed to fattening steers. A ton of shelled corn contains 35.71 bushels. At 25 cents a bushel, corn would be worth \$8.92 per ton. If a farmer can realize 25 cents a bushel for his corn by feeding it, he can just as certainly realize \$8 to \$9 per ton

fodder, we used to raise rye and cut it few weeks to get them started, then ear

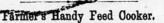
cent. Colorado Experiment Station has proved that the leaves of alfalfa hay contain 14% per cent. of digestible protein. This makes a ton of alfalfa leaves equivalent in feeding value to 2,400 pounds of bran. Taken stems and all, alfalfa hay is worth for its digestible nutrients 86 per cent. as much as wheat bran. In other words,

> the stack with prairie hay or other long grass. The stacks should be in the form of ricks, not exceeding twelve or thirteen feet in width. To have good feed, it should be handled quickly, carefully and properly." In eastern Kansas, farmers often have trouble with alfalfa molding, even after it has been perfectly cured. If two or three weeks of cloudy, wet weather should follow the harvesting of the first crop, the chances are that it would be

almost ruined, even though stored in a good barn. The hay frequently absorbs moisture from the atmosphere and becomes very seriously damaged. This difficulty can be overcome by stacking or storing alternate layers of good, dry wheat straw with the alfalfa hay, in the proportion of two loads of alfalfa to one of straw. Farmers in central and east-ern Kansas annually have thousands of tons of wheat straw that could be used in this way if it were only preserved. When fed out, the straw would be partly eaten and the rest would form the finest of bedding for the animals. Alfalfa handled in this way could be safely harvested much younger than it usually is and would contain a very much higher percentage of protein.

No farmer can afford to get along without alfalfa. It is the cheapest known source of protein. By means of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria which inhabit nodules upon its roots, it increases the fertility of the soil the longer it grows upon the land. No other plant can compare with it as a fertilizer. It will be the means, in the not far distant future, of doubling the value of every acre of land in Kansas. GEO. L. CLOTHIER.

Kansas Experiment Station,



Reader's attention is called to this device, which is sold at \$12.50 for fiftygallon capacity. By feeding poultry and animals cooked food during winter at least one-third of the feed is saved; also



having stock in a healthy condition, preventing hog cholera among your hogs and insuring the hens laying freely during the winter months. On application to the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., a catalogue giving full description, may be obtained. They are made in all sizes.

### Do You Intend Moving?

Why not investigate southwest Missouri, southern Kansas, northwest Arkansas, Indian Territory or the Texas coast country? The manufacturing, farming and stock raising industries of these sections are attracting considerable attention. The chief centers are reached via the 'Frisco line, For ticket rates and full particulars, ad dress Geo. T. Nicholson, Gen'l Pass. Agt. St. Louis. Mo



(From Secretary Coburn's September Report.)

in the fields. It made good bands, but I think even better ones can be made of good binder twine by cutting it in lengths of, say six feet, and looping the center around a piece of cob or stalk. This makes a double band which, when placed around bundle and free end given a few turns around twine close to cop, a sure to hole.

### The Feeding Value of Alfalfa.

Few farmers comprehend the feeding value of alfalfa, though they may have grown the plant for years upon their farms. The digestible nutrients of any food for either man or beast consist of fats, carbohydrates and protein. The fats and carbohydrates are generally found in excess in the common feedstuffs produced on the farm. Protein, a substance indispensable to the vital processes of all living beings, is the scarcest and most expensive constituent of the different feeds. Protein contains nitrogen, and is the most essential constituent in the formation of the tissues of the nerves, muscles and brain. This important substance is quite abundant in gluten meal, linseed meal and cottonseed

Though these artificial feeds possess a very high nutritive value, their prices are usually out of reach of the practical Kansas farmer. Is it not possible for us to find natural feeds that furnish the found anything better for this than a confind natural feeds that furnish the small-sized, well-twisted and well-waxed shoemaker's wax-end wrapped rather We have such feeds in the tender green is good, put it into the stack and cover long the latter in the shoemaker's wax-end wrapped rather wax-end wrapped wax-end wrapped wax-end wrapped rather wax-end wrapped wax-e

green to prevent the seed from getting | corn, alfalfa hay and some millet. He next fed shelled corn and alfalfa hay, and finally finished them off with soaked shelled corn, corn meal and alfalfa hay. His cattle gained 420 pounds per head in seven months, consuming about sixty-five bushels of corn per steer.

The following is a report from E. J Ryan, of Lincoln, Kas., who fed 486 steers, beginning the first of last March: "Threw alfalfa hay into the bottoms of the feed boxes and put corn meal upon it. As soon as the first crop was large enough to mow, green alfalfa was fed in the same way. Never had steers do so well in any previous feeding. The cattle gained 365 pounds per head, with good wintering and four months' feeding.

T. E. Scott, of Tescott, Ottawa county, Kansas, put 500 pounds per head upon his steers in one year, using buffalo grass pasture in the summer and alfalfa hay, with thirty bushels of corn per head, in

The feeding value of alfalfa hay depends very largely upon the methods of curing and handling it. Geo. R. Allaman, of Wallace, Wallace county, Kansas, gives the following directions for harvesting the crop: "Mow it and let it lie in the sun two or three hours, until wilted; then rake it into windrows and let it lie two or three hours longer. In five or six hours after it is mown, the hay should be put into bunches or "cocks" with as little stirring as possi-

### The Stock Interest.

#### THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

NOVEMBER 15-16—Gudgell & Simpson and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.
NOVEMBER 17-19—W. T. Clay and H. C. Duncan, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
NOVEMBER 22—George Bothwell, Short-horns, Nettleton, Mo.; sale at Kansas City, Mo.
NOVEMBER 23—W. P. Harned, Short-horns, Bunceton, Mo.
NOVEMBER 30—Scott & March, Belton, Mo., Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.
DECEMBER 8—Miles Bros., Poland-Chinas, Peabody, Kas.

Kas. DECEMBER 15 AND 18—C. G. Comstock, Albany, Mo. Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

#### SWINE ON THE BIG MARKETS.

In gathering information for the re-cent Quarterly Report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, entitled "Pork Production," Secretary F. D. Coburn addressed a series of inquiries to a number of leading live stock commission mer-chants at Kansas City and Chicago stock yards to obtain their observations on various aspects of the swine business from their standpoint as receivers and sellers of the farmers' finished product.

Following are some of the questions and the replies made thereto by some of the firms addressed:

About what are the ages and weights of the hogs for which you find most ready sale?

Elmore—Hogs averaging 225 to 275 pounds, and 8 to 14 months old, are the most salable.

Scruggs—From 160 to 260 pounds, and 6 months to 1 year old.
Campbell—Ten to 12 months old, weighing 275 to 325 pounds.
Siegel—Nine to 12 months; weight 250 to 300 pounds.

to 300 pounds.

Drovers—Twelve to 15 months old, averaging 225 to 275 pounds.
Clay—Six to 12 months old, and weighing 170 to 320 pounds.

At these ages and weights, are they usually preferred thoroughly or only moderately fattened?

Elmore—Must be thoroughly fattened.

Scruggs—For the lighter grades of meat it is desirable that they be only moderately fat. On heavier weights the

relative value of lard largely decides.

Campbell—We prefer them thoroughly Siegel-Thoroughly fattened.

Drovers-Thoroughly fattened. Clay-Hogs weighing 170 to 230 pounds

are preferred, as a rule, when on the rangy order, or only moderately fattened, while those weighing 240 pounds and upwards seem to meet the requirements of the trade best when well fattened

Do color or breed (if weights suit the buyers) have anything to do with the

prices which hogs bring?
Elmore—Uniformity of color is pleasing to the eye, and is likely to impress the buyer more favorably than if colors are mixed. Two or three white hogs, not very good, in a load of blacks, or vice versa, would be likely to lessen the

Scruggs—The breed is likely to affect the price, but no attention is given to color except as an indication of breed.

Campbell—The breed influences the price to some extent. Siegel-They sell best when all one

color. Drovers - Berkshires and Poland-

Chinas are preferred. Clay—No, buyers do not consider either color or breed, so long as the hog itself is of the desired weight and style.

Do buyers, under any circumstances, discriminate in favor of or against white Elmore—After scalding white hogs and the hair is scraped off, the skin often has

a reddish tinge, while that of black hogs appears white, and hence are more salable when butchered, causing a slight partiality toward the black hogs.

equally Scruggs-Not if otherwise gcod.

Campbell—Buyers make no discrimination as to color. Siegel-Color makes no difference.

Drovers-Buyers do not discriminate against white hogs, providing they show good breeding and weights and fat are favorable.

Clay—Not if equal in quality. Is there any special or growing de-

mand for a class of lean or so-called bacon" hogs, and, if so, of what breeds, weights and characters are those regarded as most desirable?

Elmore-There has always been more or less of a demand for bacon hogs, the increase or decrease of which depends largely upon the European markets.

Scruggs—Yes, there is a special de-mand for hogs of light and medium Campbell-There is no particular de-

mand for so-called bacon hogs.

Siegel-No, but there always has been

no choice as to breed. Our best bacon hogs are usually bought to supply the English trade, and they ought to weigh 140 to 160 pounds.

Drovers-There is a good and growing demand for bacon hogs. Any of the breeds answer the purpose, providing they are in proper flesh. They must be only moderately fat, and the longer the sides the better. Short, blocky, fat hogs are not desirable for this purpose.

Clay—None that the open market would indicate in any way. For instance, to-day's market found heavy hogs the best, that is, those weighing 280 to 325 pounds selling at \$3.90 to \$4 per hundred—weight while the hest bacon grades weight, while the best bacon grades would not bring over \$3.95 per hundred-weight. At different times the heavy, medium and light-weight hogs will sell at a premium over one another, but seldem to any marked extent of late years. dom to any marked extent of late years, and we would not advise the average feeder to handle his hogs with a view to developing a purely bacon grade.

Do you regard it as wrong or fraudulent for the producer to market by weight, for slaughter, sows one or two months in pig, or up to a time when their condition cannot be definitely told and a dockage allowance is not made therefor?

Elmore—We do not see anything citner wrong or fraudulent in the matter of marketing pregnant sows, when dock-age is allowed, where their condition is known. The buyers, under our present system of dockage, have the same opportunity to know the hog's condition as we, the representatives of the shipper, and or safe to frequently or otherwise wet

a demand for a few thin bacon hogs, but this is less than the real commercial loss, not counting the inferior food quality of such product.

Campbell-After about six weeks the flesh is not so good.

Siegel—Yes, after thirty days.
Drovers—The flesh of sows one, two or three months in pig is very surely detailors to the source of the source teriorated thereby, as it is necessary to trim the bellies of all such to quite an extent before packing. It would be most satisfactory to all concerned if producers would spay all sows intended for the

Ordinarily is it advisable for shippers to exclude from their consignments all sows that show evidence of being in pig?

Elmore-Ordinarily we would advise against shipping sows when in pig, as it tends to, lessen the supply of hogs gen-erally, and would suggest that more at-tention be given to the castration of young boars often thought too young to

Scruggs—Yes, for the public good. Campbell—Yes; by all means exclude all sows that show evidence of being in

Siegel—Yes, we think it advisable.
Drovers—Shippers should refuse to
purchase all sows showing pig, thus
causing producers to be more careful in

regard to sows they put in the feed lot.
Clay—No, except where the condition of the sow is quite pronounced. In that case the shipper must be prepared to ac-cept the price for condemned pregnant sows, which averages about \$1 per hun-dredweight less than they would bring

One thousand styles and sizes. For cooking and heating. Price from \$5 to \$70. Often imitated. Never equalled. Best Cookers. Strongest Heaters. Last Longest. Use Least Fuel. Made only by The Michigan Stove Company Largest Makers of Stoves and in the world. Sold Everywhere.

car is best, as the hogs are not nearly

so likely to pile up as when bedded.

Drovers—For shipping in summer we consider sand, well wetted, as the best

possible bedding. Clay—During warm weather, we would recommend a bedding of sand or cinders, well wet down just before the hogs are loaded for shipment. This will keep them comparatively cool, and also avoids a slippery floor to the car, which is liable to cause more or less cripples. We think this would be a good plan for shippers to follow during the summer months with all classes of hogs.

#### The Hog in America.

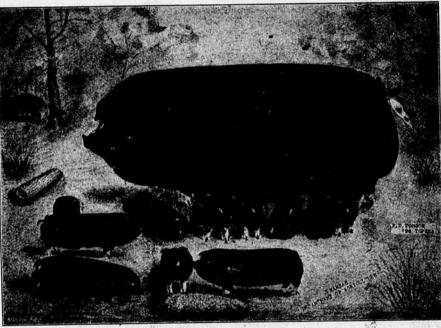
From the repulsive and proscribed nuisance of antiquity, tolerated but despised, under the ban of many religions, descended through the savage, predatory hordes of old-world forests and jungles, the hog has become not only amenable to civilization, but, under the mollifying influence of Indian corn and surroundings salubrious and peaceful, he is in America a debt-payer, a mortgage-remover, a promoter of progress, and a buttress of prosperity. Here is unquestionably the region of his highest development.

In his American form the mouths of every nation water for rashers from his unctuous carcass, and the pinched and petty savings of peasants and the coffers of princes are alike rifled of their hoarded coins to exchange for the staples and luxuries he alone yields. Whether Mammon is to furnish forth a marriage feast in Gotham, or a luckless prospector to be grudgingly grub-staked for a last desperate venture into the frozen fastnesses of the Yukon, the hog must be early reckoned with.

There is probably no other territory of the same area as Kansas where the conditions of climate, soil, food and care are more congenial to the hog's health and wholesome development, and he is nowhere found so developed except among a high order of people. Highclass swine are unknown and impossible among low-class people.

Kansas swine, coinage of Kansas grain and brain, met at Chicago in 1893 the world-beaters and beat them. Uncle Sam's agricultural report for January of this year gives the aveage value of the Kansas hog as 28 per cent. greater than that of the Missouri porker; 47 per cent. that of the Missouri porker; 47 per cent. above the Virginia hog; 51 above his Kentucky relative; 62 per cent. higher than the Texan; 134 in advance of the Arkansan; and 139 per cent. greater than that of the Florida hog. The same report shows but eight States with more hogs than Kensas and but four in which hogs than Kansas, and but four in which in eighteen sister States.

Where corn and grass most abound there the hog is most profitably evolved and waxes fattest. Kansas is a corn orchard parked with grasses. Nowhere else do corn and grass grow in greater opulence. In such a region, with such an environment, the hog and his colleague, the beef steer, are twin chief alchemists who transmute the bulkier products of the soil into gold and silver equivalents wherewith to buy better homes, added lands, luxury and leisure. in Kansas he finds the favored zonehis El Dorado. Here he attains the qualities which make his flesh a delicacy sought of epicures in occident and orient, no less than a fit and staple ration for men of heroic undertakings, iron nerve, and cool brain, like those who at Manila ooting.
Campbell—Yes, sand.
Siegel—No; the bare, wet floor of the



GOOD FOR THAT "MORTGAGED" FEELING. (From Secretary Coburn's September Report.)

experience has shown that the buyers | hogs in course of shipment? get a benefit as often as the sellers. We judge of a sow's pregnancy only by ap-pearances, and mistakes are made both ways. When sows are too far along in pig the United States inspectors class them as unmerchantable; then they are weighed separately, and sold for what can be got

Scruggs-It is a long-standing custom, and can scarcely be called fraudulent. The question can be practically answered by the statement that spayed sows are universally held as making a better food product than those in any other condi-

Campbell-No, we do not regard it as wrong to market for slaughter sows of one or two months in pig.

Siegel-Yes, as sows in pig are very liable to be feverish, and the purchaser is compelled to pay which is a total loss in killing.

Drovers-We do not think it fraudulent to market sows one or two months in pig, but of course it would be better if they were kept at home.

Clay-No. The meat of such sows is considered just as healthy as that of other hogs.

Is the flesh, pound for pound, of a sow, one, two or three months in pig really deteriorated thereby, and, if so, at about what period does the depreciation begin, and what does it amount to?

Elmore—It would be impossible to sell a load of pregnant sows, if their condition was known, or sows not pregnant, for that matter, for as much as a load

of the same quality all barrows.

Scruggs—Theoretically the flesh of a sow in pig deteriorates from the beginning; practically, in degree, as the period of pregnancy advances. Twenty to forty pounds dockage is the commercial compromise, but slaughterers contend that

Elmore-Generally it is safe, but care must be used after hogs become extremely hot, as, by throwing cold water on their backs, there is danger of killing

Scruggs-The prevailing opinion is that it is best to wet frequently.

Campbell-Yes; when shipping in hot weather it is desirable to wet hogs.

Siegel-No. Wet down well when loading only, as putting cold water on hogs when they are hot is liable to kill

Drovers-Always wet the hogs in shipment in hot weather, if possible. The railroad employes will do this, if the shipper requests it. Out of a shipment to Indianapolis one of the hottest days last summer, consisting of over 1,500 their aggregate value was larger. She hogs, not one was lost. No one was with them, but the railroad company had instructions to water each car at every with a value exceeding the total of those structions to water each car at every opportunity.
Clay—In shipping hogs during the

warm weather, we believe it is a good plan to wet them down as often as they need it, but no more. If a load of hogs is hot and some of them become overheated, care should be taken not to put water on their backs, as it will be almost sure to kill them; if the water can be got on their bellies, or where they can wallow in it, the chances are they will come around all right.

Is any sort of bedding desirable for fat hogs being shipped in summer?

Yes; slack coal for black hogs Elmoreand sand for white. Sand does very well for either, but coal mars the appearance of white hogs.

Scruggs-Yes; have sufficient sand in the car to enable stock to keep a sure footing.

.Campbell-Yes, sand.

placed tyranny's flag with "Old Glory." It is in recognition of his importance and possibilities as a factor in the State's advancement, and that he may be still better understood, appreciated and utilized in enhancing her wealth and welfare, that the Kansas Board of Agriculture discusses him.

#### The Five Days' Cattle Sale.

The Fire Days (lattle Sale.

