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

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125 head. The best individuals and most popular strains that money and judgment could buy and experience breed. Thirty choice spring pigs both sexes, by Black Stop Chief 16316 S., he by the great breeding boar Black Stop 10550 S., a son of the World's Fair winner, Short Stop. Write or visit us. WAIT & EAST, Altoona, Wilson Co., Kas.

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

BLUE RIBBON HERD PURE POLAND-CHINA SWINE

and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. Tecumseh Short Stop 14750 at head of herd, assisted by Hadley Jr.'s Equal 15119 and King Tecumseh 16307. One hundred choice pigs for sale. Farm located three miles southwest of city. Calls or correspondence invited. R. H. WHEELER, Lawrence, Kas.

SWINE.

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

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

SHADY BROOK POLAND-CHINAS STOCK FARM.

H. W. CHENEY, Prop., NORTH TOPEKA, KAS. Cheney's Chief I Know, assisted by Model Hadie at head of herd. Topeka is the best shipping port and my stock the best kind to buy. When in Top call at 1132 N. Harrison St. and be shown stock.

Kansas City Herd Poland-Chinas

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

MILES BROTHERS' HERD Registered Poland-Chinas.

Peabody, Marion Co., Kas. Herd boar Miles' Look Me Over 18379, a son of the \$3,000 Look Me Over 25343 O. Our brood sows are specially selected ones. For present sale, Hadley Corwin Faultless and two sows and two gilts bred to Miles' Look Me Over. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Nation's Poland-Chinas.

Fifty boars and gilts for this season's trade. My herd boars consist of Darkness Quality 14361, Princeton Chief 14543, Col. Hildreth 14361 and Standard Wilkes. My sows are splendid individuals and of the right breeding. Personal inspection and correspondence invited. LAWRENCE NATION, Hutchinson, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE

Westphalia, Anderson Co., Kas. Breeder of high-class pedigreed Poland-China swine. Herd headed by Lambing's Ideal. Sixty spring pigs for this season's trade, sired by herd boars King Perfection and Tecumseh's Grand out of sows by Chief Tecumseh 2d, Free Trade, Black U. S., etc. Write. E. A. BRICKER.

BAYFIELD FARM HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

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

ESTABLISHED 1882. SERVICE FEE \$50.

KLEVER'S 1st MODEL 18245 S.

Sired by Klever's Model 14664 S., the \$5,100 king of boars; first dam Graceful Maid (43851); second dam Graceful F. 3d (29670), litter sister to Old Look Me Over 9011, the \$3,600 boar. This gives Klever's 1st Model all that could be asked in breeding and sale ring backing. He is black as ink, low down, deep and broad, extra head and ears. His get follows the pattern perfectly. He will be assisted by other good boars in service on thirty matured sows of moderate breeding. I sell nothing but tops; keep my knife sharp for culis. Free livery at Roberts' sta. bles. F. W. BAKER, Council Grove, Morris, Co., Kas.

COUNCIL GROVE HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Herd boars are H's World's Fair No. 2 11930, grandson of Seldon Found 7815, Klever's Model 3d 19789, King Hadley 15057 (C). This hog is not only a show hog, out a prize-winner, breeding Hadley Blood, one Price Imitation, Guy Wilkes 2d, Black U. S., L's Tecumseh and Chief Tecumseh 2d. Did you ever see such a combination? Where can you get more of the blood of the great sires combined in so grand an individual? Choice gilts and fall pigs for sale. W. F. Shamleffer, Council Grove, Kas.

GROUND LINSEED CAKE (OLD PROCESS)

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

SWINE.

FRANKLIN COUNTY HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

The champion herd of the big fair at Ottawa, 1897. Herd headed by Chief 13d 17965, assisted by Tecumseh Short Stop 14750 and an extra young boar, High Hadley. Twenty-five sows and gilts for sale, bred to the above-named boars. Call or write ED. T. WARNER, Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

TOPS! TOPS! TOPS!

One Poland-China boar fit to head any herd, sired by Nox All Wilkes 18179; price \$25. Some good young boars fit for service, \$15 each. Twenty-five last fall and spring young sows, bred and safe in pig, at low prices; sired by Silver Chief, Chief I Know, U. S. I Know, Claud Sanders and the great Nox All Wilkes. Two sows out of Bonnie Black U. S. and bred to Highland Chief by Chief Tecumseh 2d. Do not miss this opportunity. DIETRICH & SPALDING, Richmond, Kas.

HIGHLAND FARM HERD PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.

Herd headed by Corwin I Know, a son of the noted Chief I Know 11922 S. Corwin I Know won second as a yearling at Iowa State fair in 1897. Weighed 600 pounds at 13 months. Assisted by Hadley U. S., a son of Hadley Jr. 13314 S.; dam by Mosher's Black U. S. 25 Brood Sows—Klever's Model, Look Me Over, Chief I Know and What's Wanted Jr. breeding. Inspection and correspondence solicited. John Bollin, Kickapoo, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA SWINE

Brood sows by Wren's Medium, Hadley M. Washington, Protection Boy and Darkness 1st 38752 in this herd. Tanner 19212, a son of Gen. Hildreth 14361 by the famous Hildreth 14361, now heads my herd, and a finer breeder and individual is not in Kansas to-day. I need not comment on Tanner's breeding, nor on that of my brood sows. Pigs by One Price Medium 2d 18305. Prompt attention given to all inquiries. Prices reasonable. J. R. WILLSON, Marion, Kas.

Mains' Herd Poland-Chinas

Headed by the three grand breeding boars, Model Combination—his sire was J. D. Model, he by Klever's Model 14664 out of McKelvie's Lass 42107; his dam Lady Chief 42019, she by Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115 and out of Ralph's Pet 42788; One Price Chief—his sire Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115, his dam Alpha Price 38785, she by One Price 4207; Kansas Chief 33615—he by Royal Chief's Best and out of Bell O. 74594. The sows are all selected and equal in breeding and quality to any. A few sows bred will be offered. Young males and gilts ready. Satisfaction guaranteed. James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas.

150 PIGS FROM PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE

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

SHEEP.

SHEEP FOR SALE CHEAP—Pure-bred Cotswolds, Shropshires and American Merino rams at a bargain. Two pedigreed collie pups at half price. Write at once to Hague & Son, box 140, Walton, Harvey Co., Kas.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER—St. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Has 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 AND ILLUSTRATOR.—L. E. A. FILLEAU, 807 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Write for terms for sketches from life.

Agricultural Matters.

PRESENT CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT IN KANSAS.

The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture last Thursday completed a summary of reports received from all sections of Kansas, concerning the present condition of winter wheat. These reports, with a few exceptions, show the situation to be most encouraging, and the condition above an average for the time of year. Following is the summary by counties:

Anderson county.—The outlook is more than usually encouraging. Soil conditions are excellent.

Atchison.—Rather backward early in the season. The light rains and favorable January weather materially improved it. Covered with snow.

Barton.—Above an average. Plenty of moisture. In some fields the stand is not the best. Outlook very encouraging.

Bourbon.—Seems to be in good condition. The outlook is not altogether encouraging, because the plant has not top enough to protect it from the usual February freezing and thawing.

Brown.—Eighty per cent. of an average condition. Covered with snow. Promises well. Stand is thin, caused by dry weather at seeding time and lack of proper preparation of ground.

Butler.—Ten to 15 per cent. above an average. Ground wet and covered with snow.

Chase.—Present condition is all that could be wished. Could not be better at this season.

Chautauqua.—Above the average. Never had a more promising outlook. Five inches of rain this month.

Cheyenne.—Mostly late sown and not up yet. Soil conditions the best for ten years.

Clay.—At least 20 per cent. above an average. An excellent stand, strongly rooted and doing well.

Cloud.—Much above the average. Plenty of moisture. Best weather conditions for eighteen years. Outlook very encouraging.

Comanche.—In good condition.

Cowley.—Much did not come up until the February rains. Growth not large, but even. Altogether it is in first-class condition.

Dickinson.—Wheat is covered with a white blanket and is in excellent condition.

Doniphan.—Above an average. Covered with ten inches of snow.

Douglas.—Seventy-five per cent. of an average condition. Some winter-killed.

Edwards.—Taking everything into consideration, the prospects were never better. Wheat has been covered with snow for some weeks. It began the winter in superb condition. This year's acreage is the largest ever sown.

Elk.—The outlook in the northern and central part is rather poor; in the southern part all right.

Ellis.—Condition good. Was sown late and is very small. Ground covered with five to nine inches of snow since January 7.

Ellsworth.—Condition excellent. The ground is covered with snow. Weather favorable.

Ford.—Fully up to the average. A great deal late sown; farmers were still sowing when first snow fell, January 11. Ground covered with eight to ten inches of snow. Greatly increased acreage.

Franklin.—Never better. Ten per cent. above an average. Large growth and very healthy.

Geary.—Ten per cent. above an average. Begun the winter in good condition. Ground covered with snow for the last five weeks.

Gove.—No better prospects were ever known at this season of the year. Excellent promise of a crop. All has not yet been sown. Here seeding is continued until February.

Gray.—Good condition. Ground covered with a heavy snow for last three weeks. Greatly increased acreage.

Greeley.—Fully up to the average. Plenty of moisture.

Greenwood.—Good average condition.

Hamilton.—Above the average. Plenty of moisture.

Harper.—Better condition and greater promise of a crop than for the past four years. Stand excellent, moisture sufficient and acreage large.

Harvey.—A good average. Plenty of moisture. Outlook very encouraging.

Hodgeman.—Above an average. Mostly sown in November and December. Generally sprouted and promises well. For two weeks the ground has been covered with at least a foot of snow. Greatly increased acreage.

Jackson.—The general outlook is bet-

ter than at any time within the past twelve years. Conditions at seeding time were not encouraging, owing to the dry weather, but the season since has been unusually favorable.

Jefferson.—Poor stand, dry fall and wheat came up in spots. Outlook not encouraging. Very favorable weather at present and ground covered with snow.

Jewell.—In excellent condition. Better than last year. Under a heavy covering of snow. Some fields have a poor stand.

Johnson.—Above the average. Abundance of rain and snow.

Kearney.—Good average condition. Outlook fairly encouraging.

Kingman.—The outlook was never better. Ground in excellent condition. The last two weeks the fields have been covered with four to five inches of snow.

Kiowa.—Condition of both early and late excellent. Ground covered with snow since January 14. Soil conditions prior to that time very favorable.

Labette.—Eighty-five per cent. of an average. Too dry in the fall. Some fields will be plowed up.

Leavenworth.—The average condition is not good, as so much late-sown made no growth in the fall. Fifty per cent. late. Early-sown is excellent.

Lincoln.—Excellent condition; above an average.

Lyon.—Above the average. Covered with snow. Fall seeding was done under the most favorable conditions.

Marion.—The outlook is fully up to the average of one year ago, with promise of a very large crop. Plenty of moisture.

Marshall.—Twenty-five per cent. above an average. Covered with snow; weather favorable.

McPherson.—Good average condition. Fields entirely covered with snow. Outlook very encouraging.

Meade.—In excellent condition. Ground covered with ten to twelve inches of snow. Greatly increased acreage.

Mitchell.—Condition excellent. Stand perfect. Covered with seven inches of snow. Outlook very encouraging.

Montgomery.—Prospect very much improved. Some fields have a thin, poor stand, otherwise fair to good.

Morris.—Very much above the average for several years. Some snow and very wet.

Nemaha.—The prospect is extra good. Neosho.—Growth very small; just through the ground. With favorable weather the prospect is for a good average crop. The outlook is not more than usually encouraging.

Ness.—Good condition. Seeding was done late; none up when winter set in. Ground covered with six to ten inches of snow.

Norton.—Looks better than at any time for years at this season. Larger acreage than ever before.

Osage.—The condition is fully up to the average and the outlook is more than usually encouraging. The blanket of snow has been a great benefit.

Osborne.—In better condition than for many years. Fields covered with snow.

Ottawa.—Condition unusually good. Owing to dry weather in the fall it did not make a strong growth, but since favorable conditions have brought it out all right. Covered with about four inches of snow.

Pawnee.—Below that of last year. Seventy-five per cent. of an average.

Phillips.—Conditions never better. Plenty of rain and snow. Wettest winter for fifteen years.

Pottawatomie.—Eighty per cent. of an average. Early-sown came up in spots; late-sown was small when winter set in. Ground covered with snow the last two weeks.

Reno.—Far above the average. Better condition and better stand than for the past five years at this season.

Republic.—Best for many years. Wheat began the winter in good condition, and has been covered with snow ever since. Plenty of moisture.

Rice.—At least 10 per cent. above an average. Best prospect for six years. Ground covered with snow.

Riley.—Ten per cent. above an average. Fields covered with snow. Outlook excellent.

Rooks.—Far above the average. Plenty of moisture. Covered with snow.

Rush.—Condition and prospect best for many years. Ground covered with six to twelve inches of snow.

Russell.—Condition excellent. Ground covered with snow. Largest acreage ever sown.

Saline.—Condition above the average both as to growth and vitality. Soil full of moisture and covered with four to six inches of soft snow.

Scott.—About an average. Some complaint of late-sown rotting. Here the

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

seed generally lies in the ground until spring, but usually sprouts.

Seward.—Good average condition. Sown late on account of the dry weather. Ground covered with fifteen to eighteen inches of snow.

Shawnee.—Above average. Has not had a large growth of top but is deeply rooted. Ground in excellent condition. Damp snows have afforded desirable protection.

Sheridan.—The outlook is better than one year ago. Wheat is certainly in very promising condition.

Sherman.—The prospects were never better than at the present time. Moisture abundant and weather mild.

Smith.—Condition excellent. Early-sown has a thin stand; considerable of it sprouted and died before rain came. Late-sown all right.

Stafford.—Ten per cent. above the average. Well covered with snow for last two weeks.

Stanton.—Very small acreage. Dry all fall and so far this winter. Wheat sown here in January and February does just as well as that sown in October and November.

Stevens.—Prospects never better. The recent heavy snow was a great benefit.

Summer.—Good average condition. The outlook is not so encouraging as last year, but the present favorable weather is doing much to improve it.

Thomas.—In only fair condition. Moisture needed. Outlook not good.

Washington.—In tip-top condition. Plenty of rain and snow thus far.

Wilson.—Generally speaking the wheat is as good as last year at this time. The snow and rain will be a great advantage to it.

Woodson.—Plenty of moisture and condition above the average.

Broad-Tired Wagons.

The Missouri Experiment Station has made a large number of experiments during the past two years with the draft of broad and narrow-tired wagons. These tests have been made with the ordinary narrow-tired wheels and with six-inch tires, on macadam streets, gravel and dirt roads in all conditions, on meadows, pasture, stubble and plowed fields, both wet and dry. Bulletin No. 39 of the station, by Director H. J. Waters, gives the results of these tests.

The broad tires pulled materially lighter on the macadam street and the gravel roads. Also on dirt roads in all conditions except when soft or sloppy on the surface, underlaid by hard road-bed, and when the mud was very deep and sticky. In both of these conditions the narrow tires pulled considerably lighter. It should be borne in mind, however, that the roads are in these conditions for a comparatively short period of time, and this at seasons when their use has naturally been reduced to the minimum. The tests on meadows, pastures, stubble land, corn land and plowed ground in every condition, from dry, hard and firm to very wet and soft, show, without a single exception, a large saving in draft by the use of broad tires.

The bulk of the hauling done by the farmer is on the farm, in hauling feed from the fields and hauling manure from the barns, etc. The actual tonnage hauled to market is insignificant in com-

parison with that hauled about on the farm, inasmuch as a large proportion of the products of the average farm is sent to market in the form of live stock or its products.

It is clearly shown by these experiments that in many instances where the narrow tire is very injurious to the road or field, the broad tire proves positively beneficial when the same load is hauled.

When it is considered, therefore, that the average draft of the broad tire is materially less than the narrow tire, and that the injury done to the roads and farms by the narrow tire can be almost wholly corrected by the use of the wide tires, there remains no longer any good reason for the use of the narrow-tired wagons.

These experiments further indicate that six inches is the best width of tire for the farm and road wagon, and that both axles should be the same length, so that the front and rear wheels shall run in the same track. A profusely illustrated bulletin giving full report of these tests is now ready for free distribution upon application to the Director of the Missouri Experiment Station, at Columbia, Mo.

Cane is Good Feed.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I wish to say to you that we are passing through the winter in nice shape. Cattle doing splendid, but on account of overstocking the range, cattle had to be fed one month longer than ever before, and they are scooping a big hole in the feed for the 1st of February. My cane that I wrote you about is a grand feed, but I wish you to tell the boys to plant their rows north and south instead of east and west. When the rows are planted north and south the cane does not blow down so badly, as our prevailing winds and storms come from the north or northwest and high trade winds from the south. Another advantage is the protection afforded from the burning hot sun; one row will shade another from it if north and south, while if planted east and west the hot sun pours in on the space between the rows all day long. As you will remember, I had charge of the government sugar cane station for years and had made experiments in different kinds of cane and its cultivation, and I have a kind of cane that is sweeter and roots deeper, making a crop wet or dry, heading out in spite of dry weather. It is the prettiest cane I ever saw and I can recommend it to the farmers from four years' experience growing it by other kinds in different ways. If I had not tried it I would not recommend it. I enclose some to you. It stays with a fellow, dry or wet; never gets weak-kneed; stands up like a soldier.

ELI C. BENEDICT.
Medicine Lodge, Kas.

Spring humors, boils, pimples, sores and all eruptions are promptly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood, eradicating every trace of scrofula.

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

Do not fail to include the Chicago Times-Herald in your reading matter for 1898. No household is complete without it. All newsdealers sell it.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

FEBRUARY 17—C. P. Shelton, Poland-Chinas, Paola, Kas.
 FEBRUARY 25—Jos. R. Young, J. D. White, S. M. Smock and J. M. Turley, Poland-Chinas, Nevada, Mo.
 FEBRUARY 26—Jno. Braxton & Sons, Poland-China brood sows, Wathena, Kas.
 MARCH 2—C. S. Cross, Herefords, Emporia, Kas.
 MARCH 8—T. J. McCreary, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, South Omaha, Neb.
 MARCH 16—Jas. A. Funkhouser, Gudgell & Simpson, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.
 MARCH 17—W. T. Clay-H. C. Duncan, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
 APRIL 13—T. F. B. Sotham, Herefords, Chillicothe, Mo.
 APRIL 15—Scott & Marsh, Herefords, Belton, Cass Co., Mo.
 APRIL 28—M. J. Bagley, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

THE PROBLEM OF THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN KANSAS.

Paper by E. D. King, Burlington, Kas., read before the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, January 10, 1898.

Forty years with sheep, eighteen of which have been spent in Kansas raising first grades, then pure Merinos and pure Shropshires, and feeding all classes of native and Western sheep for market, have taught me that there is no problem to be solved in the sheep industry in Kansas, but that any man of reasonable patience and industry can succeed in any part of the State. Sheep love a dry soil, rolling land and a sunny sky. These are the birthright of Kansas. Rich grasses for summer and generous grains for winter, Kansas can give in as rich measure as any land on earth. The poorest acre in the State is as well adapted to sheep as the chalky downs of England, where her best breeds originated. The richest acre we have is not too high-priced for their profitable production. If alfalfa, cane and Kaffir corn be provided for bad weather in winter, the western part of our State is an ideal breeding ground for thousands of sheep, to be fattened on the surplus grains of our eastern counties, and on our eastern border is a market which never gets enough good mutton. Kansas cribs in the average year are groaning with a plethora of corn, which cannot be moved without a loss to the producer. When the market won't pay 50 cents for wheat it is worth that to feed lambs. We are furnishing all the cattle, hogs and horses the market wants, but the supply of good sheep is short and we are not raising half the wool our mills consume. Let there be such a lack of wheat or corn as there is of sheep and our farmers would strain every nerve to supply it to the impoverishment of their farms, which would be yearly growing richer if they were pastured by sheep and the surplus grain fed to them. The sheep from our western counties and from the plains and mountains beyond find their most profitable feeding ground here, where they can be stopped on their way to market on a "feed in transit" rate and finished and go on as our farmers' manufactured product. If it is usually profitable to work up raw material into a finished product, it is certainly profitable for our farmers to work up their raw material and secure the triple profit of the manure, the fleece and the additional price for ripened mutton. Yet the farmers of Michigan and Ohio are buying them and paying the extra freight and an extra commission and yardage charge and feeding on higher-priced feeds and making money. Why do Kansas farmers allow their advantage in this matter to slip away from them? Sheep do not get the cholera, which wipes out a year's work in a night.

