

KANSAS FARMER

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—Headed by a Black U. S. boar by a Tecumseh U. S. sow. Twenty sows bred to him for March farrow. Also eight May and June boars for sale, and one Tecumseh show pig. I have thirty-eight Klever's Model pigs that show fine markings. Address F. P. Maguire, Haven, Kas.

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

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POULTRY.

B. P. ROCKS, W. Wyandottes and R. C. Brown Leg B. horns. Breeding and show stock for sale with score-cards, at bottom prices, at the East Side Poultry Farm, Cherryvale, Kas. P. C. Bowen & Son, Prop'rs.

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AT FARMERS' PRICES. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Silver Wyandottes, Black Javas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, White Guineas, Pearl Guineas and Buff Turkeys. Single birds, pairs, trios and breeding pens. Our stock is from the leading breeders and prize-takers of the country. Birds from \$1 up. Eggs \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. Recipe for "Liquid Lice Killer" free with each order. (Enclose stamp.) A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kas.

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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.

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

RIVERDALE HERD of Chester White swine and Light Brahma poultry. J. T. LAWTON, BURBON, 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 Hadley at head of herd. Topeka is the best shipping point and my stock the best kind to buy. When in Top call at 1132 N. Harrison St. and be shown stock.

60-Poland-China Fall Pigs—60

Both boars and sows, for sale reasonable. Sired by the noted Nox All Wilkes, Highland Chief by Chief Tecumseh 2d, and Look at Me by Look Me Over. Three fine young sows safe in pig for sale. DIETRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kas.

Kansas City Herd Poland-Chinas

The future villa of Hadley Jr. 13314 O., the greatest Poland-China boar, has pigs for sale now by Hadley out of Robinson's Mortgage Litter, sired by 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.

Nation's Poland-Chinas.

50 Fifty boars and gilts for this season's trade. My herd boars consist of Darkness Quality 14861, Princeton Chief 14543, Col. Hidesretcher 3724 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 pedigree 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.

MILES BROTHERS' HERD Registered Poland-Chinas.

Peabody, Marion Co., Kas. We have for sale now some choice fall pigs by Miles' Look Me Over and out of a full litter sister to Corwin Sensation, that sold February 2, 1898, at Mr. Wren's sale for \$157.50. Also some nice ones by Hadley Corwin Faultless, and by a son of Chief Tecumseh 2d. We can suit you in quality and price. Write us.

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 modern type and breeding. I sell nothing but tops; keep my knife sharp for culis. Free livery at Roberts' stables. P. W. BAKER, Council Grove, Morris, Co., Kas.

COUNCIL GROVE HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Herd boars are II's World's Fair No. 2 11930, grandson of Seldom Found 7815, Klever's Model 3d 19789, King Hadley 15057 (C). This hog is not only a show hog, but a prize-winner, breeding Hadley Blood. One Price Imitation, Guy Wilkes 2d, Black U. S., L's To-cumseh 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.

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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 Editor 17995, 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.

HIGHLAND FARM HERD PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.

Herd headed by Corwin I Know, a son of the noted Chief I Know 11992 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, Kleckpoo, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA SWINE

Brood sows by Wren's Medium, Hadley M. Washington, Protection Boy and Darkness 1st 88752 in this herd. Tanner 19212, a son of Gen. Hidesretcher by the famous Hidesretcher, 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 18806. 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 McKelvey's Lass 42107; his dam Lady Chief 42919, 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 akin 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.

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

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

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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. UPRIGRAFF, Secretary Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

LIVE STOCK ARTIST AND ILLUSTRATOR.—L. E. A. FILLEAU, 807 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Write for terms for sketches from life.

Bulls--Aberdeen-Angus.

Seven head of choicest breeding and individuality...
WM. B. SUTTON & SON, Russell, Kas.

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**

Scotch and catch-topped, with the richly-bred...
J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley Co., Kas.

PURE-BRED SHORT-HORNS.

I have for present sale thirteen pure-bred Short-horn...
John McCoy, Sabetha, Kas.

DEER PARK FARM.

Registered Jersey cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale...
T. P. CRAWFORD, Mgr., Topeka, Kas.

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JERSEY CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Our SILVER WYANDOTTES and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys...
H. WOODFORD, Mgr., Chester, Neb.



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

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125 head in herd. Herd boars, King Hadley 18768 S. and Turley's Chief Tecumseh 2d 17978 S. Ten Choice Gilts sired by King Hadley 18768 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.
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BREEDER OF
The Prize-winning Herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District fair, 1893; twelve firsts at Kansas State fair, 1894; ten first and seven second at Kansas State fair, 1895. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28603, World Beater and King Hadley. For Sale, an extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

Sir Charles Corwin 14520 and Darkness Wilkes 18150

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

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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.

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

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Rarely, if ever, was there such an opportunity presented to purchase breeding animals where you can see their calves, their dams and granddams. Five generations will be seen and sold, and it is with pride that I invite all interested in the production of a superior beef animal to attend the sale and see what I have accomplished. Catalogue ready and sent on application to
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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, from bud, 2 to 3 ft., mostly branched, with fruit 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.

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, \$1.75
We pay the freight Complete price list free Jansen Nursery, Jansen, Nebr.

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On small fruit plants--100 varieties of Strawberry plants; 75,000 Kansas Raspberry, best raspberry ever introduced. Write for our new 1898 catalogue, now ready. Address,
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My corn outyields your native kinds because it matures its ears before your early droughts get your native corn. Twenty-six best kinds. Catalogue, two samples and positive proof free. Address,
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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.

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

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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 Experiment Station, Potato Farm, Beaver Crossing, Neb. T. G. Ferguson, Proprietor.

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
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To introduce the Best Michigan Northern Crown New Land Seed Potatoes, Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds everywhere, I will give away, ABSOLUTELY FREE, 500,000 packets of choicest Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Your name on a postal card gets my Free Seed Book from which you may select FREE your supply of seeds for an entire garden. Write to-day. Get your order on file; HARRY N. HAMMOND, Seedsman, Bx. 18, Decatur, Mich. we're very busy.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL 1898

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The best seeds that grow, at lowest prices. This handsome new book of 144 pages is mailed free to planters everywhere. WRITE TO-DAY. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

\$300. for Six Potatoes!

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EARLY ACME.....85c per bushel
EARLY SIX WEEKS.....85c per bushel
Ten bushels of any variety above, 80c per bushel.
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are the best. Sprays from bucket or barrel 50 feet. New scientific and mechanical principle. My free catalogue will make plain to you that I have the sprayer you want. Write to-day.
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SEND FOR OUR large, fine CATALOGUE TO-DAY, mailed FREE. It tells all Market Gardeners ask for Wholesale Price List.
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The Stock Interest.

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 MARCH 17—W. T. Clay—H. C. Duncan, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
 APRIL 13—T. F. B. Sotham, Herefords, Chillicothe, Mo.
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 APRIL 28—M. J. Bagley, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

IMPROVED STOCK.

By O. P. Updegraff, of Topeka, read at Farmers' Institute at Berryton, Kas., February 4, 1898.

Your President, Mr. Berry, has asked me to say something to you on the subject of improved stock. It affords me pleasure to be with you at this time and comply with his request, and while the subject is of great importance to every farmer, it is not a new one, and for this reason I do not expect to say anything to you that you have not heard before, likely, but rather to recall to your minds some of the important points connected with this topic.

"Improved stock!" What is it? At first glance we would say that it was an animal better than the one of the preceding generation; one that showed, by its size, color, growth and individuality, its good blood, its improvement and advancement of its kind. Improved stock does not necessarily mean pure-

horses, and from them we learned lessons of value when improving our own breed. Pure blood, when obtained, cannot be improved, unless by the most careful and thoughtful attention of the breeder. On the other hand, it is quite apt to deteriorate without thoughtful attention—as much or more so than the "choicest flowers of the florist, which partially lose their perfect beauty and perfume if they are assigned a place in an uncared-for flower garden."

To perpetuate and improve pure blood in any animal it is necessary to select such animals for use as are nearest the ideals we wish to obtain, and at the same time preserve the type. Many mistakes are made in breeding because of our greediness; we want "too much wrapped up in one hide." We cannot get extreme speed and draft qualities combined by the use of a pure-bred race horse on a pure-bred draft horse. We get a mixture of pure blood which gives us neither one nor the other desired quality in a cross-bred animal. "Extreme speed and extreme strength never co-exist in the same animal;" yet there may be some purposes in which similar crosses, above referred to, might be of use.

To perpetuate the good qualities of pure-breeds one cannot breed without due regard to individuality and general conformation, and nothing ruins a herd quicker than the continued use of a pure-bred sire who, outside of his pure blood, does not possess the qualities himself we most seek for. Because an animal is a pure-bred one is no reason we should use him, if he is deficient in the qualities we are

present day theories. The advice of the clergyman to his son "not to marry for money, but to be sure and love a girl that has it," will cover my meaning on this point.

Before I leave this part of my subject, for fear you think I am neglecting the other side of our improved herds, I want to add that while the old saying, "The male is half the herd," is a true one, too much attention cannot be given to selecting the dams, the mothers, from which the offspring gets three-fourths of its life, its disposition, its health, vigor and constitution, so scientists inform us. "This percentage or probable influence of the male and female parent upon their progeny is, however, a question concerning which widely different opinions have been maintained;" but the consensus of opinion of those who have studied deeply into this question give the dam credit for 75 per cent.

Now, finally, as to breeding improved stock. The rule should always be observed of "selecting the finest animals possible, both male and female (although a great improvement of the existing stock on a farm is often effected in the most advantageous manner by the mere introduction of males of better quality). The dangers of breeding in and in are generally acknowledged, even whilst it is contended that they may be very much obviated by careful rejection of every faulty animal, and that in this way the utmost advantage may be taken of the very highest improvements; but it is likewise very generally admitted that, if equally improved individuals can be obtained, not so nearly related,

half million swine, worth \$12,000,000, are not worth \$24,000,000, or the 800,000 horses, worth \$24,000,000, bred so as to be worth double the money? When this can be done, with less feed, the same care and attention we now devote to our stock, is it not hard to explain? It is true, the cost to start a pure-bred herd or flock is always greater than for grades, and for this reason in our comparatively young State we have fewer pure-breeds than we all want to have; and I firmly believe in another decade these questions will not be asked, because of the fact that we see and appreciate the value of pure-bred stock; that we have good markets for our stock, whether in a year of plenty or a year of short crops; that we live in a land intended by a wise Providence to be used for the breeding and improvement of stock; a State with a climate not excelled; with water, pure and plenty; with grasses, native and tame, of which there are no better; with fertile valleys for the growing of grain, and vast plains for the roaming of larger herds, kept healthful by the everlasting winds, of which we sometimes complain; a State which, though only partially developed, has within her own borders well-nigh everything with which to supply our needs; a State, in short, well suited to the rearing of stock (the eastern part of it especially well adapted for farming), which, combined, makes a pleasant, healthful and profitable business; in fact, there is no better avocation to follow than that of farming. There are no better men, no abler, brighter, more industrious or more independent men than the farmers. They are the "salt of the earth;" the maker, the parent, the "corner-stone" of any and every business enterprise, either directly or indirectly. This being the case, they should see to it that their particular interests are better looked after. They have a right to expect and demand this, inasmuch as the agricultural and stock interests in the State of Kansas are paramount to all other interests combined.