All breeders of high-class beef cattle will doubtiess take pleusure in looking up the merits of the 250 head of Short-horn and liesewhere in this issue. Every Short-horn history cattle that will be offered and adoubtied with Messrs. H. C. Duncan and W. T. Clay, both of Clinton county, Missouri, Mr. Duncan's offering will consist of four bulls and forty-six females, all adoubted with Messrs. H. C. Duncan and W. T. Clay, both of Clinton county, Missouri, Mr. Duncan's offering will consist of four bulls and forty-six females, all adoubted with Messrs. H. C. Duncan and W. T. Clay, both of Clinton county, Missouri, Mr. Duncan's offering will consist of four bulls and forty-six females, all adoubted with Messrs. H. C. Duncan and W. T. Clay, both of Clinton county, Missouri, Mr. Duncan's offering will consist of four bulls and forty-six females, all adoubted will be considered that are over 2 years old have caives at foot. Nearly one-half of the offerings are by Galahad 103259. Then comes seventeen helfers averaging about 14 months, all Cruickshank Linwood herd owned by Col. W. A. Harris at the time of its dispersion, May, 1886. There is a mice draft of the offerings are by Galahad 103259. Then comes seventeen helfers averaging about 14 months, all Cruickshank corners of the seventeen helfers averaging about 14 months, all Cruickshank or Cruickshank compils dead of the seventeen helfers averaging about 14 months, all Cruickshank or Cruickshank compils dead of the seventeen helfers averaging about 14 months, all Cruickshank or Cruickshank or Cruickshank or Cruickshank or Cruickshank or Cruickshank and Cruickshank or Cruickshank or Cruickshank and Cruickshank or Cruic breeders of high-class beef cattle will

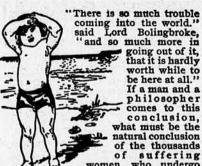
Oakwood Hesiod 3d (Vol. XX) by Hesiod 30th 66305, a son of Mr. Funkhouser's premier bull, Hesiod 2d 40679, is a very choice individual. Another son of Hesiod 30th, Leo (Vol. XX), is about as good as one could well wish. Another youngster, Hesiod Success (Vol. XIX) by Hesiod 2d and out of Edith 46404, a granddaughter of Garfield 7015, is a full brother to the heifer that soid for \$700 at Funkhouser's last sale. Among the Hesiods, too, is Hesiod 52d (Vol. XIX) out of the Lamplighter cow, Spiritual 66701, that is a dandy good one. Then his half brother, Hesiod 50th 76440 (lot No. 73) and out of Fern 51625, a daughter of Don Carlos, was just good enough to win first in a ring of eighteen at the late exhibit held at Omaha, the strongest Hereford show doubtless ever marshaled in the history of the breed. He also headed the first prize young herd, ranking him the champion bull calf of the year in this country. There are far too many to enter upon any special individual description, but the beef breeding public, whether of Short-horn or Hereford individual preferences, can rest assured that the opportunities that will be offered by "The Great Five Days' Sale" are meritorious and worthy the consideration of all beef cattle raisers the world over.

W. P. BRUSH.

pigs, both male and female, are of the true Chief I Know type and are for sale at reasonable prices.

W. E. Spears has a remarkably uniform herd of white-faces, and offers twenty-two head, one bull sired by Barker, five registered cows of Lord Wilton and Anxiety breeding, and fifteen grade cows. All the females are bred.

Wilkie Blair, of Beulah, Crawford county, Kansas, writes that he has purchased of W. N. Winn & Son, Kansas City, a fine Poland-China boar pig, which was sired by the first prize and sweepstakes boar at the Omaha Exposition. He is of the litter in which his sister won first prize as best sow pig at Omaha.



much more in going out of it, that it is hardly worth while to be here at all." If a man and a philosopher comes to this conclusion, hat must be the what must be the natural conclusion of the thousands of suffering women who undergo untold torture in bring-

ing their babes into the world?

Philosophy of this kind is based upon gross ignorance. The fact is, that there is no necessity for the severe pangs undergone by the average woman. If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the majority of women suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can always be remedied. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure, speedy and permanent cure for all disorders of this description. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned, making description. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned, making them healthy, strong, vigorous, virile and elastic. It banishes the indispositions of the period of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It quickens and vitalizes the feminine organs, and insures a healthy and robust baby. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. Honest druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good."

"I suffered fourteen years," writes Mrs. Mary J. Stewart, of Box 46, Saratoga, Santa Clara Co., Cal., with female weakness, nervousness and general debility. I tried everything to no avail. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

and 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

The names, addresses and photographs of hundreds of women cured by Dr. Pierce's medicines are printed by permission in the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It's free. For a paper-covered copy send 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only. French cloth binding 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Every woman needs a great medical book. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser fills this want. It contains over 1000

viser fills this want. It contains over 1000 pages and nearly 800 illustrations.

# B.& B.

### Handsome Fur Neck Scarfs,

Two styles-so much finer for the money than any ever offered, that every woman who wants a fur scarf will find it the greatest chance of the season to save.

Electric Seal Fur Scarfs with 8 tails and 2

heads, \$3.50. Genuine Brown Marten Fur Scarfs with 8

tails and 2 heads, \$5.00. Other fur neck scarfs, \$2.50 to \$75.

Collection of fine Furs-scarfs, collarettes, muffs. capes, coats-surpassing any heretofore, up to most luxurious styles in all the fashion-

Selling furs by mail a feature—choice styles for less prices make it so.

### Black Dress Goods.

Every weave that has merit is here-at an

important price-25c to \$4. Special line, 50c yard—all wool Black Serge, Cheviotte and Diagonals—50 inch—so wide and extra value as you'll be pleased with soon as you get samples—splendid quality.

44-inch dollar imported figured Black Ve-

lours, 50c yard—sightly, dressy goods. 40-inch all wool plain Black Cloth-choice finish-25c yard-nothing so good for waists and house dresses ever sold for so little.

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To the person sending us the best name for our new tooth powder. Each person sending us a name must also send 25 cents for a sample box of the powder. This offer is open till January 1. 1899. After the \$50 is awarded each one will be notified of the name selected and the name of the party who gets the \$50. Address

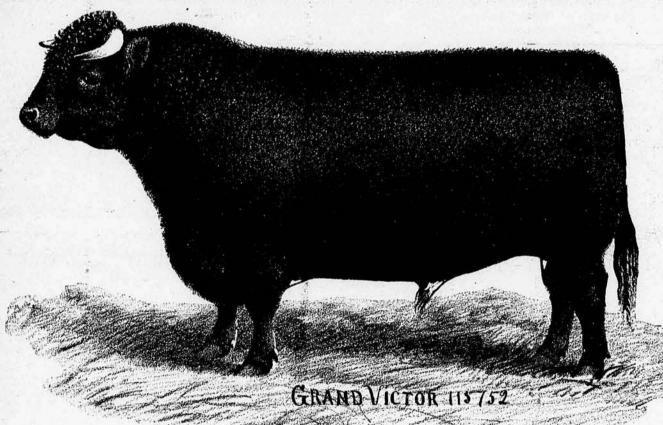
> THE BELLEFONTE CO. P. O. Box 676, Louisville, Ky.

### ITALIAN BEES.

Bred from queens imported from Italy. Full colonies; two, three and four frame nucleus shipped anywhere and safe arrival guaranteed. We ship Bees any time from March to November. Queens, hives and supplies generally.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kas.

Messrs. J. F. True & Son, of Newman, Kas., who have for years been identified with the beef cattle interests of the West, call attention, through the columns of the HARNESS Write for illustrated catalogue. Largest Harness and Carriage house in the Northwest. NORTHWESTERN HARNESS & CARRIAGE CO., 172 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.



HERD SIRE OF CLOVER BLOSSOM SHORT-HORNS, OWNED BY GEO. BOTHWELL, NETTLETON, MO.

the best of American families. It may be stated here, and with propriety, too, that during the years of the last depression in the better class of beef cattle that Mr. Clay made it a business of weeding out and sending to the shambles all animals that did not come up strictly to his ideal of what a good Short-horn should be, resulting in a herd, when the writer last saw it, of almost universally red-coated class, compact, deep-fleshed individuals that were either pure Cruickshank or Cruickshank-topped. About one-third of the sale offerings are by his premier herd bull, bred by Colonel Harris, Golden Victor 86744, and out of 7th Mary of Wildwood, she by The Baronet 58250. Individually Golden Victor is one among a hundred and as a sire has but few equals.

The 100 head of Herefords—forty-seven bulls and fifty-three cows and helfers—that have been selected and catalogued are from the combined herds of Messrs. Gudgell & Simpson and Jas. A. Funkhouser, aggregating over 700 head. It seems to have been bame Fortune's province to have selected

one among a hundred and as a sire has but few equals.

The 100 head of Herefords—forty-seven bulls and fifty-three cows and heifers—that have been selected and catalogued are from the combined herds of Messrs. Gudgell & Simpson and Jas. A. Funkhouser, aggregating over 700 head. It is seems to have been Dame Fortune's province to have selected a favored few American Hereford sires to individualize the American Hereford, and when one looks up the record for the past two decades, the immediate descendants of Anxiety 4th 9904, such as Don Carlos 33734, Lamplighter 51834 and Beau Brummel 51817, in the hands of Gudgell & Simpson on the one hand and on the other the get of Heslod 2d 40679 and Free Lance 51626, a grandson of Anxiety 4th 9904, whose son, the greatest of American breeding and show ring winners, Beau Real 11055, was the sire of Free Lance 51626. It is true that in every aggregation or individual herd of Herefords there are some extra good ones or fairly so, but to obtain and sustain a majority of the "extras," none, we believe, have ever outranked the descendants of Anxiety 4th 9904, or the results achieved in either show or sale ring those of Hesiod 2d 40679. It may with propriety be mentioned here that there are twelve sons and daughters of the Imp. Chesterfield 56637, that was specially selected in England to cross on the daughters and granddaughters of Anxiety 4th, the results of which were very gratifying to Messrs. Gudgell & Simpson. Then

eight States and to-day has 659 flocks under its care. Kansas has two flocks.

its care. Kansas has two flocks.

The Wamego herd of Chester White and Poland-China swine, owned by C. J. Huggins, Wamego, Kas., was never in better form for purchasers than at the present time, consisting of boars old enough for service and young sows of both breeds that will certainly give any buyer satisfaction at the price asked for them. Mr. Huggins gives his entire personal attention to the breeding business, so that he can guarantee that there is no mistake in the breeding, and all animals sold are eligible to record and as represented. He says: "I feed my herd for health and thrift. They are always in a healthy breeding condition. Please describe your wants and I will endeavor to please you."

It is safe to state that at no time during

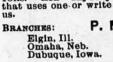
Please describe your wants and I will endeavor to please you."

It is safe to state that at no time during the several public sales of pedigreed cattle at Kansas City in recent years has there been an offering that contained as many big, thrifty, extra good bulls as is the draft of seventy that will be offered by Mr. C. G. Comstock, whose announcement may be found elsewhere in this issue. The breeding, too, if the reader will refer to the sale catalogue, is certainly of the very best, it being mainly Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, Anxiety, Garfield, Beau Real and Ancient Briton. The females that are catalogued are a very desirable lot and both, or rather the entire lot, lends great encouragement to all progressive beef cattle breeders. If all prospective buyers that are looking for big, smooth grass-grown and in good condition, grain ration kept cattle, he will find them in this sale. Not only have they been grown out to insure future usefulness, but they are individually and collectively the peer of anybody's good ones. This may be putting it strong in this instance, of a herd not having more notorlety than has this one of Mr. Comstock's, but it's nevertheless a fair statement of the facts, as any visitor will find if he goes to the farm or attends the sale.

Messrs. J. F. True & Son, of Newman, Kas. who have for years here fightlified

### Your Greatest Advantage

n the dairy business will be secured by the use of a Separator that will skim clean.operate easily, require little or no outlay for repairs, oil, etc. This, in addi-tion to increasing the product of the herd by 25 per cent. and improving the quality 100 per cent., are the leading features and advan-tages of the SHARPLES SAFETY HAND SEPARA-TORS. Ask anybody that uses one or write us.





P. M. SHARPLES,

Farmer, to their offering of young bulls. There is a car-load of pure-bred Shorthorns of choice breeding. Ten or more are sired by Lord Mayor, the Babst herd bull, which is a strong recommendation. This lot are all red and run very even. A carload of grade Short-horns, all red except two, which are roans. A number of these are pure-breds but cannot be recorded and are offered at grade prices. They have also two car-loads of Herefords; all except two are grades. These are a splendid uniform lot. Messrs. True & Son are offering these bulls in car-load lots or at retail and are compiling a catalogue containing tabulated pedigrees of the pure-bred bulls, which will be out in a short time and sent to any address upon application. In the spring of 1896 Messrs. True & Son purchased of T. P. Babst ten extra fine heifers by Lord Mayor, and also one or two of the choice matrons of the herd. They have subsequently bought freely from other breeders and their herd of breeding cows now numbers sixty head. Waterloo Duke 11th of Hazelhurst is the principal herd bull. He is a mellow-fieshed, smooth and well-ribbed bull of a useful type, not large but compact and close to the ground, and bears the evidence of being a good feeder. He was sired by Peculated Wild Eyes, dam Waterloo Duchess 34th. He was secured at the Elbert & Fall dispersion sale. Quite a number of the females in the herd are rich in the blood of Baron Lavender 2d, the famous Linwood bull, but owing to the death of Thos, Bayne, of Rural, Kas., from whose estate they were purchased, they cannot be recorded, as he alone was familiar with their pedigrees. Newman is on the main line of the Union Pacific railroad, twelve miles east of Topeka, fifty-five miles west of Kansas county, Missouri, who founded their herd.

Topeka, fifty-five miles west of Kansas City.

Messrs. Scott & March, of Belton, Cass county, Missouri, who founded their herd, now numbering over 500 head, in the early 80's, will make their third public sale offering, a draft of seventy-eight head, at Kansas City, on Wednesday, November 30. The offering will consist of thirty-three bulls and forty-five heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, the best selected from the annual increase of the farm. If something a little different in breeding is wanted, there will be ten heifers, three each by Duke of Montrose 67901, a strongly-bred bull, having for his great-grandsires Sir Bartle Frere 6419, Romeo 6420, both sons of Lord Wilton 4057 and The Grove 3d 2490 with Anxiety 5th 294. The three by Tribune 43421, who has behind him in the third remove The Grove 3d 2490, Tregrehan 6203, Anxiety 2238 and Horatius 5186. The three by Spectator 51378, a son of Earl of Shadeland 22d 27147 and out of Eltona 2d 11243, a grand-daughter of Sir Oliver 2d 973 and Rodney 2563, are, to use the every-day expression, all right. The tenth one is a daughter of Rienzi 31861, a grandson of The Grove 3d 2490 and of Tregrehan 6203. The reader up in Herefords will at once recognize that this draft of ten are surely bred right and will not in any way detract from the sixty-eight head belonging to the home herd. In the bull division two are by Rob Rorer 52626, having a double cross of Dictator 1989; four by Henry 4th 62086, he by Fortune 2080; nine are by Chester 69248, he a son of the Imported Chesterfield 56697 and out of Bonny Lulu 8th 33724, a granddaughter of Anxiety 4th 9904 and North Pole 8946; four are by Monitor 58275, a line bred Anxiety 4th 9904 bull, and three by Sam 57285, having Dictator 1989, Prince Horace 7413, Royal 16th 6459 and again Dictator 1989 behind him in the third remove. The cattle are grassgrown, aided by light grain ration, and therefore certain to prove their usefulness and render satisfaction to their future owners.

therefore certain to prove their usefulness and render satisfaction to their future owners.

Two Days of Short-horns—Bothwell's fifty-seven head at Kansas City, November 22, and Harned's seventy-five head at Bunceton, November 23. The attention of the beef breeding public is called to the double announcement of George Bothwell, founder and owner of Clover Blossom herd, and W. P. Harned, owner of the Idlewild herd, who will offer 135 head—eighty-eight bulls and forty-seven cows and heifers. The offerings of Mr. Bothwell are Cruick-shank and Cruickshank-topped out of the best of American Short-horn families. They are mainly the get of two of as thick-fleshed bulls—Grand Victor 115752 and Kirk-levington Duke of Hazelhurst 123052—as one finds anywhere in this country. Several of the cows will have calves at foot and nearly all of the females old enough to breed will have been bred to the undefeated prize-winner, Admiral 130622. This young fellow was shown at eight fairs this fall and won in every contest against three to eight competitive herds. The cattle are the blue grass and clover-grown kind, which insures a sure usefulness. All lovers of the Shorthorn breed throughout Missouri and Kansas that are familiar with the exhibits of live stock at the leading fairs are familiar with the Harned herd and know something of their worth and individuality. Mr. Harned is the one Short-horn breeder "without a barn," hence when hardiness, coupled with good breeding, is the thing wanted, the prospective buyer is sure to find it in the Idlewild herd. About one-half of the seventy-five head are long year-lings and just what every range man wants

but does not always find. The females, as well as most of the bulls, are Cruickshank or Cruickshank-topped, with a few Booth-topped. The herd bulls having representatives in the sale are Ambassador 10811, the Canadian-bred Banker 110861, and Godoy, the great breeding son of Spartan Hero and out of Golden Thistle; also the Cruickshank-bred Chief Steward 96703. The reader will note that the bull offering of fifty head will afford an opportunity for range men to get a couple of car-loads in one day's time. Both Mr. Bothwell and Mr. Harned cordially invite all interested to write for a copy of the sale catalogue.

#### Main's Poland-China Sale.

The public sale of Poland-Chinas, held recently by James Mains, of Oskaloosa, was very satisfactory. He writes the Farmer as follows: "The sale was a success. Taking out a few of the youngest pigs, it averaged about \$15. Everybody was well pleased with the stock. Cols. Harshberger and Zimmerman are to be commended for the way they conducted the sale. I take pleasure in recommend-ing them."

Among the buyers outside of Oskaloosa, were the following: E. D. Wilson and J. N. Harshberger, Lawrence; Henry and J. N. Harsinerger, Lawronce and J. N. Harsinerger, Lip, Rossville; H. A. Curry, Winchester; John Alfred, George Davis, J. R. Smith, Jos. McPherson, L. Donaldson, McLouth; G. G. McConnell, Mona; A. M. Mitchell, Dunavant; Eli Zimmerman, Fairview; Dunavant; Eli Zimmerman, Fairview; I. B. and R. F. Brown, Thompsonville; Lem Callouse, Potter; Jasper Wilson, Perry; A. O. Northrup, Boyle; T. H. Cope, Ozawkie; Welby McBroom, Ruble. About twenty Oskaloosa people bought some of the fine stock, also. Prices ran from \$8 and \$9 for young pigs up to \$18, \$25 and \$37 for older animals, and the sales aggregated over \$800.

#### LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

G. W. STORRS,

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

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AUCTIONEER, MENOKEN, KANSAS. Many years experience. Extensive acquaintance. Correspondence solicited.

#### J. N. HARSHBERGER.

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

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

### LIVE STOCK ARTIST.

F. D. TOMSON, 514 Monroe Street, - Tope Breeders' correspondence solicited.

### SHROPSHIRES

From the choicest flocks in Michigan and Canada.

Can sell one crated or a double-decked car-load. Have a few Hampshires and Cheviots.

PLATT BROS., 1613-15 Genesee St. (near stock yards), Kas. City, Mo.