If a grain crop should fail there is usually coarse feed in plenty on which they can be carried through until another year and give a crop of wool which will more than pay their keep. If one dies he usually has wool enough on him to pay what he has cost that year.

Only a small capital is required for any farmer to feed a few sheep. Some poles covered with hay or straw for shed, a few racks, or if these cannot be had, some fence panels around a hay stack to feed coarse feed behind, a few troughs for shelled corn when it is muddy, the rest of the time feed shock corn on the dry ground, for the sheep does not need its grain either husked, shelled or ground. They are emphatically the stock for the poor man who must start with few conveniences, and if he will stay by them they will build him a comfortable house and ample barns to shelter all the feed and stock the best farm in Kansas can produce. Where it can be done, it is an advantage to bring Western sheep in early and give them a few months pasture to domesticate them and fill them out. In some cases I have carried the ones that did not feed out well over to another year, and the improvement was most marked.

They rounded out and were about as good as good natives. As the pasture dries in the fall, gradually bring them onto grain, then turn them into the corn fields, where they will clean up the weeds and grass much better than the hired man will, and gather their own corn without any waste if the ground is dry. They can be put on the market in November or about December 1st, before many grain-fed sheep come in. The price then is usually good. Another lot can then be put in the yards, and, if light-fleeced, should be fed for February; if heavy-wooled they should be shorn in April and, after removing the fleece, they will put on flesh very fast and may be finished for May, coming in between grain-fed and the grass sheep and usually finding a good market.

As to the kind of Western sheep to feed, it does not make much difference. Those that have had a Down cross sell well finished and healthy, but true to the inbred characteristics of their sire, they fatten best on grass and silage and turnips and do not relish all dry feed. If mutton lambs are raised on the farm, the most profitable way to handle them is to have them dropped early in a creep. Wean early, feed grain on grass and put on the market while the juicy grass is still in their tissues.

For finishing entirely on dry feed the New Mexican sheep are the best we can get from the West. They kill out well, dress a good per cent., and the buyers like them at an extra price. The descendants of the hardy Merino left there by the early Spanish explorers, they have always been accustomed to dry feed and hardship and respond quickly to good feed and care. They do not make as heavy weights, but the market is usually as good for the "handy sheep" of eighty to 100 pounds, if fat and smooth, as it is for heavier ones, and often it is better. The day of bulk is past, the era of quality and finish is coming in.

Sheep should be brought onto feed gradually for ten days to two weeks until all get to eating, then feed a bushel daily per hundred head for thirty days; for the next thirty days two bushels daily per hundred head, and for thirty to sixty days more, three bushels daily per hundred, given in two or three feeds, observing the most careful regularity in the time and manner of feeding. The sheep is a clean animal, and all troughs should be swept clean for each feed. Pure water in clean troughs should always be by them, and barrel salt. Good natives or acclimated sheep do not need a longer feeding period than ninety to one hundred days, especially on corn. Sheep direct from the range should be roughed sixty to ninety days on a light grain ration and plenty of good forage. They will make good gain for some time on clover alone.

When bran or oats are cheap a mixture of half of either one and half of corn is good feed to start them. As soon as they are all eating corn there is no better or cheaper feed than shock corn, varied once or twice a week with a feed of sheaf oats. When on full feed of shock corn the fodder will make the roughness they need, but they will do better with one feed a day of clover or alfalfa. Prairie hay or any kind of straw or flax straw will do for roughness. They do better to change the forage often. They do best on a mixed grain ration, but with cheap corn and high-priced nitrogenous foods I would only feed them for an occasional change or not at all and supply the nitrogen with clover and alfalfa. Clover and corn go admirably together, and the best rotation for our farms is corn followed by oats and clover. Cut a crop or two of hay, pasture while the clover lasts, with sheep, then corn again, and the land will always be productive. By raising clover or alfalfa to balance the corn we don't need much purchased feed. I have never fed shredded corn fodder. It seems to me wasteful to lose one-half of that valuable plant as we do in feeding it whole. If I knew it would nearly all be consumed by sheep when shredded, I should certainly put in a shredder. If any one here has tried it I should like to have his experience. That is what this meeting is for—to swap experiences.

But it is not on feeding ground alone that we would consider the sheep industry in Kansas. The larger portion of the sheep in the United States are now raised west of us, and always will be, and no State is so well fitted as Kansas to raise the rams they need. We have as good advantages as any State for that business and better than most. The buyer don't have to go so far from home nor be at as much expense. We have as good blood as any State, but we need more flocks. The sheep, owing to our better climate and grasses and less confinement in bad weather, grows larger than

his Eastern brother and shears a heavier fleece and longer staple, and owing to his better development and being acclimated to Western conditions, is worth at least double for the first year's stud service.

I shall always claim that every farm in Kansas, no matter if it contain but forty acres, should keep some sheep, just as it should keep some poultry, and for the same reason—because they clean the waste and bring in more profit for the little trouble and expense they occasion than any other stock we keep, except the hen. Notice any of our prairie pastures in which cattle and horses are kept. Within three years the weeds are ahead of the grass. Put the same number of sheep in that there are of cattle and it will be better pasture for the cattle than before and keep the sheep besides. The sheep will eat the weeds the cattle reject and give the grass a chance to occupy the ground around the barn. In winter they will glean the waste, and with a little coarse feed and an ear of corn a day keep in good shape. Twenty-five good ewes will shear 250 pounds of wool, worth to-day 15 to 20 cents per pound, and will raise twenty-five lambs (in a small bunch there being twins enough to make good all losses).

If these are mutton lambs and dropped early, they can go off of grass with a little extra grain at \$4 each. If from a Merino ram, the wether lambs should be fed and shorn for spring market, and are worth from \$4 to \$5 each to keep in the flock. I have sold this fall ewe lambs from fair grades and Merino rams at \$5 to start flocks.

Hired labor is our greatest expense. If the farm is a little too large to work alone, a cheap fence around the rougher or poorer portion will enclose a few sheep, which the children can bring in at night to shelter from the coyote and dog. They will enrich the farm in fertility and the pocketbook in cash faster than any other stock.

In starting the farm flock, remember that the ram is three-fourths of the flock. Select him of the breed you like best. Be sure he is of pure blood. Get him of fair medium size for the breed; nose broad, nostrils wide, head short and broad and carried as if he knew his lineage and was proud of it, eyes prominent, neck short and broad and rising from the shoulder, back straight and broad, barrel round, quarters heavy, straight, heavy-boned legs at each corner of him, and covered all over with a fine, even and dense fleece, pretty oily for the breed (oil and wool are closely related).

There never was a more opportune time to engage in sheep husbandry. When I left Michigan, for Kansas, nearly every farm had its flock of sheep, so had the farms of Ohio and most of the Eastern States. To-day those farms are mostly bare of sheep. The few who have kept them claim they pay better than anything else, and the rest are all looking for sheep.

As I rode through the country this fall I met the farm wagons scouring the country for lambs at 5 cents per pound, off of grass. These lambs could be raised here at half the cost they can there and would be nearly clear profit. You and I will never live to see a ewe that can raise a good lamb sell for a poor price. Again the mutton lamb is wanted to eat, the Merino lamb to replenish the flocks that must clothe us and raise more lambs to eat.

The American people are fast becoming great mutton-eaters. It will take more than the annual increase of the flocks of the United States to supply the annual demand for mutton. We are not raising one-half our wool. What folly for us to send our money abroad and pay freight back on either wool or mutton while our farmers are suffering for lack of the money this added industry would bring them and need the market the flocks would make for their surplus feed. Every additional branch of industry, whether on the farm or in the factory, calls for more mouths to feed, more hands to work, and is felt for good through all our social fabric.

For the ewes of the farm flock, I would secure the best grades I could. To get them at present a man would have to take a mixed lot. I would breed them to a well-formed, fleecy Merino ram until I had secured a uniform type of medium-sized black, hardy ewes, with a rent-paying fleece. I would use this type of ram because I would secure a heavy fleece quicker and a hardy foundation animal with a fleece dense enough to exclude dirt and storm. Density of fleece is an important point from central Kansas west. You will notice that an open fleece is injured by the alkali dust which penetrates the open fleece and gives it a bad, dead end. While pursuing this I would fatten yearly wether

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct 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 medicine 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 as a family medicine by thousands.

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

lambs and the ewe lambs which did not come up to the standard, which should be advanced a little higher each year. Also fatten the ewes that did not prove desirable. Now, having laid the foundation deep and secured a paying fleece, if I desired to raise mutton lambs I would use the best pure-bred sire I could get of that mutton breed I liked the best. Provide good shelter and have the lambs dropped in March. Feed a little grain in lamb creeps as soon as they will take it, wean early, feed well on grass and sell off of grass, wintering only breeding stock.

The production of wool has about reached the limit in Australia, and, according to recent communications from Minister Buchanan, it is not likely to increase further in South America.

Civilized men will always wear good clothes. More wool in proportion to population will be used as we grow older. As the area devoted to it cannot be increased, it must pay better to raise it. The farmers of Kansas are standing in the front rank in the production of all other kinds of stock; so too, they should of sheep.

Our Kansas farmers can keep millions of the needed sheep without displacing a single head of other stock and without crowding the "Beef Steer and His Sister."

Our country needs the sheep. Kansas has everything the sheep needs in fuller measure than any State in the Union. We need not one woolen factory here in Topeka, but a dozen in the State, and not let their wool be freighted from Mexico to St. Louis and freighted back and pay two or three commissions, but let the Kansas farmer haul Kansas-grown wool with a Kansas-raised team in a Kansas-made wagon to a Kansas mill whose Kansas-born operatives shall consume Kansas-raised butter, eggs, wheat and garden truck, making a market for still other Kansas farmers.

Start the merry click of the shear within sound of the busy spindle's hum and let us pledge not to sleep under a blanket nor wear a suit of clothes that is not made from Kansas wool in a Kansas mill, and thus encourage in our State an industry which will never dishonor any reasonable draft made upon it.

Cheap Hog Feed.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Now that pork is cheap, it is essential that we grow feed which is equally cheap, so as to make a cheap hog, and at the same time leave a profit to the grower.

It must be evident to the grower of swine that if corn is fed to a pig from the time it is farrowed until it is developed for market, that the profit will be very small if any at all. That being the case, it will be in order to cast our eyes about for some feed which will make a similar number of pounds of pork at an expense that will be less than to produce corn.

I would then suggest, if the Kansas Farmer will give us space, that we give our experience briefly along that line, and send the article to the "Old Reliable" for publication.

I have some hogs myself, but am not an expert stock man. I have theories on cheap feed, but it is not theories that we want on this subject, but we want real, actual experience—something that will make cheap pork without a doubt.

I will here give a few points that come second-handed:

Mr. M. H. Alberty, of Cherokee, this State, who is a practical hog man, and has one of the finest herds of Duroc-Jersey swine in the West, writes me that he can raise from 500 to 800 bushels of artichokes per acre, and he turned his herd in the field in November, and from

that time cut his corn ration to one-third, and says they do well on them.

Nick Mayrath, of Dodge City, Kas., says he can grow thirty wagon-loads of piemelons per acre, and thinks they are cheaper and better for stock hogs than corn.

Those people who have alfalfa think it a better and cheaper feed than corn.

J. P. Engle, at Alden, Kas., says he kept nineteen head of hogs on one and three-quarters acres of sorghum and cut a good crop of fodder from the same piece of ground in the fall.

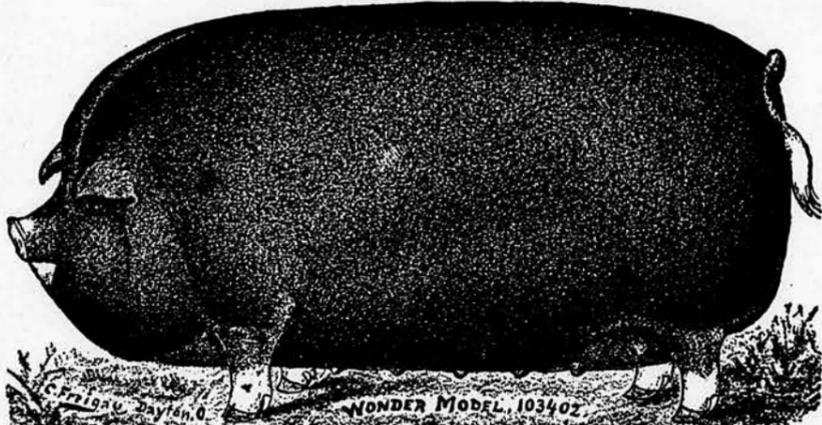
Now, let us hear from you on the subject. A. G. L.

Gossip About Stock.

M. R. Platt, of Kansas City, has purchased of Mr. Thos. F. Houston, of Houston, Mo., his entire herd of 176 Galloways. S. M. Winslow, of Oskaloosa, Mo., of N. L. Duncan, of Fayetteville, Ark., his entire herd of Galloway cattle.

The attention of our readers is specially called to the advertisement of public sale at Wathena, Kas., of fancy Poland-China swine, owned by John Brazelton & Sons. Remember the date of the sale, which is February 26, and be sure to attend it if you want to buy some fine animals. Notice their advertisement on page 16 of this issue.

V. B. Howey, of Topeka, drops in to say that he has some extra fine male pigs—Poland-Chinas—nearly seven months old, also one eighteen-months Berkshire boar, first-class. His hogs are in the best of condition, and if Mr. Howey has any poor ones he don't know it. He sold to A. M. Jordan, of Paxico, Kas., a fine boar that will be heard from. He had before sold Mr. Jordan a sow bred to a grandson of Hadley Jr. Wonder Model 103402 O. is a fine sample of six sows bred by Mr. Howey for spring pigs.



Owned by Y. B. HOWEY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Three gentlemen—Jos. R. Young, J. D. White and J. M. Turley—announce elsewhere in this issue that they will offer at Nevada, Mo., on Friday, February 25, 1898, forty-five bred sows sired by such noted sires as the \$5,100 Klever's Model, the \$2,000 Chief I Know, Chief I Am, Judd's Tecumseh, W. B.'s Tecumseh, Heyle's Black U. S., U. S. Chief (he a son of All Right, the sire of the \$3,600 Look Me Over). These high-class sows are bred and safe in pig for early farrow by one of the following herd boars belonging to the gentlemen making the sale, namely: Missouri's Black Chief 19399 S., a line descendant of One Price 18639 and Black U. S. 13471. His family show yard record is a very strong one and individually good enough to score up in the 80's. Hands Off Model 19601 S. is by Hands Off 18736 S. and out of the \$1,500 sow, Anderson's Model (43611). He was the highest-priced pig of the litter that brought \$3,100, and he cost his present owners \$660. Individually he is a coming one, insuring a future reputation among the very select Poland-China sires. King Hadley 16766 S. has to his credit World's Fair winners on both lines immediately back of him, and he the honor of second place at the public exhibit made last January by the Missouri swine breeders, at Lexington, Mo. The reader, if he looks up the breeding and history of the other boars named in the announcement elsewhere in this issue, will find that they all are bred in the purple and worthy of recognition by any Poland-China breeder, whether one of years of experience or a novice in the profession. The visitor at the three several farms finds that there are more extra good ones in proportion to the whole number of offerings than were sold at the November sale.

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

Allen County Farmers' Institute.

The fourth annual meeting of the Allen County Farmers' Institute was held in the court house at Iola, Kas., February 2, with President J. T. Treadway in the chair.

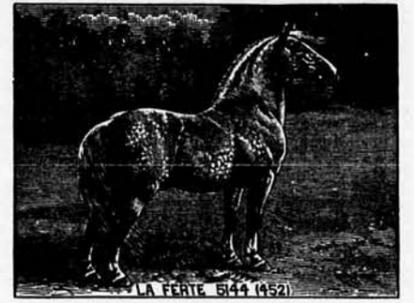
W. H. Layton gave a talk on "Japanese Buckwheat." He first sowed ten pounds beside other buckwheat and the Japanese made ten and a half bushels and the other kind was caught by frost and destroyed. Next year he raised 492 1/2 bushels, machine measure, of the Japanese from the ten bushels of seed. This last year he moved from Iowa to Kansas and it has not done so well here as in Iowa. He advocated early sowing in Kansas. He never raised a crop that paid him so well as this buckwheat. He thinks it will do well in Kansas, but last year was a hard year to grow it.

J. C. Beatty spoke on "Cattle Feeding and Marketing." He advocated economical buying as positively necessary. Old-style feeding must go. The cattle must be well sheltered, and fed something else besides ear corn behind a wire fence. He advocated buying the cattle early and pasturing them before fattening. He has made more money feeding sparingly on 45-cent corn than he has on plenty of cheap 15-cent corn. They must have good bedding. As to marketing, it depended on circumstances. He feeds only hay for twenty-four hours before shipping. Good feed prevents scouring, while poor feed aids it. Feed sparingly at first until they become accustomed to it. Thinks dehorned cattle are the best to feed. Prefers Herefords and Durhams. It is the amount of loin steak that brings the money in the market. Prefers ground corn if not too finely ground. He grinds 200 bushels a day with one team and a Manhattan grinder. In summer feeding he feeds once a day and always at evening. He put on three and one-half



A man may talk of disdain physical strength and prowess until Doomsday, but the fact remains that he cannot look at a picture of an old-time knight, magnificent in his physical proportions, dauntless in his physical courage, and armed, ready and eager for a contest to the death with any comer, without a thrill of admiration. Mental superiority is desirable and admirable, but is the "game worth the candle," when it is won at the expense of physical health and strength? The unhealthy man may gain the pity and even the admiration of men and women, but it is a question whether such a man ever thoroughly gains their respect. The man whose arteries bound with the rich, red blood of health carries with him a force and an intensity that command respect, even though he be slightly inferior mentally to the weak, nervous man. While no medicine in the world will add an inch to a man's stature, there is one famous medicine that will fill the veins and arteries with the rich, red, bounding blood of perfect health. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the great blood-maker and blood-purifier. When the blood is pure and rich and red and plenty, and filled with the life-giving elements that nourish every tissue of the body, it is impossible for a man to suffer from ill-health of any description. When every little blood-vessel in the lungs quivers with the rush of healthy blood, it is impossible to have unhealthy lungs. When the walls of the stomach are nourished with healthy blood, dyspepsia and indigestion are impossibilities. When the liver is supplied with healthy blood it is bound to be active. The skin that is nourished with healthy blood will be clear and fresh and glow with health. "Discovery" is sold by druggists. Mr. Isaac E. Downs, of Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y., writes: "For three years I suffered from that terrible disease, consumption. I had wasted away to a skeleton. To-day I tip the scales at 187, and am well and strong. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

OAKLAWN FARM.



350 PERCHERONS and FRENCH COACHERS, Stallions and Mares, of the highest type on hand at present time. 90 Stallions Old Enough for Service. Good colors, large sizes and best of breeders. 18 of them imported in 1896. No man wishing to buy can afford to miss seeing this collection. Bus meets all trains. For catalogue and information address M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILL.

2806 lbs. weight of two of the Famous O I C Hogs. We Sell one pair of them On Time to the first applicant in each locality. Description free. We ship to all States and foreign countries. L. B. SILVER CO. 179 Cummit St., Cleveland, O.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

SEED POTATOES.

The Three Great Earliest, Pure, Smooth and Vigorous. Sacked and delivered at depot, Topeka. EARLY OHIO.....85c per bushel EARLY ACME.....85c per bushel EARLY SIX WEEKS.....85c per bushel Ten bushels of any variety above, 80c per bushel. B. H. PUGH, Box A, Topeka, Kas.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. G. KRAUSER & BRO. MILTON, PA.

A Good Wagon begins with good wheels. Unless the wheels are good the wagon is a failure. IF YOU BUY THE ELECTRIC STEEL WHEEL made to fit any wagon—your wagon will always have good wheels. Can't dry out or rot. No loose tires. Any height, any width tire. Catalog free. ELECTRIC WHEEL CO. Box 46 QUINCY, ILL.