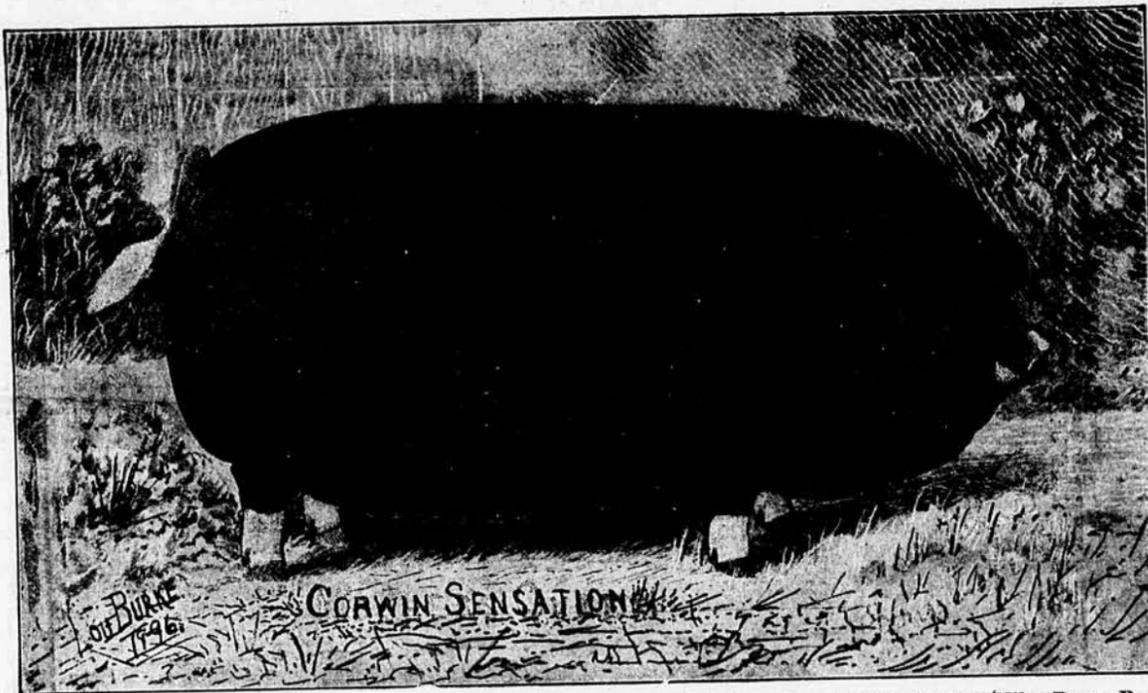
Now this brings me to the part of my topic as to the best methods to display and dispose of our improved stock. You all know about that foolish fellow who kept his "light under a bushel," and that other equally foolish individual who "wrapped his talent in a napkin." They would never make a success of anything they undertook; but the successful man is the one who "lets his light shine before men," who advertises what he has for sale, who acquaints the people with the value and quality of his stock, by showing them in public places suitable for such exhibitions. The agricultural press is without doubt the greatest medium for the use of the farmer; it is continually assisting us to teach the value of pure-bred stock; and had it not been for this teacher there would never have been the demand for our stock there is to-day. I am a firm believer in "printer's ink," and do not see how I could do business without a liberal use of it.

Another good way to let the world know what we are doing is the one to which I want to particularly call your attention at this time—that of exhibiting stock at fairs, especially State fairs, where, as a rule, a large number of farmers and breeders are always in attendance; where the value of flocks and herds can be shown by the animals themselves, at a very little expense. Unhappily, for the past few years Kansas has not had a State fair (except perhaps in name). This is not only a disgrace to the State, but a great drawback to every stockman. The Improved Stock Breeders of the State, who held their annual meeting of their association last month, feeling their interests were being neglected in this particular, determined to put forth an extra effort this year to obtain, if possible, an appropriation from our State for the purpose of holding a fair, which should not be for the benefit of a private corporation, but for the whole people. In order that such plans should be fully carried out, it was their opinion that the management of this State Exposition should be placed in the hands and under the control of our State Board of Agriculture. At their last meeting, Thomas M. Potter (formerly President of the State Board) introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Be it resolved, That in response to the committee from the Live Stock Breeders' Association, this board replies that it heartily sympathizes with their work and will hold itself in readiness to accept any responsibilities in the interest of agriculture or live stock breeding that the Legislature of the State may see fit to impose upon them."

And yet, in the face of this resolution, outside of a few broad-minded, liberal stockmen, the board, as a whole, does not want the care and management of a State fair, and has so publicly stated

(Continued on page 6.)



CORWIN SENSATION 42768, by Black Corwin 16136, out of Lady Sensation 39602; bred by Miles Bros. Peabody, Kas. Is now owned by J. R. Willson, Marlon, Kas., who paid the top price for her at Wren's sale a few days ago. She is one of the very finest individuals and breeders in any herd in the West.

bred, thoroughbred or standard-bred stock. There can be an advancement in breeding that does not attain to the highest standard of excellence, either in blood lines or the individual; an advancement, though not far enough to entitle the animal to be called one of pure blood. The common acceptance of the term "improved stock," however, is stock that is thoroughly, completely, perfectly, or purely bred, free from blood foreign to its own kind.

There has been more attention paid to the breeding of improved stock during the present century than in all the previous history of the world. Great strides have been made, great have been the accomplishments, especially in the last half of the nineteenth century—so great in those fifty years that we are told that the weight of mutton produced has been nearly doubled in proportion to the number of sheep kept. The same is true of hogs, for to-day we can make as much weight out of ten head in a given length of time as was formerly made out of twenty "razor-backs" in the same length of time. In cattle the gain has not been so great, but nearly so. Years ago much attention was paid to the breeding of cattle, but the more recent years have developed the greatest improvement. In those short years we have learned that we can make a steer at from 14 to 18 months to equal or excel the antiquated one as a three-, four- or five-year-old. History informs us that attention has been paid towards improving the breed of horses for a much longer period than of the other domestic animals. The reason assigned for this is because of the "use of the horse in war, and for the purposes of pomp and luxury." The Arabs have carefully preserved the pedigrees of their

seeking. If he lacks size, constitution, conformation or any hereditary characteristic we want, he should be discarded for a breeding animal that comes nearer, at least, to the type desired. Yet how often is it the case that breeders, simply because they possess a sire, keep on using him when they positively know that his produce is not as near "right" as they would like it. Be honest and true to yourself, your own interests and those of your customers, and speedily discard him. I will admit that many herds have deteriorated because of the use of pure-bred sires that were inferior individually—that were pure-bred scrubs, if you please—simply because of the fact stated above. We want the happy combination of the individual and pedigree that reproduces itself, and there cannot be continued success, the one without the other.

In a very beautiful play, the Baron von Steinbergen seeks the hand in marriage of a highly educated and beautiful American girl. The Baron himself was a little, dried up, unsightly, insignificant individual, but to offset his appearance, in pressing his claim for the lady's hand, he put great stress upon his lineage, his family, of being a Baron, of bearing a name untarnished among his fellow men; in fact, no family could lay claim to a greater name, prouder ancestry, or better pedigree than his, and, closing his appeal, dropped on his knees and begged her to be his wife. After requesting the Baron to rise, she looked him in the eyes and said: "When I marry, my husband will be a man and not a pedigree."

Do not let me throw out a wrong impression, for while we must not depend on pedigree alone, still we must have it, and it must be right, according to the

it is better to seek the perpetuation of the breed by their use. It is a rule of much practical importance, also, that an advancement of any breed is to be attained, not by a cross between animals of very different breeds, as between a draft horse and a race horse, but only between those which are comparatively similar. The result of the intermixture of dissimilar breeds is never, in any respect, satisfactory.

Every farmer, be he great or small, should not undertake to farm unless he markets the produce of his soil through pure-bred stock. This is a rather broad statement, and yet there are but few of you that will contend that farming is profitable by growing grain and hay and hauling the same off your land to market, thus depriving the land of the richness it would receive if stock were fed on it; and when I said pure-bred stock, I meant it, for while I will admit that there are grades whose feeding value has proven by experiment to be greater than pure-breeds, yet that was because of the fact that those pure-breeds were of very inferior quality, and would never have been produced if proper care had been exercised when their parents were mated. Yet, on the whole, any feeder will handle pure-breeds if obtainable in preference to grades of any kind. If this be true, and the value of any and all pure-bred stock be greater than the grade, why is it that so many of the farmers are content to handle the grades? Why is it that they will continue to use a grade at the head of their herd of cattle and let the pure-breeds their neighbor raises go to the Western plains? Why is it that the million and a half of cattle in our State, worth \$40,000,000, are not pure-bred and worth \$80,000,000? Why is it that two and a

Agricultural Matters.

THE VALUE OF EARTH MULCH.

H. R. HILTON, TOPEKA, KAS.

The theory advanced by Mr. T. B. Terry to explain how the "earth mulch" conserves the moisture, presents some seeming contradictions. Soil is most compact when settled in water or when thoroughly pulverized while air-dry and brought under some pressure. It is loosest when well stirred as soon after a good rain as it is in proper condition to be worked—every subsequent stirring of the top soil while it remains dry brings the particles closer together. The more dusty the soil mulch is made, the greater is its capillarity—and Mr. Terry, to be consistent, must advocate only one cultivation after every fall of rain if the theory that we cultivate to make the top soil loose and open and thus decrease its capillarity, is to be accepted. Plainly here is a paradox. We are advised to keep stirring dry soil in a dry time to keep it loose and coarse, when the effect of such cultivation is with rare exceptions just the opposite. The first cultivation of the moist soil gives it an arrangement comparable to oranges packed in tiers, one orange on top of another. Stirring the second time settles the soil grains closer together, just like packing the oranges so that one rests between two, gaining nearly 10 per cent. of space, and a third stirring will secure a still closer arrangement, like oranges arranged in a solid form. If we could fill a tube 5.45 inches high, and an inch or more in diameter, with a dry soil so fine that none of the spaces would exceed one one-thousandth of an inch, then water applied at the base will rise to the top just as it does in the capillary tube one-thousandth of an inch in diameter to the height of 54.45 inches. Some of our fine clay soils will lift water higher than this; but soils in which silt or sand predominate the lift is usually much less, especially under field conditions. Mr. Terry's theory has some application to conditions where the ground water level, or level of free water, is sufficiently near the surface to raise the water from it into the top foot of the soil; but we need to keep constantly in mind the difference between a moisture supply lifted up by capillary attraction from a water level a few feet below, and that obtained from the rain water that is held back in the soil, after percolation has carried off the surplus into the drainage far below. A clay loam soil, dry and pulverized, placed in a cubic foot box, will occupy about half of the space. The other half will be air space between the soil particles and will hold half a cubic foot, or fifteen quarts of water, without overflow of either water or soil. The soil now contains 50 per cent., by measure, of moisture and is fully saturated. If permitted to drain under field conditions about half will flow out by gravity and half will be retained, clinging to the exposed surfaces of the soil grains. The farmer controls the amount held back from drainage to the extent that he is able by pulverization and securing a closer and more uniform arrangement of the soil particles, to increase the area of surface in the top foot of soil to which water may adhere. But after gravity has removed the surplus or free water beyond the zone of plant roots, then what remains is largely within the control of the tiller of the soil. The product of the season on a fertile soil is largely the measure of his use of this water supply and the per cent. he can make available to the growing crop. In a half-saturated soil the spaces between the soil grains are equally divided between air and water. Add summer temperature and we have the most favorable conditions to promote germ life in the soil, plant nutrition and plant growth. But why should water in a half-saturated soil rise to the surface and be thus exposed to loss by evaporation? If gravity cannot overcome the adhesive force of the exposed soil grain surfaces and carry it down, what power lifts it up? If water will not descend from a half-saturated soil into dry soil beneath, what causes it to ascend? When the soil is fully saturated gravity controls and the movement of water is downward only. Gravity is the important factor in removing the free water in a pervious soil. When the moisture content is reduced to one-fourth saturation, the movement of water practically ceases between these two points, and especially between half and quarter saturation the movement may be in any direction, surface tension being the motive power. There are two important