### A Short-horn Herd For Sale.

I will sell my entire herd of Short-horns, consisting of the herd bull, Buxom 114607, twenty-six cows 4 years and over, thirty-seven cows from 1 to 3 years old, five yearling bulls, forty calves (sexes about equal); in all, 109 head, seventy-four of which are registered or eligible. The offering will be sold cheap for cash. For further information, address

J. K. NELSON, Chelsea. Kas

#### POLAND-CHINAS ROSE ARE SECOND TO NONE. CHEEK

### FARM READ THIS SPECIAL OFFER:

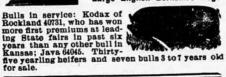
Will offer early spring pigs weighing 200 pounds during September for \$17 each, delivered at any railroad station in Kansas or Nebraska

H. WOODFORD, Mgr., Chester, Neb.

# SUNRISE STOCK FARM.

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

Hereford Cattle and Large English Berkshire Hogs



We PAY CASH each week STARK Lousians, Ma. TREES. Outilt absolutely free. Stark Rockport, ill.

Money talks! We guarantee that

## Tuttle's Elixir

will cure anything that a liniment can cure-\$100 reward for you if it doesn't. Reference, publisher of this paper.
Send for circulars and full particulars to DR. S. A. TUTTLE, 27 Beverly St., Boston.

Mention Kansas Farmer.

### THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 27, 1898.

Allen County-C. A. Fronk, Clerk. BULL—Taken up by David Cation, in Cottage Grove tp., one red bull. 2 years old, with white on belly and brush of tail, no marks except it be a small notch out of upper side of right ear near the point.

Coffey County-Dan K. Swearingen, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Bowman Bros., in Lincoin tp. (P. O. Lebo), September 8, 1898, one red cow, 3 years old, dehorned, hole in each ear, slit out, white face,

or brands.

CALVES — By same, one red spring heifer calf, with white face, and one black spring heifer calf.

Sumner County—W. E. Wood, Clerk.

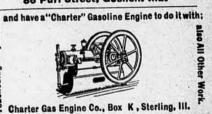
HORSE—Taken up by Abe Muma, in South Haven tp., October 4, 1898, one bay horse, left fore foot wire out; valued at \$18.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 3, 1898 Montgomery County-D. S. James, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Dunham, in Caney tp. (P. O. Havana), one light bay pony, 4 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, left hind foot and left fore foot white to pastern joint.

SAVE FEED The Goshen Tank Heater cast iron top and bottom—base cast to sides, double rivoted and asbestos packed, perfect draft and ashes can be re-moved without disturbing the fire and without remov-ing the fire pot. Burns sof-coal, wood or cobs, and takes but a small amount of fuel. We make also the famous

GOSHEN STEEL TANKS which are arm KELLY FOUNDRY & MACH. CO.





### **Organs or Pianos**

we don't give, but are mailing bushels of Waltz and March, Music "catchy" and words-well, send two cent stamp for copies. PAGE WOYEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

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



The Prize-winning Herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District fair, 1896; twelve firsts at Kansas State fair, 1896; ten first and seven second at Kansas State fair, 1896. The home of the greatest breeding and prise-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 2841, Black Joe 28608, World Beater and King Hadley. For Sale, an extra choice lot of richly-bred well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

#### PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA SWINE FOR SALE — 200

By GEO. CHANNON, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kas., Breeder of Poland-China Swine and Short-horn Cattle.

I must reduce my herds to the minimum on account of short feed and insufficient accommo dations for winter, therefore will sell at prices that should be a big object to purchasers. My offering consists of tried brood sows, glits and boars, all ages. Will sell singly or in lots to suit. The young stock is by my herd boars Prince Bismarck 1867, Seldom U. S. 18218, Duke of Weston and Corwin. Come now and get a bargain. Also, for sale thirty extra fine young Short-horn bulls, sired by Glendower 10338. None better in Kansas.

### Sir Charles Corwin 14520 and Harry Faultless, Jr.



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

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

# The Sunrise Herd of Large English Berkshires.

The largest herd of registered Berkshires in Kansas, and probably the largest in America. 360 head to pick from. As well bred and as good individuals as you can buy anywhere. The great 1025 pound boar, Longfellow W. 33611, at head of herd. Seventy-five boars large enough for service and one hundred sows bred, or large enough to breed, for sale. Also one hundred and twenty-five pigs from two to six months old; prices very reasonable. I also have one hundred registered Hereford bulls ready for preeders and fifty females for sale cheap. Write for what you want.

### THE SUNRISE STOCK FARM, C. A. STANNARD, Prop'r, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kas.

### ELI ZIMMERMAN,

Proprietor of the Brown County Herd of Poland-China Swine and General Live Stock Auctioneer, is prepared to make sales anywhere. He is a first-class salesman and keeps posted on the prices of live stock and the best time when to sell and when not to sell. Registered Poland-China Swine of both sexes of the best strains of blood always on hand. Address him at

FAIRVIEW, KANSAS.

# Blackleg Vaccine



# 52 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

4

EACH PACKET OF OUR GENUINE VACCINE BEARS OUR TRADE MARK

### The Some Circle.

THE SILENT LAND.

Slowly fades the sunset flush
Above the ships at sea;
Gently through the twilight hush
The wind blows cool and free.
Now the world its care forgets,
All its passion and regrets;
All the griefs that dimmed the day
From its tired heart slip away.
One by one, alone and slow,
To the Silent Land we go.

Brightly gleams the signal-light
Across the drifting foam;
Noiselessly before the night
The white-winged birds flit home.
Down the dusky vale of sleep,
Through the shadows thronging deep,
From our waking joy or pain,
From the struggles fought in vain,
One by one, alone and slow,
To the Silent Land we go.

None may journey with us now;
No friend nor foe we take;
None shall question when or how
The hidden port we make.
None shall see the sights we see—
Sights of weirdest mystery;
None shall hear the sounds we hearChiming music, faint but dear.
One by one, alone and slow,
To the Silent Land we go.

Darker grows the rugged shore;
The starlight glimmers cold;
Voices heard on earth no more
Are calling as of old.
Wizard faces, wild and gray—
Faces never seen by day—
Seem to lurk with grim delight
In the haunted halls of night.
One by one, alone and slow,
To the Silent Land we go.

Soon, full soon, we may awake
Beneath the radiant sky,
Soon, ah! soon, no sound may break
The dream in which we lie.
Quiet worlds of Sleep and Death!
But the passing of a breath,
But the beating of a heart,
Hold your shadowy realms apart.
One by one, alone and slow,
To those Silent Lands we go.

Dost thou tremble, timid soul?
The moonlight floods the sea;
The white waves murmur as they roll
A song of peace to thee.
The dawn will come, when night is o'er,
With twinkling feet along the shore.
To him who clasps his Father's hand
No terror holds the Silent Land,
Though one by one, alone and slow,
Into its mystic realms we go.
—Angelina W. Wray, in Harper's Bazar.

### JUDGE JEFFREYS.

The depravity of Judge Jeffreys has passed into a proverb.

"He was," says Foss, "the very worst judge that ever disgraced Westminster Hall," and although a careful inquiry will show that some frightful stories told concerning him are either false or greatly exaggerated, yet, on the whole, very little deduction can be made from the vast mass of infamy with which his memory has been loaded. He was the younger son of a country gentleman of ancient stock, but of slender fortune. Born in 1648, at the close of the great civil war, George Jeffrey's education was com-menced at the Free school at Shrewsbury, and subsequently continued in London, first at St. Paul's school and afterward at Westminster.

In after life Jeffries used to say that he was a member of Cambridge University, but if so, it is not known to which college he belonged, and he certainly took no degree.

During these early days his ambition was to become a great lawyer, but his father was against his entering the legal profession, preferring that he should settle in some quiet trade instead. His grandmother, however, came to the young man's aid and provided the money necessary to enable him to pursue his

During his student's days in the Temple, Jeffreys was more often than not to be found in the tavern, yet, while in-dulging in dissipation, he kept a keen eye the conquest. on his own interests, and was especially he amused with his songs and jokes.

He had a voluble tongue, a stentorian voice and great talent in cross-examination; but his legal learning was small, he was frequently coarse, and constitutionally prone to insolence and violent fits of passion. For some years he practiced at the Old Bailey, where his chief hardened miscreants of the great city. This training brought out his own latent powers so effectually that he became the most consummate bully ever known in

In his paroxysms of rage few could see him or hear his voice without emotion. The glare of his eyes had a horrible fascination for the unhappy victim on whom they were fixed. His yell of fury, that he was not sufficiently sanguinary to had one of those happily constituted inas was said by one who had often heard satisfy his royal master, while the adit, sounded like the trumpet of the judg-vocates of James assert that he never sion and prevarication goes straight to ment day. These qualifications he carried from the bar to the bench. He became common sergeant when only 23, and not long afterward recorder of Londay to day accounts of the other's projudge. don. Already might be remarked in him ceedings in the west, and did nothing to However forbidding a portrait may be

the most odious vice which is incident to human nature—a delight in cruelty, merely cruelty.

Subsequently, seeing little prospect of further advancement from his connection with the city corporation, Jeffreys gradually deserted the city, and with the aid of Chiffinch, Charles' page and fac-totum, got himself introduced in the court. Jeffreys soon found a patron in the cold, marble-hearted James, then Duke of York, who very soon after his accession to the crown gave him a seat in the cabinet and a peerage.

The late King, whose faults, great as they were, had no affinity with insolence and cruelty, had always regarded him with scorn and disgust. Nevertheless, work was to be done which could be trusted to no man who reverenced law, or who was sensible of shame; thus Jeffreys came to be made Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Evelyn, referring to his advancement, says: "He was reputed to be most ignorant, but most daring." Burnet remarks: "All people were apprehensive of very black designs when they saw Jeffreys made Lord Chief Jus-tice." To enter his court was to enter the den of a wild beast which none could tame.

He frequently poured forth on plaint-

iffs and defendants, barristers and attorneys, witnesses and jurymen, torrents of abuse, mingled with oaths and curses.

After Monmouth's defeat at Sedgemoor, a commission of five judges was sent into the western counties to try those who were concerned in the rebellion. Jeffreys was, of course, their leader.

The Chief Justice first commenced business at Winchester, where Alice Lisle was the only victim. On the day following her execution, Jeffreys reached Dorchester, where the judicial massacre fairly commenced.

The court was hung with scarlet by his express command, which alone seemed to indicate a bloody purpose. It was also said that when the clergyman who preached the assize sermon dwelt upon duty of mercy, the ferocious mouth of the judge was distorted by an ominous

More than three hundred prisoners were to be tried. The work seemed heavy, but Jeffreys had a contrivance for making it light. He let it be understood that the only chance of obtaining

mercy or respite was to plead guilty.

Twenty-nine who put themselves on their trial were convicted, and were ordered to be strung up without delay. The remaining prisoners pleaded guilty. From Dorchester Jeffreys proceeded to From Dorchester Jeffreys proceeded to a collier moored off Wapping, whence Exeter, where only a few were executed, he hoped to escape to France. The next the rebellion having scarcely penetrated morning—December 12, 1688—he rashly into Devonshire.

The chief seat of the rebellion had been Somersetshire, which had been reserved for the last and most fearful vengeance. In this county 233 prisoners were hanged, drawn and quartered within a few days.

At every spot where two roads met, on every market place, on every village green which had furnished Monmouth with troops, corpses hung in chains, clat-tering in the wind, and blackening in the sun; heads were stuck upon every available pole, and the sight made the way-

farer sick with horror.

The country folk could not assemble in their parish churches without seeing the ghastly face of a neighbor grinning horribly at them from above the porch.

Judge Jeffreys revelled in these horrors; his spirits rose higher and higher as the butchery went on. He laughed, shouted, joked and swore in such a way that many thought him drunk from morn

Jeffreys boasted that, during his sanguinary expedition, he had hanged more

till night, as, indeed, was possible.

careful to cultivate the acquaintance of regarded by the people of Somersetshire to the Tower gates, brandishing clubs young attorneys and their clerks, whom has no parallel in our history. It was not and holding up halters to the prisoner's quenched by time or political changes, and was transmitted from generation to generation. When he had been dead many years, when his name and title were extinct, his granddaughter, the Countess of Pomfret, traveling along the western road, with her children, was so hooted at by the peasants that she found business was to cross-examine the most that she could not safely venture among the King's bench at the age of 35, and the descendants of those who had wit-

nessed the "Bloody Assizes." When the atrocities that Jeffreys committed in the western counties came to be publicly discussed in London, the par tisans of King and Judge endeavored to acquit one by throwing the whole blame on the other. Jeffreys asserted that what he did he did by express command, and forgave Jeffreys for executing such mul- the true point, and it was generally ac-



convicted prisoners to his courtiers to make what profit they could out of their pardons; and also that he rewarded Jeffreys on his return with the great seal and the title of Chancellor. Jeffreys himself traded largely in pardons, and amassed a considerable sum of money by the sale of his friendship and protec-tion. He extorted over £14,000 from Mr. Prideaux to save him from prosecution. It is certain that the latter had not been in arms against the government; his only crime seems to have been the wealth which he had inherited from his father.

With sums thus acquired, Jeffreys purchased an estate, to which the people gave the name of Aceldama, from that accursed field which was purchased with the price of innocent blood.

Soon after he became Lord Chancellor he went to live in a great house in Duke street, St. James', to which he had a cause room built, where he could discharge judicial business when he found it inconvenient to sit either at Westminster or Lincoln's Inn. This room, afterward "Duke Street Chapel," is now pulled down.

But a day of reckoning was at hand! Jeffreys had long known that he must either stand or fall with his master, James, and on hearing of the King's flight, at once disguised himself as a common sailor and took refuge on board ventured ashore to enjoy a carouse at an ale house near the quay.

There he was recognized by a scriv-ener, who had once fallen under the lash of his tongue. There was no mistaking the savage eye and mouth of Jeffreys. The alarm was given and in a moment the house was surrounded by an angry mob.

The Chancellor was with difficulty rescued by a company of the trainbands, who hurried him, with the shouting crowd at his heels, before the Lord

When the great man, at whose frown a few days previously the whole kingdom had trembled, was dragged into the justice room begrimed with coal dust and half dead with fear, the Lord Mayor was so shocked at his altered appearance and so bewildered at the turn affairs had taken, that he fell into a fit and soon after expired.

By his own request Jeffreys was committed to the Tower, guarded by two regiments of militia, whose strongest efforts could scarcely keep off the savage thousands who pressed around the cavalcade and who, balked of their revenge, The hatred with which Jeffreys was pursued the coach with howls of rage view.

The agitation and terror of Jeffrey's position were too much for a frame already weakened by his excesses. died in the Tower on the 18th of April. 1689, in the forty-first year of his age, and was buried in the next grave to Monmouth. He had been Chief Justice of Lord Chancellor two years after. In the whole history of the English bar, there is no other instance of so rapid an elevation or so terrible a fall.

Though Jeffrey's judicial brutalities admit of no palliation, his enemies could not deny that he possessed some of the qualities of a great judge. His legal knowledge, indeed, was not great, but he

check them; that he delivered up the in its features, there are often some rays of light which soften the gloom of the

> An instance of his gratitude is recorded in his saving Sir William Clayton—to whom he owed his first advancement in city honors—from being hanged when Charles' ministry had determined to sacrifice an alderman in order to intimidate the corporation; while even in the midst of his bloodiest commission he listened with calmness to the remonstrances of a clergyman at Taunton against his proceedings, and, though they did not move him to change his purpose, on his return to London he rewarded the worthy divine with a canonry in Bristol cathedral.

There are numerous portraits of Jef-freys in existence. By them he appears to have been rather above the average height, with marked but by no means disagreeable features, a fair complexion, piercing eyes, bushy eyebrows and a commanding forehead.

One of these portraits hangs in the National gallery; another—a full-length by Kneller—in his Baron's robes, exhibits a surprisingly mild expression of feature, which reminds us of nothing so much as the sleek and amiable look of a tiger who is sure of his prey.--House-hold Words.

### The Cost of War.

Mulhall, in his "Dictionary of Statistics," gives the following as the cost of a few of the most important wars of the present century: France and Mexico, 1866, \$75,000,000; Prussia and Austria, 1866, \$100,000,000; France and Austria, 1859, \$225,000,000; Russia and Turkey, 1876-77, \$95,000,000; the civil war in Europe, 1848, \$50,000,000; United States war. 1861-65, \$3,700,000,000; France and Algeria, 1830-47, \$190,000,000; Brazil and Paraguay, 1864-70, \$240,000,000; France and Germany, 1870-71, \$1,580,000,000; the war between Spain and Portugal, 1830-40, \$250,000,000; the war between Great Britain, France and Russia, 1854-56, \$1,525,-000,000. The nations of Europe spend annually more than \$3,600,000,000 on their extensive armaments, through fear

The easiest way to take the conceit out of an amateur is to induce him to become a professional.—Brooklyn Life.

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

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

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

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

### CATARRH Ask your Druggist for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm contains no cocaine, mer-cury nor any other inju-rious drug.

The Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and cold is absorbed.

Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneed 0c.: Trial Size 10c.: at Drusgists or by ma ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street,

### The Houng Folks.

THE TWO ARMIES.

As Life's unending column pours, Two marshalled hosts are seen— Two armies on the trampled shores That Death flows black between.

One marches to the drum-beat's roll, The wide-mouthed clarion's bray, And bears upon a crimson scroll, "Our glory is to slay."

One moves in silence by the stream, With sad, yet watchful eyes. Calm as the patient planet's gleam That walks the clouded skies.

Along its front no sabers shine, No blood-red pennons wave; Its banner bears the single line, "Our duty is to save."

For those no death-bed's lingering shade; At Honor's trumpet call, With knitted brow and lifted blade In Glory's arms they fall.

For these no clashing falchions bright, No stirring battle cry; The bloodless foeman calls by night, Each answers, "Here am I."

For those the sculptor's laurelled bust, The builder's marble piles, The anthems pealing o'er their dust Through long cathedral aisles.

For these the blossom-sprinkled turf That floods the lonely graves When Spring rolls in her sea-green surf In flowery-foaming waves.

Two paths lead upward from below, And angels wait above, Who count each burning life-drop's flow, Each falling tear of Love.

Though from the Hero's bleeding breast Her pulses Freedom drew, Though the white lilies in her crest Sprang from that scarlet dew—

While Valor's haughty champions wait Till all their scars are shown, Love walks unchallenged through the gate, To sit beside the Throne! -Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Written for Kansas Farmer.

### YOUNG FOLKS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

BY ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

NUMBER 46.

PFAUENINSEL.

I never saw a Queen make butter. I do not believe there are many Queens who know how to make butter; and if they do, I don't believe what they make would taste nearly so good as the butter old Frau Fredericka Hingelsteinspenigwessel brings us every week from the country, and she wears wooden shoes which fit her dainty little feet like a dry goods box on the end of a telegraph pole. But I have seen the place where a very beautiful Queen did make most excellent butter on a very beautiful island near the city of Potsdam and about eighteen miles from Berlin.