HOUSE PAINTS

Victory Implement and Wagon Paints, Nonpareil Carriage Paints. Home-made and the best made for all purposes. Window and Picture Glass. Hot-bed and Greenhouse Glass. If your dealer does not carry these goods send direct to CUTLER & NELSON PAINT AND COLOR CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers. N.W. Cor. 11th and Mulberry Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

Ask your Druggist for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE. ELY'S CREAM BALM contains no cocaine, mercury or any other injurious drug. It opens and cleans the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Trial Size 10c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren street, New York.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.. The corn that possesses the ability to produce a full crop when planted as late as the middle of July. Will mature a crop when planted on out stubble after harvest. It is a great growth resistor. Price: Pint 20c. Qt. 35c. 1/2 bushel \$1.00. 1 bushel \$1.75. Send 10c. in stamps or silver and get 1 lb. of AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH and our handsome New Illustrated 64 page catalogue. Better send your order at once. TEXAS SEED & FLORAL CO. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Saved from Hog Cholera. Many farmers in the West, where hog cholera rages most, have saved their hogs BY USING McCLEERY'S HOG CHOLERA PREVENTIVE. Mixed with the feed it gets into the blood and destroys all cholera and disease germs, kills stomach and intestinal worms, regulates the bowels and stomach and promotes good health. Free Trial Package. Enough to treat 2 hogs postage. One dollar's worth will treat ten average cases. Free circulars and testimonials. T. C. McCLEERY, M. D., EXETER, NEB.

The Profitable Garden. In the well seeded, well cultivated, weed free garden. The best way to secure that kind is by using the Mathews and New Universal Model Seeding & Cultivating Implements. They are made in a dozen different styles to fit any method of culture and any kind of plants. ONLY COMBINATION 1 AND 2 WHEELER MADE. The single wheel for seeding insures perfect work. Write for circulars and address of nearest supply house. AMES PLOW CO. Sole Makers, Boston and New York.

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same subject. It was agreed by the patrons that the average cow paid \$20.56 per year, with a calf to add to this, but that a good cow ought to pay \$30 per year in creamery checks, and that the calves would add about \$10 per head more on an average.

On Thursday, February 3, "Alfalfa-Growing in Kansas" was considered by Hon. L. B. Pearson. He commenced to grow alfalfa after reading Secretary Coburn's work on alfalfa. He tried it on upland prairie, sowing four acres in the spring of 1896, and got a fine stand. The land had been subsoiled fourteen inches deep. He gave the soil a thorough surface working and sowed one peck of seed to the acre; came up nice and made a good stand in three days. In six weeks it was a foot tall and he mowed it twice and pastured it some, but thinks pasturing did harm. The next spring he turned seventy-five head of hogs onto the seventy-five acres, and without any corn they grew well, although the four acres was not large enough territory for them. One of his neighbors sowed some on a hard-pan spot and it seemed to remain green the longest of any grown. He thinks alfalfa a great plant to grow on land where alkali exists. He regarded alfalfa as the best clover for permanent pasture. He thinks hogs will not root the plant so as to kill it. The hogs crossed a field of red clover and another of red-top to get at the alfalfa until they wore deep paths through the red clover and red-top. He thinks alfalfa will not bloat any quicker than any other clover. On washed-out and worn soil his alfalfa is growing nicely but not so good a stand as on the other soil. One man had 360 head of hogs on four acres of bottom alfalfa and they could not keep it down.

David W. Matsler, of Chanute, read a paper on "Corn Culture."

"Plowing Under Kaffir Corn" was discussed by Mr. Lytle. "Something About Swine" was the subject of a paper by Hon. F. D. Coburn. I failed to secure Mr. Coburn's speech, but I believe it to be the best thing of its kind that was ever made, and certainly was the greatest attraction we had. J. CLARENCE NORTON. Moran, Kas.

Sorghum for Feed.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I would be glad to learn how to raise cane so as to secure the most and best cattle feed. To an inexperienced person the methods advised are bewildering. Some say sow one-half bushel of seed and cut when ripe with a binder and shock the bundles. This, it is claimed, makes a heavier yield and richer feed than when sown so thickly as to force the growth of lighter stalks. And this method of handling is said to be more rapid and economical than to mow and rake as hay. Others, and among them S. B. Reed, in your issue of this week, advise sowing one bushel per acre—double the quantity first mentioned, and making a wide and material difference in the crop.

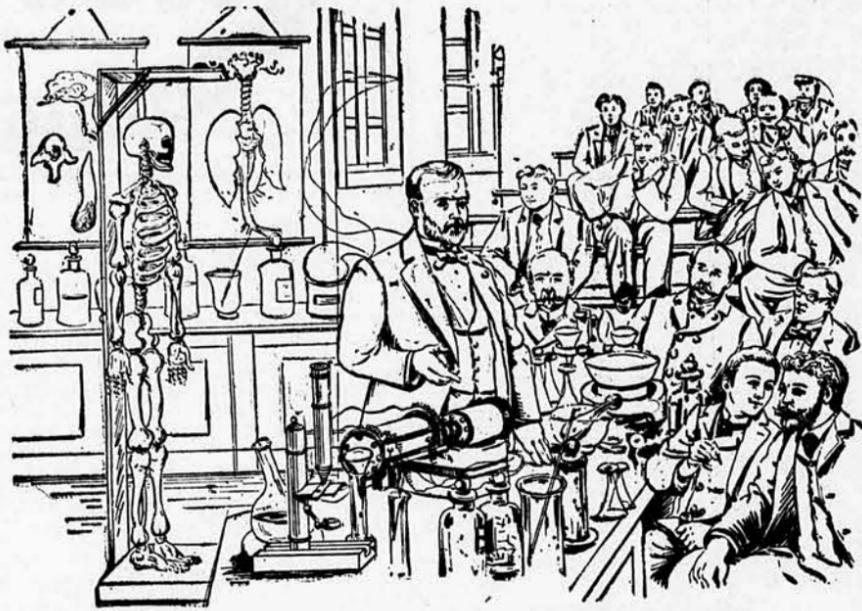
Desiring to learn what is the best method of securing the most and best cattle feed per acre, I would be glad if some of your readers, experienced in this matter, would give their views, with the reasons for them. I am sure it would be beneficial to many others as well as to me. J. H. HARPER. Enid, Okla.

A young man in Lowell, Mass., troubled for years with a constant succession of boils on his neck, was completely cured by taking only three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Another result of the treatment was greatly improved digestion with increased avoirdupois.

One Fare for the Round Trip Via Nickel Plate Road, to Cleveland and return, February 22 and 23, 1898, account Students' Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. Return limit February 28. City Ticket office, 111 Adams St.; Depot corner Clark and Twelfth Sts.; Telephone Main 3389, Chicago. (2)

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Scene in The Slocum Laboratory.—(Sketched for Kansas Farmer.)

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EDITOR'S NOTE.—All readers of this paper anxious regarding the health of themselves, relatives or friends, can have Three Free Bottles of the Doctor's New Discoveries, with complete directions, by sending full address to Dr. Slocum's Laboratory, 98 Pine Street, New York City.

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The Home Circle.

OLD LOVERS.

Heart of my heart, when the day was young,
Hope sang to life with a silver tongue;
Hope beckoned love down a flowery way,
Where 'twas always morning and always May.

And two true lovers need never part—
Do you remember, heart of my heart?

Heart of my heart, when the moon was high,
Work showed the way we must travel by;
Duty spoke cold and stern in our ears,
Bidding us bear all the toil and tears.

Partings and losses, sorrow and smart—
Have you forgotten, heart of my heart?

Heart of my heart, in the setting sun,
We sit at peace, with our day's work done;
In the cool of the evening we two look back
On the winding pathway, the moon's rough track,

And the morn's green pleasance, where roses twine,
Heart of my heart—with your hand in mine.

Heart of my heart, when the night is here,
Love will sing songs of life in our ear;
We shall sleep awhile 'neath the daisied grass,

Till we put on the glory and rise and pass
To walk where eternal splendors shine
Heart of my heart—with your hand in mine.
—The Argosy.

THE BLUE THISTLE.

Very far, far out into the midst of the sea the land of Brittany runs, into the home of fogs and sounding breakers. In the days when this legend was told in low voices in the evening, under roofs of thatch, Brest was still but a small village where fishing boats were certain of a catch.

From Kerlouan to Goulven, in rounding the extreme point of the peninsula, at every step, at the extremity of the downs, over the sand hills when the tide is low, the feet become entangled in very thick, strong tufts of blue thistles, last flowers of the land, with which on evenings of high tide are mixed seaweed of sombre green and heavy seagrass, violet or russet, according to the color and movements of the sky.

On all sides these solitary flowers, different in their shadings from the common thistle, have astonished the eyes of men, and of their mystery popular poetry has possessed itself and created legends. In Plouneur, they said, and still say, that here are the celestial pasture grounds of the good asses of Paradise.

For my own part, I have never seen upon the dunes, on a night of the great indulgence, according to the old tales, the spectral procession of the blessed asses, innocent shades which a blue thistle still tempts; but I repeat this story upon the Christian word of the holy Bishop Hourdon.

Now, there once lived a peasant named Claude, who believed in nothing except fresh cider and the rarest wine, and who scoffed at phantoms, with his pipe between his teeth, and he scarcely desisted even on Sunday at the hour of mass or vespers, for he never visited the house of God. He was a bad enough fellow, who lived only by smuggling or marauding, and paid only with grimaces and songs.

He was married, nevertheless, so foolish are girls, and so desirous of being called "Madame." But soon his wife lost her eyes with weeping over her misery, and their two children, a very little boy and girl, ran the roads barefooted, asking for alms, seeking crusts, and thin and wan, were already sly and mischievous. But Claude cared not that famine was installed in his household, and was pleased only to live in idleness, always waiting for occasion and always ready to follow the steps of those who pass singing after drinking and jingling crown pieces in their pockets.

Now it happened one evening, at the tavern, when his unbelieving heart was warmed with drinking at the expense of others, some one spoke of the old mystery of the sacred asses which returned by night among men on the Breton soil, there to browse on the blue thistles, according to the unchangeable custom.

"And to-morrow, by moonlight, is their meeting, yonder on the moor," said the speaker in a low voice, "for to-morrow is Saint Eloy's day!"

But Claude, who had emptied his glass for the tenth time, burst abruptly into laughter; then he exclaimed amid the silence:

"Come, can't we drink without crazy talk? What have you all been drinking that you wag your heads? Are you beggars at church doors? Who believes now in this nonsense except Jean le Veau and Gobe Mouche, those kings of wonders? You are the asses! Go eat the thistles! All this is a tale for teething babies that cry and will not sleep."

Then, coughing and ranting, he proposed to dare what no mortal ever yet had dared—to go and sit in the very middle of the moor on the following night at the hour when the asses were supposed to come in procession for the festival of the blue thistles. He was not afraid to hear braying, not he. He would hear willingly, with great pleasure even, these musicians of the good God.

And, shrugging his shoulders, he laughed till he was out of breath in his vast contempt for all beliefs. But all around him protested, and the wisest said that one must not tempt the devil, always lying in wait; that many before had died for boasting and for seeking to learn that

which ought to remain unknown. In spite of these opinions, Claude obstinately persisted and offered wagers. He pushed his insolence so far that his challenges were accepted and the stakes placed. Therefore, he could not retract nor draw back.

The next day at the coming of night, a night silent, vast and blue, as the moon opened its melancholy eyes of silver, Claude, without fear, started on his way. At first he sung, striking the bushes around him with his stick, and making the stones in his path roll under his sounding steps. Then, gradually, he knew not why, his song ceased and he became in his turn mute and silent as the night, the woods, and the waves that slept on the dormant sands. Now he listened and watched the sky, which seemed changed. The wing of a night bird made him start, and his foot was less ready in climbing over the dunes. Far and wide all was solitude. In the heath and broom nothing stirred nor gave a sign. Claude was alone, all alone; no one, not a living thing, ventured in these enchanted grounds. But yonder close to the earth, a solitary glimmer cast over the blue thistles a silvery light.

"It is nothing," said the heathen; "it is a gleam of twilight or the reflection of the white sand."

Then, down by a heap of seagrass he settled himself, stretched at full length, and began to fall asleep, for this day he had drunk heavily to gain boldness. How long he had slept will never be known, when, with a bound, he sprang up. Before his haggard eyes, which a remnant of a dream still troubled, an illusory vision, a prodigious spectacle was displayed, and stupidly, he looked on, murmuring, "What is this?" Then his teeth chattered, he gasped, broke into a cold sweat, became stupefied, confounded, incapable of motion, overwhelmed by the evidence. Around him, on all sides, the earth undulated in the moonlight, covered with a vast herd of asses.

Asses, asses, asses! By hundreds, by thousands, they had come from no one knows where. Outlined against the sky, their great ears arose, terrible, like the horns of a demon. Twenty paces away, within a circle continually growing narrower, they enclosed the disturber of the festival, the profaner of mysteries, and with their enormous eyes, fixed and full of unutterable things, they inspected him.

They were of all colors and sizes, red, gray, white, black, and the majority bore on their backs bruises and scars and had worn knees and emaciated sides. They attested, by their backs, their unhappy past as resigned victims and martyrs to bleeding wounds. They had resumed on touching the earth their distressed appearance of the evil days once lived, when they went from master to master, submissive, patient, without rancor, sweating and toiling, from meadow to shed, everywhere injured and constantly beaten.

Suddenly Claude's terror increased, for a large white ass, menacing and superb, began to speak in human language. He cried out:

"I am Balaam's ass. God permitted me to speak to warn the prophet who was deceived in the road. I saved Israel! Why is this man here? He is come with evil designs, his soul full of sins, impudent, an atheist, believing only in himself. He ought to be punished."

And Claude, livid with horror, heard from the surrounding multitude of asses a long, vast murmur of assent.

The large ass resumed: "Thou shalt live twenty years on this earth our old life and under the form of the humblest of us. Thou shalt be beaten by thy children whom thou hast made wicked and wantonly cruel. Such is thy chastisement."

But a white ass, followed by a red foal, interrupted the sentence: "I carried our Lord Jesus Christ on his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, and I have learned charity. If thou livest these twenty years resigned to thy lot, thou shalt become a man again one day before thy death, to know thyself, and repent, to believe in God, praise him, and die pardoned."

At daybreak the children of Claude ran to the downs and called their father. They discovered him not, but they found a stray ass without a halter, that immediately followed them. Nothing more was heard of Claude, and people concluded that the devil must have carried him off.

By the boy and girl the ass was led to the house, and thenceforward commenced for him the martyrdom of martyrdoms. At first the widow of Claude wished to sell him, but no person offered a crown for him, for he was suspected of sorcery and would carry bad luck. Sleeping out of doors, cruelly beaten, dying with hunger, loaded with too heavy burdens, he fell, scraping the skin from his knees; the children got him up by the stick and a shower of stones. The larger they grew the harder they beat him, but the poor ass could not die. He was ugly, sickly and miserable, and at times there appeared in his eyes a reflection, as it were, of our human griefs, and he was seen to weep. The dogs of the village bit his legs and a general malediction assailed him on his way. When winter succeeded summer his sufferings were changed, and that is all. In this way cruel years passed in unabated tortures. The outcast became old and infirm, but he must travel just the same.

"Starve, now, donkey!" but he did not starve. People said: "He is possessed; here it is twenty years that he has fed on blows and he endures it yet."

Finally, one morning, Claude's son, now become a man, did not find the animal in his usual corner, fastened to a picket behind the house. As he kept him there because the beast's misery amused him, he searched everywhere so that he reached

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the sandy moor, and at once, in the place where he had first found his ass, he stumbled with both feet upon a body.

Thereupon, believing himself mad, he thought he recognized his father as he was when he went away years ago, on the eve of the great indulgence. He was about to flee, but the body rose painfully, and a sorrowful voice said, with tears:

"It is I, Claude, thy father. I denied God and the Holy Mysteries, and God has punished me. Twenty years I have lived under thy blows, in the form of an ass. Thou also art wicked; take example and repent. Farewell, I die at last!"—Translated for Short Stories by M. B. Stewart, from the French of Maurice Montegut.

Kipling and His Message.

In reviewing the new edition, in twelve volumes, of Rudyard Kipling's works, Barrett Wendell, assistant professor of English at Harvard, endeavors to state the message which, as he conceives, Kipling is more or less consciously conveying to us in his prose and his poetry alike. Professor Wendell writes for the literary supplement of the Times (New York), and begins as follows:

"Ten years ago the name of Rudyard Kipling was supposed, by anybody that knew it at all, to be the improbable pseudonym of some clever person who had begun to write dashing, ephemeral stories and stray verses about the English in India. To-day his fame is recognized as the true one of the man who, if any, has attained by common consent the chief position in contemporary English literature. Already, too, people, perhaps, grow tired of hearing that he is not yet thirty-two years old. When one remembers, however, that he has already been at least a popular writer for fully ten years, one begins to see what his age signifies. When he wrote the tales and the poems which we used to think a bit impudent in their crudity, he was well under twenty—no older than the average junior in a New England college.

"These early works of his, besides, we have known long enough to be assured that we were wrong in thinking them ephemeral. Certainly the verses, and to no small degree the stories, bear the test of repeated reading. What he has written since, to be sure, has been, on the whole, increasingly stronger and better, but if there be one trait which more than another forces itself on whoever ponders over Kipling's collected works, it is that the better one knows them the better they prove worth knowing. His stories, everybody can feel, have tended, without losing a bit of their spirit, to grow firmer and more pregnant. His poems, meanwhile, at least to some of us, have not quite preserved the lucidity which at first marked them. Ten years ago, for example, nobody would have dreamed that the author of 'Barrack-Room Ballads' would ever give us some stirring stanzas about White Horses, which should leave more than one reasonably intelligent reader in doubt as to what he meant the animals to signify. One thing, however, remains true of Kipling's poetry from the beginning. Whatever it be meant to mean, it is always hauntingly, indefinitely suggestive."

What phase of the protean meaning of life has Kipling expressed? In answering this, Professor Wendell refers to the racial struggles, especially those between Europe and Asia, which seem to be drawing near. He says:

"When history, past or present, takes on such aspects as this, human affairs suddenly assume a new, startling, bewildering guise. At comfortable moments we are accustomed to assume that men of various ability control, first themselves, then one another, and finally the course of things on earth. At critical moments we are beginning to know with tragic certainty that men, like other earthly things are to an incalculable degree the sentient victims of forces, or, if you prefer, of powers utterly beyond human control."

A thoughtful man who, like Kipling, has passed his early life in British India, must realize the foregoing; but a stranger to Kipling may not even guess whether he has consciously set before us the tremendously significant aspects of life that must have been thus revealed to him. To Mr. Wendell, however, this great truth of racial struggle seems to underlie both his tales and his poems.

Speaking of the vigorous individuality of Kipling's characters, Professor Wendell says further:

"As you grow by repeated reading, however, to feel thoroughly acquainted with the characters of Kipling, you grow more and more certain that somehow these differ from any others. And slowly you begin to realize how. One and all, high and low, brute and human, these individuals, for all

their sentient individuality, are living in the presence and in the power of a force utterly beyond human control. Unlike the fate of classic tragedy as it is unlike the mysterious and unseen something which hovers unphrased behind the tragedy of Shakespeare, this strangely modern, inexorable immensity grows sometimes more startlingly significant than either. For, unlike them, it is a growing certainty of our modern life. We men of this closing century have had a way of deeming ourselves conquerors of nature; can it be that we are only her sport?

"And if so, how does that pitiless force reveal itself to our opening eyes? Not, we begin to see, as a steady, unyielding weight of pressure, but rather as a stormy, fluctuating ebb and flow. This struggle of ours is with the rising tide of an oceanic eternity. Far enough from Kipling such a metaphor may have seemed to lead us, and yet if we have understood ourselves it has brought us back to him again. For if there be one fact in nature which more than another symbolizes such emotions as we have just tried to realize, it is the rhythmical surge of a tempestuous sea. And if in all modern literature there be poetry whose deeper power lies not in its phrase, not in its melody, but in the resistless surge of its almost colossal rhythm, it is this growingly inarticulate, endlessly haunting poetry of Kipling.

"In his tales and in his poems alike, then, this youngest and most surely notable of contemporary English writers has wittingly or not phrased the deepest facts of the life which reveals itself to our time—the struggle, on the one hand, of humanity with the forces which would crush it, and the struggle, within the bounds of humanity, for racial survival."

New England Magazine.

The celebration last year of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of North America by John Cabot has been the occasion of much discussion, but no article heretofore published has summed up the results of the new studies concerning the Cabots so carefully and so well as that by Rev. Edward G. Porter which stands at the front of the February number of the New England Magazine. The value of his story is increased by a great number of maps, charts, portraits and pictures of the new monuments.