factors in the movement of soil water after drainage has ceased. One, the thickness of the water films spread over the soil grains. The other their continuity. The exposed surfaces in a cubic foot of clay loam soil should, if laid out flat, cover nearly an acre of ground. A fine division and uniform arrangement of the soil particles increase the amount of surface, and hence the quantity of water each foot will retain. If a broad rubber band is slipped over a marble and pulled with a gentle pressure, the marble will represent the soil grain and the rubber band the film of moisture adhering to it. Stretch the rubber band to the fullest limit, its thickness is diminished, its tension increased; as the pull on the rubber band is slackened it becomes thicker and is finally restored to its normal condition. When the rubber band is thickest it has the least grip on the marble; as it becomes thinner by stretching, its tension or grip on the marble is increased. In a similar way the water adheres to the soil grains with the least force when the film is thickest and the surface exposed to the air is least, and with greatest force when the film is thinnest and the surface exposed to the air is greatest. When the film is thinnest its strain or tension is greatest and it is this strain or force that moves the water from the point in the soil where the films are thickest to the point in the soil where these are thinnest, till the differences are adjusted. This movement has a limitation not yet clearly determined, but the thick films are more elastic than the thin ones, and will move more readily—that is to say, the movement from soil 25 per cent. moist into an adjoining soil 20 per cent. moist will be more free and rapid than when the differences are 20 and 15 per cent. The freedom of movement is probably in proportion to the difference in moisture content down to the point where the film is most attenuated, but still unbroken. When the film breaks movement ceases. It is like a broken electric circuit. When the water ceases to move in the soil there is an evident lack of plant nutrition. It is like water standing in pools along the water courses, as compared with the flowing stream available at all points. While the film is continuous, water is drawn from the surrounding soil grains to the feeding roots by the tension set in motion by root absorption—all the water and prepared food is available. The water carries its tribute to the plant root. When the film is broken then the tiny rootlets must seek the water in the tiny pools in the angles between the soil grains, an enormous diminution in its source of supply. Let us apply this rubber band illustration to the conditions of the soil. The rain has fallen and spread itself over the soil grains to a depth of two feet, which we shall assume to be half saturated. Drainage has ceased, and there is no further loss downward; sun, wind and air promptly attack the moisture on the top soil grains, the films of water on these are thinned by evaporation, increasing the tension which acts to draw water from the grains next below, to adjust the difference, and thus a stream of water is set in motion from all parts of the soil, to a depth of two feet toward the surface. Probably half our summer rains escape from undisturbed soils in this way, and within one week from the time of falling. The cultivator or harrow at the right time after the shower loosens the surface soil, breaks the continuity of the films, lets the air in freely to dry out to the depth stirred, and establishes a new moisture line two to three inches below. The water cannot reach the surface again. There are no moist films to give it a helping hand.—It matters not how finely the dry surface soil is pulverized or how closely it is packed so long as the soil below is less than half saturated, water will not rise into it, but it will rise into a very much looser soil if it is only a little less moist. It is possible that there may be times and conditions where there is a wider variation between the day and night temperature which would cause the moisture, when close to its maximum during the day, to spread into the dry soil during the night, but the combinations that would make this possible are limited and exceptional. The length of this article forbids any reference to the controlling influence of temperature and the salts in the soil upon soil moisture. We agree with Mr. Terry that we should exactly understand what we are doing the work for, and as the result of our investigations and experiments have reached the conclusion that the virtue in the "earth mulch" is in its dryness, not its looseness, and that in maintaining the most effective soil mulch we should aim to keep the surface dry rather than loose.

The Farmer and the Banker—Especially From a Kansas Standpoint.

An address by Hon. J. W. Breidenthal, State Bank Commissioner, before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, at its twenty-seventh annual meeting, in Representative hall, Topeka, January 13, 1898.

SOME EARLY BANKING.

My earlier recollections of Kansas farming date back to the corn bread and sorghum molasses period; to the days when we used to break prairies with Texas steers. My first recollections of the Kansas banker is the signing of a chattel mortgage on those steers, and the paying of 3 per cent. a month interest. It took a good many bushels of corn to pay the interest. Since that time I have met with the Kansas farmers on both sides of the bank counters; have met with the banker in different capacities, and have had an opportunity of studying the interests of both.

In the early history of Kansas, banks were organized and engaged in business without any regard to capital or assets, the only thing requisite, in many instances, being a gilt sign with the word "Banker" thereon, and a rented safe and counter. Many of our people have experienced losses as a result of that sort of banking. In those days it was absolutely necessary for the banker without capital to charge 3 or 4 per cent. a month in order to pay expenses and afford such living as a banker was expected to enjoy. In these later days things have changed somewhat. Under its police power the State has assumed supervision of banks, prescribed rules and regulations for the government of their business, and provided supervision for the purpose of seeing that those rules and regulations are adhered to. As a result of this, I predict that in the near future the spectacle of a bank closing its doors without assets and a people left with nothing for their deposits will be unknown in Kansas. If, by this legislation, we accomplish for the State this end, our legislators will not have worked in vain.

THE BANKER NOT AN ENEMY.

Many farmers look upon the banker as their natural enemy. This is probably due to the misdeeds of many bankers in the past the disregard of the trust and confidence reposed in them by the public, and to various other causes. I have known bankers who frequently indulged in ridiculing the farmer; ridiculing his views with reference to banking systems, and ridiculing the idea of a farmer legislating on the question of banking. This, perhaps, creates the feeling of resentment on the part of the farmer. Farmers have, from discussing a banking system, finally got around to a point where they discuss the banker. Discussing, did I say? Perhaps cussing would be the better term. There are many farmers, and others, who have views with reference to a proper banking system. It is perfectly legitimate for them to discuss these views; but that there ever existed any excuse for the general personal abuse that has been heaped upon bankers, I doubt very much. Admitting, as I do, that there have been individual cases where the cussing was justified, I do not believe that as a class the banking fraternity is entitled to all the abuse that has been heaped upon them; neither do I believe that the farmers are entitled to the sneers and ridicule that have been heaped upon them by some bankers.

In a State like Kansas, where the farming industry—and by farming industry, I want to be understood as including the stock-raisers, horticulturists and all who till the soil—I say, in a State where this constitutes the chief dependence of the people, those engaged in the farming industry should receive the protection of our laws, should be respected by the man engaged in legitimate business, and their industry should be fostered to the end that the State may prosper. Do not understand me as suggesting that the farmers should receive any special protection, that they should be permitted to enjoy any special privileges, but they should be protected to that extent that they will be relieved from burdens which they have been compelled to bear in times past, and which have depressed the farming industry; for, if we pursue a course which depresses the industry upon which the State depends for its prosperity, the State will be depressed, and there is no business that will suffer so much as the banking business. Many good people have entertained the idea that times of adversity is the harvest time for bankers. Now, I don't want you to give this away, but I know that it is a fact. I have been behind the bank counters of Kansas during the last five years, four of which have been years of depression, years of financial stringency, years of depression of the farming industry, and I know that the bankers

HALL'S Vegetable
Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER

It can't make a single new root. But if the root is there it will give you a thrifty, glossy growth. No gray hair. No dandruff.

have not been paying dividends, and many of them have had a hard time to earn expenses. Hence, I say, that the banker is interested in a policy—in pursuing a course, and conducting his business upon lines that will insure to the farmer prosperity and will secure to him the accommodations that he needs in the conduct of his business, at the lowest possible rate and upon favorable terms.

BANKS AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

Under our present system, banks of discount, exchange and deposit are an absolute necessity. We could not possibly transact the business of our State without the assistance of banks. While we may differ as to what is a proper banking system, we must all agree that, under our present system, we cannot dispense with our banks. They enjoy special privileges; one, that of being permitted to handle, through deposits, the funds of their respective communities. Many bankers do not appreciate the fact that this is a great privilege and that in return for this privilege they owe certain obligations to the public. I conceive it to be the duty of a bank, in return for this great privilege it enjoys of handling the funds of a community, to hold itself in readiness at all times, whenever it has at its command ample funds, to accommodate the largest number of the citizens of their communities who can furnish proper security; to distribute their accommodations well among the people. Not to use these funds in speculative enterprises, as has been done time and again in the past, but to accommodate the people who are building up Kansas, any one engaged in building up Kansas to the extent that the farmer is; hence, I contend that the first duty of the banker is to accommodate the farmers, the producers upon whom we all depend for subsistence. It has happened in the past that the speculator who did absolutely nothing to add to the wealth of the State, was able to secure from banks large sums of money without any regard to the character of the security offered, while the farmer, having the best of security possible to offer, the soil and its products, has oftentimes been denied the accommodations, possibly because the money had already been loaned to the speculator. His farmer neighbors had often contributed to the fund that should have been available for him; they had made their deposits in the bank, but the speculator had borrowed all the money and there was nothing left to accommodate the farmer with. At times, rather than refuse him that accommodation, he has been offered it at a ruinous rate, and often dire necessity has compelled him to borrow and pay higher rates than he should. It is a fact that the farmer has paid higher rates, while he is offering better security, while the speculator is borrowing money with absolutely no security at all. This is wrong. This naturally tends to a prejudice on the part of the farmers and producers against the banker. I want to state, as my opinion, that of the forty millions of dollars of deposits in the Kansas banks to-day, twenty millions of dollars of it belongs to the farmers and stockmen of the State, whom we class under the general head of farmers. At one season of the year, the stockman disposes of his stock, and has a good bank account. This generally happens at the time of year when the wheat-grower is harvesting his grain, and is not ready to place it upon the market. The farmer who is engaged in stock-raising is providing the money to accommodate the wheat-grower, and the wheat-grower should be accommodated. The speculator should be barred.

NO BANK FAILURE DUE TO BAD FARM LOANS.

During the time that I have occupied the office of Bank Commissioner, I have taken charge of over one hundred banks; and I state without fear of successful contradiction, that not a single one of those failures is directly traceable to bad loans to Kansas farmers. On the other hand, 80 per cent. of the failures are directly traceable to speculative loans—loans, in the main, to men who

should have been required to give some such security as the farmers have; something other than speculative security. I am not calling attention to this to cast any reflections upon the banking fraternity; not at all. Of course, those who have ceased to do business are not here, and those who are here well know that bad banking has brought the business into disrepute; they are anxious to have these bad practices discontinued, and the banking business conducted in accordance with the law and sound business principles.

Prejudices on the part of the farmer and the banker, I say, have led to misunderstandings, and I believe have resulted in often withholding, on the part of the farmers, their patronage in the way of deposits. I have known a good many farmers to hide their money, when it would be a good deal better for them to place it in a bank, and I have also known of farmers placing their money in a bank when it would have been a great deal better had they hid it. On the other hand, prejudices on the part of the banker have often caused him to withhold accommodations from the farmer, or exact conditions that could not be complied with. I believe that these occurrences are growing less year by year. I believe that a different feeling should exist between the farmer and the banker. The banker should exert himself to his utmost to accommodate the farmers and producers of his community, and I believe, on the other hand, that our farmers should cease discussing, or cussing, the banker, as an individual, although continuing their discussions of the banking systems. I believe the farmers are capable of discussing the banking system. I know some farmers who would be better able to conduct a bank than some bankers are, and I know some bankers who could give pointers to some farmers. We may consider honors easy here; let the bankers cease to abuse the farmer, and let the farmer cease to abuse the banker. Let the farmer recognize the fact that the banker is necessary, and that he can, and will, handle the farmer's funds properly under our present system. Let the banker concede that it is just barely possible that some farmers may entertain some good ideas as to banking laws and systems. Let us concede this. Let us come together as Kansans and recognize the fact that instead of either being independent of the other, we are dependent upon each other.

A MUTUALITY OF INTEREST.

As I suggested, you cannot transact the business of this State without the use and intervention of banks, and the best of you farmers need an accommodation occasionally, and you bankers enjoy the deposits of the farmer. There is a mutuality of interest here that should make of the Kansas banker and the Kansas farmer the best of friends. I believe in the near future they will be good friends, and just in proportion as the banker recognizes the fact that the farmer is necessary, and that he must depend upon the farmer for his profits, and the farmer recognizes that the banker is necessary, we will get nearer to that point where we will dwell together as friends and not as enemies. I am glad to say that both the farming and banking interests of Kansas are today more prosperous than at any time in our past history; not that our lands would sell to-day for more than formerly, not that our banks are paying the dividends that they did during the boom season, nor paying 10 or 12 per cent. dividends, for, in view of some past experiences, they are happy if it is not an assessment instead of a dividend. In the boom period, while it is true they paid big dividends and while the farmer had high estimates of his lands and got good prices for them, yet, that was fluctuating prosperity. The bank that paid dividends then is probably paying assessments now to make up for the losses, and the farmer who sold out for the high price probably went elsewhere, and has not fared so well as the farmer who held onto his farm and is enjoying the good crops and the fair prices we are getting at present. I want to repeat, that land—land and its product—furnishes the best possible security for an investment of any character.