The word "pfauen" means peacocks, and "insel" is the German word for island. Pfaueninsel, therefore, would indicate an island inhabited by pea-cocks. It was at Pfaueninsel that Queen Louise of Prussia made the excellent butter, nearly one hundred years ago, and her little boy Willie, afterward known as Wilhelm der Grosse, used to drive the peacocks away with a little switch, so they would not bother his "mommy" while she was at work.

We had traveled to Potsdam by wheel and by carriage over the beautifully paved road through the Grunewald. We had measured the distance by train to Spandau and thence by boat on the Havel river to Potsdam; but for our trip to Pfaueninsel we decided to go by boat all the way.

On Friday, July 15, myself, my mother, vue station, in the Theirgarten, by the Spree canal, where we secured passage on the 9 o'clock boat for Potsdam. Very and Kunkle, with his outfit, disappeared, wight to write down some of the sights we few passengers were on board, so we had plenty of room. The first point to claim our attention was Belvue Schloss and park. This is the castle in which the room. The first point to claim our attention was Belvue Schloss and park. This is the castle in which the room of the property of the little file of the property of the property of the little file of the property of the proper young Crown Prince will soon have an establishment of his own. He is 16 years old, and his pa thinks it proper for him to have his own court with officers and guards, as becomes the heir to the great empire of Germany.

Belvue Schloss resembles the palace at Charlottenburg, though it is much smaller, only having one tower and that the dome in the center. The grounds surrounding the castle are very beautiful, having grand old trees and many shaded walks bordered with beds of

with them at all, as they kept close to the shore and were propelled by a man, who would walk to one end of the boat and plant a long pole into the bottom of the canal somewhere, and then, bracing his shoulder against it, he would walk to the other end, and then repeat the operation. I should estimate that they travel almost a mile in an hour. At the stern of the vessel the frau would sit, handling the rudder and knitting very industriously, while from twelve to a dozen children would be playing near by, for the boat is the home of the whole

An hour's ride brought us to Spandau, where we left the Spree canal and entered the Havel river, which here broadens out into a beautiful lake and is nearly surrounded by beautiful parks and forest. On the left is the Grunewald, dotted here and there with the summer castles of royalty and other wealthy Germans.

The lake was gay with many yachts and electric launches, row-boats and water craft of all descriptions. Soon we "turn a bend" in the river and the Praueninsel, or peacock island, comes in view. The island is not very large, possibly three-fourths of a mile length. sibly three-fourths of a mile long by a half mile wide, all thickly covered by century-old oaks and thick green underbrush. There is no steamer landing on the island, but one opposite, on the edge of Grunewald, where we disembarked, and were then conveyed across to the island on a scow propelled by an old

man.

This island does not appear to have been mentioned in history until about the year 1660, when it was discovered, so far as royalty was concerned, by Frederick William (der Grosse Kurfuerst), eleventh Elector of Brandenburg. He had been out hunting along He had been out hunting along burg. He had been out hunting along the Havel river and the game he was after swam across from the mainland to the little island; following it, he was charmed with the beauty of the place as well as by its secluded position. A happy thought entered his royal brain. He had been at war with the Swedes and Poles, with the usual result that the expenses of these wars had consumed all his gold. About that time there had appeared a learned man in Berlin who had whispered to the King that he had invented a method of turning iron and such stuff into gold; that he thought some of getting out a patent, but would let Frederick William into the deal "on the ground floor," and then they would go into the business "for keeps" and buy up the whole of Europe. He also admitted to the Kurfuerst that there was just one more detail about the matter that he would have to study out, but if the King would furnish him a couple of pounds of pure gold to start with and a quiet place where he would not be disturbed, he would proceed with his secret work. You see, it was like making butterine-one has to have a few pounds of good country butter at the outset, and then, with ancient tal-low and such things a fine quality of creamery butter can be constructed.

Frederick was badly in need of gold, for even then no war could be successfully fought without gold-or silver, 16

When Frederick William saw this little island, he said: "My sakes! (or words to that effect) this is a daisy; just the place for Kunkle." Now, Kunkle was the alchemist who was going to convert old bolts and scrap-iron generally into 19-carat gold.

The Elector had a little house built

on the island, borrowed a few pounds of gold, and Kunkle went to work. Time went by; the Kurfuerst wanted gold, but Kunkle didn't seem to get "the hang" brother and sister, Mrs. G. and two of the operation, and his master began daughters, betook ourselves to the Belto grumble (kick, we would say now-a-

The little island then remained without a tenant until nearly eighty years later, when King Frederick William II. (the successor of Frederick the Great), had a small castle built there. He did not make it his residence, but held court festivities in it sometimes during the summer. When his son Frederick William, the Crown Prince (afterward Frederick William III) erick William III.), married Louise, the beautiful daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, he gave the young couple this castle for their home. Here Frederick William and Louise spent the happiest days of their short married life. After leaving Schloss Belvue, we found the scenery along the canal not charming but interesting. Factories and was not such an exalted position as in was not such an exalted position as in the year 1898. The kingdom of Prussia Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. canal poats were the only romanic objects we saw until we reached Spandau. But a German canal boat is not uninteresting. Our steamer did not interfere compared to the year 1898. The kingdom of Prussia Take Lexative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

lived on this island in about the same manner ordinary farmers would. They devoted themselves to their children and endeavored to educate them at home. They were fond of peacocks and soon had the island well stocked with the beautiful birds. For nearly one hundred years the island has been gay with beautiful feathers and known as Peacock island.

Here their son William was born, who, in later years, became the grandfather of the present Emperor; and here the beautiful Queen Louise made the beautiful butter which took the premiums at all the county fairs—I suppose.

the county fairs—I suppose.

At the ferry landing is a small house occupied by the keeper of the island. He led us up the slight grade, under the grape arbor, and, following the well laid out walks under the beautiful trees, we soon reached the Schloss. It is built of stone and painted gray; it has two towers connected by a bridge above the roof of the castle. The guard escorted us through the building, which contains very little in the way of furniture, but some of the frescoes are very beautiful. some of the frescoes are very beautiful. In one room we were shown the garden honnets of Queen Louise and one of the old uniforms worn by her husband one hundred years ago. We went to the top of the towers and had a fine view of the Havel river and the beautiful Grune-wald—the park which extends from Potsdam to Berlin. We then proceeded over the elegant walks in all directions from the Schloss, passing a huge oak tree which the guide said was 800 years old. We believed him. There are only three buildings on the island, of Queen three buildings on the island, or Queen Louise's time, the Schloss, the Cavalier Haus and the dairy. The Cavalier Haus is larger than the Schloss proper, I think, but it is only occupied by the keeper of the peacocks. This building was where the servants and minor officers were entertained when the court feetly litter were hald in the Schloss. festivities were held in the Schloss.

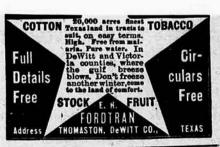
The peacocks in great numbers wan-der about the island and are very tame. They performed their most courtly man-ners for us and came to eat corn out of our hands as we sat on the marble benches, of which there are a great num-ber in the park. The milk and butter house is as large as either of the other two mentioned and is also of gray stone. We found the old wife of the keeper on the steps, and she showed us through the building, going first upstairs to the drinking saal. The furniture consists of a few tables and chairs, which are the identical ones used by Queen Louise in her dairy days. Here the King and Queen would come to drink the fresh and butter-milk in memory of the time when they "way so hanny and so pore." when they "wuz so happy and so pore.' In the four corners were "schranks," o glass cupboards, and here on the shelve are the individual cups and glasses of the royal family, so long ago. The ollady showed us the milk buckets, which are of brass but kept shining like gold; also the butter tubs and implements used by Queen Louise in butter-making. She is the only Queen the Germans seem to care about remembering. The "Old Emperor," her son, used to come to Pfaueninsel and spend several hours alone walking about the place, thinking of his beautiful mother and the happy days when he used to switch the peacocks.

After exploring the pretty island to our hearts' content, we were rowed over to the mainland and again went aboard the steamer for Potsdam. From Pfauen-insel to Potsdam the lake (or river) widens out—a body of water of considerable size, and is named the Jungfern-

A ride of a half hour on Jungfernsee brought us to the narrow portion of the Havel river again, and we landed in the middle of the royal city of Potsdam, right at the railway station. I did not saw and greatly enjoyed.

### Guests to Hire.

A limited liability company has been formed in Halle, Germany, for the purpose of supplying hostesses with guests suited to their various needs. The following are some of the charges mentioned in the prospectus: Dancing mening evening dress, 2 to 50 marks; dancing men, good talkers, 2 to 80 marks; dancing men with monocle, 3 to 10 marks; cotillion specialists, 3 to 75 marks; old gentlemen, with decorations, 3 to 75 marks; noticed with decorations, 3 to 75 marks; retired majors for chaperones, 3 to 75 marks; nobleman to take hostess in to supper, 30 marks.



#### The Land of Many Thirsts,

The Egyptian never travels without is goolah. He fills it with filtered water and in the morning can command a pint or more of water cooled by evaporation through the unglazed clay. This precious fluid he does not waste on unsatisfied thirst. Taking off the long white wrap and the piece of cloth that covers his head during sleep, the native pours the water over his head, neck and hands. The European, with all his instinct for cleanliness, seeks first to relieve his overmastering thirst. There are in Egypt as many thirsts as plagues, but the dust thirst is the worst. Every pore is sealed; the throat is a lump of dry clay, and one feels what it must be to be a mummy.-London Standard.

#### Told by a Dog.

Albert Athus, who lived near South Portsmouth, O., was found dead in bed. He was somewhat of an eccentric genius, living all alone, having no companion except his dog. The corpse was discovered finally by a neighbor, who was attracted by the strange actions of the dog, which would run to every passer-by and act as though wanting them to enter the house. The dog theretofore would not allow any one to approach it.

A Geyser Heated Greenhouse.

throat. It may lead to bronchitis. This remedy is a sure cure. Price only 25 cts.





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ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (four-teen line to the inch).

Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.

Rusiness 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.

Histores must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be saccepted 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 accompable references are given.

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

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

Address all orders—

Address all orders-KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeks Kas.

As the Kansas Farmer goes to prethis (Wednesday) morning the election of Stanley by 5,000 plurality is claimed at Republican headquarters, while the election of Leedy by 8,000 plurality is claimed at fusion headquarters.

The Kansas Farmer has only a few copies of "The Future by the Past," by Mr. J. C. H. Swann, now deceased. It is considered an exceedingly valuable work by many, as Mr. Swann gave his life's work to weather and crop observa-tions. Until the supply is exhausted, the Kansas Farmer will fill all orders at \$1,

Sounds a Warning.

E. W. Melville, of Eudora, Kas., writes the following warning to his fellow farmers: "There has been an outfit going around getting orders for groceries, making up car-load orders from each section worked. It is not necessary to warn those to whom they have sold, as the goods delivered have made them tick enough; but a word to others may not come amiss. The local dealer may be trying to make a little profit, but he is the safest and most reliable man to deal with: besides, when your spices are manufactured stuff and your extracts colored water, it is much more satisfactory to have some one handy to take the 'bless-ing.'"

It is not generally realized that the wilderness of the Maine woods, that paradise for sportsmen, embraces an area larger than Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island together. In an article entitled "Hunting in the Maine Woods," in the November number of the New England Magazine, Mr. Sid H. Nealy thus enthusiastically describes this region: "In these Maine Woods lakes lie hidden that have been undisturbed for years save by the flutter of the wild duck across their surface or the ripples started by leaping fish. These lakes and streams are the home of the bass, the pickerel, the speckled trout and the muscallonge. The brush on these mountains has given shelter for years to that glant of the woods, that king of game, the moose. The woodland caribou and deer wander unmolested through the network of woods and streams. Miles upon miles of these forests, where the sound of the logger's axe died years ago, have echoed with naught since but the bellowing challenge of the buck moose, the screams of 14-16 and 6-16. the hawk, or the honk of the wild goose. "These samp The boughs of the hemlocks rustle and bend with the weight of the awkward porcupine as he ventures far out in search of his favorite food—the tender ends of the new grown shoots." The hold their spikes well, and show no signs article, an enthusiastic account of life

and sport in the Maine woods, is fillus-trated from drawings by the author, pic-turing many incidents of the moose hunt which he describes.

#### INQUIRIES ABOUT CATALPAS.

Editor Kansas Farmer: —Can you give, in your next issue, the relative value of catalpa, honey locust and Russian mulberry for post timber? Also, how did Mr. Yaggy protect his catalpas from rabbits?

WM. R. DOTY.

Burrton, Kas.

These inquiries were submitted to Hon. Geo. M. Munger, of Eureka, who is probably the most extensive grower of ca-

ably the most extensive grower of catalpas in the State. Mr. Munger says:

"In answer to Mr. Doty's questions would say that it would be impossible for me to give the relative value of the three varieties of trees named. I have had experience to a limited extent with planting the catalpa and Russian mulberry. Both trees are highly recommended for their durability in exposed situations. I have in use a few thousand fence posts of the catalpa, but the longest set have been in the ground but about est set have been in the ground but about five years. I cannot speak from experi-ence of either of the other trees named as to durability. There is this to be said, however, that others have had extended experience with the catalpa and have left their testimony on the subject. I fail to remember more than one authority that I have read, which is Dr. Warder's 'Monograph on the Catalpa or the Ca-talpa Speciosa or Hardy Western Ca-talpa,' I send you by this mail an extra copy that I found, from which you may possibly extract something that will be helpful to Mr. Doty and others. You will notice the great difference in the two varieties that Dr. Warder speaks of. I have been told by a friend that the old fort at Vincennes, Ind., is made of catalpa logs, that it is still standing (or was about ten years ago), and that the logs are still sound after over a hundred years in place. No one could question the beauty of the timber after seeing a polished specimen. Probably you could obtain much fuller information by application to Robert Douglass' Sons, at Waukegan, Ill. Their father was a staunch advocate of this tree for Western planters, and during his lifetime ac-cumulated a vast fund of information regarding it, and doubtless left it to his

In Dr. Warder's address referred to by Mr. Munger occurs the following as to the lasting qualities of the Catalpa speciosa:

"Very many of this Western form of catalpa have been produced from seeds of General Harrison's trees at North Bend, O. Among these are several on the lands of his neighbor and connection, the late John Cleves Short. In 1852, some of these had attained a size sufficient to cut and hew for gate posts. In order to subject the durable qualities of the tim-ber to what he considered the severest test, that gentleman had them cut in the midst of their summer growth, on July 2, 1852; they were immediately dressed and at once planted by the roadside, and he proposed to a companion that they should examine their condition in fifty years. They are still perfectly sound, thirty years planted.

"The wood of the catalpa is light, and yet sufficiently strong, and it is hard enough for most purposes of construc-tion. It has been highly approved for bridge timbers, where it is exposed to the weather; it has been the favorite ma-terial for fence posts in a large tract of country; it works easily in making shingles, which have been found to last longer than the houses they covered, and in one case we are told that they were really taken off and used in another

building.

"Mr. Barney, on page 8 of his pamphlet, gives the following results of experiments to test the strength and rewoods:

"'I subjected pieces one inch square to a breaking pressure twelve inches between supports. Catalpa broke under a pressure of 703 pounds; ash, 800 pounds; oak, 709, 577, 1,141 pounds, mean 809 pounds. The catalpa deflected three times as much as the ash or oak before

breaking.

"Five thousand pounds pressure on blocks of one inch square by three inches long compressed the oak 10-16, 10-16 and 8-16 of an inch; catalpa, 7-16, 9-16 and 7-16; white pine, 5-16; Norway pine, 6-16; white walnut, 5-16; yellow pine, 6-16; black walnut, 10-16 and 8-16; ash, 14-16 and 6-16

" 'These samples were taken at random and would indicate that catalpa will bear

them. Over these heavily loaded trains pass almost hourly. The road-master, who has watched them with much interest, says he has no better ties on the line of his road.'

"On the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railroad, near Charlestown, Mo., there is a portion of the track laid eleven years ago on catalpa sleepers, which are yet sound, while many of the oak fence posts inclosing the road, though planted since it was built, have need to be replaced. The oak ties last scarcely five years on the same soil and exposure. Mr. David Axtel, the intelligent engineer in charge of this part of the road reports that ca-talpa holds the spikes well enough, and that when the ties become mashed they are no longer rejected, but simply turned over, so as to present a new bearing. Some that had been thrown out by the trackmen have been used as fence posts, and bid fair to last for many years.

"In his letter to Mr. Barney the same gentleman writes: "There is nothing to indicate that the catalpa ties in our track do not hold spikes sufficiently well. Nearly all the spikes are in the same holes originally made when driving them. There has been no spreading of the I have examined the few ties the rails have settled into, and find none that will not last a number of years by turning them over. These ties are six and eight inches face; if they were wider, as you suggest, there would be more resistance to crushing.

"Before passing from this branch of the subject, the peculiar ligneous struct-ure of this tree should be more particu-larly noted. The alburnum or sap-wood is very limited, and consists of but one or two of the concentric layers, generor two of the concentric layers, generally, indeed, that of the last year's growth only; so that, in the preparation of cross-ties, a stick, twelve inches or more in diameter, needs only to be split or sawed so as to make two sleepers, instead of the more averaging having required to make more expensive hewing required to make but one from the same material. The timber, in this shape, with the maximum extent of bearing for the rail, and having only the bark and a thin layer subject to decay, may be laid with its convex side next the road-bed, in the best position for tamping the tie when placed in the track.

in the track.

"Little need be added to the mass of facts collected by Mr. Barney, going to show that the wood of the catalpa is strong and hard enough for most economic purposes; that it works smoothly and takes a beautiful surface, and is sufficiently varied in its tints to make it highly ornamental for inside finish. At the same time, though light, it is perdurable for all purposes where it is exposed to the elements

posed to the elements.

"Dr. Schneck, of Mt. Carmel, Ill., states that the lumber, on account of these qualities, has been in great repute near the mouth of the Wabash, 'for the build-ing of skins, and that it is being rapidly exhausted in other localities by the con-stant demand upon the trees for fence posts; these are taken to a great distance, and the trees are often cut at night and stolen.' Similar testimony is borne by James Bell, an extensive dealer and manufacturer of lumber at Ullin, Ill. J. T. Mills, Esq., of the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, is purchasing many thousands of these posts to fence the road; and he has also planted largely on the White river for future use.

"In all the delta region of four or five States surrounding Cairo, Ill., particularly on the west bank of the great river, catalpa has been in such demand fence posts and foundation logs that the accessible stock of standing trees is well nigh exhausted. In that low tract of humid soil, sections of catalpa logs are used to support the corners of the buildings erected there, and they make the most permanent foundations—'corner-stones.'