There was never a time when the interest in road building was stronger and more general. The article on "Ancient and Modern Highways," by Charles Livy Whittle, will therefore find many readers. The subject is treated in a most attractive way and the article is accompanied by scores of pictures of ancient and modern roads.

The man who is interested in good roads is sure to be interested also in our forests and their preservation, and all of us indeed need to read at this time such articles as that by Allen Chamberlain on "Our Forestal Resources From an Economic Standpoint."

"The Home of a Highland Noble" is an account by Mr. Henry C. Shelley of the famous old castle of the Argylls near Inverary in Scotland. Mr. Shelley's graphic account is supplemented by a dozen pictures of this beautiful and charming place.

Placing the Blame.

Mrs. Brown—So Mrs. Jones is nearly dead from insomnia. What is the cause of it?

Mrs. Smith (indignantly)—Why, her husband is the cause of it. He talks in his sleep, you know, and she has to lie awake all night trying to find out what he is saying, poor thing.—Judge.

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Remember, you can get Kansas Farmer and Breeder's Gazette both for one year for \$2, saving \$1 by the combination.

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

The Young Folks.

JUST BE GLAD.

Oh, heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so.
What we have missed of calm we couldn't
Have you know.
What we've met of stormy pain,
And of sorrow's driving rain,
We can better meet again
If it blow.

We have erred in that dark hour
We have known,
When the tears fell with the shower,
All alone.
Were not shine and shadow blent
As the Gracious Master meant?
Let us temper our content
With his own.

For, we know, not every morrow
Can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years,
Just be glad.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

TWO TO MAKE IT.

There's a knowing little proverb
From the sunny land of Spain,
But in Northland, as in Southland,
Is its meaning clear and plain;
Lock it up within your heart;
Neither lose nor lend it—
Two it takes to make a quarrel;
One can always end it.

Try it well in every way,
Still you'll find it true—
In a fight without a foe,
Pray what could you do?
If the wrath is yours alone,
Soon you will expend it—
Two it takes to make a quarrel;
One can always end it.

Let's suppose that both are wroth
And the strife begun—
If one voice shall cry for peace,
Soon it will be done.
If but one shall span the breach,
He will quickly mend it—
Two it takes to make a quarrel;
One can always end it.
—The New Moon.

HE DIED CONTENTED.

The New York Sun quotes a "clubman" as telling the following good war story. The narrator was at the battle of Gettysburg, on the Federal side, and at the "tag end of the battle," as he says, found himself within the Confederate lines, disabled by a flesh wound. The dead and wounded were lying all about him. Suddenly he heard some one close by him shouting lustily: "Go it, boys, go it! Give the Yanks plenty of ammunition!" The Northerner looked around and saw to his surprise that the speaker—or the shouter, rather—was a man of at least sixty-five years, dressed in Confederate gray.

Both his legs had been shattered by a shell, but he didn't seem to know it, and smiled hopefully as he called again and again to some of his lagging comrades to keep up the fire. Presently along came the surgeon of the regiment, a courteous, kindly, knightly Southern gentleman.

"Why, old fellow, what are you doing here?" he said in a cheery voice to my old man. "You are entirely too old to be in the service. How does this happen?"

"I'm old, but I never shirked," answered the old man with spirit, and then he stopped to yell again to his comrades. Suddenly he began to feel terrible pain, and then he said:

"Air you the doctor?"

"Yes, I am," answered the surgeon; "and I'm going to have you moved as soon as the firing ceases, and see what I can do for you."

"Oh, don't bother about me," answered the old man. "I'm done for, I reckon, an' you'd better tend to some one that's younger. It don't matter at all about my dyin' now. They're all fixed an' well provided fur. One hund'ed acres of good lan', two mules an' a horse," he added, half to himself, with a peaceful smile.

"Who?" asked the doctor, administering a swallow of brandy.

"My wife an' my daughter, sir. You see, it was this way. When the war broke out I was an ole man, nigh on to sixty, I reckon, an' somehow I'd never been a good manager. I had tried, but I didn't have nothin' but jus' what I made over my rent, an' that was little enough, God knows. I knowed my day for 'cumulatin' anything was over, an' it nigh worried me to death to think about leavin' the ole 'oman an' Sal to do the real hard work. Then the war come an' there was my chance. The owner of the plantation where I lived was richer than he was brave. He come to see me one day, an' he says, says he:

"John, you aint got your folks well fixed to leave 'em, have you?"

"No, says I, 'an' it worries me past all peace."

"Now, let me tell you," says he. 'I want a substitute to fight for me, an' here's your chance to pervide well for your folks. Age exempts you from

fightin', but if you go to the war in my place I'll deed your wife this very day one hund'ed acres of my best lan', two mules an' a horse. Is it a bargain?"

"I studied a while an' then I says: 'T is."

"Sure enough, he was as good as his word. He deeded a hund'ed acres and the stock to the ole 'oman and Sal that very day, an' the next week I was gone to the war. I aint never been home since, but have fought it straight through. I got interested in the cause after I got at work to fightin', an' I aint never finched once; but what brought me here was perviding for Sal an' the ole 'oman. I couldn't bear to leave 'em empty-handed, an' I knowed it was too late fur me to ever do anything fur 'em."

His voice was growing weaker and weaker as he told his story, but as he finished he raised himself up, and with a regular rebel yell sang out: "Go it, boys, an' give 'em —!"

Then he fell back, and after a while he muttered:

"The ole 'oman an' my little Sal. A hund'ed acres—half of it good bottom land—a horse—an'—an' two fust-rate mules. It was the best the ole man could do fur 'em," and with these words and a marvelous look of love and peace on his face he stopped breathing.

His Grandmother's Gift.

Men who have reached exalted positions in life should never forget that others are struggling along the path that they have traveled with more or less pain, and should show a little indulgence; but whether treating a struggler favorably or unfavorably, it is always best to be cautious. Probably a well-known Colonel in Berlin seriously thought of this after a certain little mistake he made at a state ball.

A young Lieutenant who wore a single decoration, a large badge richly set with diamonds, attracted the Colonel's attention, and in a supercilious manner he asked:

"Young man, what is that decoration, pray?"

"An order, Colonel," replied the Lieutenant.

"An order? Dear me, I don't know it." "It is an English order, Colonel."

"Oh, yes, yes; but who ever gave it to you?"

"My grandmother."

"Your grandmother!" And here the Colonel burst into a fit of laughter that lasted a couple of minutes.

During the interval the young Lieutenant, unabashed, stood calmly by looking at him.

"But—er—young man, what is your grandmother's name?" finally asked the Colonel.

"Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of England," replied the young Lieutenant, who was Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Colonel left the ballroom suddenly, and he was seen no more.—Harper's Round Table.

On the Manner of an Introduction.

It is mortifying to note how many persons pay little or no heed to what may be styled the etiquette of introductions. To the lover of good form there is something that sets one's teeth on edge on hearing an introduction so worded that a woman is presented to a man, or an elderly woman to a young one. The rules with regard to introductions are so simple and sensible that it would seem that the wayfaring man or woman, though a fool, could scarcely err therein. A man is always introduced to a woman, and it may be well in passing to add that a lady's permission should usually be asked before such a presentation is made. It is a simple matter to say, "Miss Smith, may I present to you Mr. Jones?" before uttering the formal, "Miss Smith, allow me to introduce Mr. Jones."

The man is, of course, always brought to the woman whom he is to meet; the woman should never be led to the man.

These rules might seem superfluous were it not that one so often observes their infraction among people who should know better. At a tea a matron who years before had arrived at the dignity of a grandmother was piloted by her hostess to a young girl of 20, and they were made known to each other in the well-meant words: "Mrs. Knight, I want to present you to my dear little friend Mabel Day. Mabel, dear, this is Mrs. Knight, of whom you have so often heard me speak."

If the ladies were amused by the speech, they were so well versed in that knowledge of good form in which their hostess was lacking that they showed no consciousness of her error.—Harper's Bazar.

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

The "R" on a Prescription.

Reminders of a time when mortals were supposed to have close intercourse with the gods come up now and then, and often in the most unexpected places, says the Chicago Post. For example, there are some five thousand persons in Chicago who daily write invocations to Jupiter or Zeus. Many times this number give of their substance for these talismanic ciphers, hoping thereby to be rid of some bodily ill. Now, the curious part of this latter-day pagan worship is that those who make the sign of High Olympus' king have little, if any, thought of what they are doing, and those who eagerly seek the "parchments" never suspect they are taking part in a medico-religious rite of the middle ages. In short, the "priests of Jupiter" are physicians and druggists, the suppliants their patients or customers, and the parchments their ordinary prescriptions.

In the left-hand upper corner of every physician's prescription or druggist's recipe may be found the letter "R," having a line obliquely drawn across its tail.

Not one person in ten who writes a prescription takes the trouble to recall the significance of that little stroke across the "R," and not one in a thousand who carries a prescription to the dispenser knows anything at all as to the meaning of the symbol. Physicians and druggists' textbooks tell us it stands for "recipe" and means "take of the following." Many of those who write and dispense prescriptions will pause in their busy moments long enough to say it is a mere arbitrary sign and means little, if anything; but the student of ancient things finds in that well-known symbol a relic of the days when prescriptions had to be blessed of the gods to be effective, and will tell us it originally meant "May Jupiter or Zeus (or some other god who happened to be not over-busy at the time) bless this prescription and bring the patient health."

Archaeologists, while agreeing as to the antiquity of this medical symbol or talisman, differ somewhat as to its exact original meaning. The oldest form of the letter appears to have been a figure like the English letter "z," with the lower horizontal part crossed with a scepter-shaped line. This, or some modification of it, has been from time immemorial the symbol of the planet Jupiter. And this is given as the reason for placing it at the head of prescriptions, for the great planet, bearer of the name of the father of life, was believed in olden days to have a peculiar and powerful influence over diseases. The symbol has also been generally described as simply the initial letter for Zeus, the Greek name for Jupiter. But this only accounts for part of it, as it makes no provision for the scepter stroke, an object which, accompanied or entwined by a serpent, was prominent in representations of Jupiter. Still others have figured it as being made up of the initial and terminal letters of Zadakiel, the angel and spirit of the great planet. Some, taking it to be a combination of "R" and "I" have held that it might be derived from the name of Raphael, the angel of the sun, while one—Taylor—says: "This ideogram resolves itself into an arm, grasping a thunderbolt," which is only another way of ascribing it to Jupiter.

The bulk of testimony, therefore, seems to strengthen the first position, that the symbol is a fragmentary and obsolete medical talisman, once potent with the unseen powers, but now meaning to the average person little more than \$2, an ill-tasting mixture, and, perhaps, improved health.

The Coral Islands.

The origin of the coral islands of the Pacific, with their enclosed lagoons and surrounding reefs, has long been a vexed question. Dr. Darwin's theory was that they were due to a gradual subsidence of original land, and that the coral polype, which cannot exist at a greater depth than a hundred feet or so from the surface of the sea, was compelled to build upward to preserve its existence during the period of subsidence. The theory accounted for the phenomena, but other hypotheses held their ground, some scientists contending that the coral reefs were due rather to a partial rise in the bed of the ocean, caused by marine deposits, and that on these raised banks the zoophytes established themselves and raised their reefs. To settle the question the Australians, who have their own Great Barrier reef as a striking example of the mighty works of these insignificant living atoms, sent out an expedition to make borings on the reefs themselves. Professor David, of Sydney University, was leader of the expedition, and Mr. G. Sweet, F. G. S., of Melbourne, was second in command; the Sydney gov-



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ernment lent the boring apparatus, and Miss Edith Walker, of Sydney, gave £500 toward the cost of the expedition. A depth of 643 feet has been reached, and the result is to practically demonstrate the truth of Darwin's theory.

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A copy of the "History of the Gallows" may be had for the asking by writing to Frank B. Hearne, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Gallows Breeders' Association, Independence, Mo.

The Missouri and Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association will hold its next meeting at the Centropolis hotel, Kansas City Mo., on February 24, at 7 p. m. All breeders of Short-horn cattle are requested to be present.

According to reports there appears to be a good deal of difference in the various kinds of Kaffir corn. Possibly this difference is, to a considerable extent, attributable to variations in soil, climate and treatment. But an impression prevails that some varieties are peculiarly adapted to particular portions of the State, while other varieties are well suited to other localities. The Kansas Farmer would be glad of the actual experience of 1897 with this new and important grain.

There is a renewal of interest as to the soy bean, and a demand for further information as to its success and value as a farm crop in Kansas comes from several quarters. The experiments at the Agricultural College have been reported upon favorably, and one or two persons in other parts of the State have succeeded well with it. The Kansas Farmer would be pleased to hear from everybody who raised any soy beans in 1897 so as to place before its readers all the information developed by the experiments of that year.

In an editorial last week, on "Substitutions—Adulterations," the Kansas Farmer quoted a letter from Mr. C. Wood Davis to the editor, in which some strictures were indulged in as to the adulteration of wheat flour with corn meal. The fact that these strictures referred to a Winfield miller was overlooked by the editor, and they were quoted without the elimination of the name and place of business of the miller. The Kansas Farmer values the correspondence of Mr. Davis, but it has no desire to injure the business of any man, and it here makes the amende honorable by stating that its editor has no personal knowledge as to the correctness of the statements referred to, nor has he ever heard the charges except as made in Mr. Davis' letter, and that they were published as a part of an able protest by Mr. Davis against fraudulent practices currently reported to be very prevalent and rapidly increasing.

BLOCKS OF THREE.

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

LEITER'S GREAT WHEAT DEAL.

A peculiarity of the Chicago wheat market prevailed for a part of last week and over into the present week, in the uniform price of 98 cents quoted for cash wheat—i. e., wheat for immediate delivery. Almost as great uniformity was observable as to the May option.

It is said that Joseph Leiter now has in actual possession and paid for 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels of wheat of the finest quality. So confident is he that there will be a demand for this wheat at prices higher than he paid for it, that he stands ready to take all wheat offered at or below the prices quoted. It was reported during a portion of his deal that Leiter had the co-operation of several other strong holders. It is now reported that these have deserted the "bull" clique and that they are becoming more and more willing to take the other side of the market contest. Young Leiter still has plenty of money and is ready to buy, and since every speculator, who doubted the correctness of Leiter's views during the fall and early winter, has contributed of his shekels to Leiter's purse, they are all standing around watching the young "bull" and merely guessing how he will come out. This is largely a question of statistics, and a good deal of importance has been attached to the Argentine wheat crop.

On the wheat situation, Beerbohm's London List of January 21, said:

"We have had abundant evidence this last two weeks that the trade regards Argentina as the arbiter of prices in the immediate future. When the offers of La Plata wheat for shipment were rather pressing, and there was an active demand for steamers to load in Argentina ports, the opinion was freely entertained that Argentina had after all a large surplus, and would soon begin to press it forward. The direct consequence was that prices generally suffered to the extent of 1s. to 2s. per quarter; but still buyers remained shy, and consumers, millers and others, notwithstanding the fact that their reserve stocks must be getting dangerously low, refused to regard the low offers of new La Plata wheat as anything but a beginning of perhaps a more serious giving way in price. Now, however, there are few, if any, offers of this wheat for the United Kingdom, and buyers are showing some anxiety about the supply of their future requirements; the more so as the first official forecast of the Indian crop is by no means so favorable as expected. Thus the market is evidently in a very sensitive condition, and at any moment the holder of wheat may exert his right to fix its price, strong in the belief that all the wheat forthcoming will be wanted. At the same time, the ordinary cautious buyer cannot help reflecting that at the present level of 35s. to 40s. per quarter, the natural tendency would be downwards if the new crop proved to be anything like a good one in Europe and in America; the bold option dealer fore-shadows this by selling June wheat at 2s. 6d. below spot wheat in London. He may be, however, all astray in his calculations if the Argentina does not possess the 4,000,000 quarters expected of her, and if the favorable Indian crop prospects fail to materialize. So we find the market in a tender, susceptible condition, and its future movements more than usually difficult to forecast. Truth to say, the Argentina surplus, be it three, four or five million quarters, has more influence than it deserves, seeing that it will all be wanted in Europe; the depressing element lies, of course, in the point that this surplus may be pressed forward, so to speak, all at once."

It is probably useless for the Chicago "bears" to figure on any weakening on the part of Mr. Leiter while he owns 15,000,000 bushels of wheat which millers must have, while he has a fat bank account, and while the wisest statisticians see the situation as depicted by Beerbohm.

ARGENTINIANS FIGHT GRASSHOPPERS.

The agriculture of the South American republic, Argentina, has been threatened with utter destruction by the migratory locust or flying grasshopper. Whether these are the fellows which a few years ago darkened the sun in Kansas during their flight from Dakota southward, has not been stated. It became known in Kansas at that time that they had their appetites with them, and reports from Argentina show that in that country the "hoppers show no abatement of the disposition and ability to eat. The wheat crop just harvested in the southern republic was seriously threatened with utter destruction, and not until the grain began to appear upon foreign markets was the world assured

that the farmers and not the locusts had secured the wheat.

It turns out that the government of that country, fearing the destruction of its agriculture, entered upon the work of destroying the grasshoppers. Thousands of tons of them were killed and immense quantities of eggs were destroyed. It appears to be the intention of the Argentine government to wage a war of extermination on the pests.

The grasshopper, like a contagious disease, goes where he is not invited and is almost as likely to eat up this year's crops of the farmer who has killed them all off from his place last year as those of his less enterprising neighbor who considered them a visitation of providential displeasure not to be combated by mortal man. The only proper warfare that can be waged against grasshoppers is a fight all along the line and all over the country where they exist. By this kind of fight the Mormons, years ago, got the better of them at Salt Lake. By this kind of fight the plucky Argentinians are rescuing their land from the grasshopper.

Possibly such plan savors too much of communism to be undertaken in this country. Possibly it will be necessary for people in grasshopper-infested portions of Kansas to form county, or at least neighborhood, organizations to destroy the grasshopper. If the Argentinians, who are not as enlightened as we, can successfully handle the locust problem, surely there should be a way found to arrest the frightful losses to which portions of the plains of this country are occasionally exposed.

IS A LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE A TRUST?

The first chapter in the efforts of the government to close up a live stock exchange on the charge that it is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law has just closed in Omaha. The testimony in the suit against the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange consumed seven days. It was submitted before Special Examining Master in Chancery John W. Batten. Ten able lawyers were engaged in the case, the talent being divided between the government and its defense. The contention of the government has been that all the live stock exchanges of the country are hostile to the spirit and letter of the anti-trust law. The government has sought to show that the exchange monopolizes the business of selling live stock at Omaha. The attorneys for the government declare that the contention of the government has undoubtedly been established. The defense contended that the exchange is for the convenience of the live stock men and is in no way a trust; that commission men may do business at Omaha without a membership in the organization and that the exchange merely guarantees the integrity of its members in their dealings with the cattle shippers. The defense declares that it is satisfied with the result.

The Special Master acts merely in the capacity of a referee. When completed, the Master will refer the whole testimony to the Federal court at Omaha, who will in turn appoint a date for formal hearing of the case on its merits, if he thinks a case has been partially made out. In either event, after the court shall have heard the case, it will be appealed to the Federal Court of Appeals and finally to the court of last resort.

PREVENTION OF TEXAS FEVER.

Dr. J. W. Conaway, representing the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, has made a statement of recent experiments with relation to Texas fever. The plan of dipping cattle to rid them of the infecting ticks is found successful under proper management. It is recommended that the animals be dipped three times, and that the first dipping be done on the ranch in the South, the second, a week later, at some shipping point in the South, and the third at the Northern terminal yards before the cattle are sent to Northern interior points. It is claimed that by the entire destruction of the ticks the increase of the value of the animals will exceed the cost of dipping. Possibly there is in this dipping a method of destroying the ticks and thereby of destroying the infection carried by Southern cattle to Northern herds, and that the destruction may be made so sure that the rigid quarantine regulations need not apply to dipped cattle on presentation to the quarantine officers of conclusive evidence that the animals have been properly dipped and not again exposed to the ticks.

The Missouri station has done good service also in attempting to discover a method of rendering Northern cattle immune from Texas fever. In the South immunity is acquired by the natural inoculation of the calves with the ticks while quite young. It has been shown

that, while a very large percentage of adult cattle die of fever if infected by these ticks, only a small proportion of calves, similarly infected, die. Indeed, the only safe way to introduce Northern pure-bred cattle to the herds of the South is by shipping them to their new homes while calves. It will be quite possible, if desirable, to raise or import ticks for use in the North and with them to render immune all the calves on the farm, so that for the rest of their lives they may safely be placed with Southern cattle, even if infested with the fever-bearing ticks.