EACH SHOULD HAVE FAITH IN THE OTHER.

During the last session of the Legislature, a number of Senators—farmer Senators—suggested to me the advisability of placing a provision in the banking law prohibiting our State banks from loaning their money on real estate. I asked why this should be done. They answered, "The national banks are prohibited from loaning on real estate, and why not the State banks also?" I asked for further reasons why our State banks should not be allowed to loan their money on real estate. One Senator said

to me: "Why, you can't realize on real estate these hard times. The bankers loan out their money on real estate, and there comes a time when the people want their money and they can't get it." I said to him that the bank that had loaned its money on real estate would never be called on to pay any considerable number of its depositors at one time. I want to say right here, that no bank in Kansas has been closed, either State or national, because of the fact that there was a whole lot of good Kansas dirt behind its notes as security. I don't know of a single one. We have the best country on God's green earth, and the best people. We have, apparently, differences, that we ought to harmonize and come together. I have observed that when we get outside of Kansas you can pick up a miscellaneous crowd of Kansas people who will scrap eight days out of a week at home, but get them over in Missouri, and no difference what the proposition is, they will stand together and face the worst scrapers on earth. We ought all to be agreed with reference to Kansas and Kansas industries; we ought all to pull together in building up the State, and I know of no better way to advance the interest of Kansas than to bring about a good feeling between the Kansas farmer and the Kansas banker, that will, on the one hand, cause the farmer to trust the banker, and, on the other hand, cause the banker to have faith in the farmer and assist him in carrying on his business, and accommodate him when he needs the accommodation. I have lived in this State, been on both sides of the case, and I hope and trust that we may all pull together for Kansas, regardless of the single gold standard or sixteen to one, or any of the other vagaries we have and peculiar to the Kansas atmosphere.

A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

There is a change of sentiment taking place in the effete East. Eastern people who have been disposed to denounce our people as repudiators have come to realize that it has not been the fault of the great mass of the people. They have come to realize that their investments upon which they sustained losses were not the farmer's mortgage, nor yet the mortgage upon good city property, but through investing in water-works bonds, in Jonesville and other little towns started out where they have, perhaps, only half a dozen buildings left at this time, fifty or seventy-five fire-plugs, and water-works office, in electric light company bonds and various other speculative investments. In other words, the same class of investments, by the Eastern money lender, that have proven disastrous to the Kansas banker, have proven disastrous to the Eastern money lender. It is not the Kansas farmer's mortgage that has brought our State into disrepute, and the East has begun to realize this fact.

Now, I want to call your attention to a little incident that happened a few weeks ago: A gentleman said to me, "I have come out here to Kansas to investigate matters a little. I want to know what has brought about this wonderful change. Our people of the East want to know what is the matter with you people. We recognize that there has been a wonderful transformation." "In what respect?" said I, and he said: "Why, whereas a few years ago you were not paying your debts and you desired to repudiate, now you are paying and you want to pay, and we want to know what has taken place out here to bring about this marvelous change." And I said to him: "Is this your first trip to Kansas?" and he said: "Yes, sir." Then I said to him: "When you heard that we were repudiators, and that we wouldn't pay our debts and didn't want to pay our debts, did you or your paper send a man out here to ascertain whether that was a fact or not?" And he said: "No, we didn't." And I said to him: "Why didn't you?" He replied: "Well, the statements were made and we repeated them, and we believed them." They are now inquiring about us, and sending a man out to Kansas especially to learn what has come over us, and find that we were always anxious to pay, but sometimes conditions were such that we were not able to pay. Not because we were dishonest, or had any desire to repudiate, but simply because conditions were such that we could not pay. I said to him: "I want to go on record in saying that I believe Kansas people are the best debt-paying people on God's green earth. They will make a greater sacrifice to pay a debt than any other class of people in the world. I speak from a great many years dealing with them. Why, I can remember a little circumstance that happened out here in Cloud county. This story was related to me by the gentleman who held the mortgage on the entire outfit—

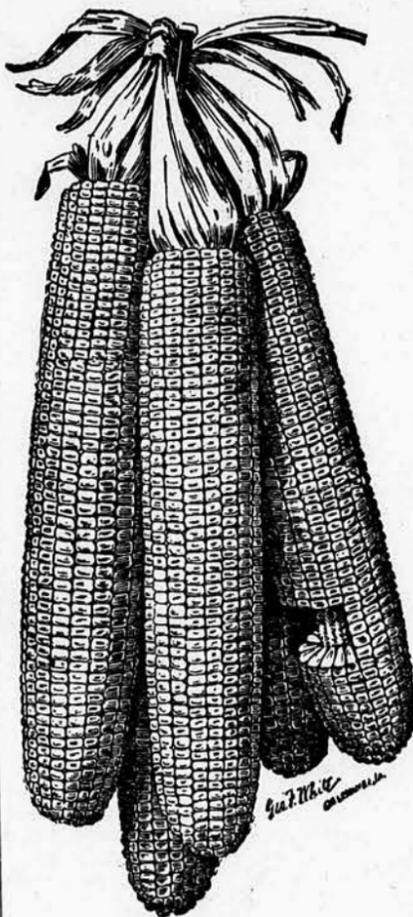
the horses, wagon, implements and ten or fifteen head of cattle belonging to a Kansan. The gentleman holding the mortgage moved over into Missouri two years ago last fall. Over at his Missouri farm, the Cloud county man drove up one evening, with the whole outfit, cattle, horses, implements and all, and said: 'Jones, here's your stuff; I can't make it pay out in Cloud county.' While some of us were enjoying fair crops, this man out in Cloud county was not having any crops, and when he got to Mr. Jones' house he said: 'Mr. Jones, I can't make it pay out in Cloud county and I have gathered up this stuff and brought it over to you.' Said I, "Where else will you find a man to go on a trip to Missouri that it will take him two weeks to make, and drive the mortgaged property and turn it over to the man who holds a mortgage on it? Then Jones said to the Cloud county man: 'I haven't any use for the stuff; if you want to go ahead here in Missouri, you may keep it and try your luck.'"

I think in most any other State except Kansas—possibly in some cases all Kansans are not as honest as this man was—the stuff would have been bunched together, and the man who held the mortgage would have been told to come after it. I have known a Kansas man to sell the last cow he had to pay a debt to the bank. Nearly every banker in the State can point to like circumstances. I repeat, that the Kansas people are the best debt-payers on earth; more than that, we are paying off our debts, and when we get out we are going to keep out.

The man who has struggled under the burden of a mortgage, and from his wheat crop has been able to discharge that mortgage, will never again put a mortgage on his farm. While a few years ago it appeared that possibly Kansas was to become a commonwealth of tenants, to-day I believe she is destined to be a commonwealth of home-owners, and the most independent people on earth.

A Big Crop.

There is undoubtedly more land devoted to corn growing and more value in the crop than any other crop grown in the United States, and it will, therefore, interest our readers to know of the wonderful record made by the new Iowa Silver Mine corn. Last year, when we announced in our columns that this variety of corn had produced 215 bushels per acre in Scott county, Iowa, the statement was thought to be almost beyond belief, but this year there have been



other crops which nearly equaled it, though the crop last year still stands as the largest crop ever grown under ordinary conditions without the use of commercial fertilizers. This year the Iowa Silver Mine corn produced 211 bushels per acre in Indiana, 201 bushels per acre in Arkansas, 178 bushels per acre in Illinois, and immense crops in Nebraska, Ohio, Texas, Minnesota and elsewhere.

It is an early variety, maturing in ninety-five days. The ear is long, as shown in illustration. Grain is deep,

Swollen Neck

Also Had Great Difficulty With Her Heart—How Cured.

"My daughter had a swollen neck and also heart trouble. After the least exertion she would breathe so hard she could be heard all over the room. She could not sweep the floor or even move her arms without affecting her heart. Her limbs were badly bloated. Her father insisted that she must take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we gave her about six bottles, when she was cured, and there has been no return of her ailments." MRS. EMMA THOMAS, North Solon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take easy to operate. 25c.

cob small. That our subscribers may see the character of this corn, the Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, have consented to send a small sample with their large illustrated catalogue, free to any of our readers who ask for it, provided they mention this paper in sending their request. A more full description of this corn will be found in our advertising columns.

Kaffir Corn Mill.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Is there any mill that will grind Kaffir corn heads? I know of none advertised to do so. Such a mill is greatly needed and would have a large sale. If there is such a mill, the manufacturer is neglecting a great opportunity in not advertising it or otherwise making its existence known. JOHN FARLEY. Kingfisher, Okla.

How to Hit the Bull's Eye.

Nelson J. Tuttle, who conducts a large livery stable, Hartford, Conn., remarks: "For the last twenty-five years I have used Quinn's ointment and find it a wonderful remedy for removing curbs, splints, spavins, windpuffs, bunches." Trial box 50 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50, delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

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)

The Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas is one of the meritorious institutions of the State. It is nine years old, is carrying over \$9,000,000 in first-class farm risks, has upwards of 12,000 members, has paid its fire and wind-storm losses to date in full, and has on hands \$9,500 in cash, and resources of over \$105,000. The insurance is carried on the mutual plan. Assessments are levied annually, when necessary to meet losses and expenses. A note is given for the amount of the premium, and one-fifth is payable annually if needed. There can be no liability beyond the face of the note. This insurance company is leading all others on farm property, and at no distant day will no doubt be at the head of the best and safest mutual insurance in the West.

\$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.

(Continued from page 3.)

through their valuable Secretary, F. D. Coburn. For his individual views in this particular there should no blame attach, for since he has been the Secretary of the board he has done much more than any other Secretary; he has found much more work to do than was possible to do; all of his proposed work could not be carried through successfully on account of very limited appropriations. His adoptions are accordingly correct, i. e., that under the present circumstances and conditions it would not be practicable to place the management of a State fair under the control of the Board of Agriculture.

The stockmen of the State believe it is high time to change these present conditions. They believe that their, and the agricultural interests, should be fathered by the State Board. They believe that this board should have a sufficient appropriation to care for their whole people, so that they could employ sufficient help, not only to teach us the value of the "helpful hen," the "cultured cow," and the "beef steer and his sister," but also to provide us with, and manage a State Exposition, where they can display to the world the result of these lessons taught—the labor of their brains and hands.

Now while they (the breeders) would like to have this agricultural display in the hands and under the control of this agricultural board, they realize they cannot if opposed by the Board themselves. In other words, the Legislature is not apt to impose this duty upon them if they insist that they do not want it. However, the committee in whose hands the question was left by the Improved Stock Breeders, has determined to use every effort in their power to obtain from our next Legislature a sufficient appropriation or guarantee fund with which to conduct a fair, of and for the State, and if the State Board of Agriculture will not heed our appeal, then to organize a company made up of the farmers and breeders from all parts of our State, with power to conduct such an institution. In this very necessary work we ask your co-operation, your active help. We need it, we cannot succeed without it. This fall the people of the State will elect Representatives to assist in passing laws to govern us—the few to act for the entire people in all matters coming before them. (The State Senators hold over; among them are many breeders and farmers whose support we should, and undoubtedly will have.) We shall ask of them the appropriation above referred to, and in order to insure success, we ask of every voter interested to see to it that the Representative they send to our coming Legislature is willing to assist the farmer and breeder; is willing to accede to our request; is willing to do all in his power to place and keep Kansas advertised before the world as "The Stockman's Paradise."

A Kansas Klondike.

BY JOHN M'DIARMID.

When men's minds are turning towards the acquisition of wealth, in distant lands, or in a far-away Territory, within our own domains, it too often occurs that real sources of wealth, close within their reach, lie before their view unobserved. Such riches may not be in the form of silver, lead, coal or gold. The fact of the matter is, sunny Kansas is not confined to a few things, such as those mentioned, in the make-up of its material wealth. The world at large, we believe, has heard something of Kansas wheat and Kansas corn, but the latest addition to the material wealth of Kansas—the crowning effort in the history of the many public-spirited improved stock breeders of the State has been made by C. S. Cross, of Emporia, Kas. Not a few breeders have done well in the past, in importing and breeding pure-bred stock, of the various breeds required to meet and supply the demands of fastidious man, in the varied field of agricultural development. In this respect, however, ideas were conceived, some time ago, that have since been carried out under the generalship of the public-spirited Kansan referred to, which resulted in the landing of forty pure-bred Hereford cattle at Emporia, recently, imported direct from England.