"Near New Madrid there are many fence posts which have stood and re-mained perfectly sound for long periods —twenty, thirty and even forty years. The story of the standing catalpa trees that were killed by the disturbances and submergence of land, caused by the earthquake of 1811, which we have all been disposed to doubt, is to this day fully confirmed by ocular demonstration. In the lagoons, there stand the broken shafts of noble trees; all other species, submerged by the same catastrophe, have crumbled and fallen into the water long ago, but these silent monuments of that convulsion still remain, not as living witnesses, but as dead memorials of the disturbance of level, which caused their death, and their now approaching dissolution; but there have they stood for seventy years, under conditions most favorable to decay, and thence are they brought, when cut, and used for fencing."

respondent's most numerous and trouble-some rabbits are jack-rabbits. There is no known way of trapping these. Some no known way of trapping these. Some apply the grayhound remedy, combining sport with utility. Boys with guns are somewhat effective. But the extermination of wolves and coyotes on the plains has left the jack-rabbits without competent natural enemies and they are likely to prove too many for both dogs and hove. and boys. Small orchards may be pro-tected by tree-protectors, furnished by some manufacturers. Screen wire cut to proper lengths and bent around a fork handle makes good protectors. But for a catalpa plantation these would prob-ably be thought too expensive. There has been introduced lately a wash which has proven very satisfactory. Hydraulic cement and skim-milk are mixed to the consistency of whitewash and applied with a brush. This has been used in the great Wellhouse orchards, and found both effective and durable. It has the merit of being cheap and easily manipulated.

#### GRAIN WEEVIL.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Please print again the recipe for killing weevil in wheat. WILKIE BLAIR.

Beulah, Kas.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 45, which treats of insects injurious to stored grain, has the following:

the following:

The simplest, most effective, and inexpensive remedy for all insects that
affect stored cereal and other products
is the bisulphide of carbon, a colorless
liquid with a strong, disagreeable odor,
which, however, soon passes away. It
vaporizes abundantly at ordinary temperatures, is highly inflammable, and is
a nowarful poison

a powerful poison.

It may be applied directly to infested grain or seed without injury to its edible or germinative principles by spraying or pouring, but the most effective manner of its application in moderately tight bins or other receptacles consists in evaporating the liquid in shallow dishes or pans, or on bits of cloth or cotton waste distributed about on the surface of the infested material. The liquid rapidly volatilizes, and being heavier than air descends and permeates the mass of grain, killing all insects and other ver-

min present.

The bisulphide is usually evaporated in The distribute is usually evaporated in vessels containing one-fourth or one-half of a pound each, and is applied in tight bins at the rate of a pound to a pound and a half to the ton of grain, and in more open bins a larger quantity is used. For smaller masses of grain or other material an ounce is evaporated to every 100 pounds of the infested matter. Bins may be rendered nearly air-tight by covering be rendered nearly air-tight by covering with cloths, blankets, or canvas. Infested grain is generally subjected to

the bisulphide treatment for twenty-four hours, but may be exposed much longer without harming it for milling purposes. If not exposed for more than thirty-six hours its germinating power will not be impaired. In open cribs and badly in-fested buildings it may sometimes be necessary to use a double quantity of the reagent and repeat treatment at inter-vals of about six weeks during the warmest weather.

Mr. H. E. Weed; entomologist of the Mississippi Experiment Station, claims that one pound to 100 bushels of grain is amply sufficient to destroy all insects. even in open cribs.

Mills and other buildings, when found to be infested throughout, may be thoroughly fumigated and rid of insects by a liberal use of the same chemical. A good time for this work is during day-light on a Saturday afternoon or early Sunday morning, closing the doors and windows as tightly as possible and observing the precaution of stationing a watchman without to prevent any one from entering. It is best to begin in the lowest story and work upward, to escape the settling gas. The building should then be thoroughly aired and the grain stirred early Monday morning.

For the fumigation of a building or a reasonably close room it is customary to evaporate a pound of the bisulphide for every thousand feet of cubic space in comparatively empty rooms, and in such as do not admit of being tightly closed a considerably larger quantity of the chemical is sometimes necessary.

Certain precautions should always be observed. The vapor of bisulphide is deadly to all forms of animal life if inhaled in sufficient quantity, but there is no danger in inhaling a small amount. The vapor is inflammable, but with proper care that no fire of any kind, as, for example, a lighted cigar, be brought into the vicinity until the fumes have en-

cents a pound. A grade known as "fuma bisulfide," for sale at the latter rate, as said to be more effective than the ordinary commercial article.

There was occasionally some criticism of the Kansas fruit display at the Omaha Exposition. Finally the Commissioners sent for Judge Wellhouse to reconstruct and supervise the display. He arrived with the fall and winter apples. These were quickly placed and presented a fine appearance. Though not as large in volume as some other fruit exhibits, Kansas was in the first rank as to quality. But a party of Kansans, who rated everything by its size, happened along. The widest-mouthed one of these denounced the fruit display as a disgrace to the State. Judge Wellhouse is a quiet man, a typical Kansas farmer, loyal to his State, and especially to her fruit interests. He stood the wide-mouthed individual's railings as long as he could, and then asked him if he was sure by dividual's railings as long as he could, and then asked him if he was sure he knew what he was talking about. The mouth had no doubt on that score. Mr. Wellhouse then told him that his mistake the told him that he knew as Wellhouse then told him that his mistake lay in his supposition that he knew a fruit display when he saw it; that Kansas had a first-class display; that in quality it was the best on the grounds. The mouth wanted to bet on this proposition. Mr. Wellhouse replied by wagering a dinner for the crowd, giving the mouth the right to select the judge, provided, only, that said judge should know fruit and be governed by the rules of the Exposition in judging. The mouth was to select a specimen apple from any dis-Exposition in judging. The mouth was to select a specimen apple from any display of any State or Territory to compete with a Kansas apple. The wager was promptly accepted. A Wolf River apple as big as a pumpkin was as a result put in competition with a Kansas Jonathan. The judge selected was a very competent and impartial fruit-grower from Colorado. The Kansas apple scored nearly double as high as the Wolf River apple on every point except size. On size Mr. Wellhouse said: "Give him 100 and give us 50. His apple is big enough." When the points were summed up, the When the points were summed up, the Kansas apple was about 600 points in the lead. But the man who was ashamed of the Kansas exhibit had disappeared,

The Balanced Bation.

ress Bulletin Kansas Experiment Sta-tion.

Many feeders have asked us to explain hat a balanced ration is. There are

Extended investigations have shown that, to obtain the best results, feed should be given which will furnish these materials in the following proportions: Dairy cow, protein 2½ pounds, carbo-hydrates 12½ pounds, and fat ½ pound; fattening steer, protein 2½ to 3 pounds, carbohydrates 15 pounds, and fat ½ to % pound; growing cattle, protein 4 pounds, carbohydrates 13% pounds, and pounds, carbohydrates 13½ pounds, and fat 2 pounds, for a young animal, gradually decreasing the proportion of protein until at the age of 2 years the proportions are similar to those for the fattening steer but less in quantity. A pig 2 to 3 months old needs feeds containing 7½ pounds of protein to each 30 pounds of carbohydrates and fat; while a year-old pig needs 7½ pounds of protein to each 48 pounds of carbohydrates and fat. Feeds containing a greater proportion of protein than called for by and fat. Feeds containing a greater proportion of protein than called for by these standards can be fed, because protein can take the place of the other materials. Carbohydrates and fat cannot take the place of protein, however, and no matter in how large quantities they may be fed, if protein is lacking the growth or gain will be reduced.

The weak point in Kansas feeding is

The weak point in Kansas feeding is that the average rations are greatly dethat the average rations are greatly deficient in protein and have too much carbohydrates and fat. Every feeder knows that good pasture produces rapid growth, good gains and abundant milk yields. It furnishes nutriment in the proportion of 3 pounds of protein, 12 pounds of carbohydrates, and ½ pounds of fat. The proportions in some of our feeds in pounds per hundred pounds of feeds, in pounds per hundred pounds of feed, are as follows:

Protein. Carbohydrates. Fat 

It will be seen that none of these feeds contains a sufficient proportion of pro-tein-to secure best results, and all com-binations of these feeds will have the

same defect.

Some feeds have too great a proportion of protein to be fed alone, as shown below, the figures indicating pounds per hundred pounds of feed:

Protein. Carbohydrates. Fat Alfalfá hay ....10.6 37.3 1. Gluten meal ...31.1 43.9 4. Linsséed meal ...28.8 32.8 7. Cottonseed meal 37.0 16.5 12.

Making a balanced ration is combin-ing the feeds deficient in protein with those having an excess of it, to make a ration which will contain the right pro-

portions for the animal fed.

A balanced ration will produce much better results than the ordinary ration. which is too high in carbohydrates. A cow gave 5 pounds butter per week on an ordinary ration, and 12 to 14 pounds on a balanced ration. Two pounds per day is a good gain for steers on the usual fattening ration. By increasing the pro-tein by substituting 4 pounds of linseed meal for an equal amount of corn in the regular ration, a feeder made 3 to 4 W. H. B. Meed, Dundee, Minn.; Marion pounds gain per steer per day. Fattening pigs made a gain of 9½ pounds per bushel of Kaffir corn eaten. When one-bushel of Kaffir corn eaten. When one-bushel of Kaffir corn eaten. When one-bushel of Kaffir corn eaten. fifth of the Kaffir corn was taken out and soy bean meal substituted for it, increasing the protein, a gain of 13 pounds was made for each bushel of

Alfalfa is the cheapest source of pro-tein for the Kansas farmer, and with a sufficient supply of alfalfa he can use the other feeds usually raised, and secure proper rations for growing and fattening cattle, dairy cows, pigs, and fatten-ing hogs. Without alfalfa, the farmer to secure the best results must purchase some of the expensive feeds rich in proin. In this case, the markets should be closely studied and the feed furnishing protein at least cost should be purchased. Sometimes this is cottonseed

# What's the Matter With Kansas?

Kansas owns (in round numbers) 900,000 horses and mules, 550,000 milch cows, 1,600,000 other cattle, 2,400,-000 swine and 225,000 sheep.

Its Farm Products this year include 150,000,000 bushels of corn, 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and millions upon millions of dollars in value of other grains, fruits, vegetables, etc.

In debts alone it has a shortage.

Send for free copy of "What's the Matter With Kansas?"—a new book of 96 pages of facts.

> GENERAL PASSENGER OFFICE. THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY, CHICAGO.

ever, are not adapted to all kinds of stock. Bran and cottonseed meal are not good feeds for young pigs.

### Annual Meeting of Galloway Breeders,

The annual meeting of the Galloway Breeders' Association was held in parlor "S," at the Midland hotel, Kansas City, on Thursday evening, November 4. The attendance of the members was fairly good and the meeting an enthusiastic one. The Secretary's report showed a gain in all departments during the year just closed. Galloway men are waking up and taking more interest in their herds. With one excention, the Galloway associated the second of the contract of the con

just closed. Galloway men are waking up and taking more interest in their herds. With one exception, the Galloway association was the only one maintaining an office during the cattle show at Omaha. Eighteen new members were elected during the year.

Along with all pure-bred cattle, the Galloways have advanced the past year, and it was generally thought by those at the meeting that they were 100 per cent. higher than a year ago.

By unanimous vote, the association agreed to spend a part of its surplus funds on hand in advertising the breed.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Stephen M. Winslow, Okaloosa, Mo.; First Vice President, I. C. Huntington, Rocheport, Mo.; Second Vice President, J. M. Lowe, Kansas City, Mo.; Third Vice President, E. W. Thrall, Hamilton, Kas.; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank B. Hearne, Independence, Mo. Executive Committee—I. C. Huntington, Rocheport, Mo.; J. M. Lowe, Kansas City, Mo.; M. R. Platt, Jr., Kansas City, Mo. Directors—D. McCrae, Guelph, Ontario, Canada; S. M. Winslow, Oskaloosa, Mo.; I. C. Huntington, Rocheport, Mo.; James Morrison, Milo, Mo.; W. H. B. Meed, Dundee, Minn.; Marion Parr, Cooksville, Ill.; M. R. Platt, Jr., r Kansas City, Mo.

The next annual meeting will be held

J. K. Nelson, Chelsea, Kas., offers to sell his herd of Short-horn cattle, con-sisting of about ninety head, which he will close out at private sale cheap for cash. Parties desiring some good Short-horns will undoubtedly find it to their advantage to correspond with him at once.

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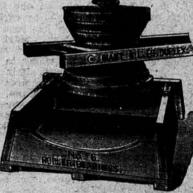
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### Borticulture.

#### CELERY.

Press Bulletin Kansas Experiment Station.

Celery is one of the most palatable vegetables to be found on American tabies. Its cleanness, brightness and crispness, together with its delightful odor and flavor, are the qualities that make it welcome and that have caused the demand for it to increase more rapidly than the supply.

Its culture has, however, spread rapidly in recent years as a variety of soils has been found upon which its production is certain and very profitable. At the present time there is scarcely a town of any size in our State whose gardeners do not include celery among market crops, while it has also found an honored place in many family gardens.

During the last four years celery has been grown as an experimental crop at this station. Its culture has become more successful as better methods have been worked out and adapted. Our work with the crop during the past season has been attended with marked success. From the results obtained at this station and from data collected in various portions of the State, we feel confident in making the following cultural observa-

#### OBTAINING PLANTS.

Home-grown plants have given better results than those obtained from com-mercial growers. Fresh seed should be sown in rich soil in hot-bed or cold frame about April 1. Rows should be six inches apart and the seed covered to a depth of one-eighth inch. Firm the earth over the seed and shade lightly. Water to keep the soil moist but not wet. Regulate temperature of the frame at from 60° to 70°. When the plants are two or three inches high they should be transplanted into other beds or else thinned and sheared off, in order to make them strong and stocky. Flants should be well hardened off before transplanting into the field.

#### LOCATION.

The best location for celery is a moist, cool spot, of rich loamy soil, protected from the wind and suitable for irriga-tion if possible. Enrich the soil heavily with well-rotted stable manure early in the spring. Give deep plowing and cultivate thoroughly, in order to have the ground mellow at time of transplant-

### TRANSPLANTING.

Several methods are in practice. Setting plants in trenches, in furrows, on the sides of furrows and on the level surface are mthods employed by various growers. Our best success has been attained in the following way: Mark off rows four feet apart and furrow with stirring plow, turning the ridges in the same direction. Set the plants six inches apart on the side of the furrow next the ridge and a little above the bottom. In subsequent cultivation keep the furrow open and use it as a ditch in irrigating.

### CULTIVATING AND BLEACHING.

Thorough cultivation should be the rule from the start. Permit no weeds to grow. If irrigation is practiced, the ground should be cultivated after each application of water.

When the plants have attained the proper size for use, the leaves brought into an upright position by boards placed on either side of the row, so that they slope toward the plants at the top, or else by dirt drawn against the plants and packed firmly around them. The object of this is to cause the leaves to take an upright position and r "bleached." The process of bleach ing requires from two to four weeks, depending upon the variety and time of

### DIGGING AND STORING.

After the bleaching process is carried as far as desired, the plants are dug. For early celery, this may be in September or October, but the late crop should not be taken up until there is danger from freezing. The plants are usually lifted with a spade or potato fork, and the decayed outer leaves removed. They are then ready for storing. This may be done in a damp, cool cellar, or in trenches outside. If in the cellar, the roots should be bedded in moist sand or earth, leaving the plant to stand upright. Boards should be put in every eight or ten inches to separate the plants and allow ventilation. When the crop is stored outside, trenches are dug eight inches wide and deep enough to allow the tops to be even with the surface of the have thought much over that subject. ground. For a cover, nail two boards to-

uı

lo

the tops and spread on a light covering chard of Ben Davis apples will have one of hay. As cold weather increases, cover reezing. If sound when stored, celery February.

#### VARIETIES.

We have as yet found nothing better than such well-known varieties as Dwarf Golden Heart, Golden Self Blanching, and White Plume.

There is no royal road to success in celery-growing; but painstaking, watch-ful efforts have been and will be successful whenever put forth. We are hoping for the increase of such efforts among gardeners and farmers in the business of celery-growing.

#### Hydrocyanic Acid as an Insecticide.

Feeling that in the use of this substance we have an elegant agent for the destruction of insect life, and that through its management not being well has been done to make it so has been understood it has done and is likely to done within the last ten years. Ten years do much harm to plants under glass, thus discouraging its employment, I desire to present a few considerations concerning its use. The directions hereto-fore given are to employ one ounce of the cyanide for each fifteen cubic feet of space, with thirty minutes' exposure only. My experience, though somewhat limited, indicates a better and more satisfactory way, attended with no objectionable features.

For a house, say 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, with an average of six feet in height, containing 12,000 cubic feet, I would proceed as follows: Take two glazed vessels of about two quarts' capacity and measure into each six fluid ounces of commercial sulphuric acid (if by weight, ten ounces), with three times the measure of water. The mixture will heat but do no harm. These vessels are to be placed near the middle of each half of the house. Weigh out from a package of cyanide of potassium c. p. (chemically pure), which comes in sealed tin packages containing one pound each, resembling loaf sugar, and costing from 40 cents per pound upward, depending on the source from which obtained, two lots of six ounces each. Place each one on a paper by the side of a dish containing the acid and water. This preparation should be made at the close of a day when all is still.

Having closed the house go to the vessel farthest from the door just before dark and empty the contents of the paper into the acid mixture. Proceed to the other and repeat the operation there and walk out, closing the door, which is not to be opened until the next morning.

If you are very timid you can hold your breath and be active, but it will require five to ten minutes to complete the chemical action and the diffusion of the gas will take longer. It will, however, be all dissipated before morning.

It will be seen that instead of one ounce of the cyanide to 150 feet, this is one ounce to 1,000 feet, less than one sixth the strength heretofore used, but a much longer exposure under cover of darkness. This will render it much more reliable as an insecticide and be vastly less likely to injure tender plants. One half the strength, viz., one ounce to 2,000 feet may be sufficient for some insects, and I think it will be found that somewhere between these two limits lies the best strength for the different classes of insects with the least risk of injury to tender foliage.

In a recent case a tomato house badly infested with a species of Alerodes in all stages, from the egg just deposited to the full grown little white flies, a single application of the strength above given absolutely exterminated every individual, and for five weeks afterward not exclude the light from the heart of the one developed and the plants were unplant, so that the later growth is white injured .- Dr. Jabez Fisher, in American Gardening

> The fact that hydrocyanic acid is one of the most efficient destroyers of the scale insects whose ravages are threatening the entire country, gives great interest to Dr. Fisher's suggestions as to methods of using it. It is necessary in case of outdoor plants and trees to throw a suitable tent over them. Hydrocyanic acid gas is deadly poison to man as well as to insects, and must therefore be handled with care.