ORCHARD INSECTS.

The Department of Entomology of the University of Kansas has issued a bulletin on "Scale Insects Injurious to Orchards," by Professor S. J. Hunter. Especial attention is given to the San Jose scale, the most pernicious enemy of fruit trees. It is stated that the progeny of a single female in one season amounts to over 7,000,000,000 individuals. How many there will be the second season is easy to calculate but hard to realize.

This bulletin is timely, for while none of this dreaded scale is yet reported in Kansas, it is well that orchardists be on their guard. Some other scale insects have been found in this State, and it will be wise to have on our fighting clothes and to know the characteristics of the enemy and keep him out if we can. Several States have laws on the subject. These are given in Professor Hunter's bulletin. This publication may be had by sending address to the author, Prof. S. J. Hunter, Lawrence, Kas.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

A. A. Berry Seed Co., of Clarinda, Iowa, report many inquiries from Kansas Farmer readers.

"Please publish address of family doctor in Farmer.—A. M." His name is H. W. Roby, M. D. His address, 730 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

The Fairbury Nurseries, of Fairbury, Jefferson county, Nebraska, are making a specialty of their Yellow Rambler Rose (Aglia). Write to C. M. Hurlburt, manager, for catalogue. Also ask about their nursery stock of all kinds.

The Chicago Times-Herald ranks among the few really great newspapers in America. Fearless, independent, intensely patriotic and with an unequalled news service, it has set a bright example to its contemporaries—one which they would do well to follow.—Rome (Ga.) Masonic Herald.

The neatest and prettiest flower seed catalogue comes from Minneapolis, Minn. It is all explained when it is noticed that the proprietor is a lady, Miss C. H. Lippincott, who claims to be the pioneer seedswoman of America and the most extensive dealer in flower seeds exclusively in the world. Write for her catalogue.

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.—Dr. Nansen discusses in the February McClure's the future of exploration in the direction of the north pole. His conclusion is that the pole "can be reached without too great difficulties" either "by a ship drifting with the ice across the polar sea," or "by help of dogs and sledges from the Greenland side." He enforces this conclusion with recitals from his own experience in getting 195 miles nearer the pole than any other man has got (except Johansen, who accompanied Nansen), and the article is as interesting as it is valuable. It is illustrated with numerous pictures of people and scenes of the far North drawn or photographed from life, some of them by Dr. Nansen himself. This number of McClure's is particularly notable in its personal and biographical matter. There is a series of "Great Portraits of Lincoln," showing him at the time he entered Congress, at the time when he was in the full heat of his great debate with Douglas, at the time of his first nomination to the Presidency, and at other historic moments in his life.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—Many of our readers will be sorry to learn of the misfortune that has befallen the Roderick Lean Manufacturing Company, of Mansfield, Ohio. On Sunday morning, October 17, their large warehouse was entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a very serious loss. This firm will be remembered by our readers as the manufacturers of the celebrated Lean All Steel Harrows, and at the time of the fire the warehouse was completely filled with finished harrows and parts of harrows ready to be assembled. Much of this stock was already packed for shipment and the fire could not have occurred at a more inopportune time. The Lean people are no whit discouraged, however, for while their buildings were still burn-

ing they were making arrangements to rebuild and to place themselves in position to take care of their increasing orders and the whole season's trade. In addition to the burning of the warehouse, the factory suffered to a considerable extent, and they now have a large force of men at work rebuilding and enlarging the same. With the increased room which this will give them, they will add to their working force and machinery, so that those of our readers who have placed their orders for Lean harrows will not be disappointed; all will receive their harrows in time for spring use. The Lean people assure us that their loss on material is complete and that they will have to buy new steel throughout for the building of this season's supply of harrows. Our readers need have no hesitancy in placing their orders, as everything will be in readiness to supply the demand long before the time for using harrows has arrived.

Brood Sow Sale at Kansas City.

When H. M. Kirkpatrick looked upon the crowd of expectant bidders on Monday, at Twenty-third and Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo., he must have smiled to himself at his successful management. Every seat in the large tent was occupied and there was "standing room only." He evidently could not have expected a larger number.

The swine offered were in excellent condition, and their rich blood, as set forth in the catalogue, proved an incentive to spirited bidding. Col. Sparks and Col. Merriman were in good voice and the crowd was in good humor. From 1 p. m. till 5 o'clock fifty-five sows were sold, bringing a total price of \$3,132, an average of nearly \$57 per head.

The highest price paid was by J. R. Young, of Richards, Mo., whose bid of \$225 won him the sow, Virgin U. S. (farrowed October 11, 1896). The same purchaser also paid \$110 for Chief's Beauty (farrowed March 3, 1896). C. E. Still, of Kirksville, Mo., paid \$145 for Model Chief Belle 1st (farrowed July 14, 1896), and C. W. McCormick, of Horton, Kas., purchased a litter sister of last described, and named Model Chief Belle, for \$150. These were the highest prices paid, though several brought upwards of \$100 each.

There were thirty-seven buyers, eighteen from Kansas and nineteen from five other States, including Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and Indian Territory.

Of the swine sold, thirty-one were bought by Kansas men and twenty-four by people from other States. One thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars is the amount paid by Kansas and \$1,647 by other States, of which \$500 was paid for three animals.

Of the thirty-seven buyers, thirty get the Kansas Farmer each week. The sale demonstrated that Kansas good blood, done up in swine form, can be taken into Missouri and sold at auction to Kansas men. Besides the actual buyers at the sale, there were a dozen other Kansas swine breeders present.

Among those who brought back to Kansas some of the finest of the animals sold were: H. W. Cheney, North Topeka; C. W. McCormick, Horton; R. H. Wheeler, Lawrence; F. L. and C. R. Oard, Vassar; H. D. Gillett, F. B. Lynn, Geo. O. Taechman and W. F. Merriam, of Lenexa; J. B. McEvey, John Bollin and Gus Aaron, of Kickapoo; T. J. Porter, Glenloch; G. W. Priest, Meriden; C. P. Shelton, Paola; James Mains, Oskaloosa; Hon. C. M. Irwin, Wichita, and H. Davison, of Waverly.

Wren's Sale.

The veteran and successful breeder of Poland-China swine, W. H. Wren, of Marion, Kas., sold at public auction on Wednesday, February 2, a draft of forty-two head from his herd, which brought the sum of \$1,305.50. The top price, \$157.50, was paid by J. R. Willson, of Marion, for Corwin's Sensation 42768, farrowed August 30, 1895, and bred by Miles Bros., Peabody, Kas., and on November 6, 1897, bred to Wren's Model 17400. This sow is doubtless well worth the money paid. She is faultless in form, large in size and has made a record as a breeder of show stock in large litters. The next highest price paid was \$150, by C. A. Wilbur, of Topeka, for Wren's Model 17400. This boar had by his side four gilts out of a litter of seven—four gilts and three boars, the boars having previously gone to new homes—of his get which were a credit to their lineage and to Mr. Wren as a breeder. It should not be forgotten that Wren's Model was sired by Kieley's Model 14664, for which the handsome sum of \$5,100 was paid at public sale. Wren's Model was farrowed April, 1896, and is large of his age and has exceedingly good action for so

heavy a hog. His bone is very large, his back broad and his head good, legs short and on good feet. The show stuff now to his credit will doubtless be several times duplicated in the hands of his new master. The third price, \$75, was paid for one of the four gilts brought in to certify the transmitting power of Wren's Model. Her dam was His Lady U. S. 30885. It would be difficult to choose one of these four, but the purchaser, R. S. Cook, of Wichita, one of the most successful breeders in the West, selected the only one that had not been bred, doubtless with the view of producing something great by mating with one of his own fine boars. An offer of \$60 apiece for the three remaining gilts of this litter was refused and their progeny will be heard from in some future sale by Mr. Wren.

The following is a detailed list of the sales made. The numbers given are the catalogue numbers:

- No. 22, J. S. Little, Lexington, Okla., \$50.
 No. 21, J. R. Willson, Marion, \$50.
 No. 5, L. T. Nation, Hutchinson, \$35.
 Corwin Sensation, J. R. Willson, Marion, \$157.50.
 No. 4, Miles Bros., Peabody, \$52.50.
 No. 3, C. S. Williams, North End, Okla., \$55.
 No. 27, F. L. Gidding, Florence, \$27.
 No. 43, L. T. Nation, Hutchinson, \$35.
 No. 14, J. B. Zinn, Topeka, \$30.
 No. 45, J. B. Zinn, Topeka, \$35.
 No. 66, W. W. Trego, Sedgwick, \$28.
 No. 10, S. W. Farrbaugh, Marion, \$36.
 No. 24, J. B. Zinn, Topeka, \$21.
 No. 17, Wm. Bradbury, Marion, \$10.
 No. 13, O. M. Garver, Abilene, \$13.
 No. 20, J. S. Craft, Kinsley, \$11.
 No. —, C. S. Williams, North End, Okla., \$16.
 No. 15, J. S. Smith, Mitchell, \$15.
 No. 16, Frank Dale, Canton, \$11.
 No. —, O. F. Flick, Marion, \$7.
 No. 20, J. T. Hyde, Marion, \$8.
 No. 19, W. E. Hunter, Mitchell, \$8.
 No. —, L. S. Palmer, Marion, \$5.
 No. 14, C. M. Irwin, Wichita, \$14.
 No. 41, B. L. Dunn, Goodland, \$20.
 No. 37, J. S. Craft, Kinsley, \$19.
 No. 39, E. B. Cowgill, Topeka, \$20.
 No. 40, A. Crisner, Lost Springs, \$14.
 No. 42, L. S. Palmer, Marion, \$16.
 No. 38, E. B. Cowgill, Topeka, \$33.
 No. 33, E. B. Cowgill, Topeka, \$16.
 No. 36, J. B. Zinn, Topeka, \$16.
 No. 34, Hy Comstock, Cheney, \$18.
 No. 35, L. S. Palmer, Marion, \$16.
 No. 11, J. R. Willson, Marion, \$23.
 No. 30, W. E. Hunter, Mitchell, \$25.
 No. 31, F. L. Gidding, Florence, \$18.
 No. 32, E. B. Cowgill, Topeka, \$26.
 Sow, L. S. Palmer, Marion, \$27.
 No. 25, E. B. Cowgill, Topeka, \$43.
 Wren's Model, C. A. Wilbur, Topeka, \$150.
 No. 9, R. S. Cook, Wichita, \$75.
 Miles Bros., of Peabody, sold three head, as follows:
 Sow, J. H. Howe & Son, Emporia, \$31.
 Sow, Charles M. Irwin, Wichita, \$40.
 Gilt, J. S. Craft, Kinsley, \$14.
 Twenty-six head sold for \$1,107.50, an average of about \$42; twelve sold for \$170, an average of about \$14, and four sold for \$28, an average of \$7 each.
 It is gratifying to know that Mr. Wren will continue to breed Poland-Chinas. He has retained some of the choicest stock he ever bred and the lift he has received by this sale will enable him to follow strictly the leading of his excellent judgment in the selection and purchase of new blood for his herd.

Coming Sale of Ohio Poland-Chinas.

When the critical eye of the breeder of Poland-China swine scans the thirty-seven pages of C. P. Shelton's catalogue of animals to be sold at public sale, February 17, at Paola, Kas., the impression is irresistible that there is here offered some of the choice breeding that has made the Buckeye State famous for Poland-Chinas. In a special leaflet Mr. Shelton offers \$150 for four choice pigs in coming litters of Priceless Gem 2d 102072 and Priceless Gem 3d 102074, these two sows being included in the sale. The sire of these embryo pigs, I. X. L. Tecumseh (Vol. 20 O.), is at head of the great herd of W. A. Starbuck, Willington, Ohio, and on dam's side is of the royal Greenwood I. X. L. family. The Victor C. gilts are first-class in every respect, and being bred to such noted sires as W. H. Black 39199, now at head of Hatfield and Welch's herds, and out of the famous sow, Ideal Lady 28946, the dam of One Price 18639, Corwin King, Hain's Black U. S. Such breeding as this is hard to beat. Special attention is directed to the herd-header, Legal Tender 38195, farrowed April, 1895, sired by 900 Fine 35563, out of Willow Wood Queen 90634. The dam is rich in Black Bess blood and the sire runs back to Wilkes and Corwin tops. Legal Tender has proven himself a fine breeder.

He has heavy bone, extra length, good head and ear, extra heart girth, with well-sprung ribs, broad back, deep sides, splendid hams and faultless feet, thick black glossy coat, no spots, points white, two brothers at head of herds in Ohio. For fuller information get a catalogue and go to the sale.

Paint Talks—II.

READY-MIXED PAINTS.

In my first "talk" I called attention to the value of paint as a preserver, and protested against the use of poisonous materials. I now propose to say something about that popular convenience and painters' "bugaboo"—Ready-Mixed or Prepared Paint.

Some ten years ago certain lead corrodors circulated a pamphlet containing analyses of a great number of prepared white paints, showing some to contain no lead and none to be pure lead. The object of this pamphlet was to brand these paints as frauds and to teach paint users to demand pure white lead. But judicious people found that the list included all the most popular paints in the market, and remembered that white lead manufacturers had set the example of selling such paints as white lead.

Some of the manufacturers thus attacked immediately challenged the corrodors to a test of durability, and one of them still offers a forfeit of \$1,000 on the result; but these challenges have never been accepted.

Manufacturers know that the basis of all good paints is zinc-white; their quality being generally dependent on the proportion of zinc contained; and the absence of reports of lead poisoning from the use of such paints is accounted for by the absence of lead from their make-up.

As a matter of fact, good mixed paint is a result of advancing civilization. It is as much out of date to-day for a painter to mix his paints by rule of thumb as it would be for a Western farmer to attack a hundred-acre wheat field with the sickle of Bible days. Everything nowadays is done as far as possible by unerring machinery, under the eyes of experts; and the preparation of paint is no exception to this rule.

Ready-Mixed Paints are now manufactured in infinite variety from the best and purest materials obtainable. The adaption of these paints to their use is a matter of life-long study by experienced men, and the choice and combination of colors is rendered easy by the "color cards" distributed by manufacturers. Accuracy and uniformity is sure under such conditions; while the older method is wasteful and uncertain.

Painters object to Ready-Mixed Paints because they provide free the knowledge and time the painter has for sale. Many thoughtful painters, however, believe in Mixed Paints; and one of them has published his belief that "the twentieth century painter will do very little mixing or preparing of paints in the shop."

Good mixed paints are always better than lead and oil alone or than lead combined with tinting colors; and are entirely safe to use, their durability and safety being proportional to the percentage of zinc contained.

If buyers will demand paints with a zinc base the manufacturers will quickly respond by abandoning all misleading labels. The public will then realize that the best and most durable paints have always been the combination paints.

STANTON DUDLEY.

Improvements in the Creamery.

The Boyd Cream Ripener, which is advertised in another column, is handled by the old reliable firm of creamery contractors and dealers in dairy supplies, Cornish, Curtis & Greene, of St. Paul, Minn. The ripener has perfected the manner of handling cream during the ripening process and is being extensively introduced in creameries of the best class all over the country. Among the many testimonials received by the firm is the following one:

Greenleaf, Minn., July 8, 1895.

Cornish, Curtis & Greene Co., St. Paul, Minn.—Dear Sirs: I have been using the Boyd process for some time with great satisfaction, and think it is as far ahead of ice as separator cream is of gathered cream. My reasons for thinking so are that the Boyd process is labor-saving and gives perfect control of your cream, therefore improves the quality and increases the quantity of the butter.

Yours respectfully,
 FRED E. HOLDEN.

FREE TO ALL WOMEN.

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

\$50 IN A LUMP



That is just about the amount of money the shrewd horse buyer wants to knock off the price of a good horse for one small lump on the leg. Why not take off the lump and get the extra money?

QUINN'S

OINTMENT

will remove all lumps and bunches permanently without leaving a scar. For sale at all drug stores at \$1.50 per box. Smaller size 50c.

W. B. EDDY & CO., Whitehall, N. Y.

VITA-NOVA Protects trees from insects and fungous diseases, and insures perfect fruit and foliage. One treatment lasts four years. For \$1 we will send sufficient for twenty-five trees. J. Williams Bros., Danville, Pa.

Weather Report for January, 1898.

Prepared by Chancellor F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, from observations taken at Lawrence:

The warmest January since 1882 and the wettest on the entire thirty-one years' record. The mean temperature was more than 6 degrees above the January average. Only two Januaries on our record (1880 and 1882) have been warmer. There were thirteen days on which the mean temperature was below the freezing point, which is seven less than the average number. The entire depth of snow was more than twelve inches above the average, and exceeded that of any January on our record. The total rainfall, including melted snow, was nearly three inches above the average, and greater than for any preceding January. This is the first month since March, 1897, with the rainfall above the average. The month was unusually calm and cloudy; only two Januaries have had less wind and only two have been cloudier. The mean humidity was considerably above and the mean barometer was considerably below the average.

Mean temperature was 32.08 degrees, which is 6.36 degrees above the January average. The highest temperature was 62.5 degrees on the 7th; the lowest was 8 degrees above zero on the 26th, giving a range of 54.5 degrees. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 27.19 degrees; at 2 p. m., 37.83 degrees; at 9 p. m., 31.64 degrees.

Rainfall, including melted snow, 4.01 inches, which is 2.80 inches above the January average. Rain or snow in measurable quantities fell on ten days, in quantities too small for measurement on one day. There were two thunder storms. The entire depth of snow was seventeen inches.

Mean cloudiness was 61.87 per cent. of the sky, the month being 14.60 per cent. cloudier than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy), five; half clear (one- to two-thirds cloudy), twelve; cloudy (more than two-thirds), fourteen. There were two entirely clear days and seven entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 72.25 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 62.09 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 51.29 per cent.

Wind was south, eight times; southeast, twelve times; east, eleven times; northeast, six times; north, seventeen times; northwest, fifteen times; west, six times; southwest, eighteen times. The total run of the wind was 8,608 miles, which is 3,111 miles below the January average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 277.6 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 11.5 miles. The highest velocity was forty miles an hour, between 10 and 11 a. m. on the 8th.

Barometer.—Mean for the month, 29.118 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.120 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.097 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.138 inches; maximum, 29.679 inches at 7 a. m. on the 1st; minimum, 28.603 inches, at 7 a. m. on the 25th; monthly range, 1.076 inches.

Relative Humidity.—Mean for the month, 84.19 per cent.; at 7 a. m., 90.93; at 2 p. m., 72.21; at 9 p. m., 88.90; greatest, 100, twenty-seven times; least, thirty-eight, at 2 p. m. on the 3d. There were three fogs during the month.

Sulphur and Formalin for Potato Scab.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—What results have been obtained during the past year by using flowers of sulphur and formalin for the destruction of scab on seed potatoes? I should like to hear from such who do not guess at results.
 Halstead, Kas. G. B. R.

It is strictly an American remedy; home-made and without foreign flavor, we refer to Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

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

The Nickel Plate Road

Will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland and return at \$8.50 for the round-trip, account of Students' Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, Cleveland, Ohio, February 23-27, 1898. Tickets will be sold February 22 and 23, good returning up to and including February 28. Three through trains daily in each direction. Day coaches in charge of colored porters. Every facility afforded for the comfort of the traveling public. City Ticket Office 111 Adams St.; Depot, corner Twelfth and Clark Sts.; Telephone Main 3389, Chicago. (1)

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

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

Horticulture.

BUDDING THE PEACH.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—The practice of budding the standard varieties of peaches upon seedling stock has been so long in use, and the process itself is so simple, that by this time it should be generally understood. However, it is noticeable that where the farmers themselves have attempted the work, in many cases only partial success has been reported, and in others entire failure. Such results soon discourage one and lead him to choose the risks of growing seedling fruit or else to abandon his own enterprise in fruit propagation and trust wholly to the accuracy and honesty of nurserymen.

Where failure occurs in getting buds to take upon other stock, it is generally because of failure to fulfill the conditions necessary for the union of the two parts, or else because of some slight misunderstanding of the processes of plant growth and behavior during the budding season.