Franklin said:

"He who by the plow would thrive
Must hold himself, or drive."

Applying those lines in their broadest sense, compels us to insist on the union of the cow and the plow, as a necessity required in the higher development of agricultural pursuits.

The Klondike referred to is one the writer has carefully surveyed for himself, viewing it from the standpoint of individual merit, in the foreground, delving deep down into the background for assurances, which we found vouched for

in the blood and names of the best security known to breeders of Hereford cattle. This Klondike, however, has a specially inviting feature within its possibilities, under the manipulation of skillful operators, the facts being such as assures the owner of a reproduction of "nuggets" of rare value in the future, which must in the very nature of things amount to almost inconceivable value.

Here, then, at Emporia, Kas., stands a cattleman's, farmer's and breeder's Klondike, great in the past, but greater still by the addition of the splendid importation referred to. There is a special feature connected with the great interest taken in prospecting this new Klondike, viz., that all intending visitors can easily get there by rail, without being subjected to either delay or hardships. As to hotel accommodations and the hospitality of its inhabitants, we can vouch from our own knowledge and experience for Emporia being unexcelled in the entire West or Southwest.

Unlike the average owner of a bonanza, the genial owner of this Kansas Klondike takes the utmost pleasure in showing visitors around, often explaining its development up to date, as well as sometimes entering into minute detail as to his plans for future operations. So far as public interest is concerned, we believe it will crystallize materially within the next two weeks, eventually concentrating on the first few days in March as the time when cattlemen from all over this country will assemble to compete on equal terms at public auction for the purchase of some of the rare offering of 150 head of cattle to be exposed for sale, March 2 and 3, 1898.

This, then, is the Klondike to which we invite and direct the attention of our readers. This is a Klondike that has, beyond question or cavil, demonstrated from the start the valuable quality of its products as year by year they have enhanced in value as well as increasing in number, until now it musters 450 strong on roll-call. As we view this Klondike, we predict its becoming a Mecca, to which many a pilgrimage will be made by thoughtful men to draw upon its riches for the improvement and restoration of their own herds.

The Great Brood Sow Sale, at Nevada, Mo.

Next week, on Friday, the Vernon county, Missouri, triumvirate—Joseph H. Young and J. D. White, of Richards, and J. M. Turley, of Stotesbury—will offer at public sale one of the best-bred and best individual lots of pedigreed Poland-Chinas that has ever been offered for sale in the West. They are by such sires as Klever's Model, Chief I Am, Chief I Know, Judd's Tecumseh, W. B.'s Tecumseh, Heyl's Black U. S. and Short Stop. They are bred chiefly and in sure expectancy to Missouri's Black Chief, Hands Off Model (the \$660 pig), and King Hadley, that won second prize at the late Missouri Breeders' annual exhibit, when the best in all the State are brought out for prize ring honors. In the opinion of competent judges there are more extra good ones in proportion to the whole number in the sale than have been offered for the last twelve months. If size, quality, breeding and individuality be the things most desirable, then the up-to-date Poland-China breeder is sure to find it among the forty-five head that will go without reserve to the highest bidder, next week, on Friday. W. P. BRUSH.

Great Aberdeen-Angus Sale at Highland.

Every owner of pure-bred stock has his favorite breed. The Angus people are to have an inning at the sale of the great Highland, Kas., herd, at South Omaha, March 8, 1898. The foundation stock of this herd was of the very best, the females, which were skillfully selected, costing an average of \$500 per head, and coming from the Queen Mother and Alice families, while the males were representative of such breeders as Cochran, Brown, Matthews, Hudson and Estill. Imported Pride Mandarin 2852—\$810—was the first sire used in the herd. The records of the animals to be sold and of their families show that this herd stands up in the first rank, but space forbids its reproduction here. If interested, send for a catalogue. The sale will consist of fifty head, of all ages, of which eight bulls and thirty-four cows have been catalogued. The "Doddie" characteristics are especially strong in this herd, as is to be expected from the foundation stock. After speaking of the rank of the animals, the catalogue says of this class: "For the last five years they have gained more champion prizes at our State fairs than any other breed. They won more championship honors at the Columbian Exposition than any other breed in proportion to the numbers exhibited. They top our markets oftener

than any other breed. Range-bred grade Aberdeen-Angus steers topped the Chicago market in 1897, selling for \$5.30 per hundredweight, which was 20 cents per hundredweight more than any cattle sold for same day, and on a day, too, when there was a big run of cattle. Angus steers have topped our Chicago Christmas market for eight years in succession. At the 1897 Chicago Fat Stock show Aberdeen-Angus steers were awarded highest honors on car-load lots throughout the entire classification, including the Clay-Robinson special. At the 1897 'American Royal,' as the Illinois State fair has been appropriately called, Aberdeen-Angus cattle were awarded champion prize on aged herd." For catalogue and further information address the proprietor, T. J. McCreary, Highland, Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

J. S. Machir, of Linwood, Kas., writes that he has been favored with many orders for his fine Poland-Chinas and reports that he will have forty families of choicest breeding which will be for sale in August and September.

W. H. Wren, of Marion, wishes us to state that the gilt purchased by Mr. Cook, of Wichita, was bred for earliest farrow, instead of as reported. Mr. Wren still has a number of choice fall boars for sale, also a few bred gilts of same quality as sold at the recent sale.

Miles Brothers, of Peabody, Kas., in sending change of copy for their advertisement in "Breeders' Directory," report their stock in fine condition. One of their very choice offerings at present is a young male by Capper, a son of What's Wanted Jr. They claim their prices are the lowest, considering the quality of stock offered.

H. H. Hague & Son, of Walton, Kas., have decided to sell out the larger part of their poultry and only retain a few breeds. Any one in need of fine poultry will do well to write them for particulars. They write that they have orders for many more collie dogs than they can ship, which they think is an evidence of the renewal of the sheep industry throughout the country, as flock masters from all over the West have written them for shepherd dogs.

In a recent letter from Mr. Frank B. Hearne, Secretary American Galloway Breeders' Association, Independence, Mo., he says that the Galloways are coming right along in an encouraging way, and that Mr. M. R. Platt, of Kansas City, has recently purchased the entire herd of Thos. F. Houston, Houstonia, Mo., numbering 176 head. Mr. S. M. Winslow, Oskaloosa, Mo., has purchased the entire herd of M. L. Duncan, of Fayetteville, Ark. The history of the breed is being called for quite generally, and Secretary Hearne informs us that to all who apply to him they will be sent free as long as the supply lasts.

Robt. Rounds, of Salem, Kas., who has made a specialty of breeding fine Poland-Chinas for many years, was disappointed in his sale date recently, as he had advertised to sell on February 10, at the Browning farm, near Salem, Kas., but owing to stormy weather, the sale had to be postponed and he has now fixed the date at February 22, at Salem, Jewell county, Kas. Every one who is desirous of obtaining fine stock and can make it convenient to attend this sale will find it advantageous to be there. He will offer fifty head of all ages and sexes at the sale. His stock is good and any one purchasing can be assured of getting thoroughbreds.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Poland-China Record Co. was held at Dayton, Ohio, January 26, 1898. The attendance was very good, as usual, but President L. M. Bonham was absent on account of sickness, hence Vice President E. C. Ellis called the meeting to order. Treasurer J. H. Lackey's report showed: Total receipts, \$6,539.02; total disbursements, \$4,278.07; balance in treasury, \$2,260.95. Resolutions adopted were: (1) That the cash surplus be added to the sinking fund of the company, while a dividend of 20 per cent. be paid in shape of volume of the Record. (2) That the sender of six pedigrees and fee should receive as rebate one back volume of the Record as long as supply will permit. The seven Directors elected are: L. N. Bonham, Oxford, Ohio; J. M. Klever, Bloomingburg, Ohio; J. H. Lackey, Jamestown, Ohio; Perry Hatfield, Centerville, Ohio; E. C. Ellis, Creston, Ohio; W. C. Williams, Briant, Ind.; Ed. J. Brown, Rural, Ind. Officers elected are: President, L. M. Bonham; Vice President, E. C. Ellis; Treasurer, J. H. Lackey; Secretary, Carl Freigau, Dayton, Ohio. Executive Committee—E. C. Ellis, J. H. Lackey, Perry Hatfield.

The Clifton George sale of Poland-Chinas at Lathrop, Mo., on the 8th inst.,



Every woman wears a crown who is the mother of a healthy baby. The mother of a puny, sickly, peevish baby bears a cross. It rests with every woman to decide for herself which kind of a mother she will be.

The woman who takes the right care of herself during the months preceding maternity may rest content in the assurance that her baby will be a strong, healthy, happy one. The woman who suffers from disorders of the distinctly feminine organism during this critical period, and fails to resort to the right remedy, is pretty sure to have a puny, peevish, sickly baby, born into the world with the seeds of weakness and disease already implanted in its little body. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for prospective mothers. It imparts health, strength, vigor, and elasticity to the delicate and important organs that bear the brunt of motherhood. It prepares a woman for the time of trial and danger. It strengthens and invigorates, and insures the perfect well-being and absolute health of both mother and child. It does away with the squeamishness of the interesting period. It makes sure an ample supply of nourishment for the little new-comer. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous and despondent invalids into healthy, happy wives and mothers. Thousands of homes to which babies once came to stay but for a brief day and then die, now bless this wonderful medicine for the gift of happy, healthful babies.

The dealer who tries to persuade you to take some other medicine, than that you ask for insults your intelligence. "The best doctors in Kansas City told me that unless I went to the hospital and had an operation performed I could not live," writes Miss Broohie Galloway, of Wilder, Johnson Co., Kans. "I had ulceration and weakness, and each month I would get down in bed and suffer severely for twenty-four hours. Four bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' cured me."

For constipation—Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

was another record-breaker for this year. Forty-seven head sold at an average of \$80.18. The sale was topped at \$235, paid for Lady Perfection by Chief Perfection, which went to Dr. J. M. Coates, Lilly, Mo. Several more sold at \$100 and upwards. Among the purchasers at this sale, we note the following: E. H. Ware, Douglass, Ill.; M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; H. C. Raney, Lexington, Mo.; W. N. Winn & Son, Kansas City, Mo.; A. J. Lyttle, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Risk & Gabbert, Weston, Mo.; R. Chowning, Lathrop, Mo.; E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.; J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.; Chenoweth Bros., Lathrop, Mo.; O. H. Southworth, Harris, Mo.; W. M. Lamming, West Liberty, Iowa; S. M. Biggerstaff, Lathrop, Mo.; W. Z. Thompson, Lathrop, Mo.; H. C. Harris, Cowgill, Mo.; Tom Cochran, Shepherdsville, Ky.; Ed Deever, Lathrop, Mo. Among the Kansas purchasers at this sale were: Elm Beach farm, Wichita; H. Davison, Waverly; C. W. McCormack, Horton; J. S. Machir, Linwood; F. S. & C. R. Oard, Vassar; H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, and R. H. Wheeler, of Lawrence. The latter bought Perfect Lady 2d 42945 by Hadley Wilkes, for \$200.

Persons interested in well-bred swine in Kansas will be pleased to learn that Mr. H. W. Cheney, of North Topeka, is engaged in building up one of the very best herds of Poland-Chinas anywhere to be found. Mr. Cheney is considered abundantly capable of doing this. Having been raised in southern Ohio, the home of the original Poland-China, and having been engaged in breeding pure-bred stock for twenty years past in Kansas, gives him a knowledge that can be acquired only by experience. Mr. Cheney has just returned from a trip to some of the famous herds East and brought to his Kansas herd the best that money could buy. Among the choice specimens is Miss Chief Model 1st, a daughter of the \$5,100 Klever's Model, her dam being sired by the great Chief Tecumseh 2d. Another plum secured at a long price is Fancy I Know, a daughter of the greatest sire of prize-winners, the \$2,000 Chief I Know. Also a splendid daughter of the \$555 Hadley Jr., and several others equally as well bred, which, added to the herd already on Mr. Cheney's farm, makes this herd second to none in the West. Of the 100 head now in herd a few of both sexes and various ages are for sale at living prices. Write him for further description.