### Do Plants Transmit Their Qualities?

Editor Kansas Farmer: -- A very interesting article appears in the Farmer of October 20. I refer to the article from M. F. Tatman, on the Kieffer pear. He says the pears sent him by W. A. Themanson were good, while his are not, yet they claim that they are both Kieffers. Now, if both are Kieffers, would each reproduce their kind? For years I gether, making a trough. Set this over able for propagating purposes? An or-

or two trees of special value; it may be with earth to avoid all possibility of in size, productiveness or keeping qual-reezing. If sound when stored, celery ity. Will scions from these trees transtreated in this way should keep until mit their qualities? A group of Concord grape vines has one that excels in the vigor of growth of vine and number and size of bunches. Will cuttings from it transmit those qualities? In the animal kingdom, one thoroughbred Short-horn cow is worth \$100, while another is worth \$1,000, yet both are pure-breds. Is it the same in the vegetable kingdom?

I would like to have an expression from the editor and leading horticultur-J. B. DOBBS. ists on that subject. Lima, O.

#### Pushing the Fruit Region of Missouri. From the Mississippi Valley Democrat

and Journal of Agriculture of June 23: The development of the fruit region of southwest Missouri has become a matter of world-wide interest, and all that ago Missouri fruits were virtually unknown outside of local markets; now they appear not only in New York, but in London, Berlin and wherever else there is a demand for a first-class article. That the development of the fruitgrowing regions of the State is only but begun, however, there is every reason to believe. Much of the prospect of future development is due to the aggressive and persistent pushing of such public-spirited Missourians as Mr. H. C. Townsend who has recently put at the service of papers interested in the development of our splendid State a series of photo-engravings of the fruit district tributary to the Iron Mountain railroad. Mr. Townsend is General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific system, but the only interest the railroads with which he is connected have in this work of development is the indirect one that by developing their tributary territory they will also develop their own possibilities of traffic and profits from it. That this wise and far-sighted policy will do more to pop-ularize them than could be done in any other way it is unnecessary to say. The work of one man like Mr. Townsend in lines like these is worth more to any railroad than that of all the political lobby ists and 'fine workers' in existence could ever be. The pictures Mr. Townsend has had made up are from actual photo-graphs and are faithfully engraved by photography. They report actual conditions in the most convincing way. They are thus worth more than any descrip-

Drawing a small bank of earth around the stems of young trees is a good preven-tive of mice girdling.

tion could be. Work of this kind is in its infancy, and Mr. Townsend is one of the

pioneers in it. He has set a good example

of the best possible way to promote the development of the agricultural and transportation interests of the State."



I have combined with my nerd the Unamore's shorth horns and have the very best blood lines of the Bates and Crulckshank families. Herd headed by Baron Flower 114552 and Kirklevington Duke of Shannon Hill 126104. The Crulckshank Ambassador 110611 lately in service. Best of shipping facilities on the A. T. & S. F. and two branches of Mo. Pac. Rys. Parties met by ap-pointment. B. W. GOWDY, Garnett, Kas.

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### In the Dairy

Conducted by D. H. OTIS, Assistant in Dairying, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kas., to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

#### HOW MILK IS HANDLED AT THE AG-RICULTURAL COLLEGE DAIRY.

Every effort is made to keep the stables clean, the stalls well bedded, and to have as little dust floating at the time to have as little dust noating at the time of milking as possible. To accomplish this latter point, the feeding is done after, rather than before, the milking. The handling of the hay, ensilage or even grain, fills the atmosphere full of dust and carries with it millions upon millions of germs, many of which will fall into the milk, and not only cause it to sour, but will develop undesirable flato sour, but will develop undesirable flavors in the butter and cheese made from it. The hay bacillus, a germ that has great tenacity of life, exists in immense quantities in cured hay, and when allowed to develop unchecked in ripening cream will cause the butter to have a

very disagreeable, offensive flavor.

Before beginning to milk, each milker sees that his hands are clean, not merely that they look clean, but that they are as free as possible from germs. For this purpose it is often necessary to wash in hot water previous to milking. Each milker is provided with a canton flannel cloth, which is moistened and used to wipe off the sides and udder of the cow. This removes the loose particles of dust and moistens the rest so that they will not so readily fall into the milk bucket. These cloths, as well as the cloth strainers, are thoroughly washed and sterilized with boiling water after each milk-

The milk pail used is called the "sanitary dairy pail," is made of heavy tin, and, as will be seen from the accompanying cut, is covered on top. In this cover is a six-inch hole, into which fits a circular removable strainer. The milk is

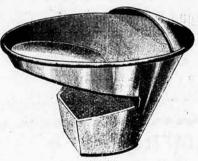


SANITARY MILK PAIL.

milked directly into this strainer. This style of milk pail keeps out of the milk the dust and hairs that fall in spite of the precautions already mentioned. Any one doubting the desirability of such a milk pail need doubt no longer after once seeing the appearance of the pail after milking. In spite of the best precautions, the top of the pail will be covered with numerous hairs and dust particles, enough to spoil the digestion of any man if he only knew what he was swallowing when he drinks milk out of an opentop milk pail.

top milk pail.

Each cow's milk is weighed, sampled, and again strained through a wire strainer, and finally through four thicknesses of cheese cloth. From the accompanying cut, it will be noticed that this wire strainer is so constructed that



the milk is strained on an upward pressure. Any particles of dirt remaining in the milk and settling to the bottom will not be forced through the strainer by the pressure of the milk above.

From the cheese cloth strainer the milk is received into forty-quart milk cans. We have two styles of cans, the New York and the Chicago. We prefer the former, for two reasons. In the first place, the lid is oval and will not collect dust like the lid of the Chicago can, and can be cleaned much easier. In the second place, when it is desired to keep the milk any length of time, the New York aration takes place immediately after

can can be immersed in water. The lid projects below the top of the can and the pressure of the air inside keeps the



UPPER PRESSURE MILK STRAINER.

water from the milk, on the same prin ciple as the cans of the Cooley creamer



NEW YORK CAN.



CHICAGO CAN.

as soon as possible after being milked and strained, and is aerated, a half a can at a time, with the Hill aerator. A tin pipe projects above the roof the dairy room, where fresh air is secured and conducted through absorbent cotton (to remove any germs or dust particles) into bellows, where it is forced through the milk. Any one standing near the can of milk while this operation is being performed cannot fail to notice the cowy odor that is given off. This is kept up until the animal odor is removed. In this way nearly all the taints in milk, not due to germs, can be removed, and it has been found by experience that milk is much more digestible after being aerated. After aeration, the milk is cooled over a Star or Champion cooler to between 50° and 60° F., at which temperature it is kept until delivered to the college dining hall, the creamery or warmed up for the separator. When sep-

cooled.

To some, and perhaps many of our busy readers, this process may appear long and tedious, but practical experience has proven that after once accustomed to it much of this work can be done in less time than it takes to tell it, and the difference in the quality of the and the difference in the quality of the milk is the difference between pure, wholesome milk and dirty, filthy milk.
Straining through wire and cloth will
not take out the dirt that has once become dissolved in the milk, nor will it remove the taints that arise from the feed. A man may have a right to use filthy and tainted milk if he wants to but the consumers of both milk and its products also have a right to enter a vigorous protest against this same man selling his filthy milk as a pure food prod-uct. Milk adulterated with filth and dirt is to be condemned even more than butter adulterated with oleomargarine. Both are deceiving the consumers. While the dairyman is protesting against the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine as butter, and every true dairyman should be, let him at the same time make sure that he is not open to criticism by adulterating his milk with dirt or filth of any kind.

D. H. O. any kind.

#### Fall Calving.

The greatest yield is obtained from cows that calve in the fall, if proper care, feed and shelter are provided during the winter. The prices of butter fat and butter are higher during the winter, and with cows fresh in the fall or early winter this higher price comes during the period of greatest yield.

A cow owned by the college gave the following yields of butter fat in pounds, by months, for ten months: 21.3, 31.9, 31.2, 30.5, 32.9, 29.0, 28.7, 28.8, 26.2, and 22.2. If this product had been sold to one of the leading Kansas creameries at the prices paid last year, and the cow had calved April 1, the returns would have been \$44.80, while if she had calved September 1, the same product would have brought \$49.44—a difference of \$4.64 for a single cow.

A cow that calves in the early fall on

grass is in the best condition to make a high yield when fresh. Good feed and care through the winter will maintain a good yield, and when the cow is turned to pasture in the early spring a fresh flow will be started that will considerably increase the year's yield.

A cow that calves in the spring has the best milk-producing feed at a time when she will do well with any good ration. As the flow begins to slacken the quality of the feed grows poorer, and flies and heat help to cut it down still lower. In the fall when the milk begins to down account of the time to drop rapidly on account of the time from calving, the cow goes from green pastures to dry feed—a change that tends to reduce the yield and dry up the flow entirely. Winter dairying avoids injury to flavor of butter from weeds in summer and fall pastures.

Cows, with fair surroundings, can be

made more comfortable in winter than in summer, and with fall calving will be dry when heat, flies and drought are severest and when butter prices are the lowest.

Winter dairying furnishes profitable employment for the farmer and his men at a season of the year when, without it, farm forces are either idle or work for

Another advantage of fall calving is that the calves can be raised at a season when there is time to give them that careful attention which is so great a factor in calf-raisin by hand, when losses from heat, flies, ... rhea, and sour losses from heat, flies, rhea, and sour milk can be avoided an when, at weaning time, the calves can go from milk green pasture without a check in growth.—From Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 81.

months in which cows should be bred for fall calving. Fall calving is specially advantageous where cheese is made. The milk can be used for butter-making through the winter, the skim-milk being fed to the calves. In the spring the calves are ready to be turned to grass and do not need skim-milk. The whole

### milking, the milk goes directly from the aerator to the separator without being CREAM - SEPARATORS

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milk can then be used for cheese-making. With this system as good calves may be raised as if butter was made all the time, and during the spring and summer months good cheese usually brings more profit than butter.

### Treatment of Cow Before Calving.

With most cows the highest yield for the year can be obtained by having them go dry six to eight weeks before calving. This is especially true of those cows whose milk is rich in butter fat, and continuous milking of such cows without continuous milking of such cows without rest before calving usually results in a serious lowering of the yield for the entire year following calving, and also frequently in a weak, puny calf. From these cows the most milk and butter fat can be obtained in a series of years by milking ten months in the year only. It is frequently the case with this class of is frequently the case with this class of cows that if milking is continued to the time of calving the milk of the last eight or ten weeks has a bad flavor and odor, is hard to churn and will injure the butter made from any milk with which it is mixed, and it is profitable to dry up the cow on this account as well as for the effect of the rest. Rest does not seem so essential for cows giving milk low in butter fat, and it is impossible to dry up many heavy yielders of thin milk with-out injury to the udder. In such cases the only reasonable plan is continuous milking; but if too much difficulty is not experienced in drying up this class not experienced in drying up this class of cows, it should be done, as better results will be secured by the rest. Dairymen handling cows of the beef type have hard work to keep their cows in fair flow for the ten months, but with dairy cows, and the number is increasing in Kansas, the rest before calving should be provided for, and the general rule to follow is that the average dairy cow and the cow giving milk with a high per cent. of butter fat should go dry six to eight weeks before calving; and heavy yielders of milk low in butter fat may be milked continuously if there is much difficulty in drying them up.

To dry up a cow, reduce the feed, take away the grain, and when the milk yield drops, milk first once a day, then once in two days, and in one to two weeks the average cow will be dry and her udder in good condition. With persistent milkers there is seldom difficulty if hay only is fed for a time. If a cow continues to give milk under this treatment or if the udder is hard and feverish, the work of drying up must stop, and the ration be changed to a light milk ration, with loosening feeds, and the cow milked reg-ularly. Forced drying up under these conditions injures the cow. If by over-sight the drying-up process has been neglected until within three or four weeks of calving, do not attempt it, as there is risk of injury to the health of the cow and her udder.

After becoming dry, the cow will need little attention before calving if she is on good pasture, except to see that she has plenty of good water and shade, is comfortable and not annoyed or injured by other cattle, particularly steers. If the cow is on dry feed, more attention is necessary. She must be in fair condi-tion but not fat, and should have bulky feeds—both roughness and grain—and succulent feed is exceedingly desirable, either ensilage or roots. One of the best grain mixtures for cows before calving is, by weight, two-thirds bran and onethird linseed meal. This grain mixture is a good one for the first two weeks after calving. Alfalfa hay is excellent The bowels should be for roughness. kept loose. This is essential and needs more attention than any other condition, and for this purpose roots and silage are very helpful. Corn and corn meal should not be fed.—From Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 81.



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### The Veterinarian.

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

RINGBONE.—I have a horse, about 7 years old, that has ringbone on right hind foot, said to have been there one year and to have been blistered once, but has left no sign. He is some lame, worse when first led out of stable. G. E. V. G. E. V. Coffeyville, Kas.

Answer.—This disease of the joints is in itself incurable. In some favorable cases, where the coronet articulation (the joint lying between the pastern and hoof joints) is alone affected, we can remove the lameness by producing an anchylosis (union of the bones forming the joint). This is practicable only in the joint named, and even in that case a slight stiffness of gait will remain. The anchy-losis is produced by applying a blister, either in the form of an irritant ointment or the red-hot iron; this is fol-lowed by a period of absolute rest ex-tending over four to eight weeks, and during which the patient must not be moved from the spot, not even to be watered, but must have food and water brought to it. After that period, if the anchylosis has been produced, the animal must be gradually accustomed to regular exercise and work. This must begin with a slow walk of a few hundred feet the first day, and gradually in-creased, day by day, until by the end of the week a trot of half a mile can be indulged in. This is the only rational method for treating this disease; and is successful in carefully-selected cases only. The personal examination and advice of a veterinarian would be very desirable in such a case, as he would know from the beginning whether or not it would probably pay to treat the case.

GARGET.-We have a young threeyear-old heifer, three-fourths Jersey, dark in color, which has a bad case of garget—at least we suppose it is. In the first place, last year, just before she became dry, it was noticeable that there was some obstruction to one of the front teats, and we were obliged to "strip" when milking that one. When she came fresh this fall it was impossible to obtain any milk from the teat. We had it opened by a veterinarian, inserting a probe, then, by using a milking-tube, drew out all the milk. We were not able to keep it open, and some one advised us to insert a lead pin, which we hired a man to do. At first we thought it was going to work all right, but as the pins would sometimes come out, we found it was growing over again, and the last time the man inserted the pin it was a difficult task. Shortly after that, pus formed and discharged from that teat. A great deal of corruption has been discharged. The past few days it has ceased, but two lumps have formed, one in front of the teat and one between that teat and the other front one. The one in front has broken and discharges. Now, is it garget, or would that lead pin poison it? As we milk but one cow, we are anxious to know if there is danger in using the milk. The cow is in good health and the milk from the three unsuffected tests looks as good as ever. affected teats looks as good as ever. As she is a fine cow, we are anxious to save the udder if possible, but do not wish to risk the health of the family. What would you advise us to do? READER. Topeka, Kas.

Answer.—This is a case of garget, that, by improper treatment, has developed into the suppurating or purulent form. Your treatment was proper until you began to apply the lead pin, which would also have been in accordance with sound principles of surgery had the pin each time been disinfected before being reapplied. Now two abscesses have formed as a result of infection by pus-producing micro-organisms. The abscess in front of the teat has opened naturally and is now discharging its contents; the one between the two front teats should be opened with a smooth incision of a knife as soon as it shows the slightest signs of becoming soft or containing liquid. Both abscess cavities should be thoroughly re-lieved of all their purulent contents by inserting a finger and otherwise manipulating the udder. Both should be sufficiently enlarged with a downward cut to provide thorough drainage of all their secretions and then injected twice or thrice daily with a 2½ per cent. solution of carbolic acid in water. If this treatment is carried out to the letter, healing

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S()



The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes be place of all limments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Herses the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce ear 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 uss. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CQ., Cleveland Q.

will soon follow. Now, as to the obstructed teat: Have the teat reopened by veterinarian, and then, either follow his directions, or, milk this teat and also the three others, four or five times a day, as thoroughly as you know how. If there is a tendency to heal up again, procure thick carbolized catgut, cut into such lengths that after a knot has been tied at one end, the straight piece will be about one and one-half inches long. Preserve these pieces in carbolized olive oil (procurable from druggists) and use them as you did the lead pin. Apply a new one every day, otherwise you will have the same trouble that you had with the lead wire. The knot at the end of the catgut is to prevent its accidental slipping into the teat duct, out of reach. I would advise you not to use the milk from this cow until all abscesses have completely healed.

### TRYITFREE

PEOPLE ARE PLEASED

### The Farmer's Friend.

C. C. More, Clyde, Kas., says he tried everything he knew to relieve a sick cow, when one of his neighbors brought Wasatusa and one does relieved and oured the animal in thirty minutes.

Mrs. J. C. Dodge, Idana, Kas., says: "Wasatusa is the best medicine we ever used."

SAMPLE BOTTLE OF

### WASATUSA

THE GREAT HEALER,

Sent FREE to any address on receipt of three two-cent stamps to pay the postage.

**CURES** 

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Earache, Toothache. Headache, Croup, Sore Throat, La Grippe, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea and Summer Complaint, Pains in the back by acting on the kidneys, Corns, Bunions, Pain of all kinds. An excellent remedy for Horses and Cattle in cases of barbed wire cuts, colic, etc.

Price 50c and \$1.00 per Bottle. goods write for an agency for your neighborhood. Address

DR. A. B. SEELYE MEDICINE CO., Abilene, Kas.

Ask your grocer for Dr. Seelye's Flavoring Extracts, Triple strength. The best on the market. ummmm

The following and many other reliable persons testify that I thoroughly cure Cancer without the knife. Hon. E. W. Jackson, president board of education, Lima, Ohlo, was cured seven years ago of lip Cancer. Prof. H. McDlarmid, Hiram College, Hiram, Ohlo, cured seven years ago of face Cancer. Had undergone several operations before with knife. Address, Dr. C. Weber, 121 W. 9th St., Clincinnati, Ohlo, for further particulars and free book.



SALE! PUBLIC

I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest and best bidder, at my farm, five miles southeast of Topeka, on

**SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1898.** 

SEVENTY HEAD OF THOROUGHBRED HOGS—Thirty-five sows, some bred and some not; thirty-five head of males from five to twenty-four months old. Both Berkshire and Poland breeds. These hogs are all first-class in every respect.

TERMS;—Sums of \$25 and under cash; over \$55 a credit of three months' time, on approved note with 8 per cent. interest from date; 5 per cent. off for cash on time sales.

Also will sell at same time: One English Shire stallion, 12 years; one Hoosier wheat drill; one riding cultivator; one four-horse down-power and grist mill, on twelve months' time without interest. 'Sale at 10 a. m. sharp. Good lunch at noon.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

V. B. HOWEY, Prop'r.

### PUBLIC SALE OF REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

Seventy-five Head, THIRTY-THREE BULLS and FORTY-TWO COWS and HEIFERS, AT STOCK YARDS SALE BARN,

KANSAS CITY, MO., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

COL. F. M. WOODS, For Catalogues apply to SCOTT & MARCH, COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneers Belton, Cass County, Missouri.