As to the conditions necessary for the union of the parts, it is essential—

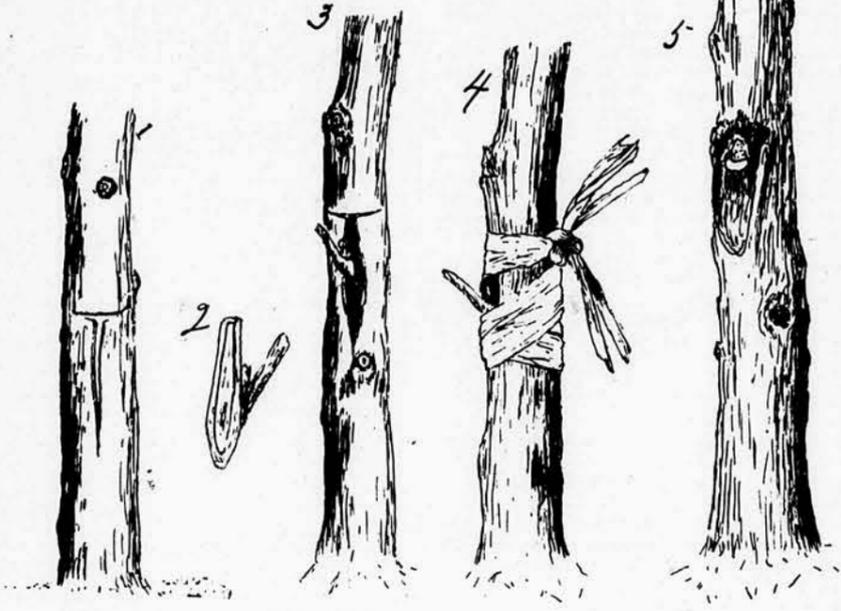
1. That the cambium of the bud be in actual contact with the cambium of the stock.
2. That the wound made by the knife incisions and the insertion of the bud be not so severe as to cause the death of the cambium.
3. That the buds be held in place and the parts protected until the union is made.
4. That the buds be mature.

In order that the cambium of the bud may be brought into contact with that of the stock, a strip of bark is usually

mature buds have not yet been obtained by experiment. There can be no question but that immature buds will more easily dry out and more readily winter-kill than those which are mature. Always guard against using double and multiple buds, and, of course, discard the blossom buds.

Regarding the growth and behavior of the tree, it is to be said that at the time of year when budding is usually done (July till September), the weather is likely to be either extremely wet or extremely dry, or perhaps alternations of the two conditions, so that the current of sap in the young tree is very irregular. In time of drought the current diminishes, the bark tightens and growth almost ceases. Clearly this is not the time for placing the bud, because, the bark not slipping easily, it can only be placed by severing the bark with the knife, which severely wounds the parts, and when in place there is not sufficient sap circulating to sustain it.

Following this condition, let us suppose the rains come, saturating the soil and bringing suddenly the conditions for rapid growth. The roots absorb great quantities of water, sending it up into the plant faster than evaporation can carry off the surplus, so that the elaborated sap that courses from the leaves down through the cambium is very thin and watery. The bark now slips more readily than at any other time. However, it is not the time to insert the bud, because the excess of water in the tissues of the plant prevents the union, or, as we say, drowns the bud. Prof. L. H. Bailey says: "The



1. The incision made. 2. Bud cut from stick. 3. The bud inserted. 4. The bud tied. 5. The dormant bud of peach as it appears in after budding.

taken off with the bud. Some are careful to cut deep enough to take off a piece of the wood, which is then generally removed, leaving a wider shield of bark. The pains required to get this larger shield of bark are not warranted by the results. When cutting off the bud, cut to the wood, removing as little of it as possible, and there need be no trouble in securing enough cambium to insure a union.

The incision made in the bark of the stock is a simple T-shaped cut, as near the ground as possible, and, better, if on the north side of the tree. The cuts should be no longer than necessary to insert the bud and the vertical cut straight with the grain of the tree. The two lips of the bark are then easily raised with the knife blade. A scalpel on the end of the handle of a budding-knife is of little value. It is a time-consumer and does no better work than the simple rounded blade. Fit the bud snugly in place and allow none of the shield to extend above the horizontal cut on the stock. Bind the bark of the stock firmly over the shield of the bud, covering the wound but leaving the bud exposed. The best wrapping material is the palm-leaf product called raffia, kept now by nearly all seed houses; but if this cannot be obtained, use carpet-chain or cotton twine. The advantages of raffia over the latter are that it is easier to tie, does not draw up, and, wrapped two or three times around the tree, it will cover the entire wound. It is also very cheap. In ten days or two weeks the trees will have grown so as to tighten the bands. They should then be cut.

It is believed that careless selection of buds causes frequent failures in budding, but the actual results from using im-

mature buds should be inserted at a season when the sap is least abundant, to prevent strangulation or throwing out of the buds." He does not mean by this that budding should be done when the bark is tight, for he explains that "Budding is always best performed when the barks slips or peels easily."

Better results will come by waiting a few days until the sap has returned to its normal volume and consistency. Choose a cloudy day for the work if possible. If the weather becomes hot and dry again, the bark will work much better in the morning than in the afternoon.

To whom on the farm shall we look to carry on this work of budding? Where shall we find the lumber backs and nimble fingers that the work requires? They are not lacking. Teach the boys to bud. There is a fascination about the work that most of them will like. It will please them to be able to produce their own fruit trees of the varieties they want. In view of their future needs and responsibilities, it is only fair to them that they should know how it may be done. W. L. HALL, Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kas.

Potato Talk.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I am asked to express an opinion on the potato outlook for the coming season. I do not like to express an opinion, as it is merely guess-work, yet perhaps the fact that I am a Yankee from away back may help me out a little in the opinion of some.

The first thing to consider is the seed supply. While seed potatoes may be scarce in some parts of this State, yet there is ample evidence to show that there is enough seed here, and on the



OFFER No. 1
.....Australian Salt Bush.

A New Forage Plant, said to produce immense crops of excellent forage. Especially adapted to drouthy localities and alkali lands. **Don't fail to try it.**

OFFER No. 2
.....Mexican June Corn.

This corn has proven a sure crop when planted in June or later. Quality for table or stock food unexcelled. Sure to make big crop regardless of season.

A 50c. Package
postpaid, by mail, of either of the above will be sent
For one new yearly subscriber at \$1.00 to Texas Farm and Ranch
the great Family, Agricultural and Live Stock Journal. Clean, reliable, interesting and instructive; weekly 20 pages, illustrated.
Present subscribers can receive benefit of either offers No. 1 or No. 2 by sending one dollar to have time paid to, advanced twelve months.

Texas Farm and Ranch....
has contracted with Texas Seed & Floral Co. for 5000 packages each of Offers No. 1 and No. 2, and when they are exhausted offer will be withdrawn.
Sample copy of Texas Farm and Ranch **FREE!**
The proprietors of the paper in which this ad. appears will tell you that Texas Farm and Ranch Pub. Co. is responsible, reliable and prompt.
When remitting say which offer you select.
Address, TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.



way here from the North, to seed the State. I do not look for any drop in price, but rather that the price will steadily stiffen up, until good seed will retail from \$1 to \$1.35 per sixty pounds.

With the West all seeded, we must turn our attention to the North and East. They do not plant as early as we do. Some of them plant as late as June 1, and they will hold both seed and eating potatoes, hoping for a large price in May.

Now, the fact is that the new South has planted a larger acreage than ever before, and they expect to ship north and catch the early June market, and if they do, the Northern potatoes will be crowded out of the market and all stock must take a serious drop, and by July 1 the Northern and Eastern markets will be simply glutted, and about July 10, when our own early potatoes are put on the Eastern market, they are liable to be sold for so small a price as to leave the grower no profit at all. Now, we all know that the "best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee." We also know that the prosperity of the producer must often depend upon the misfortune of some other producer. Now, as a matter of fact, the Southern planters of potatoes are taking enormous risks, simply gambling against a law of nature, and if they win we shall lose on the price of our July crop. But if nature wins, as she surely will a part of the time, a killing frost will destroy the tops of the potatoes all over the South late in March, and this will materially check the shipping of potatoes north in June, and this misfortune to the crop in the South will enable Kansas growers to put their crop on the Eastern and Northern markets on equal terms with the Southern crop. Now, let us remember that our own crop is liable to be frozen down early in April, and we should not have our potatoes come up till about April 15, to be safe. Even then, we know we have had very severe frosts as late as Decoration day.

Disc and harrow up the potato field thoroughly before it is plowed, so that the top soil that is turned under will be perfectly fine and in the best possible condition for nature's work-shop (the bottom of the furrow) to do her level best, and remember that plowing is a necessary evil, as it always puts into the soil an enormous surplus of air that must be worked out before the conditions can be made favorable in nature's laboratory for work. So the sub-surface,

or bottom of the furrow, must be thoroughly packed as soon as plowed. If you have no sub-surface packer, use the press drill, or give the disc a slight angle and run it every evening after plowing. Tramping over the fields in fall, winter and spring usually creates thin clods on the surface, and when these are turned under they are right in the way of the roots and must be broken up, or packed closely by some means, else they are a great hindrance to the early start of the crop. Do not fret about the top of the soil; it is easily worked, and the roots do not feed there. It is the bottom of the furrow we want to think about, as it is there that the work is done by nature, and it is there that you will either derive success or failure, according as you have it.

CLARENCE J. NORTON.
Moran, Kas.

The Katy Texas Mulberry.

This is the coming live fence post. It is not a hedge, makes rapid growth, is a fine shade tree and its berries are excellent feed for hogs and poultry. It is grown from cuttings, which may be set out in groves, if it is desired to cut for fuel and fence posts, or, for live posts cuttings should be set out in the garden in rows (four inches space between cuttings), in eastern Kansas, Missouri and southern Iowa, not later than May 15; in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan 1st of June. Next fall, transplant mulberries to the places, inside an enclosed field, at the spots where you want fence posts. The fall following posts will be large enough to fasten wires upon. The Katy mulberry, from cuttings, has attained in two years a trunk diameter of five inches!

Orders requested as follows: Prices, \$2 per hundred, \$15 per thousand. Send postal order on Houston, Texas, or bank check on Chicago, Kansas City or Houston. In all orders for over 100, give express office and date you wish cuttings to arrive. Delivery free by mail or express. Address

JOSEPHINE NURSERY CO.,
Katy, Texas.
Reference, J. A. Danover, Esq., Katy, formerly of Mystic, Iowa.

Keep it in the house and it will save you many an anxious moment during the changes of season and weather; we refer to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the best remedy for cough and cold.

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

Ours is the most Complete Department Nursery in the United States.
Can supply all your wants, from Flower and Vegetable Seeds to Street Trees at low rates.
Try us, can refer you to customers in every state and territory in the Union. Forty-three years of square dealing has made us patrons and friends far and near. Have hundreds of carloads of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, PLANTS.
We send by mail postpaid, Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Small Trees, Etc. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed; larger by express or freight. **OUR CATALOGUE**, an elegant book magazine size, profusely illustrated tells it all, **FREE!** Send for it today and see what value we give for a little money. Last chance as this will not appear again. 4th year. 32 greenhouses, 1000 acres.
THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Box 407, Painesville, O.

In the Dairy.

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

ADVANTAGES OF SOILING.

At the annual dairy meeting in New York, Mr. Frank S. Peer, of Mount Morris, delivered an address on "Soiling," in which many good things were said. He commenced by relating his early experience in soiling and referred to the ridicule that was showered upon him by his neighbors in his efforts to popularize the system, and now he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was ahead of his associates and his generation as well, in this respect. When 19 years of age he commenced farming and in regard to his practice said: "I began farming on an old farm of 100 acres, that had been rented for fifty years and had been skimmed until there was little left. On this farm there were seventeen fields, and over 1,000 rods of what was once a fence, although not over forty rods were in good repair. In July the pasture became short and the cattle breechy. Farm work was crowding and there was no time for fence-building. Finally, in desperation, we put the cattle in the barnyard, but an old cow bossed the whole yard and nearly killed a heifer. Then we put them in the stalls. We began cutting clover, and, to my surprise, I saw how little land was required to keep them; they could not eat over half a square rod per day. This showed me there was by soiling 320 days' feeding in an acre. I had only twelve head of cattle, but these twelve head required of hay and pasture sixty acres a year. This left me but forty acres for marketable crops. I find that five acres per head is about the average requirement per year throughout the country. I worked along by sowing rye in the fall and corn in the spring until 1875, when I came out a full-fledged soiler. Every year added improvements to the system. My stock thrived beyond all expectation. I began removing the old fences until, instead of seventeen fields, I had but seven. I bought a Copley creamer, put up an ice-house, which was the first in the county on a farm. The neighbors laughed still more, but I sold my butter to the Clifton Springs Water Cure for 50 cents a pound; then I laughed also. My herd went on increasing, and in 1876 I added a flock of coarse-wool sheep, and they also came in on the soiling system. In 1877 or 1878 I first read of ensilage, put in a silo, and for three years I was able to keep on an average of thirty-five head of full-grown stock from the products of thirty acres, instead of twelve head on sixty acres. This left me seventy instead of forty acres for marketable crops."

He then told how to proceed. "Sow a piece of land to rye in the fall. Plow all the land in the spring that you intend to soil. Sow oats and peas (two bushels of peas and one of oats), three bushels per acre, on land heavily manured. In estimating how much land you will require, figure three-fourths of a square rod a day per head. One-half a square rod or less is all a cow can eat, but make a liberal allowance. Say you have fifteen head; that will require twelve square rods per day, or seventy-seven per week—say eighty, or half an acre. Then plow several acres every Saturday afternoon and put it in oats and peas, which will give you a succession. A week is about as long as a soiling crop is good. Later sow corn and sorghum. The latter is one of the best soiling crops next to oats and peas, and is better for late sowing, as it will grow in hotter, drier weather."

"Shut the cows in the stable daytimes and turn them out nights in an orchard or small pasture."

"Feed four times a day—mornings when you put them in to milk, at noon, at 4 o'clock and at 7 o'clock. Feed only what they will eat up clean. A great mistake is often made by feeding too much at a time and not often enough. A cow that is given too much at a time breathes on it for a while, and nothing will induce her to eat it after that except hunger. And this is one thing that has led to some disappointment in the system. Cows have been taken from pasture and fed soiling crops and then shrunk in their milk. What they do not eat up clean should be thrown to the hogs."

Mr. Peer advocated ensilage for winter feeding along with soiling for summer. He then spoke of the bugbear of extra labor in soiling and explained it as follows:

"Twenty head of cattle can be soiled at a total additional expense of \$1 per

day. What benefit do you receive for that dollar?"

"In my case it nearly doubled the acreage of my farm for marketable crops, giving me seventy acres instead of forty. At the same time the number of farm stock had increased from twelve to thirty-five. With hay and pasture these thirty-five head would have required, at five acres per head, 175 acres. The forage capacity of my farm was, therefore, increased from sixty to 175 acres, or 115 acres. To this add thirty acres increase for marketable crops and we have a total increase of 145 acres for an expenditure of \$1 per day for extra labor of soiling."

"Nor is that all, for my cattle more than doubled their yearly production, and my land devoted to marketable crops almost doubled in productiveness. Is this great advantage not worth \$1 per day expended in extra labor to soil thirty-five head on a hundred acre farm?"

Parade at Topeka.

The parade on Tuesday of convention week at Topeka, will be one of the greatest features of the convention. Each delegation will select its own marshal and George W. Hanna, of Clay Center, a State Senator and one of the most prominent creamerymen of the State, will be marshal of the whole parade.

The formation will be made at the Rock Island depot on the arrival of the train at 2:30, and march south on Kansas avenue to Ninth, west on Ninth to Jackson, north on Jackson to Fifth, east on Fifth to Quincy, and south to Hamilton hall. The delegations will march in the following order:

- Carriages conveying officers.
- The Kansas delegation.
- The Kansas City Butter Board.
- The Nebraska delegation.
- The Chicago Butter Board.
- The Iowa delegation.
- The New York Butter Board.
- The Minnesota delegation.
- The Philadelphia Butter Board.
- The South Dakota delegation.
- The Boston Butter Board.
- The Wisconsin delegation.

The supply men, including all butter color, separator and salt men, and all kinds of dairy and creamery machinery and apparatus manufacturers.

Representatives of all transportation lines. Illinois creamerymen's delegation. Any and all delegations not listed.

A committee of three Topeka business men has been appointed to act as judges and review the parade as it passes the Hotel Throop. The Kansas delegation shall not be eligible for the prizes.

Dairy Notes.

To get a portion of the big pro rata purse at Topeka, butter must score 95 or over.

Don't forget that entries of butter for the convention at Topeka, of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, will close at 7 p. m., Thursday, February 17.

State Dairy Commissioner Cannon, of Colorado, says there are forty-eight creameries and ten cheese factories in his State. Also that farmers who have no acquaintance with mortgages are found on the dairy farms.

In order to exhibit butter at Topeka, a member must be in good standing. That is, his membership and annual dues must be paid. If he is behind in annual dues he must send 50 cents with his entry. If neither membership nor dues have been paid he must forward \$1.50 to Secretary Nissley.

Eli Newsom, writing from Parker, Douglas county, Col., says: "I find my Jersey cows increasing in milk right along this cold weather while others are falling, and the cause is evidently due to the warm spring water from my irrigation plant, to which they have access, while others must cut ice to get water for their stock."

One reason why at this season much poor butter is made is because the milk is set in some room adjoining the kitchen, where it is subjected to all the odors of the kitchen stove used in cooking meats and vegetables. These odors, with the heat from the stove, are absorbed by the milk, and as the cream has to be warmed so as to ripen, the germs thus admitted have the best possible chance to increase.

A few weeks ago George Potts, Appleton, Wis., shipped to New York by express a three-gallon can of pasteurized cream, which, upon reaching its destination, was to be returned at once. This was done simply to test the distance which the cream could be shipped in safety. The can reached home this morning and the contents was as fresh as the day it left here. The excellent condition of the cream was a pleasant surprise to the sender, who naturally thought the jarring it received in traveling 2,000 miles would have a tendency to make it unfit for use.

Repeated experiments have proven that the flavor of butter, other conditions being equal, depends largely upon the right degree of acidity and to the frequent stirring of the cream during the ripening process, which promotes the development of many of the lactic acid germs that require oxygen for their propagation. Cream that is warmer than the atmosphere gives off odors, while cream that is cooler is likely to take them on. Quick ripening at about 70°, with frequent stirring, has produced the best results. There is no difficulty in changing the flavor of butter from one to three points where the same lot of cream is divided and ripened to different degrees of acidity at various temperatures. Ripening for a long period and without stirring is likely to produce bitter flavor, and low temperature is more favorable to the growth of the germs which impart such flavor.

Many people are skeptical regarding testimonials. We offer

\$5,000.00 Reward

to any person who can prove bogus one letter that we publish in praise of the famous veterinary remedy

Tuttle's Elixir.

Send three 2-cent stamps for postage on sample bottle, and list of testimonials.

DR. S. A. TUTTLE, 27 Beverly St., Boston.

1000 Box Elder & Ash \$1.25.
Rus. Mulberry and Osage Hedge at about same price.

100 APPLE, 3 to 4 ft. \$6
Cherry, 3 to 4 ft. \$10
Concord Grape, \$1.60

We pay the freight
Complete price list free
Jansen Nursery, Jansen, Nebr.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

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

F. W. DIXON, Holton, Kas.

EVERGREEN NURSERY COMPANY,
(Box 109) EVERGREEN, WISCONSIN.

Growers of hardy, first-class evergreen and deciduous trees for shade, ornament or timber. Largest stock, lowest prices. Write for free catalogue, and let us know your wants.

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

BOHEMIAN NURSERIES, Reynolds, Neb.

TESTED SEED CORN.

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

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

Ford's SEEDS Produce Paying Crops. Catalogue Free. Not many pictures, but Lots of Good Seeds, Plants, Trees, and Potatoes for your money. \$300 in prizes. **FRANK FORD & SON, Ravenna, O.**

We PAY FREIGHT is only one of Stark 12 Challenge Points—the full 12 plainly show WHY Stark Bro's grow and sell the most trees. Then, we will not cut quality no matter how LOW our price. If interested in trees or fruits drop postal for **STARK FRUIT BOOK** new edition; finest, most complete yet issued sent free. **STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo. Stark, Mo. Rockport, Ill. Dansville, N.Y.**

TREE PLANTING

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

REID'S NURSERIES, Bridgeport, Ohio.

The Improved U. S. Separator
Continues to Lead

Its product awarded the
Creamery Sweepstakes **Grand Sweepstakes**
and the
GOLD MEDAL

At ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE VERMONT DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, St. Albans, Vt., January 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1898.