Those of our readers interested in choicely-bred Herefords, especially those that are desirous of securing some of the best ever bred by the old-time successful breeders, Messrs. Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., and Mr. Jas. A. Funkhouser, of Plattsburg, Mo.,

will have an opportunity to do so on Wednesday, March 16, 1898, at Kansas City, Mo., where these gentlemen will offer sixty head, thirty bulls of serviceable age and thirty heifers that are the choicest things that were specially reserved for this public sale. The reputation of these breeders and the actual merits of their respective herds need no introduction to the Hereford breeders of the United States, nor does the latter-day white-face devotee want more if he be acquainted with the World's Fair record of the Independence herd and the victories achieved by the Plattsburg herd at the leading State fairs of this country. The record of the victories is much too long to recount here at this time, and but one additional reference will be made, and that is, that those who attended their former public sale held at Independence, Mo., October 23, 1896, may come prepared to see a much better individual lot of cattle than were those sold at that time. The sale catalogue will give the interested reader such information as may be desired by the prospective buyer, a copy of which will be cheerfully mailed to all those desiring it.

Bert Wise's sale took place at Hiawatha, Kas., on the 3d of February, when twenty-nine head brought \$685, averaging \$23.60 per head. Col. Eli Zimmerman, of Fairview, Kas., who formerly lived here, was right in his element, and owing to his general acquaintance, as well as his reputation as an auctioneer, induced the paying of these fair prices. He was ably assisted on the "block" by Col. M. W. Harding, of Humboldt, Neb. Mr. H. has done considerable work for Kansas breeders, and though a young man, is an artist in his chosen profession. The sows offered by Mr. Wise were mostly bred to his recent purchases, Wise's Chief, a son of Chief Tecumseh 2d out of a daughter of One Price, and Wise's Model, a grandson of the great Klever's Model, both choice individuals and fashionably bred. C. McCormack topped the sale by paying \$40 for Lady B's Pride, a granddaughter of A. A. 6845. Twenty-nine head sold for \$685, an average of \$23.60, to the following buyers: W. H. Fessler, Reserve; Ben Maxey, Hiawatha; Mr. Well, Severance; J. Van Dolson, R. McAter, C. Liebgood, Mr. McAlee and D. Grover, of Hiawatha; I. J. Cummings, Howe, Neb.; C. McCormack, D. F. Bayard and C. Dyke, of Horton; M. Leavitt, Padonia; F. Dashner, Preston; J. D. Hinton, Jr., Hamlin; F. N. Walker, Reserve; D. Hancock, Severance; E. Harrington, Baker; J. W. Montague, Reserve, and L. J. Burkhalter and H. M. Gordon, of Robinson.

Mr. H. M. Hill, proprietor of the Sycamore Springs stock farm, situated near La Fontaine, Wilson county, Kansas, has concluded to disperse his entire herd without reserve. It was founded early in 1894 by the choicest breeding animals, possessing both individuality and blood lines, that it was possible to buy out of the best American herds. Among the first was a draft of fourteen head from the well-known herd of Mr. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo. Five of this draft were out of the Weavergrace show herd that won a long list of victories at the leading State fairs in 1892-93. About this time a draft was secured of the Makin Bros., of Florence, Kas., three of which were World's Fair winners. Mr. Hill is an enthusiast for full rear quarters, as well as for good heads, faces, backs, coats and high-class Hereford beef cattle character, hence the visitor at his farm finds a continued round of surprises in looking over the very elegant imported and American-bred animals. The question may be asked, why this dispersion at this time, which may be briefly answered, that Mr. Hill has extensive horse and mule interests that are rapidly growing, so that it demands more of his time and encroaches on the capacity of his farm, interfering with the largest branch of his improved stock breeding interests. Further information will be given later on concerning the Herefords. Those desiring immediate information will be supplied with a copy of the sale catalogue on writing for it.

Vermont Farm Machine Co.

The above company, which is the largest of its kind in the world, manufactures not only farm implements, but a large line of dairy machinery, such as churns, small tread powers for sheep, dog or horse, cream-testers, butter-workers and printers, Cooley creamers, Babcock glassware, engines and boilers, and the celebrated U. S. Separators, in sizes for the dairy or creamery. At the N. C. B. convention, in Topeka, next week, this company will make a full display of their dairy apparatus, which every intending purchaser should examine. Peter Hell & Son, of this city, are their local agents.

Sand Plums.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I have been interesting myself a good deal in the sand plums which grow along the Arkansas, Republican and Smoky rivers in Kansas, and of which I have a very favorable recollection. There used to be hundreds of bushels of them gathered by our neighbors every year when we were all new settlers in Kansas; and we used to think they were pretty good fruit. But since that time people have got to raising apples, peaches, cherries and other fruits in a sufficient quantity to keep them from going on their annual excursions to the sand hills for wild plums, and they have apparently forgotten what was once a very valuable resource to them. I can well remember that, in the early days, nearly everybody brought home trees of the dwarf sand plums and planted them in their gardens. And some folks used to get very fair crops from the transplanted trees. But these, too, have fallen into neglect, or they have died and been forgotten.

It seems to me, however, that the sand plums are still worth looking after a little. They are certainly of much greater value than the so-called Dwarf Sand cherry or the Utah Hybrid cherry, which have been extensively advertised and sold in recent years. One or two varieties have, in fact, been named, and more or less disseminated. The Blue-mont is one of these; and I see by the State horticultural reports that this was the only variety exhibited by the State society at the World's Fair. Mr. Wm. Cutter, of Junction City, writes me that they still grow the variety there, and consider it one of the best for canning. Other varieties have been introduced by way of Texas; and Prof. Bailey has had one at Cornell under the name of Strawberry, the origin of which he does not know. I have found also the description of a variety named Grace, introduced by Mr. W. R. Grace, of Garden City, which may also prove to be one of the dwarf sand plums.

Every one who has seen these plums wild or cultivated has remarked that they vary a great deal in size, color and quality of the fruit. Some are very much better than others; and the best ones are certainly very fine. If some one would select these best ones and propagate them by budding or grafting it would be likely to prove quite worth while. There is a chance here for some private experimentation, which would be interesting, and perhaps profitable. There is also a chance for some interesting experiments in the use of these dwarf plums as stocks; and I hope Prof. Faville will follow up that line as he proposes. Personally I am very anxious to find out everything possible about these dwarf sand plums, and would like to hear, either directly or through the Kansas Farmer, from anybody who knows anything about them, wild or cultivated. F. A. WAUGH.

Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT etc., should be constantly supplied with "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Avoid imitations.

Summer Land in Winter.

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

The average yield of milk per cow for all the cows in the country in 1850 was 700 quarts a year. In 1890, the average was 1,300 quarts per cow for a year. This increase has been accomplished by the greater use of improved breeds and is equivalent to nearly doubling the number of cows by estimating from the amount of milk derived in 1890.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 20c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Poland = China SALE.

Salem, Jewell Co., Kansas, February 22, 1898.

ROBERT ROUNDS.

See Stock Gossip column.

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.**

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES QUICKLY CURED.

You May Have a Sample Bottle of the Great Discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail.

Men and women doctor their troubles so often without benefit, that they get discouraged and skeptical. In most such cases serious mistakes are made in doctoring and in not knowing what our trouble is or what makes us sick. The unmistakable evidences of kidney trouble are pain or dull ache in the back, too frequent desire to pass water, scanty supply, smarting irritation. As kidney disease advances the face looks sallow or pale, the feet swell and sometimes the heart acts badly. Should further evidence be needed to find out the cause of sickness, then set urine aside for twenty-four hours; if there is a sediment or settling it is also convincing proof that our kidneys and bladder need doctoring. A fact often overlooked is that women suffer as much from kidney and bladder trouble as men do.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the discovery of the eminent physician and scientist and is not recommended for everything, but will be found just what

is needed in cases of kidney and bladder disorders or troubles due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble. It corrects inability to hold urine and smarting in passing it, and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night.

The mild and extraordinary effect of this great remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. Sold by druggists, price 50 cents and \$1. So universally successful is Swamp-Root in quickly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merit you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail, upon receipt of three 2-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention Kansas Farmer and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This generous offer appearing in this paper is a guarantee of genuineness.

THE STRAY LIST.

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 \$10.

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 \$15.
Ottawa County—W. M. Trullit, 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 17, 1898.

Labette County—E. H. Hughes, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Mrs. Johanna Tucker, in Elm Grove tp., January 29, 1898, one brown cow, slope in left ear, no brands.
COW—By same, one yellow cow, tip off both ears, brand thus) on right hip, brand (on left hip.

Pigs Growing Bony

by eating swill out of the old-fashioned trough. Our cast-iron pig trough keeps clean, pure and sweet. Price, \$1.50.
TOPEKA FOUNDRY, Topeka, Kas., Manufacturers of castings in grey iron, brass or aluminum. Patterns, models and machine work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WANTED---John Jackson, formerly a butcher 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 gaits, 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, post-paid, \$1. W. M. Whitsel, Kansas City, Mo. Reference—F. Weber Sons, Wholesale and Retail Harness and Saddlery, 1004-6 Walnut St., K. C., Mo.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.



Send for price list. **FRED MEYER, Breeder,** Alma, Kas.

The PERFECT HAM is the one that has been well seasoned and cured with hickory smoke. You may not have the history of the smokehouse.
Lee's Hickory Extract takes the place of both. A little of it in the brine or put on the meat with a brush does the business. Easier, cheaper and better than the old process. Circulars and price list FREE. Sample bottle, 6c. **Geo. H. Lee Co., Bx 11 Exeter, Neb.**



A Spring at Each End of a wire mattress won't do. It must "give" wherever one chances to touch it. So in wire fence, the spring is needed wherever the shock may come. The continuous coil principle is the only solution, and it belongs to us only. See "ad" in next issue.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

WATCH for the dates of the excursions shortly to be announced to Western Canada, the land of Free Homesteads and No. 1 Hard Wheat, where the chances for profitable investment of capital are unequalled. Public schools and churches in every community. Railways spread out in every direction. Live stock requires little shelter, there are more and better opportunities for profitable farming than in any other known country, and for the man of moderate means and for the farmer and his son who wants 160 acres of land free there is no country can compare with it. Send for maps and other particulars to **J. S. CRAWFORD,** Canadian Government Agent, 408 Board of Trade Bg., Kansas City, Mo.

A Winter of Roses

And orange blossoms in delightful Southern California. Only 54 hours away from Topeka by The California Limited, Santa Fe Route.

W. J. BLACK, G. P. A. W. C. GARVEY, Agt. Topeka, Kas. Topeka, Kas.

The Home Circle.

MY VALENTINE.

My lady, with an old-time grace,
Sends me a valentine to-day,
A miniature of her dear face
With eyes so true and wondrous gray.

Ah, lady mine, the world grows old,
And men's hearts steel with care and strife,
And in the race for fame and gold
There's little time for love or life.

And yet, ambition's but a name,
And gold, 'tis but the miser's sign;
I envy no man wealth or fame
While you are my true valentine.

—Thomas H. Wilson, in February Ladies' Home Journal.

TOUJOURS AMOUR.

Prithee tell me, dimple chin,
At what age doth love begin?
Your blue eyes have scarcely seen
Summers three, my fairy queen,
But a miracle of sweets,
Soft approaches, sly retreats,
Show the little archer there,
Hidden in your pretty hair;
When didst learn a heart to win?
Prithee tell me, dimple chin!

"Oh!" the rosy lips reply,
"I can't tell you if I try.
'Tis so long I can't remember;
Ask some younger lass than I!"

Tell, O tell me, grizzled face,
Do your heart and head keep pace?
When does hoary love expire?
When do frosts put out the fire?
Can its embers burn below
All that chill December snow?
Care you still soft hands to press,
Bonny heads to smooth and bless?
When does love give up the chase?