### .. PUBLIC SALE OF .. Grandview Herefords,

AT THE STOCK YARDS PAVILION, KANSAS CITY, MO.,

December 15 and 16, '98.

Seventy bulls and thirty-five cows and heifers will be sold. These animals are of particularly desirable ages, are of the leading Hereford families, and are selected with care with the view of making an offering that will maintain the reputation of the Grandview herd. The bulls are large, smooth, grass-grown, fleshy animals, and three-fourths of them will be over seventeen months old at the time of sale. The heifers will either all be bred or old enough to breed at that time. Catalogues now ready.

COL. J. W. JUDY and Auctioneers. C. G. COMSTOCK, Albany, Missouri.

-GREAT TWO DAYS' SALE-

### 135 SHORT-HORN CATTI

On Tuesday, November 22, 1898,

### At Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Barn

CRUICKSHANK, SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED.

### 38 Bulls, 19 Cows and Heifers

All bulls but four range yearlings up to two years old. Cows with undefeated show bull, Admiral 130-662. Sale opens at i o'clock p. m. Write for catalogue. Terms cash.

> GEORGE BOTHWELL, Nettleton, Mo.

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

Third Annual Sale Idlewild Herd. will offer on WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1898,

AT LIVERY BARN IN THE CITY OF Bunceton, Gooper Co., Mo., 75 Head of Registered Short-horns, 50 BULLS and 25 FEMALES.

About two-thirds of the bulls are yearlings past, and big early fellows calves at foot, others bred to the ready for heavy use. There are quite a number of pure Cruickshank breed ing, both bulls and heifers. Send for catalogue. As Mr. Bothwell sells the preceding day, parties can ar range to attend both sales.

> W. P. HARNED, Bunceton, Mo COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

### Nelson & Doyle

Room 220, Stock Yards Exchange Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.,

Have for sale at all times, singly or in car lots... Registered Herefords and Short-horns and grades of other breeds. Bulls and females of all ages

Stock on Sale at Stock Yards Sale Barn, Also at Farm Adjoining City

PATENT secured or meney all returned. Search free. N. B.—We have secured the services of John Gosling, well and favorably known as a practical and Collamer & Co. 124 Fst., Wash. D. C. expert judge of beef cattle, who will in the future assist us in this branch of our business.

CREAT FIVE DAYS' SALE OF REGISTERED CATTLE.

# Hereford Cattle.

47 BULLS AND 53 COWS AND HEIFERS.

AT STOCK YARDS SALE BARN. Kansas City, Mo., November 15 and 16, 1898.

FOR CATALOGUE APPLY TO

GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence. Missouri. Or JAS. A. FUNKHOUSER, Plattsburg, Missouri.

## Short-horn Cattle.

30 BULLS AND 120 COWS AND HEIFERS.

AT STOCK YARDS SALE BARN,

At Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 17, 18 AND 19, 1898.

FOR CATALOGUE APPLY TO

H. C. DUNCAN, Osborn, Missouri. Or W. T. CLAY, Plattsburg, Missouri. Auctioneers -OOL. J. W. JUDY, COL. J. W. SPARKS, COL. S. A. SAWYER.

#### MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 6,356; calves. 1,296; shipped Saturday, 1,139 cattle, 124 calves. The market was steady to 10c higher. The following are rep-

	TIO BUILD			
DRE	SSED BEI	OF ANI	SHIPPING STE	ERS.
No. 15	Ave. 1,545 1,700 1,500	Price. \$5.35 5.00 4.75	No. Av. 74 1,8 121 1,25 43 1,27 1 95	e. Price. 60 \$5.10 84 4.85 74 465
*0	1,289			
	WI	ESTERN		
17	1,166 1,198 828 1,440	4.05 3.15	731,1' 14 yrl 50 90 7 21,1	15 8.50 19 2.95
		ATIVE	HEIFERS.	
53	641	<b>*3.85</b>	11,1	70 48.63
3 35-400		NATIV	E COWS.	
1 3	1,220	48.75	31,0	40 83 50 85 2 65

NATIVE FEEDERS. 3.....1,070 #4.00 |

NATIVE STOCKERS 

Saturday, none. The market ruled steady to 2% chigher. The following are representative

Sales.	COLUMN N				and the same
6532)	83.70	74253	83.65	62307	
75 191	3.85	74299	3.65	71271	3.65
89231	3.6244		8.6214	70261	8.6214
84245	3.6214		3.60	88281	3.60
752 7	3.60	77263	8.60	70258	8.60
63. 286	3.60	75284		71263	3.60
68228	8.5714		8.574	81222	8.5714
80206	3.57%			81207	3.575
86216	8.55	85211	8.55	78203	8.55
71216	3.55	10283		83203	3.55
69209				44195	3.5214
101175				7227	8.50
74216		93213		52200	8.50
80188		10227		66219	
8192					
100176		66165			
		46183		19126	
30 97		4292		3156	
70 84	0.10			- 5 443.	

Sheep-Receipts since Saturday, 5, 443; shipp Saturday, 2,254. The market was steady to strong. The following are representative sales: 1,079 W. lbs... 59 44.85 | 388 N. M. stk. 47 44.25 | 188 N. M. w. 91 37 5 | 397 clp... 58 3.25 | 264 sw. fdrs. 69 2 50 | 57 sw. bks... 124 2.40 | 95 sw..... 77 2.25 | 22 clp. bks... 61 1.00

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market strong to 10c higher for natives, with Texans steady to strong: native shipping steers, 44 25@5.50; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, \$3.50@4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.40; cows and heifers, \$2.03@4.50: Texas and Indian steers, \$2.93@3.95; cows and heifers,

12.102.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market strong to shade higher; yorkers, †3.4023.60; packers, ‡3.6023.80; butchers, ‡3.7023.80.
Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market strong; native muttons, †3.5024.50; lambs, ‡4.0025.60.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; market strong, 10c higher; beeves, \$4.10\(\otilde{\omega}\), 65; cows and heifers, \$1.75\(\omega\)4.50; Texas steers, \$2.75 westerns, 18.63@4.60; stockers and feeders. 43.00@4.50.

ers, 48.00@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 33,000; market active, steady
to 5c higher: light, \$3.30@3.70; mixed, \$3.35
@3.37%; heavy, \$3.25@3.80; rough, \$3.25@3.40;
yorkers, 43.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; markets steady to strong: natives, 42.60@4.55; westerns, 83.25@4.45; lambs, 83.75@5.65.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Nov. 7.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wh't-Nov Dec May	65 6514 6614	65 65% 66%	65 651/6	65 65% 66%
Corn - Nov Dec May	81¾ 83¾		81 ¾ 83 ¾	33%
Oats - Nov Dec May	23%	24½ 24½	28¾ 24¼	
Pork -Nov Dec Jan	8 021/2		8 00 9 05	8 00 9 03
Lard —Nov Dec Jan Ribs — Dec Jan	5 021/2	4 621/4		4 92% 4 95 5 02% 4 62% 4 65

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Nov. 7.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 450 cars; a week ago, 584 cars; a year ago, 399 cars. Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 1, nominally 62½@63c; No. 2 hard, 60½@63c; No. 3 hard, 58½@60½c; No. 4 hard, 52@50c; rejected hard, 46½@54c. Soft, No. 2, 64½c; No. 8 red, 60c; No. 4 red, 54@60c; rejected red,

No. 8 red, 60c: No. 4 red, 54@00c; rejected red; 50½@52½c. Spring, No. 2, 58½@51c; No. 3 spring, 54@56½c; rejected spring, 52c. Corn—Receipts here to-day were 53 cars; a week ago, 55 cars: a year ago, 118 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 29@29½c; No. 3 mixed, 28½@29½c; No. 4 mixed, nomirally 27c. White. inally 28c; no grade, nominally 27c. White, No. 2, 29c; No. 3 white, 28%c; No. 4 white, nominally 28c.

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 20 cars; a week ago, 15 cars; a year ago, 21 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2 choice, 25c; by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2 1/40. White, No. 3 mixed, 23/40: No. 4 mixed, 22/40. White, No. 2 choice, 25%(228/40; No. 3 white, 25%(25)/40. Bye—No. 2, 48/4/6500; No. 3, 480; No. 4, nomi-

Hay-Receipts here to-day were 45 cars; a week ago, 38 cars: a year ago, 48 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$7.00; No. 1, \$6.00 @6.50. Timothy, choice, \$6.75@7.00. Clover, \$6.00 Alfalfa, \$7.00. Straw, \$4.00.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Nov. 7.—Eggs—Strictly fresh,

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roosters, 20c; duoks, 51/c; young duoks, 6c; geese, 51/c; turkeys, 8c; pigeons, 50c per doz.

Apples—Home grown, \$2.50@2.00 per bbl.

Vegetables—Navy beans, \$1.25 per bu. Lims beans, 41/c per lb. Onions, red globe, 40@50c per bu; white globe, 85c per bu. Cabbage, home grown, 40@50c per doz. Celery, 30@45c per doz. Pumpkins, \$1.00 per doz. Squash, 75c per doz. Turnips, home grown, 15@25c per bu.

Potatoes—Home grown, 25c per bu.

### Special Want Column.

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

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

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

100 MERINO RAMS FOR SALE — Pure-bred eight Shropshire rams from the Champion flock at the Omaha Exposition. Address E. D. King, Burlington, Kas.

MONEY-Do you wish to make money rapidly in a good, honest way?-man or woman. Write Box 267, Newton, Kas.

SAMPLE copies of 100 different newspapers and magazines sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to pay for mailing. AM. SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, Dept. F., 653 Arch St., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE OR TRADE — A registered Cleveland Bay coach stallion, 7 years old, weight 1,300 pounds. For further information address S. S. Morine, Mc-Pherson, Kas.

WANTED—One Kansas Farmer agent in every locality to represent the paper regularly. Good inducements offered. Address Kansas Farmer Co. Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—A limited number of the last edition of Prof. J. C. H. Swan's great book, "The Future By the Past." Price \$1.00; postage paid until the supply is exhausted. Address Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

WANTED—Experienced salesmen for Lubricating Oils, Greases and Specialties. Do not close arrangements until you get our proposition. References required and given. The Eric Refining Co. Cleveland, O.

DARGAINS in Duroc-Jersey males. Five to eight months old. Two yearling males, cannot use longer. All recorded or eligible to record. Address M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas.

FOR SALE—Five yearling boars. Also fine line of spring boars and glits by Chief Editor 17935, Tecumseh Short-Stop 14750 and High Hadley 20292. Choice blood. Call or write. E. T. Warner, proprier or Franklin County Herd Poland-Chins Swine, Princeton, Kas.

FOR SALE — Pure-bred Polands and Berkshires
from weanlings up, at very low prices. O. P. Updegraff, North Topeka, Kas.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS—Three dollars to five dollars each, eligible to record and choice breeding; no feed and must sell. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kas.

WANTED, AGENTS—We want an agent in every county in Kansas. Those acquainted with the farmers and threshers preferred. Liberal commission For particulars, address The Victor Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

DLOCKS OF THREE.—Two new subscriptions for one year for \$2, and, in addition, a renewal for one year free to any old subscriber who sends two new subscriptions and \$2 in one order. Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

ALFALFA SEED WANTED by F. Farteldes & Co. Lawrence, Kas. Correspond with them.

CHORT-HORNS FOR SALE—Forty-six cows and helfers, Cruickshank, Young Marys, Rose of Sharon and others; all extra lot. Nearly all westered by that grand Cruickshank, Royal Prince 100646. Six bulls ready for service, sired by Young Mary bull, Glendon 118371. Parties met by appointment. Theodore Saxon, St. Marys. Pottawatomic Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—Three herd boars which have prover great sires, but now can be spared. These Poland These here between the coars which have proven great sires, but now can be spared. These Poland-China boars are Look Me Up 40529 by Look Me Over, 2 years old; Hadley Jr.'s Equal 19115 by Hadley Jr. out of Spot H. 2d, 18 months; and King Tecumseh 16307 by King Perfection and out of Queen Tecumseh, 5 years old. Address, R. H. Wheeler, Lawrence,

WE WANT RELIABLE MEN in every locality at once to sell to farmers, threshermen and mills our high-grade lubricating clis, greases and specialties. Makes an excellent side line for farm implement dealers. We are manufacturers, and with our instructions an inexperienced man can become an expert oil salesman. Write at once for terms. Malone Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

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

PICHLAND HERD.—I want to close out the entire be herd of Poland-China sows and herd boars, in cluding Klever's ist Model 18248 S., What's Wanted Jr. 2d 1854, and B.'s Black U. S. 19857. The breeding and quality of these boars ought to suit anybody Come and inspect, the only way to get suited. F. W Baker, Council Grove, Morris Co., Ka

FOR SALE-My Poland-China herd boar, Gold Bug I 18698. Also some choice young boars and sows. Will sell for the next fifteen days at almost pork prices. M. C. Vansell, Muscotab, Kas.

FOR SALE-Extra fine young Red Polled bull calf, \$50, if taken soon. Wilkie Blair, Beulah, Crawford Co., Kas.

OUR HOME COLONY, near Little Rock, Ark., is booming. Write for particulars to John G. Howard, District Agent, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Improved farm of 160 acres with irrigation plant. Unsettled estate. Box 662, Ablene, Kas.

FOR SALE—Grade Shropshire ram lambs, also fifty ewe lambs, at \$5, and 160 ewes at \$6 per head. Address E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kas.

Hensas City, Nov. 7.—E3gs—Strictly fresh, 17c per doz.

Butter—Extra fancy separator, 20%c; firsts, 19c; dairy, fancy, 16c; country roll, 11%@13c; store packed, 13c; packing stock, 11c.

Poultry—Hens, 4%c; broilers, 6%c; medium springs, 5c; roosters, old, 15c each; yours.

If ewe lambs, at \$5, and 160 ewes at \$6 per head. Address E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kas.

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE.—Have contracted to place 300 graduates with hospitals. Eight weeks completes. Special inducements for applicants from country. Catalogue free. Moler's Barber College, St. Louis.

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# CLOVERS TIMOTHY CRASS SEEDS. ALFALFA SEED FOR FALL SOWING

MoBETH & KINNISON, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS,

Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen. Send for Our Free Manual on the King of Forage Plants.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Belgian stallion and Arabian jack. Write me. H. Harbaugh, Agenda, Republic Co., Kas.

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

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

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

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

COTTSWOLD RAMS FOR SALE—W. Guy Mo-

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Thepure-bred Cruick-shank buil, My Lord 116563, bred by Col. Har-ris; sire Imp. Spartan Hero T7932; dam Imp Lady of the Meadow (Vol. 30, p. 615), for a bure-bred Cruick-shank buil—can't use him any longer in my herd. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

TO STOCKMEN — Feed Mills and Corn-Shellers used as samples and at fairs, special bargains. Write or see us. Sandwich Mfg. Co., 1205 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

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

MACLEAN FARMERS' SUPPLY CO., Kansas City, Mo. (Between Union Depot and Stock Yards.) Sell machinery and other supplies to farmers direct, saving the consumer middlemen's profits. Send now for 1998 Spring Price List.



#### ASTURES for BEEF MAKING. RANCHES for BREEDING, FARMS for CATTLE FEEDING,

Any size, from 100 to 15,000 acres, in solid bodies. All in Eastern Kansas.

Write H. R. HILTON, Topeka, Kas.

SAVE YOUR ORCHARD BY USING Jessup Tree Protectors.

Absolute protection from rabbits; keeps off borers and bark-lice and prevents sun-scalds; is indestructible and cheap. Write for circulars and prices. J. D. BACON CO.,

Agents wanted.

Mound City, Kas.

### Texas! Texas!

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company will sell low rate round-trip tickets on November 15, December 6 and 20, with final limit of return to twenty-one days from date of sale. An excellent opportunity for home-seekers, tourists and investors to view for themselves the great resources of the State. For further information, address Geo. A. McNutt, D. P. A., 1018 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



### Time Saved

By the California Limited, Santa Fe Route. 21-12 days Topeka to Los Angeles.

Three times a week, beginning November 2.

New features this season. Inquire at Ticket Offices, Topeka.

Administrators' Sale of Real Estate.

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Administrators' Sale of Real Estate.

Pursuant to the will of the late David R.
Youngs, I offer at private sale all the real estate belonging to his estate, as follows:

1. The "Home Place," w. hf. of nw. qr. sec. 26, and e. hf. of ne. qr. sec. 27, t. 12, r. 15, 160 acres. Contains good house, barn and sheds, outhouses, corrals, wells and cisterns, wagon scales, three orchards, and all appurtenances constituting a first-class farm. About 130 acres plow land, 12 acres clover, 5 acres alfalfa, remainder pasture land, timber land and creek, all well and conveniently fenced. Price, \$3,000. Terms, one-third cash, one-third in two years and balance on long time. Interest on deferred payments 7 per cent. per annum, secured by mortgage.

2. Also the e. hf. of nw. qr. of said sec. 26, 30 acres. About 40 acres first-class plow land and about 40 acres first-class plow land and about 40 acres hay land. Well and separately ienced. Price, \$3,200. Terms same as above.

3. Also about 101 acres of pasture land in one body, well fenced and well watered, being nw. qr. of ne. qr. frl. and sw. qr. of ne. qr. frl. of said sec. 27, and about 34 acres off the east side of the nw. qr. frl. of said sec. 27, and about 34 acres off the east side of the nw. qr. frl. of said sec. 27, and about 34 acres off the west side of the e. hf. of nw. qr. frl. of said sec. 27, price, \$25 per acre. Terms same as above.

4. Also about 101 acres of good prairie hay land, being w. hf. of nw. qr. frl. of said sec. 27, price, \$25 per acre. Terms same us above.

5. All of the above described land lying contiguous and constituting one large and complete farm and situated about seven miles southwest of Topeka near the Burlingame road, will be sold together for \$15,000, on the same terms already stated.

6. Also 42 acres in se. qr. of sec. 9, t. 12, r. 15, near Six Mile creek. Mostly first-class plow land; well fenced. Small house and some other improvements. Price, \$1,250. Terms same as above.

For further information write or call on the undersigned at his of

### Publication Notice.

Case No. 19727. In District Court in and for the county f Shawnee, State of Kansas.

In District Court in and for the county of Shawnee, State of Kansas.

W. H. Wilson,

YS.

Iro L. Wilson.

To the above named defendant, Iro L. Wilson: You are hereby notified that the plaintiff, W. H. Wilson, has, on the 4th day of November, 1898, filed his petition in the District court of Shawnee county, State of Kansas, against you, praying for a decree of divorce from you, and unless you answer or demur by the 21st day of December, 1898, his petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly.

THOMAS ARCHER,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Attest: E. M. COCKRELL,

Clerk District Court.