History Repeats Itself.

In 1894 and 1896, same Conventions awarded the **GOLD MEDAL** to the product of Improved U. S. Separator.

If you GET THE BEST you will buy the **IMPROVED U. S.**
Send for illustrated pamphlets
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

YOU SELL Your Farm Products.
Why not make money
Selling something else?

Fruit trees for instance. Did you ever try it? You may be an excellent salesman. We want farmer agents and will pay them cash and expenses weekly. We have 600 acres of "Spaulding Trees"—all standard varieties, free from disease; vigor certified to by Inspector State Entomologist; good strong root, body and top growth. Have also full line of "Spaulding Grown" berry plants, and vines, nut bearing trees, forest trees, evergreens, etc. Send for our free catalogue, circulars, "Trade Getters" and special terms to agents. **SPAULDING N. & O. Co., Box 10, Spaulding, Ill.**
Send Reference or Recommendation.

How To GET THEM FREE

In 1899 we propose to introduce two remarkable novelties. One **A NEW TOMATO** and the other **A NEW BEET**. We want names that are worthy the high quality of these vegetables and therefore will pay you **\$200 FOR A NAME.**

To those who wish to test them this season and compete for these prizes, we will send liberal packets of the seed of each as part of our **STAR PRIZE COLLECTION** which includes also a packet of seed of each of **NEW WHITE PRIZE ONION NEW WINTER QUEEN CELERY AND GINGHAM MARKET RADISH.**

Send 5c. stamps or silver for them and our **1898 Garden and Farm Manual**, the finest seed catalogue ever published.

JOHNSON & STOKES,
Dept. 27 217-219 Market St. PHILADELPHIA PA.

SEED RAISED

by myself from carefully selected cabbages, onions, carrots, beets, etc. (on the principle that like begets like) yet sold as cheap as seed raised from trash. As the original introducer of Cory and Lacky Corn, Deep Head and All-Season's Cabbages, Hubbard and Warren Squash, Miller's Melon, Burbank Potato, the Surprise Pea, and scores of the best vegetables now grown everywhere, brother farmer, I invite a share of your patronage. I want you to plant your potatoes.

GREGORY'S SEEDS

As promising novelties I catalogue for 1898 the Enormous Potato, (604 bushels measured acre), new cabbages, cucumber, beet, etc. The flower seed department of my catalogue will interest wife and daughter. Established 43 years.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON,
Harwich, Mass.

Special Want Column.

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

INCUBATORS—That any one can operate and worth the money. Lowest priced and most successful. We can save you money. Freight and postage. Address Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE—Thirty-five Cotswold ewes (twelve yearling, twenty-three 2 years and over), five rams. Also two Galloway bulls. Address W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

POLAND-CHINAS—All ages, male and female, for sale cheap. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

POLAND-CHINAS—Four fancy August pigs by Hadley Boy 18518, dam Lady Swallow; two are boars; \$12 each, pair \$20. W. S. Powell, Moline, Elk Co., Kas.

WE OFFER LIBERAL TERMS—To experienced salesmen to handle our lubricating oils on commission. The Euclid Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Ten fine large Buff Cochins cockerels and fifteen hens and pullets; heavy leg and toe feathers and deep, rich color; \$1 to \$2 each. Also Large English Berkshire sows and gilts bred, \$10 to \$15 each, and five young boars, \$8 each. H. A. Thomas, Soranton, Kas.

I WANT—A good, reliable man (married or single) to work on a stock farm. A permanent position and good pay for the right man. Address E. H. Boyer, Meade, Meade Co., Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Black Norman stallion. W. H. Wilcox, Larned, Kas.

RED WETHERFIELD ONION SEED—New crop. 50 cents by mail, prepaid; 40 cents by express, five-pound lots. W. J. Helvering, Beattie, Marshall Co., Kas.

RAISE POULTRY—Do you? If so, why not use an incubator? The Successful is all the name implies; it does the work successfully. There's nothing just as good. Send 6 cents for catalogue to J. T. Dale, Wichita, Kas., special agent for Southwest. His Black Langshans and Buff Pekin Bantams and Ducks are winners. Eggs and fowls reasonable.

SEED CORN—Yellow Rose, Silver Mine, 65 cents per bushel; samples, 3 cents. R. N. Thomas, Norwich, Iowa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Full-blood English Shire, bay, 1,900 pounds. John A. Hollister, Grigsby, Scott Co., Kas.

POLAND-CHINAS—Extra spring boar by Wren's Model 17400; big bone and good at both ends, deep middle, \$25. Gilts bred to Hadley Boy, \$15. W. S. Powell, Moline, Elk Co., Kas.

NASON'S FEEDER, SOAKER AND STEAMER.—Recommended by feeders and farmers generally. For sale by the inventor, E. J. Nason, Washington, Kas.

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

A FORTY-ACRE FRUIT FARM—One and one-half miles from Hutchinson. The finest varieties of every class of fruit; good soil, fine water. Terms to suit purchaser. Address Whitelaw Houk, Partridge, Kas.

FOR REAL BARGAINS—In Berkshire boars write J. J. Achenbach, Washington, Kas.

RED POLLED BULL CALVES.—Wilkie Blair, Beulah, Crawford Co., Kas.

BRONZE TOMS—Write for prices. Snyder Stock Farm, Kildare, Okla.

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

FOR SALE—Two Holstein bulls; extra fine milk and butter strains, age 11 and 13 months. John Witschy, Fairview, Brown Co., Kas.

INCUBATORS—That are hatching and low in price. Address Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., CLAY CENTER, NEB.

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

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—White and Silver Wyandottes, White Holland Turkeys, White Pekin Ducks and White Guineas. Stock and Eggs for sale. Porter Moore, breeder and judge, Parsons, Kas.

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

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

GUARANTEED INCUBATORS—At farmers' prices. Address the Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb.

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

SPECIAL WANT COLUMN—CONTINUED.

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

BERKSHIRES—Boars and gilts, weighing 125 to 250 pounds, sired by Imported Lord Comely 34744 and Golden King V. 43836. These are pigs of choicest breeding and extra individuality. Prices \$12.50 and \$15 for next ten days. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. B. Sutton & Son, Russell, Kas.

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

FRUIT TREES—In surplus! That must go! 100,000 Apple, Peach, Cherry, Plum and Pear. First-class, healthy, true to name and cheap. For thirty days orders will be accepted for spring shipment at less than half usual prices. Agents wanted. List free. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

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

FOR POLAND CHINAS—Of all ages and sexes of Corwin, Tecumseh, Courtney, Wilkes, Medium, and Ideal U. S. strains. Sows and gilts mated to Black Wilkes 2d 14763 C., Model King 15557 C. (by King's Model 38351 A. by Klever's Model 29719), Guy U. S. 15559 C. (by Guy Darkness 18292 A., Hadley's Model Sanders 1571 C. (by Hadley's Model 35913 A.), at special prices for thirty days. Inquire of Henry Comstock & Sons, Cheney, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—BOARS.—Kansas Boy 15405, he by Hoosier Boy 7838, his dam Little Beauty 29776; one spring boar by Princeton Chief, one by King Hadley 15057; also a few sows, bred to Kansas Boy 15405. H. Davison, Waverly, Kas.

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

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE—A desirable lot of 5 young bulls, also females, any age, by the World's Fair show bull Lavender King 4th 108629. D. K. Kellerman & Son, Mound City, Linn county, Kansas.

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

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

FOR SALE—A grandson of the \$5,100 Klever's Model, \$1808 S.; the \$555 Hadley Jr. 13314 S.; Upright Wilkes 13248 S., and J. H. Sanders Jr. 13729 S. Ten extra fine gilts. J. R. Killough & Sons, Ottawa, Kas.

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

SEEDS THAT WILL GROW!

A copy of our handsome GARDEN ANNUAL FREE to all who want good tested seeds at low prices. Address, COLE'S SEED STORE, Pella, Iowa.

Mammoth White Artichoke Seed for Sale

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

1,000 Peach Trees

one year, 2 to 3 ft., mostly branched, with fight prepaid to any station in Mo., Kas. and Ia., for \$21; or 500 for \$12. Sample prepaid, 25c. Other sized trees proportional prices. R. S. JOHNSTON, Box No. 17, Stockley, Del.

Plant! Plant! Plant! Strawberry Plants!

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

POTATOES—Northern Grown Seed.

Five best from 140 kinds to produce on Western soil. 3,000 bushels in premiums or we pay the freight. How to raise a big crop. Circular free. Fountain Head Experimental Potato Farm, Beaver Crossing, Neb. T. G. Ferguson, Proprietor.

EVERGREENS!

100 6 to 8 in., \$1.00; choice of 32 packages, 100 choice, transplanted, 2 feet, \$10.00 prepaid. Millions to offer: hardy varieties, all sizes. ORNAMENTAL & FRUIT TREES. Shrubs, vines, etc. Catalogue prices. Full and 40 great bargains sent FREE. D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, Local Agents' Wanted, DUNDEE, ILL.

BURPEE'S SEEDS GROW!

Write a postal card to-day for BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1898, Brighter and better than ever before.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.

ARTICHOKES

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

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 27, 1898.

Pottawatomie County—A. P. Scritchfield, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Wm. Fisher, in Lone Tree tp., January 1, 1898, one red steer, 2 years old, blind in right eye; valued at \$15.

Elk County—J. A. Benson, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by James Moore, in Union Center tp., January 15, 1898, one blue and white spotted steer, 2 years old, an unknown brand and both ears split; valued at \$15.

Thomas County—Ike W. Crumly, Clerk. TWO MULES—Taken up by George F. Kern, in Kingsley tp., December 26, 1897, two black mare mules (mated), each about 10 years old; valued at \$25 for both.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 3, 1898.

Cowley County—S. J. Neer, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Jay Brown, in Cedar tp. (P. O. Cedar Vale), January 12, 1898, one gray horse 6 years old, five feet high, right ear split; valued at \$12.

Chase County—M. C. Newton, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by E. G. Crocker, in Matfield Green tp., January 5, 1898, one dark brown mare; no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Cherokee County—S. W. Swinney, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by V. Z. Ball, one mile south and a half mile east of Sherwin, December 20, 1897, one bay mare, 10 years old, weight 950 pounds, barb wire mark on right front foot, shod all round with heavy shoes; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one dark sorrel horse, 8 years old, weight 1,000 pounds, shod all round with heavy shoes, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Greenwood County—Perry Clemans, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Edmund Jackson, in South Salem tp., January 7, 1898, one black and white steer, 1 year old, branded 6 on right hip; valued at \$16.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 1898.

Harvey County—S. M. Spangler, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. W. Robinson, in Alta tp. (P. O. Burton), November 15, 1897, one red yearling steer, bit out of under side of each ear, dim brand on left hip, no horns; valued at \$17.

Phillips County—I. D. Thornton, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by A. A. Baldwin, in Dayton tp., January 3, 1898, one roan steer, about 2 years old, HO on hip and side, right ear clipped, left ear snipped; valued at \$18.

Ottawa County—W. M. Trullitt, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Frank Schwerman, in Logan tp., November 16, 1897, one red and white spotted wild Western steer, H on left side, weighs about 600 lbs.; valued at \$15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WANTED—John Jackson, formerly in Great Hampton Row, Birmingham, England, who many years ago went to America under the name of James Johnson and traded for some years as cattle dealer in Kansas City. Jackson (if alive) is now entitled to property in England. Information to William Jackson (brother), Shakespeare Villa, Sparkhill, Birmingham, or to Thurstfield & Messiter, Solicitors, Wednesbury, England.

SIMPLE WHEN YOU KNOW HOW.

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

Bulls—Aberdeen-Angus.

Seven head of choicest breeding and individuality. Twenty to thirty-six months old. In fine condition. Weights 1,300 to 1,600 pounds. Prices reasonable. WM. B. SUTTON & SON, Russell, Kas.

SILVER CREEK HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

PURE - BRED SHORT - HORNS.

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

DEER PARK FARM.

H. E. BALL, Proprietor. Registered Jersey cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Registered Poland-China swine. Young boars for sale. Farm two miles east of Topeka on Sixth street road. T. P. CRAWFORD, Mgr., Topeka, Kas.

ROSE CREEK FARM JERSEY CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Our SILVER WYANDOTTES and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys are from premium stock. Write us if you want the best. (Farm in Republic Co., Kansas.) H. WOODFORD, Mgr., Chester, Neb.

200 EGG INCUBATOR, ONLY \$10

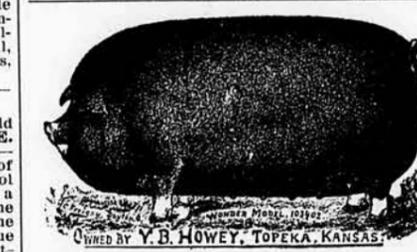
F. M. CURVEA, Hanna, Ind.

BEES

If you keep BEES subscribe for the Progressive Bee Keeper, a journal devoted to Bees and Honey. 50 cents per year. Sample copy free. Also illustrated Catalogue of Bee-Keepers' Supplies. Address LEAHY CO., Higginsville, Mo.

MARK STOCK WITH JACKSONS EAR TAGS.

ALWAYS BRIGHT, CAN COME OUT. JACKSON, ST. FRANCIS, ARK. NORTH TOPEKA, KAS., Nov. 11, 1897. Geo. M. Jackson:—Send me some more ear markers. They are the best of all kinds I ever tried, and I am sure I have used all ever gotten up. I have the first one to lose out of ear yet, and they are so handy to put in. O. P. UPDEGRAFF, Secretary Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.



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

VERNON COUNTY HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS!

125 head in herd. Herd boars, King Hadley 16766 S. and Turley's Chief Tecumseh 2d 17978 S. Ten Choice Gilts sired by King Hadley 16766 S., the second prize boar in Missouri, and bred to Turley's Chief Tecumseh 2d 17978 S., at \$15 to \$20 each. Must have room for coming pig crop. J. M. TURLEY, Stotesbury, Vernon Co., Mo.

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

The Prize-winning Herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District fair, 1893; twelve firsts at Kansas State fair, 1894; ten first and seven second at Kansas State fair, 1895. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 2841, Black Joe 28603, World Benter and King Hadley. For sale, an extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

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

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

IF YOU ONLY KNEW 1900

The Price of a Good Horse in 1900

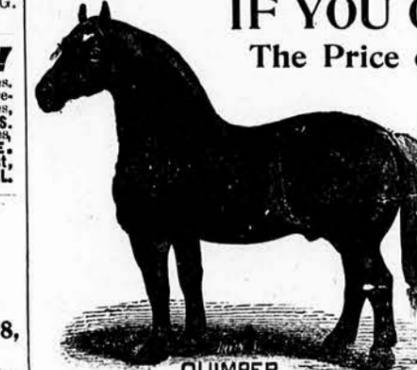
You would buy some good breeding stock now. While our herd is not so large as formerly, we still have the finest collection of

Percheron and Coach Horses

In the West. Prospects never so bright. Prices never so low.

All Ages. Either Sex. Choice Colors.

HENRY AVERY, WAKEFIELD, KANSAS.



QUIMPER

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 7.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 5,634; calves, 52; shipped Saturday, 1,138 cattle; no calves. The market was slow and irregular. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS, WESTERN STEERS, NATIVE HEIFERS, NATIVE COWS, NATIVE FEEDERS, NATIVE STOCKERS.

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 10,454; shipped Saturday, 284. The market ruled steady to 5c higher. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Price, No., Price. Rows include 70...301 \$3.85, 73...248 3.90, 208...259 3.82 1/2, etc.

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 5,589; shipped Saturday, 1,196. The market was steady to 10c lower. The following are representative sales:

St. Louis Live Stock. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market steady; native shipping steers, \$4.25@4.50; butcher steers to dressed beef grades, \$3.75@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.35; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.50; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.30@4.35; cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.25.

Chicago Live Stock. CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 18,500; market steady to 10c lower; beefs, \$3.85@5.40; cows and heifers, \$2.10@4.40; Texas steers, \$3.50@4.30; stockers and feeders, \$3.30@4.40.

Chicago Grain and Provisions. Table with columns: Feb. 7., Opened, High'st, Low'st, Closing. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Ribs.

Kansas City Grain. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 7.—Receipts of wheat here to-day were 212 cars; a week ago, 123 cars; a year ago, 45 cars.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam. The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action.

21 1/2c. White, No. 2, 1 car 23 1/2c; No. 3, 1 car 23 1/2c; No. 4, nominally 22 1/2c@23 1/2c. Rye, No. 2, 1 car 43 1/2c; No. 3, nominally 42c; No. 4, nominally 41c.

McINTOSH & PETERS, Live Stock Commis'n Merchants. 252-253-254 Live Stock Exchange, KANSAS CITY, MO.

It Makes Pigs Healthy. TOPEKA FOUNDRY, Topeka, Kas. Manufacturers of castings in grey iron, brass or aluminum.

A Profession for \$1. Ten Weeks Course in TELEGRAPHY and a Practical Morse Instrument, Sounder, Battery and Short Line for \$1.

A Spring at Each End. of a wire mattress won't do. It must "give" wherever one chances to touch it.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL. Consult the famous Chinese physician, DR. GEE WO CHAN, who cures all Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of men and women.

Kansas City Live Stock Commission Co. Rooms 277 A, B, C, D Stock Exchange, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. L. A. ALLEN, OHAS. W. CAMPBELL, PEYTON MONTGOMERY, Cattle Salesmen.

ERWIN, GRANT & CO., Horse and Mule Commission Dealers. TWENTY-THIRD ST. and GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Kansas City Stock Yards are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. The entire railroad systems of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City have direct rail connection with these yards.

Table with columns: Cattle and Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Cars. Rows include Official Receipts for 1897, Slaughtered in Kansas City, Sold to feeders, etc.

...BLACK LEG... PREVENTED BY PASTEUR "VACCINE." Twenty millions of cattle successfully treated. Write for particulars, prices and testimonials from thousands of American stockmen who have used this Vaccine during the last two and a half years.

Fairbury Nurseries. Plant Our Cherry for a Sure Crop. Growers of Fruit, Forest, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Small Fruits and Vines.

That's What They All Say! The Boyd Cream Ripener is the acme of perfection for ripening cream. It has revolutionized the manner of cream ripening and easily takes precedence wherever introduced.

"AMERICAN" CREAM SEPARATOR was awarded FIRST PREMIUM at St. Louis Fair, 1897, as the BEST Farm Cream Separator. CORNISH, CURTIS & GREENE, Creamery Contractors and Dealers in Creamery Supplies.

The Poultry Yard

Cheap Foods and Poultry.

The large crops of grain and potatoes raised in the whole country should encourage poultrymen, and induce them to keep larger flocks. Eggs are now getting higher, and sell at prices far above any other article produced upon the farm at the same cost. Not only is corn cheap, but also oats, wheat and potatoes. The prices for poultry should be better, as many buyers will prefer the cheaper poultry to beef. There now exists an excellent opportunity for an experiment in the matter of learning if poultry and eggs pay. If the proper management is given in the matter of keeping the hens comfortable, the profit will not be doubtful at present prices of food, as poultry and eggs are always salable during every season of the year.

Turkeys, Lice and Corn.

"How old should young turkeys be before they can be fed on corn?" They can be given whole corn at any time after they are three months old. Before that time cracked corn is better. It is best to feed but little corn during very warm weather, as it is too heating. Another subscriber has been unable to raise young turkeys and describes the symptoms of the difficulty met as follows: "My turkeys have not done well this summer. They seem to be drowsy, their heads are blue, and they do not thrive. I feed corn twice a day, but not heavily." The probability is that the lice on the heads are doing the harm. Anoint heads well with melted lard every three days and give lean meat, omitting corn altogether.—Poultry Breeder.

Getting Rid of Lice.

Mr. L. J. Miller, Huntingdon, Pa., sends an inquiry in a few words. So do others, but an answer to his letter will answer for all. He wishes to know how to get rid of lice, and writes as follows: "Though I have endeavored to keep my coop, including nests and roosts and everything pertaining to it, scrupulously clean, I find my chickens have lice. I use lime all about the yards, dust the coop with it every week and use coal oil on the roosts, etc. How can I best get rid of the pests?"