Tell, O tell me, grizzled face!
"Ah!" the wise old lips reply,
"Youth may pass and strength may die,
But of love I can't foretoken;
Ask some older sage than I!"

—Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Kansas Debts and Debt-Payers.

"Kansas Debts and Debt-payers" is the first of a very important series of articles upon the States of the Middle West which will appear each week in Harper's Weekly. The first one commenced with the issue of January 29. They are the outcome of an extended tour of investigation, undertaken at the request of the Weekly, by Franklin Matthews, a newspaper man of long experience, whose judgment is as well recognized as his honesty. The purpose of his mission was not to puff or condemn the districts he visited, but to record actual facts. That his verdict upon what he studied is very favorable may be gathered from the title under which he sums up his investigations, "Bright Skies in the West." The following are the titles of the various articles: "Kansas Debts and Debt-payers;" "The Enemy's Country, (Gov. Leedy Interviewed);" "Sunshine in Kansas and Nebraska (Debts paid off—Prosperity



FRANKLIN MATTHEWS

Stories):" "New Farming Methods (What Hard Times Taught the Farmers);" "The Transformed Cattle Industry of the West;" "The Unexpected in Kansas (Salt, Coal, Lead, and Other Minerals);" "Drought-resisting Crops (Alfalfa, Kaffir Corn);" "Irrigation in Kansas and Nebraska (Experiments with Wind and Pumps);" "Men of To-day in Kansas (White, Breidenthal, Chief Judge Doster, Edward C. Little, etc.);" "Political Machines in Kansas;" "Populist Legislation in Kansas and Nebraska;" "Kansas War on Insurance Companies;" "Emerging from the Wreck of the Boom (Sioux City, Iowa);" "Intelligent Labor Laws of Minnesota;" "What Comes of the Wheat (Scientific Side of Flour-making);" "Wonderful Factory Methods of Dayton, Ohio;" "Country-store Methods in Kansas and Nebraska;" "Beet-sugar from the Factory Standpoint;" "Business Side of a Great American University (Chicago)."

Christ in Art.

In an article upon this subject in The Chautauquan, Charles Mason Fairbanks comments thus upon the various conceptions of the divine likeness: "Bearing upon this point of the personal and individual conception of the face of the material Son of God, it is curious to observe how rarely

the type, as painted, is Jewish. The early Italian painters, who had a knowledge of drawing, naturally portrayed the classical ideal of the perfect man according to Italian standards. Their skill was as much greater than was that of the painters of Cranach's time as was their intellectual conception of their subject. They have given us, therefore, the most acceptable rendition of the scenes of this sacred history. But their Christ was an Italian. He was of a Spanish type among the Spanish painters and of a Dutch type in Holland. Even our modern painters have yielded to these anachronisms. Brown, the Parisian, has even gone so far as to represent him in modern dress, as a French gentleman, and Munkacsy has made of him a Russian peasant."

The glory of life of Leonardo da Vinci was his famous painting of "The Last Supper," which has now unfortunately fallen into decay. Da Vinci represented the highest type of the intellect and cultivation of the sixteenth century in Italy. His genius was varied and for all time. In this splendid work the dramatic moment is chosen when Christ announces his approaching betrayal, and the disciples are represented as variously expressing their grief and consternation. The head of Christ has become almost a type of divinity. It expresses more satisfactorily than any other painting the dignity, majesty, greatness, and resignation of the Savior. The figures are larger than life, painted on the walls of the refectory in the old Santa Maria della Grazia at Milan. It is done in oil, in fugitive pigments, and damp and decay have destroyed its color and it is falling to pieces. Jesus sits in the middle with the twelve disciples on either hand at a long table on which a light repast is spread. The accessories are simple but the draperies are finely arranged. The several disciples expressing, each according to his nature, astonishment or horror at the Savior's announcement of his betrayal, are wonderfully varied in individual character. It has been said of this masterpiece that it is the most successful effort of Christian art. Raffaele Morghen's splendid engraving of this beautiful picture is only less famous than the fresco itself, and has put a very satisfactory interpretation of the original within reach of lovers of Christian art in all lands.

The Old Windmill at Lawrence.

Kansas is usually considered one of the younger States, but it has an historic building which has become famous even in old New England, and that is the windmill which for nearly forty years has overlooked the Kaw valley from its high perch near Mount Oread, in Lawrence.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says of it: "Ruthless man is about to remove the last memorial of the old days when the grain of Kansas was ground by sails. The ancient windmill at Lawrence will soon be only a memory.

"When this mill was first erected it bore about the same relation to the public mind as did the deacon's one-horse shay, and that it would for a century to come ever give place to other ways of milling was never dreamed of. So for twenty odd years its huge sails swung about in the wind and gave the power to grind all the wheat which the Kansas farmers brought to it.

"The building itself is octagon in shape and five stories high, the basement story being of stone forty feet across with four-foot walls. The revolving dome is twenty feet in diameter. All the superstructure is of hard native wood, even the shingles having been steamed and split in Lawrence.

"A large driveway through the basement rendered the handling of the grain, the flour and meal wonderfully convenient for the time in which the mill began to operate, early in the 60's. A cord attached to a bell announced to the miller at work in the third or fourth story that a customer was waiting below. A speaking tube—think of a speaking tube in a windmill—helped the latter to make known his wants, a table of current market prices and charges for grinding enabled him to tell at a glance how much cash or grain he must pay and how much grist he would get in exchange. A large elevator was lowered to the farmer's wagon, upon which he unloaded his grain and from which he received his flour, meal, or bran.

"While the old mill itself has led a comparatively calm existence it witnessed the occupation of Lawrence by Quantrell's guerrillas and its huge arms have looked down upon cyclones that left it unharmed. It was originally built by Swedish workmen imported directly for that purpose, and the quality of the work they accomplished is shown by the fact that the interior framework of oak is to-day as strong and sound in its position as when it was first placed together."

"In His Steps."

This is the title of a very remarkable book by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka. Probably not since the appearance of Edward Bellamy's wonderful story of "Looking Backward" has there appeared a book on the social problems of the human race of such interest and power. "Quo Vadis," which made its appearance since Mr. Sheldon's book, pictures most graphically the awful debauchery and crime in the reign of Nero and the daybreak of Christianity. It is intended to portray the last wild, fierce struggle of paganism for the mastery of the world, and the first supreme contest for the establishment of Christendom. But Mr. Sheldon gives us a great picture of the dream of Christendom which might well be entitled "Looking Forward," for that is the gist of his story.

THE DREADED CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

Medical Council and Laboratory Department

J. R. Slocum, Manufacturing Chemist.
No. 98 Pine Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

To the Editor of Kansas Farmer:

My dear Sir:-

In reply to your late advice, am pleased to state that I have discovered a reliable and absolute cure for the dreaded consumption; also for throat, bronchial and lung troubles, coughs and catarrh, scrofula, rheumatism, general decline or weakness, loss of flesh and all wasting-away conditions.

By its timely use thousands of apparently hopeless cases have been permanently cured.

I know that there are many of your readers who would be benefited or cured, if they would allow me to advise them in the use of my new discoveries.

So proof-positive am I of their power to cure, based upon actual experience, and to better demonstrate their wonderful merits, I will send Three Free Bottles (the Slocum New System of Medicine) to any of your readers who will write me at my Laboratory, 98 Pine Street, New York, giving name and full address.

Always sincerely yours,

J. R. Slocum, M.D.

Editor's Note:—The above is published for our readers' benefit. Every sufferer should take advantage of the liberal offer, and we ask when writing Dr. Slocum, to kindly mention the Kansas Farmer. **Editor.**

It is a romance in the true sense of the word. It is a day-dream of the future predicated upon the question of "What Would Jesus Do?" The whole story lingers upon that query. The writer paints for us in elegant simplicity of diction and chaste conceptions a new departure in life where business men, professional and literary people, ministers and church members, all undertake for a year to conduct all their affairs upon their individual conception of what the Master would do, if he were in their several places and relations in life. And it is needless to say that they all found a world of difficulty in applying the principle in their daily lives. There are many dramatic and pathetic situations and scenes in the story. The great gulf that always separates the rich and the poor, the aristocracy and democracy of human life, is painted in all its horror and gloom, with here and there a light suspension bridge fung across its black swirling waters, over which some angel of love and mercy passes to and fro, bringing some lamp of hope and cheer to the lowly and a sting to the dulled conscience of the proud and lofty.

Mr. Bellamy pictured a new and splendid social fabric founded on justice and equality for all men in our great civic compact, and Mr. Sheldon pictures a new and glorious Christianity, that may well be called the millennium, founded on the proposition of all men adopting the Christ motto of doing to others always what we would have others do to us. The book goes down to the broken and bleeding heart of humanity and tries to lift it up and do it the good foreshadowed in Christ's dream of regeneration of the race with the terrible stings and fangs of selfishness drawn and the love and purity of the Master ineradicably rooted in all hearts.

Fifty thousand copies of the book have already been sold and the presses are groaning and clanging in the stress of issuing more thousands that are called for by

the reading public. The book is well calculated to make men think and to keep on thinking over the appalling problems of the closing century. It is like the voice of one crying in the wilderness and being echoed back by a burdened and sorrowing multitude. And if its doctrines and precepts shall happen to lay hold of and dominate the dawning century, not even Mr. Sheldon, with all his dreams of Christian fellowship and total regeneration of the race, can foretell the scope and power of his romantic story-sermon.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.

Going to try for early chicks this spring? They make costly July broilers, and the layers of high-priced eggs next winter.

The subscriber to this paper who is swindled on worthless nursery stock is either not a careful reader, has a short memory, or can't say no.

"Bacteria do not occur in the blood or in the tissues of a healthy living body, either of man or the lower animals." So says the celebrated Dr. Koch. Other doctors say that the best medicine to render the blood perfectly pure and healthy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

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

The Young Folks.

THE COW OF THE WEST.

I have read the "lays" that were written by men.
Of the wonderful feats of the Kansas hen:
How she lifted the mortgage and paid for the farm,
And clothed the family snugly and warm.
How, if crops were a failure, and dollars were few,
She flew to the rescue and carried them through.

I shall not deny her just glory, but crave,
A very small space, for another as brave.
And in verse more halting and lame, show you how
More glory can rest on an old Western cow.

Her horns may be crumpled, her bones may be bare
And her antique countenance furrowed by care;
She may now as an image of innocence pose,
Then calmly chew up a whole line full of clothes.

She may break from the corral in the "watches of night"
And corral all your garden before it is light.
Yet her virtues outbalance her vices by far;
As a whole, she stands forth without blemish or scar.

On the richest of grasses, Dakota's own pride,
She fills reticulum and rumen beside,
And the mystical alchemist, nature, composes
A rich, life-giving compound in allopath doses.

Upon grain sown and grown by the labor of men,
She does not subsist like the much-vaunted hen,
But direct from the prairie her sustenance draws
Through the long summer months, while in winter she chaws.
At the strawstake content, yet is thankful for hay,
But whatever her food she keeps chewing away.

With rich cream in abundance, milk, butter and cheese
With ham, sausage and pork chops, the main part of these
Produced from the skim-milk, the curd and the whey,
We can live in contentment until we are gray.

And many an article, larger or smaller,
We can get at the store without even a dollar;
If we bring in exchange golden butter or cheese,
The merchant gives gladly his best goods for these.

Our bread made from wheat sent direct from our fields,
Where the "good man" through spring and summer yields
The big ox-persuader and follows the plow,
The harrow, the seeder, the binder, and now,
When too poor to buy horses, just please tell me how
We could own a good team, were it not for the cow.

—Alda M. Miller, in Dakota Farmer.

ANCIENT WEALTH.