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	Cattle and Calves.		
Official Receipts for 1897	1,921,962	3,350,796	1,134,230
	1,847,673	3,348,556	1,048,233

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

"Eminent doctors, skillful nurses, the best food and medicine all failed. Then

I consented to an operation. That, too, failed and they said another one was necessary. After the second I was worse

than ever and the world was darker than

before.

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Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I heard that they had cured cases like
mine and I tried them.

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happiness.
The headache is gone; the twitching

is gone; the nervousness is gone; the trembling has ceased, and I have gained

"Health and strength is mine and I am thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for the blessing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a

boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body,

creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system.

The pallor of the cheeks is changed to

### The Poultry Hard

Conducted by C. B. TUTTLE, Excelsior Farm, Popeka, Kas., to whom all inquiries about be addressed. We cordially invite our readers to consult us on any point pertaining to the poultry industry on which they may desire fuller information, especially as to the diseases and their symptoms which poultry is heir to, and thus assist in making this one of the most interesting and beneficial departments of the Kansas Farmer. All replies through this column are free. In writing be as explicit as possible, and if in regard to diseases, give symptoms in full, treatment, if any, to date, manner of caring for the flock, etc. Full name and postoffice address must be given in each instance to secure recognition.

Kansas State Poultry Association. President, A. M. Story, Manhattan. Secretary, J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka.

Poultry Show—At Topeka, January 9 to 14, 1899 C. H. Rhodes, judge.

#### Management for Eggs.

The price of eggs has been higher than usually known at this time of the year, and all the indications are, as it seems to us, that it will not be much less for some time, which surely means that all possible advantage should be taken by the farmer of possibilities for their increase. There is no department of farm industries which admits of more satisfactory results under judicious management than the care of poultry. We say judicious management, for unless a per-son is prepared and willing to bestow upon the business exceeding great care and attention, though expecting good paying returns, we do not recommend him to commence the business. It is not enough that a good stock of fowls is secured to start with, though this, of course, is a very important factor of success. Nor is it enough that convenient grounds are allotted and comfortable feeding and roosting places afforded. These accessories are well and indispensable, but so far as winter management particularly is concerned, the secret lies chiefly in the feeding. We often see go-ing the rounds of newspapers many improbable statements of great profits secured from poultry-raising with very little work. These are set adrift by impracticable persons who are always jumping at conclusions without having of indigestion. A good way to give charthe facts to sustain them. To some they are a tempting bait, taken only to bring disappointment and grief in the end.
After ample and comfortable roosting places and convenient feeding grounds or apartments have been provided, see that food in plenty and variety is given. Eggs in abundance cannot be had from the meager crumbs of the table, as is often said, nor from a few handfuls of often said, nor from a few handfuls of corn, chaff or screenings, grudgingly doled out to the layers. Complaints of few or no eggs generally come from those who feed in this way. It is impossible to get something out of nothing, and eggs will not roll in without great attention to the diet. Night and morning, generally through winter weather, warm (not hot) parched corn should be given (not hot) parched corn should be given without stint. At noon, corn meal and bran mixed with warm water and served in clean troughs.

If wheat or buckwheat are at hand, serve occasionally with them. Boil potatoes and turnips or cabbage, and give as much meat of any kind as possible and all the clabber the birds will drink. Give ground bone and provide lime in some shape, the best probably being burned oyster shells. The "crumbs from the table," which are so often harped on as being sufficient diet, may be given supplementary to the bill of fare we have the water while rejecting that element, commended. Of course, none of the feed this matter would be much simplified. is to be thrown on ice or snow or in But in my experience the greater pormuddy places. After this kind of gention of those who presume to mix a erous dietetic treatment, the warm and hen mash correctly would do better not convenient roosts will come in to fill to attempt to rise above the care of the bill. We know a farmer's wife who cares for fowls in this way and her egg basket is always well filled, and that is not hampered as to its drinks; unless saying enough in its favor. But don't grudge the feed because it will cost something; you cannot have all profit. If you its crop at one time. The condition of stituted to some extent in winter.—F. W. get the cake you can't have the penny.

### What Shall We Feed?

As the winter draws nigh, the question will be asked, "What shall we feed to insure the best results from our Presuming that the houses are warm and not overcrowded, the best results will come from the use of wheat and oats, and oat meal, with a judicious use of corn and corn meal. The latter should to a certain extent go into the daily ration, but whole corn should be given only as a night feed during very cold weather. Meat scraps of some kind should be provided. A bone-cutter would be of great value, as there is nothing

bone. Be sure you get a good article when buying the commercial article. Diseased or tainted meat would do more injury than good. In feeding meat, the measurement should be about as follows: Green bone, a pound to sixteen hens; commercial meat scraps, 10 per cent. of the quantity of feed; if ten quarts of mash is given to the fowls, add one quart of meat scraps to it.

Farmers, as a general thing, do not feed mashes to their fowls in the morning. It certainly is a mistake not to do Ground grain mixed up with warm milk or warm water will be highly relished by the fowls and it will wonderfully increase the egg yield.

If you have a farm boiler on the place, cook up every other day a quantity of turnips, beets, potatoes or other vege-tables, and feed to the stock. They can be mixed with the mash in the morning. They are an excellent substitute for green food, which is very scarce during the winter.

Clover hay, cut in one-quarter or onehalf-inch lengths, cooked or scalded, and mixed with the mash, is also a valuable substitute for green stuff, and the hens love it. There is a lot of lime in clover hay, and there are also other constituents in it which go far toward manufacturing eggs. Poultrymen have to buy these things, but on the farm they often go to waste. In fact, much of the waste on the farm could be profitably turned into excellent egg food. The writer has a root-cutter, and even apples are run through this cutter and fed to the fowls, and it is wonderful how they do like them, and what benefit they receive.

Grit and charcoal are also valuable. On the farm will be found a lot of sharp, hard gravel which should now be carefully stored. On the inside of the pen fasten a small trough, and keep it constantly filled with this gravel. The henselves will help themselves. They must have grit to grind their food. In the absence of good sharp grit the fowls soon receive a dose of indigestion, and the next cry we hear is that the "cholera" has visited the neighborhood. The fact is that twothirds of the reported cases of cholera are nothing more than aggravated cases coal is to char corn on the ear and let the fowls pick it off themselves.

Cracked oyster shells should also be placed in troughs inside the house so that the hens can help themselves. Another valuable article of food is chopped off colds.

Now, if farmers will feed as above, provide good, warm houses, and keep them perfectly clean, and never let the supply of good, fresh water run out, they will not only have better winter layers, but much hardier stock.—Iowa Homestead.

[The editor would prefer to feed the mash at evening, for this reason: If fed in the morning, the hens will fill themselves up on it and be lazy all day long. If they are started with a little wheat or other small grain scattered in the litter they will be hungry enough to scratch for it and thus get the needed exercise. Feed the mash at night.]

### The Morning Ration.

Fifteen years' careful consideration of the question has convinced me of the importance of making the morning mash as dry as possible. If the hen had the duck's capacity to take its feed out of the water while rejecting that element,

moisture in the crop seems to control in Proctor, in Poultry Monthly. the matter of thirst. However, if the [The above is an excellent ration, but the matter of thirst. However, if the otherwise appetizing ration is drowned in water it is swallowed, to the fowl's later discomfort, and if this course is persisted in the result is a group of dyspeptics with distended crops. It has been many a year now since I have seen this ailment among my flocks, and it is seldom I have come across any considerable numbers of fowls outside my yards entirely free of it.

For many years I have followed the

## A Woman's Burden.

This is a story of a woman addressed to women. It is a plain statement of facts too strong in themselves to require embellishment, too true to be doubted, too instructive to be passed over by any woman who appreciates the value of good health.

The wunen of to-day are not as strong as their gras imothers.

They are bearing a burden in silence that grows heavier day by day; that is sapping their vitality, clouding their happiness, weighing them down with the woe of ill health.

Mrs. Alexander B. Clark, of 417 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, is a typical woman of to-day. A wife with such ambition as only a loving wife can have. But the joys of her life were marred by the existence of disease.

Suffering as thousands of her sisters have suffered, she almost despaired of life and yet she was cured.

To-day she is well!

She wants others to profit by her experience; to grow well; to enjoy health; to be as happy as she is.

"For five years I suffered with ovarian trouble," is Mrs. Clark's own version of the story. "I was not free one single day from headache and intense twitching pains in my neck and shoulders. in my neck and shoulders.

"For months at a time I would be confined to my bed.
"At times black spots would appear before my eyes and I would become blind. My nerves were in such a state that a step on the floor unsettled me.

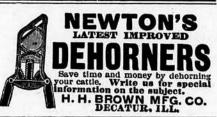
the delicate blush of health; the eyes bright-en; the muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, who universally consider them the most important remedial agent they have to dispense. often cause them to turn away. Again, THE IMPROVED the question arises, why feed any ground food at all, especially as hens are known VICTOR Incubator



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to thrive when only whole grain is furthat the hens can help themselves. Another valuable article of food is chopped onions. Fed once a week, it will ward and moistened ration once a day desirable. I have often said that if the natural diet of the jungle were obtainable, consisting largely of insects, this necessity of supplying animal food would easily be eliminated. But with the con-ditions prevailing in the average run, and even with free range at most seasons, animal food in some form is one of the inevitables. And to feed a morn-ing mash with some one of the many forms of animal meal added to the grain constituents seems the best way to reach all members of the flock alike.

After drudging over these pails of mixed feed, a matter of some ten or fifteen minutes, for many years, I was in just the frame of mind one day during the last Boston show to welcome any re-lief from a task so irksome. And the Turkey Hill feed-mixer soon became a fixture at my ranch. It has already earned consideration as a permanent ne-cessity where fowls are to be fed a morning mash.

My most approved ration for fowls of all ages, unless it is desired to develop flesh rather than eggs or growth, is as follows: Fourteen quarts of the coarsest bran, four of corn meal, two of ground oats and four of meat meal. This makes three pecks of feed, about sufficient for a flock of two hundred adult fowls, if given a feed of grain later in the day. The best wheat obtainable is my staple for

could be improved greatly by the addition of an equal quantity of finely-cut clover or "Pioneer Clover Meal," and the same remarks as to best time to feed this ration apply as to another article this week.—Editor.]

### Poultry Suggestions.

We have observed that the best fowls for farmers, as flesh- and egg-producers plan of stirring more and more of the dry feed into the scalded mess until at shans and Light Brahmas, says Poultry last it would emerge as crumbly and to Journal. For eggs alone, Leghorns, Mioutward semblance nearly as dry as horcas, Andalusians and Hamburgs. before wetting. This would entail sevbe of great value, as there is nothing in the meat line as valuable as bone and fresh meat ground up together and fed two or three times a week. In the absence of a bone-cutter, there are a number of valuable meat scraps on the market as, for instance, Bowker's animal meal, Smith & Romaine's beef, blood and

ning at large, it should be remembered that the hen will be supplied with egg hell material, but when confined in winter, they should be provided that ma-terial, and there is no better time than terial, and there is no better time than right now to begin to arrange for supplying it. Cut raw bone is one of the best materials for them. Table scraps will aid largely in egg production. The buildings should be so constructed that the living and scratching room should face the south. The roosting room should be made as warm as possible and the scratching room should be dry and provided with plenty of litter. It is as natural for a hen to scratch as it is for a schoolboy with the itch, and both must have an occasion to do so. The building can be made a great deal warmer by employment of tar paper and the windows may be double. The interior should be so arranged that it can be readily cleaned out, and this should be attended to regularly, and it may also be arranged to ularly, and it may also be arranged to ularly, and it may also be arranged to suit the convenience of the owner. Some like to do all the work on the interior of the poultry house from the passageway, and other equally as successful poultry breeders will not have the passageway in the house. When the fowls are in their winter questions it will be are in their winter quarters it will be found better to have the nests in a dark and secluded place, if such can be arranged for. Of course, the dust bath will be arranged for, the drinking fountain and the box of grit.—Farmer's Review.

### Gobblers for Next Year.

Get rid of all male turkeys as soon as the market opens full for that class of stock, and get a male from some source which will insure against the possibility of his being related to the hens, says the of his being related to the hold, proultry Keeper. If a gobbler has a dash of the "wild" blood in him, say one-fourth, it will be an advantage. The use of young gobblers should be avoided. One that is two years old should be preferred to a yearling.

The hens may be as young as one year, but if older it will be better. The point should be to secure vigor in the young ones, and as in breeding and the use of immature parents has done much to cause loss to the young ones hatched in the past, it is important to secure strong the past, it is important to secure strong young turkeys in order to be able to raise a larger number than is usually done every year. The loss of a single young turkey in a brood is quite an item, considering its value for market when it matures, and the safest way to prevent loss is to begin with the breeding stock and secure vigor.—Farmer's Review.

The constitution and by-laws of the The constitution and by-laws of the Western Pet Stock Association (G. G. Burton, Topeka, President, and J. P. Lucas, Topeka, Secretary), has just reached this office. Article 2, section 1, states the object of the association to be "The perfection of the National Standard of Perfection, and to consider and discuss all matters of a national character regarding the pet stock interest at acter regarding the pet stock interest at large." From the list of membership, we judge it to be made up of the breeders of pigeons, dogs, Belgian hares and pet stock in general outside of poultry; although a few of the members preed poultry in connection with their pet stock. A show will be given at Topeka, November 21-26, 1898. Success to you, gentlemen. For further particulars, address the Secretary, J. P. Lucas, Topeka Kas peka, Kas.

### Coming Poultry Shows.

Kansas State Poultry Association.—J. W. F. Hughes, Secretary. At Topeka, January 9 to 14, 1899. C. H. Rhodes, judge.
Wichita, State Fair, Kansas. H. O. Toler, Secretary, Wichita, Kas. September 19-24, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.
Garden City Poultry and Pet Stock Association.—A. S. Parson, Secretary, Garden City, Kas. Show December 27-30, 1898. John C. Snyder, judge.
Abilene Poultry and Pet Stock Association.—Roy O. Shadinger, Secretary, Abilene, Kas. Second annual exhibit, at Abilene, January 25-28, 1899. Theo. Sternberg, judge.

Kas. Second annual exhibit, at Abilene, January 25-28, 1899. Theo. Sternberg, judge.

Butler County Fancy Poultry and Pet Stock Association.—C. H. Pattison, Secretary and Treasurer, El Dorado, Kas. Second annual exhibit at El Dorado, Kas. Second annual exhibit at El Dorado, Kas., December 20-23, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Topeka Fanciers' Association.—L. V. Marks, Secretary, Topeka. Exhibit January 9-14, 1899, in connection with State show. Horton Poultry Show.—J. Chase, Willis, Kas., Secretary. November 21-24, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Northwest Missouri Poultry Association.—R. V. Glenn, Kingston, Mo., Secretary. Kingston, Mo., Secretary. Kingston, Mo., Secretary. Kingston, Mo., Secretary. Ennington, Kas., November 24-26, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Ottawa County Poultry Association.—Mrs. D. Collister, Bennington, Kas., Secretary. Bennington, Kas., November 28-30, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Manhattan Poultry Association.—S. J. Norton, Manhattan, Kas., Secretary. Manhattan, Kas., December 1-3, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Mitchell County Poultry Association.—A. Whitney, Reloit, Kas., Secretary. Beloit, Kas., Decemiar 6-10, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Smith County Poultry Association.—S. C. Stevens, Smith Center, Kas., Secretary. Smith Center, December 12-13, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.



Arkansas Valley Poultry Association.—Mrs. H. P. Swerdfeger, Wichita, Kas., Secretary. Wichita, Kas., December 13-18, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge. Garfield County Poultry Association.—A. F. Rusmisel, Enid, Okla., Secretary. Enid, Okla., December 24-25, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Okla., December 24-25, 1898. C. H. Rhodes, judge. Chase County Poultry Association.—C. M. Rose, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., Secretary. Cottonwood Falls, December 27, 1898, to January 1, 1899. C. H. Rhodes, judge. Rooks County Poultry Association.—N. N. Neher, Stockton, Kas., Secretary. Stockton, Kas., January 2-5, 1899. C. H. Rhodes, judge. Glasco Poultry Association.—M. E. Potts, Glasco, Kas., Secretary. Glasco, Kas., January 5-7, 1899. C. H. Rhodes, judge. Central Oklahoma Poultry Association.—H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher, Okla., Secretary. Kingfisher, Okla., January 16-21. 1899. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

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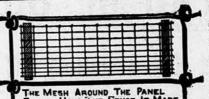
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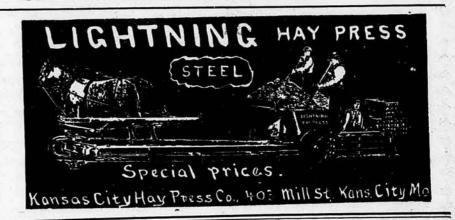


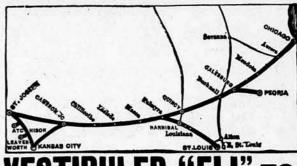






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The sale will include all of my Omaha Show Herd excepting my imported breeding bull, Keep On.

In 1899 I expect to show only a calf herd, as I will have about sixty calves sired by Wild Tom and the bulls that I imported last year, out of which I shall make a selection to

show as a young herd

There will be sold a son of Beau Real, 3 years old (a half brother of Wild Tom), and at least four young Beau Real cows, including Beau Real's Maid, the well-known show cow. Beau Real died on my farm, and I am the only breeder that can offer any of his younger get. Included in the sale will be Diana, the yearling heifer, winner of first at five State fairs in 1897, and first in class and first over all beef breeds at Omaha this year; Climax 4th, winner of many prizes as a bull calf and yearling; Miss Grove 2d, second in class and second over all beef breeds at Omaha, the only time shown. I will also sell Climax 60942, himself a show winner and the sire of many good ones, including Climax 4th and Miss Grove 2d. I am offering the very best of the young males and females that I own, believing that as I have the same sires and dams, I can produce just as good ones another year.

A fact that has not been fully emphasized is that there is a multitude of cattle of cheap quality and but few really good ones. Those farmers and range men who have in the past bought pure bred animals to keep in their herds are the ones who are reaping the benefit of the present good prices for good cattle. As an illustration, Mr. R. Walsh, who for many years kept up his supply of pure-bred bulls, sold at public sale in Kansas City in October

400 spring heifer range calves at \$37 per head.

At my spring sale I received the highest average of recent years for one, five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety and one hundred head. I do not say this as giving any idea as to what the present cattle will average, but only to emphasize the two facts that my cattle are of the very highest quality, and more especially that this present offering will consist of animals equally as good in quality and breeding.

I do not expect any fancy prices, but do feel that breeders will pay fair value for superior quality. I have put into the sale animals to fill the desires of all. There are aged bulls, young bulls and bull calves, cows that have calves at foot, heifers bred and unbred, and

heifer calves

I will be very glad indeed to see present all those who have been corresponding with me this fall, and expect all those who attended my sale last spring to come again and bring their friends.

If you have not received a catalogue, send for one to

C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kas.