The poultry house should be deluged with kerosene emulsion every day for a week, using a sprayer. Use lime, but add to the lime one pound of carbolate (not carbonate) of lime to every half peck of lime. The kerosene emulsion is made by dissolving a pound of hard soap in a gallon of boiling water. Remove from the fire, add a gallon of kerosene, churn the mixture with a sprayer ten minutes, and then add ten gallons of cold water. Spray it into every crack and crevice. Dust the hens with Dalmatian insect powder. Lee's "Lice Killer," also Lambert's "Death to Lice," are also excellent, as well as other advertised methods. The point is to do the work every day for a short while so as to perform it at once and speedily.—Poultry Paper.

Do Not Prevent Sitting.

Never "break a sitting hen from hatching a brood." When a hen becomes broody she has reached a point where incubation is essential to her success as a source of profit to her owner, and to deprive her of hatching a brood only delays her. When the food is unbalanced and the hen becomes fat, she is then more inclined to sit than at any other period, the excess of fat on her body being a provision for sustaining life during her partial fast when she is on the nest. The process of incubation is also to her a period of rest, during which she recovers her former condition, and comes into laying prepared to do excellent service.

When a hen is "broken up" from the nest she may lay a few eggs, but she soon becomes broody again, the loss of time at frequent attempts to prevent her from sitting being more than that which she would spend on the nest in her endeavor to hatch a brood. If she brings off a brood, and raises eight chickens, worth 25 cents each, at least one-half the sum will be profit, or equal to six dozen eggs at 16 2/3 cents per dozen—more than a hen will lay in four months. Let the hens sit, and select choice eggs for them, as well as aim to raise every chicken, and it will pay to allow them to gratify their desire of incubation.—Ex.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are unrivalled for relieving Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat Troubles. Sold only in boxes.

To Break Up a Sitter.

Here is an easy way to break up a sitting hen. Take her from the nest and tie a short string or red rag to her tail. When she sees it she is off like a shot and will not go on the nest again.—M. E. Height, Crete, Neb.

Feathers From Ducks.

Ducks may be plucked as well as geese, and for that reason the Pekin or Aylesbury breeds, which are pure white in color, are most desirable. There is quite a value in feathers where large numbers of ducks are kept, and Mr. Rankin, who is known as raising thousands every year, states that feathers pay all expenses of picking, preparing and shipping ducks to market. The feathers from live ducks of the large breeds command nearly as high a price as those from geese.

Losses in the Beginning.

Not one-half of the young chicks hatched on the farms are raised, and, strange to say, while farmers will allow a large number of hens to sit and bring off good hatches, they find at the end of the year that the chicks hatched out in the spring are gone, yet they are unable to account for the loss. Now, the fact is that the family cat gets her share, as do hawks and rats. The loss by drowning in wet weather, or at the drinking troughs, from getting their bodies wet and chilled, may be safely given as causes, also. The use of proper appliances, such as small coops and runs, safety drinking troughs and protection from the storms, would save a large number.

A Chicken's Intricate Foot.

The mechanism of the leg and foot of a chicken or other bird that roosts is a marvel of design. It often seems strange that a bird will sit on a roost and sleep all night without falling off, but the explanation is simple. The tendon of the leg of a bird that roosts is so arranged that when the leg is bent at the knee the claws are bound to contract and thus hold with a sort of a death-like grip the limb around which they are placed. Put a chicken's feet on your wrist and make the chicken sit down and you will have a practical illustration on your skin that you will remember for some time. By this singular arrangement, seen only in such birds as roost, they will rest comfortably and never think of holding on, for it is impossible for them to let go until they stand up.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer \$100 for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

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

Summer Land in Winter.

Southern California; the California Limited takes you there in 54 hours over the Santa Fe Route. Most luxurious service.

INCUBATORS OF WOOD FIBER
ECLIPSE
 BROODERS
 SEND FOR FINE ILLUS. CATALOGUE
 BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.

ON TRIAL—All Sizes and Prices.
 "The 2 Quincy machines hatched 36 and 90 chicks from 400 eggs. My \$10 one hatched 86 and 99 chicks from 100 eggs each." Mrs. F. 100 egg self-feeding Vollerath, Lockport, Ill. Send for No. 36 machine \$10, each catalogue and testimonials. Buckeye Incubator Co., Springfield, O. On Trial, \$11.

A SURE WINNER.
 OUR SUCCESSFUL INCUBATOR will prove it if you use it. Send for new 128 page catalogue and study the merits of our machines. Has valuable points on artificial incubation and poultry culture generally. We manufacture a greater variety of incubators and brooders than any other firm. Sizes 50 to 800. Prices from \$3.00 to \$70.00. **DES MOINES INCUB. CO.** Box 83 DES MOINES, IOWA.

Sleeplessness

ESPECIALLY FREQUENT IN HIGH ALTITUDES.

How it May be Overcome in Any Climate.

From the Chieftain, Pueblo, Col.

While the Rocky Mountain region is justly famed for its salubrious climate, and is becoming more and more the mecca toward which pilgrims are traveling from all parts of the world that they may fill their weakened lungs with its life-giving air, yet there are ailments in that climate as in any other, one of the chief of which is sleeplessness. This is due to the rarity of the air which on some constitutions is too stimulating to the nerves. In some cases patients are compelled to remove for a time to the sea level to escape the high nervous strain. As sleeplessness is not an uncommon accompaniment to certain nervous conditions (in any climate) the story of a woman of Pueblo, Col., may point a moral to others, who have had a similar affliction.

The woman came to Pueblo thirty years ago, when the town was a frontier settlement, and Indians were by no means unusual visitors, bands of Ute's often passing through on their way from the mountains down to the plains to hunt buffaloes.

She had been in good health, until a few years ago when at each recurring spring-time she became debilitated, weak and languid. Her strength left her, she was listless and lifeless. This, too, in spite of the stimulating effects of the high altitude. The most serious difficulty, however, was sleeplessness, which she could not cure. The long weary watches of the night told on her health and she dreaded the approach of night. This lack of sleep weakened her strength and brought on extreme nervousness, until she was a physical wreck.

As she could not well take the long journey necessary to a change of climate, she sought for some nerve restorative, that would build up the nervous system, and thus enable her to get

that sleep and rest without which she could not long endure the strain. She at length found this in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She said to the reporter: "By the time I had taken one box of these pills, I not only felt stronger but to my surprise found that I could sleep."

"I have taken four boxes now and can take a long nap during the day and sleep soundly all night."

"The medicine not only takes away that weary depressed feeling but creates a buoyancy and exhilaration that does not pass away when one stops taking the pills."

"I am forty-nine years old and about thirty years ago I began to be troubled with gatherings in my head. The trouble continued until I was unable to hear a sound through my right ear and my left ear was badly affected. I had no idea that the pills would benefit my ears but they evidently did as my hearing is very much improved."

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a wonderful medicine. The address of the woman is: Mrs. H. L. Graham, 214 E. 4th Street, Pueblo, Col."

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
 COUNTY OF PUEBLO, }
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1897.

GEORGE W. GILL,
 Notary Public.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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

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

BIG MONEY IN POULTRY
 OUR LARGE '98 GUIDE of 100 pages explains all. Worth \$25.00 to any one. The largest, finest and most complete book ever published in colors. Contains over 175 new illustrations, hundreds of valuable recipes and plans, and HOW TO MAKE POULTRY PAY. Sent post paid. **JOHN BAUSCHER, JR.** Box 47, FREEPORT, ILLS.

HATCH Chickens BY STEAM—With the MODEL EXCELSIOR Incubator
 Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Lowest priced first-class hatcher made.
 Circulars free. Send 6c. for ILLUS. CATALOGUE. 114 to 122 S. 6th St. Quincy, Ill.

Hens Make Money
 under proper conditions. Those conditions are defined in our **MAMMOTH NEW POULTRY BOOK and CATALOG** for 1898. Bigger & better than ever before. Printed in colors; cuts and descriptions of all leading breeds of fowls; poultry house plans, tested remedies, prices on poultry, eggs, etc. Worth \$5, but sent postpaid for 15 cents in stamps or coin. **The J. W. Miller Co.** Box 152, Freeport, Ill.

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 Build your own Fence
 No ratchets, no springs
Strongest & Cheapest
 of all fences. All No. 9 Wire
 One man operates machine.
 Mail orders solicited.
AGENTS WANTED.
 Peerless Fence Co., Holly, Mich.

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

CABLED POULTRY AND GARDEN FENCE
 Cabled Field and Hog Fencing with and without lower cable barbed. Steel Web Picket Fence for Lawns and cemeteries, Steel Gates, posts, etc.
DE KALB FENCE CO., 23 High St., DE KALB, ILL.

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

FROM SUN TO SUN
 the farmer's work was never done. It isn't so now. The "Planet Jr." Labor Saving Farm tools have reduced his work in a scientific way—left him part of the day in which to rest and brought him better returns in the bargain. For instance, the "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe will cover as much ground as six of the fastest men that ever went into a field. It's a hoe, a cultivator, a rake and a plow in one. The other "Planet Jr." Machines are equally efficient, equally wonderful. You should read about them in the "Planet Jr." Book. It's free.
S. L. ALLEN & CO.,
 1107 Market St., Philada.

A FARM WAGON FOR \$18.00

LOW SEND FOR CIRCULARS



FARMERS HANDY WAGON CO. SAGINAW MICH

"Eli" Baling Presses

88 Styles & Sizes for Horse and Steam Power. Hay or Straw. 48 Inch Feed Opening.

Power Leverage 64 to 1. **STEEL** Largest line in the world. Send for Catalog.

COLLINS PLOW CO., 1120 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

This is the **QUAKER CITY GRINDING MILL**

For CORN and COBS, FEED & TABLE MEAL. Improved for '97-'98. Keep for all mills advertised. Keep the best—return all others.

A. W. STRAUB & CO. Philadelphia, Pa. & Chicago, Ill.

We handle everything wanted at Chicago office, 48 Canal Street.



Use **Dr. Leavitt's Superior Dehorning Shears**, guaranteed to have twice the power of any other; having two movable blades. Handles only move half distance of any other, to close. Ask hardware dealers.

IT HAS DOUBLE POWER.

THE LEAVITT MFG. CO. HAMMOND, ILL. U.S.A.

We make Steel Windmills, Steel Towers and Feed Grinders and are selling them cheaper than the cheapest.

Our productions are first-class in every respect and are sold on trial. Send us a postal and we will tell you all about them.

CURRIE WINDMILL CO., Manhattan, Kas.

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THE IMPROVED SCALE

KIMBALL BROS. STEEL FACED LOOPS

Manufactured by **KIMBALL BROS.,** 100 1/2 North St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.



LIGHTNING WELL MACHY PUMPS, AIR LIFTS, GASOLINE ENGINES.

CIRCULARS FREE

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS, AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.



GROUND FEED—more economical & produces better results than whole grain

STAR Feed Grinders prepare it in the best and cheapest way. Grind all kinds of grain single or mixed. Grind ear corn dry, damp or frozen. Circulars of Steam and Sweep Mills, free. **STAR MFG. CO.,** 26 Depot St., New Lexington, O.



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16-in. Sulky Plows, \$25. 16-in. S. B. Plows, \$9. Rolling Coulter, extra, \$1.50. 64-T. Lever Harrow, \$7.50. Mowers, \$29.40. Riding Gang Plows, \$35. 12-16 Disc Harrow, \$16. Hay Rakes, \$11.65. 3-in. Wagon, \$39. Buggies, Harness, Sewing Machines, Cider Mills, \$12.74. Corn Sheller, \$5; 8 Hoe Drill, \$29.40; 5 Hoe Drill, \$16.75. and 1000 other things at one-half dealer's prices. Catalog free

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The only Plow Factory in the U. S. selling direct to the consumer.



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IT WILL PAY to get our latest CATALOGUE of the greatest line of **HAY TOOLS**

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

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THE PERINE SUBSOIL PLOW.

The first and only one made on the RIGHT principle to thoroughly stir HARD SUBSOIL; other similar are imitations. In the winter BOWS as they RAFT overgrown weeds TAKEN PLACED, which means HOLTER for ALL CROPS.

For further information address **PERINE'S PLOW WORKS,** Topeka, Kas.



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ACME Pulverizing Harrow Glod Crusher and Leveler

makes a fine, deep, level seed bed for any crop in any soil, insuring complete and perfect germination. Made entirely of Cast Steel and Wrought Iron they are practically indestructible. Sizes up to 18 1/2 feet.

SENT ON TRIAL. You return it at my expense if not satisfactory. The cheapest riding harrow on earth—\$8.00 and up. Illustrated pamphlet and prices mailed free.

N. B.—I deliver FREE on board at distributing points.

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Represent unsurpassed harrow value. They pulverize equally well fall or spring plowed land, making a fine deep mellow seed bed. It will turn corn stubble into a good seed bed for oats. Is the **BEST** FOR FITTING CORN GROUND. Best steel discs made—16, 18 and 20 inches. Made 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet wide. All Steel except tongue. Double Levers—easily set at any angle. Has a center shear—cuts all the ground. Scraper to each disc.

KEYSTONE Force Feed Seeders represent a line of unusual merit when it comes to sowing all kinds of crops broadcast. For sowing Oats on Corn Stubble they fit every requirement. Positive force feed and durability. With or without Grass Seed attachment. This machine is 11 feet wide—low, strong and close to the work.

Keystone Steel Lever Harrows made in 2, 3 and 4 sections, 60 to 140 teeth. Keystone Disc Seeders, Potato Planters, Corn Planters and Cultivators are of equal merit. Ask your dealer about them. Write for circulars.

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if every description; also New Material procured from sheriff, assignee and receiver's sales. Barbed wire, smooth wire, Nails, Iron Roofing, Water Piping, Pig and Sheep Troughs, Hose, Lumber, Casing, in fact almost everything. Big reduction from usual prices. Catalogue FREE on application.

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Better send for our fence literature.

Did You Know about **CYCLONE FENCE** before you saw this ad? It's made of strong cables and heavy cross wires. Turns everything and endures. We sell wire at wholesale.

Patented 1898.

CYCLONE FENCE CO., Holly, Mich.



The twist is what makes the Kitzelman Fence famous. With our Duplex Automatic Machines you can make 100 styles and 60 rods per day of the Best Woven Wire Fence of Barbed, Horse-high, Bull-tongue, Field-fence for 12c. per rod. Plain, Coiled Spring and Barbed Wire to farmers at wholesale prices. Catalogue FREE for the asking. Address:

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BOWEN CABLE STAY FENCE CO.

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

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NORWALK, O.



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The collection of Seeds consists of 40 papers, as follows: 2 of Beans, 2 of Beets, 4 of Cabbage, 1 of Carrot, 1 of Collard, 1 of Corn, 1 of Cucumber, 2 of Lettuce, 1 of Mustard, 2 of Musk Melon, 1 of Water Melon, 1 of Peas, 1 of Pepper, 1 of Pumpkin, 2 of Radish, 1 of Salsify, 1 of Squash, 2 of Tomato, and 4 of Turnip, &c., &c., &c.

THE "ACME" SEED DRILL will distribute Beet, Cabbage, Onion, Turnip, Millet, and all such Seeds with absolute regularity. It is so simple that a child can use it, and it will save you time and seeds, as well as give you healthier plants by distributing the seed accurately, and the work of sowing is like play.

THE "ACME" DRILL sent you, all charges paid by us, with \$2.00 worth of Seeds for \$2.00, the price of the Seed alone, or with

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With a Good Fence Cheaply.



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Passengers arriving in Chicago can, by the new Union Elevated Loop, reach any part of the city; or, for a 5-cent fare, can be taken immediately to any of the large stores in the down-town district.

All Elevated Trains will stop at the "Rock Island" Station. Train every minute.

These facilities can only be offered by the **"GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE."**

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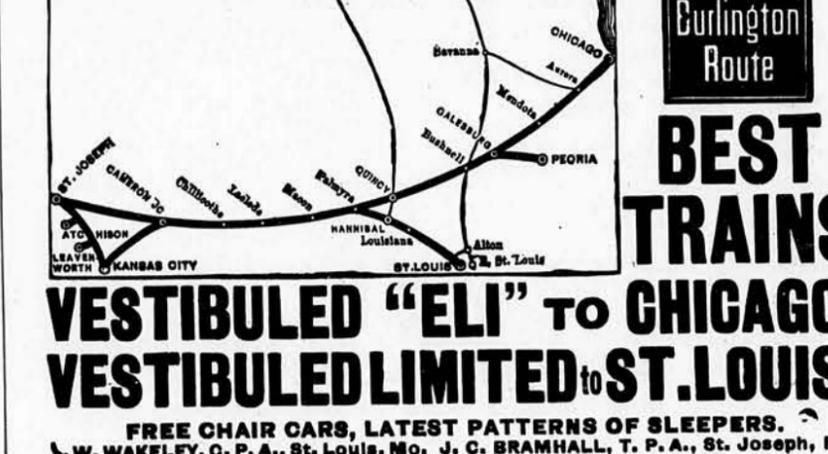
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 For a 2-cent stamp to cover cost of postage, we will send you one of our handsome 1898 steel-engraved, gold-embossed "F" calendars. Our "F" calendar is a beauty.
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•—Free Catalogue of Fresh Kansas Seeds—•
 Now ready. Send **KANSAS SEED HOUSE.** F. BARTELDES & CO.
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OHIO POLAND-CHINAS
 AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

PAOLA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898.

Sows and Gills bred, direct from the home of this famous breed. Black U. S., One Price, Black Bess, Victor M. strains.

Thirty-five Ohio Poland-Chinas, twelve of which are from the great Black U. S. and One Price herd of W. C. Welch, of Harveysburg, Ohio. In this offering goes the blood of Priceless 30169, the reigning king of the house of One Price, and of W. H. Black U. S. 39199, Edith Black U. S. Sixteen to One 41027 (dam Nina One Price), all by Welch's Black U. S. 33521, Victor C. 36415 by Victor E., and I. X. L. Tecumseh, of the Greenwood I. X. L. family, and herd boar of W. A. Starback, Wilmington, Ohio. No richer bred individuals of these great families ever went under the hammer, East or West. Come to this sale. Get an Ohio Poland-China from where the Illinois boomers get theirs—just as good.

Sale in comfortable room in town. Commences at 1 p. m. Write for catalogue; it tells all about them.
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 Choice Cane and Millet, Kaffir, Spring Wheat and Jerusalem Corn, White Hulls Barley, Seed Oats. Full particulars and book, "How to Sow Alfalfa," free.
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We will sell on **FEBRUARY 26th, 1898,** at **WATHENA, KANSAS,** a number of sows bred to produce this great cross. Thirty head in sale. Send for catalogue.
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Thirteen head of cows and heifers. Five young bulls got by herd bull My Lad out of Golden Knight. Herd bull, My Lad. Fifty head of grades.
SALE COMMENCES AT 9 A. M. LIBERAL TERMS OF PAYMENT.
SAMUEL GARVER, Abilene, Kansas.

Missouri's Black Chief, Hands Off Model, King Hadley
BRED SOW SALE!

45 Nevada, Mo., Friday, February 25, 1898. 45

Consisting of forty-five head of fashionably-bred sows by Klever's Model, Chief I Am, Chief I Know, Judd's Tecumseh, W. B.'s Tecumseh Heyl's Black U. S., U. S. Chief (he by All Right, the sire of Look Me Over), and other noted sires. These sows are bred and safe in pig for farrow to the strongest galaxy of boars in the Southwest, namely: Missouri's Black Chief, Hands Off Model, King Hadley, Chief I Am Jr., Klondyke (he by old Black U.S.), Turley's Chief Tecumseh 2d, Perfection U. S., White's Chief U.S., Rankin's O. K., and other excellent boars of high breeding merit.

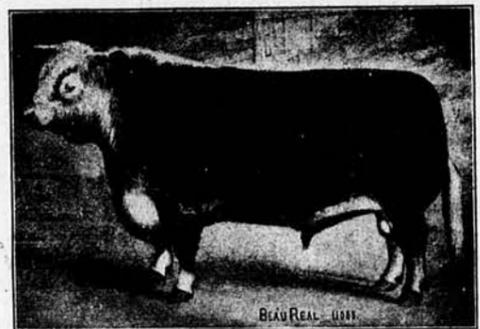
Sale will be held in comfortable quarters, one-half block from the public square, and will positively take place at 1 o'clock p. m. Entertainment for interested parties at Hotel Rockwood. Write for catalogues, giving full particulars.
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This is an axiom of "Weavergrace" Herefords, their winnings and sales. **NO!** Weavergrace did not show the "most" cattle. Weavergrace did not win the "most" ribbons. **BUT!** Weavergrace showed the "best" cattle. Weavergrace won the "best" ribbons.
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