It would be polite fiction to assert that everybody who looks upon the great monuments of antiquity, the Pyramids or the Coliseum, for example, thinks of the cost and wonders where the money came from. But when, by chance, a learned person suggests the inquiry, only an idiot, says the London Standard, fails to be struck for a moment. It is so curious that while modern states, with all the accumulated wealth of the antique world at their back, and the treasures of Mexico, California, Australia, the Transvaal in addition, have to consider ways and means with anxious care before building a government office, the early monarchs raised palaces and temples by the hundred at will. The thoughtless have a ready explanation—slave labor did it all. But in the first place, the slaves had to be procured somehow—by war or purchase—and either means was expensive. There is a reply to that objection equally facile—the war paid its own cost in loot. But this only leads us a step backward. The loot must have been enormous, and where did it come from? In the second place, those slaves had to be fed, and however cheap their rations, the sum total must have been immense when such vast numbers were employed.

But captives of war could only do rough work. They might build the Coliseum or the pyramids, directed by an army of skilled craftsmen, but the sculpture of Assyrian palaces, the painting of Egyptian temples and tombs, must have been effected by artists, probably free, or, if slaves, trained at great expense. When we read that the city of Dur-Sargunu was created on an empty plain, by order of the King, in eight years, standing on a mound of brick 700 acres in area, its walls sixty feet high, broad enough for seven chariots to run abreast, and faced with stone, all the evidence is needed to make us credit the story; but the marvel becomes far greater when we observe the miles of sculptured stone that decorated Sargon's palace, with colossal bulls on each side of every doorway. No unpracticed hand carved those reliefs. They are the work of artists, not made for sale when wanted, but to order, each slab telling its fragment of the royal annals. Were all the sculptors of the empire summoned to the task, to be finished in eight years? But the tombs of private individuals in Egypt must have been painted at the cost of the family by masters of the craft; animals and birds show a skill not to be surpassed. We may be

quite sure that work like this was highly paid—by comparison—that is, with slave labor.

So the question recurs, how much gold and silver did these ancients possess? In the Roman time men appear to have been struck with the evidence of vast wealth displayed by their predecessors, such as the Caesars could not equal. But they escaped the difficulty with ease by granting them riches literally beyond the dreams of avarice. Dr. Arbuthnot, for example, has patiently reckoned up the amount of treasure heaped upon the pile of Sardanapalus by Athenaeus, and he finds that it came to £16,953,120,000 in our money at the least; for if a computation which Athenaeus himself suggests be admitted, the total would be about twice as large. After this, the statement of Diodorus—that the Pharaohs counted upon a revenue of £133,000,000 annually from gold mines in the Bishari desert, and drew an equal sum by taxation—is very moderate. But when the same most valuable writer—who talked nonsense only when he repeated the words of other men—comes to deal with Babylon, he lets himself go. There was a gold statue of Zeus—the Greek assigned his own gods to Babylon as usual—forty feet high; of Rhea equally tall, with a lion of gold at each knee, and silver serpents to correspond; Juno weighed 500 talents; in front of her was a golden table, 500 talents, upon which stood two cups, 300 talents each, and three bowls, 1,200, 600 and 600 talents. These ornaments of a single temple represented about £11,000,000, and the building was covered with gold plates. It has been calculated that the statue of Nebuchadnezzar mentioned in Daniel would be worth three and a half millions sterling; that the treasure left David amounted to a hundred and fifty millions in gold, two hundred millions in silver; but the value of the Hebrew talent is doubtful. We are told that Pytheus, seemingly a private gentleman of Phrygia, entertained Xerxes and all his army "with most sumptuous feasts," too, and then had £4,770,000 left, or, as some compute, £3,600,000. The tale of Alexander's loot is most wonderful of all, and that is historic; if we entertain doubts, it is futile to express them when the statements are so clear and the means of disproving them absent. In the Persian camp then, and at Babylon, Alexander secured something like £70,000,000; at Persepolis, £180,000,000; at Pasargurda, a trifle of £9,000,000; at Ecbatana, £270,000,000; say £550,000,000. And Darius carried off £9,000,000, which his murderers seized.

We come to the prosaic facts which have been collected by several patient inquirers from a note or a hint here and there. Of Egypt, indeed, nothing profitable can be said until the age of the Ptolemies, and little even then. The Pharaohs certainly drew a considerable revenue from their gold mines, and a multitude of inscriptions show them receiving tribute of the precious metal from Ethiopia and Syria in the days of their supremacy. Before and afterward the people were great manufacturers and traders. Ptolemy Philadelphus left £50,000,000 at least in his treasury. Herodotus tells us the revenue of the Persian empire, under Darius Hystaspes, and the moderation of the sum is assurance that he obtained his figures from a competent authority—it was about £3,250,000, but this was cash alone. Solomon's revenue is said to have been far greater—over £7,000,000 in gold and as much in silver—but it has been mentioned that Hebrew talents cannot be computed with certainty. That with such an income the Persian monarchs could contrive to hoard the amazing treasures captured by Alexander has often been questioned, but we may suppose that the revenue had increased vastly since Herodotus wrote and that the taxes in kind and the tribute yielded far more than the returns in cash, and the plunder of Egypt, Northern India, Syria and countless nations must be added. We are told, indeed, that the Macedonian loot represented the accumulation of ages. But it is a relief, as ever in such cases, to get to Rome, where dry facts prevail. Pliny remarks that the treasury had contained over £70,000,000 more than once. This is a reasonable figure. When Augustus had organized the public service and ascertained precisely what the receipts and expenses of the empire might be, he found that the annual income was about £40,000,000, and he declared that it left a very small balance "to the good." But Caesar had private resources for any extravagance he might fancy.

Augustus was no tyrant, but people reckoned that during his lifetime he received no less than £32,000,000 by legacy from friends. The savings of Tiberius amounted to £21,500,000, which again is reasonable. Caligula spent all this in a twelvemonth. Some private fortunes may be given: Crassus had about £1,600,000 in cash and lands to the same value; Seneca, £2,450,000; Lentulus, the Augur, £3,250,000. When the villa of Marcus Scaurus was burned, they said that he lost over £800,000. Julius Caesar declared after the expenses of the praetorship that he was worth £2,200,000—"less than nothing"—owing that sum, with no assets. Upon the other hand, the latest authority who has pondered this interesting question, M. Obreschkoff, concludes that all the money in use at the beginning of our era was but £300,000,000 in gold and £546,000,000 in silver. At that rate, Darius Codomanus must have had two-thirds of it in his own hands. This is not so grossly improbable as it seems. His predecessor had sucked all the universe worth sucking, and curious evidence might be given of the excessive rarity of gold in Greece.—Baltimore Sun.

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Can You Work This Out?

The old lady with her basket of eggs has appeared again. What can you do for her? An old lady took a basket of eggs to the city for sale. Upon being asked how many she had she replied: "If I take the eggs out of the basket two at a time I have one egg left; if I take them out three at a time I have one egg left; if I take them out four at a time I have one egg left; if I take them out five at a time I have one egg left; if I take them out six at a time I have one egg left; if I take them out seven at a time I have none left in the basket." How many eggs had she in the basket?

They Do Everything Backwards.

The Chinese do everything backward. Their compass points to the south, instead of to the north. The men wear skirts and the women wear trousers; while the men wear their hair long, the women coil theirs in a knot. The dress-makers are men, the women carry burdens. The spoken language is not written, and the written language is not spoken. Books read backwards, and any notes are inserted at the top. White is used for mourning, and the bridesmaids wear black—instead of being maidens these functionaries are old women. The Chinese surname comes first, and they shake their own hands instead of the hand of the one whom they greet. Vessels are launched sideways, and horses are mounted from the off side. They commence dinner with dessert, and end with fish and soup.

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HONOR RATHER THAN OFFICE.

Considerable consternation was caused among a certain class of political fixers, recently, when, before the Kansas State Editorial Association, Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, declined to be a candidate for nomination for the office of Governor. The suggestion that Mr. Coburn would make a good Governor and would therefore be a strong candidate had started somewhere in the prairie grass or in the corn fields and had received such general assent that politicians had about concluded that the proper caper was for them to jump right in ahead of the boom and make believe that they had created it and were leading it. The suggestion has been made that, feeling sure that they had the machine in hand and could control it, they were proceeding to enlighten Mr. Coburn as to what he must do and what he must not do, now and hereafter, in a way quite usual with these manipulators, and by them thought to be a part of the game. Their great and only ultimate solicitude is as to the distribution of future political pie and present cash by the man who they think will win. There comes a little later a demand from the liquor interests and a demand from each and every other interest that seeks to dictate public policy.

It is absolutely impossible for a self-respecting American citizen, such, alone, as ought ever to become chief executive of a great State, to submit to the demands of the several "gangs" and retain confidence in his own integrity. Yet, if they think a man is going to be nominated, and especially if they believe he is likely to be elected, they hound his steps day and night.

If Secretary Coburn was driven to decline to be a candidate in order to rid himself of the fixers and devote his attention to the work for which the State has employed him, the act is entirely creditable to him. Every one knows that the Secretary means what he says, and his well-known high sense of honor may well have impelled him to decline to be a candidate under the conditions which were being forced upon him. But those who first suggested that the man who has done such admirable work as Secretary would make a good Governor are of the same opinion still, and the indications are that they will exercise their rights as American citizens and declare that the man who would rather abandon the most flattering prospect of an easy nomination than to bargain with political vampires, is the right man to support.

The Coburn boom seems to have lost nothing by the speech before the Kansas editors, except the mortgage on the prospective administration which it seemed that the political hangers-on would inevitably have fastened upon it.

The Kansas Farmer is not championing any candidate or any party, but it feels some satisfaction in the fact that at least one man in public position has had nerve enough to deny the fixers, even though at the cost of laying down a practically assured nomination of his party. The man who could do that has in him the kind of material that ought to be placed in the office of chief executive.

The paramount interest in Kansas is the agricultural, and the people of Kansas need not only in the gubernatorial chair, but in all places of prominence, men who are acquainted with the fact that there are interests more important

than those of political fixers. If all parties will nominate candidates of the sterling stuff of which the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture is made, candidates who will not submit to be badgered and will not purchase nominations at the expense of their manhood, and an administration hampered with pledges and hectoring with political heelers' demands, decent people will have less occasion to abhor what is, with too much truth, called "the dirty pool of politics."

THE CENTENNIAL OF 1903.

The world has been racking its brain of late to discover in its memory historic reasons for big national or international expositions of present material progress. In this country, we celebrated, recently, by the greatest exposition ever held, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. Not long ago we celebrated the centennial of our independence as a nation. Other countries have had expositions to mark events of their history. France now proposes to celebrate the dawn of the twentieth century. The latest proposition is to have a grand exposition commemorating the centennial of an acquisition which about doubled the territory of the United States.

In 1803, the country then being under the administration of President Thomas Jefferson, the vast domain known as the Louisiana Purchase was acquired from France. This cession was bounded on the east by the Mississippi river throughout the entire length of that stream. Its western and southern boundary started at Sabine Pass, between Louisiana and Texas, and followed along the east side of

verbal scent for things to be, and with their characteristic readiness to go after any good thing that comes within the range of their prophetic vision, have said "Let there be a grand centennial exposition at the mouth of the Kaw in 1903. Does any one doubt that it will come to pass?"

The world is now beginning to feel cramped for room and opportunities for its people. In five years it will be worse cramped than to-day. The spare room yet remaining and presenting conditions desired by our race of people lies largely within the limits of the "Louisiana Purchase." The intensive development of this region should be well under way by 1903. It should then present the most interesting spectacle of human progress ever witnessed—the closing of the westward migration of the Aryan race. It should be the vortex of the highest development of human progress. It will then be a market in which the world will like to exhibit its wares and to which the world will look for supplies as well as opportunities. The proposed exposition should be chaperoned and financed by the government of the United States.

TWO VIEWS OF THE POSITION OF WHEAT.

On January 28 Beerbohm's London List said:

"The course of the market during the past week has been calculated to impress the cautious buyer with the fact, which we pointed out pretty clearly last week, that the course of supply and demand during the next three months is likely to be such as may leave the power of fix-

sumption in France at 38s. 6d., which is a price somewhat above the level in England.

Under all the circumstances surrounding the market, it may, in fact, be taken for granted that it is only the potential effect of the Argentina surplus which has prevented a further sharp rise. Regarding this surplus, the trade is still somewhat in doubt. Estimates of a surplus of four to five million quarters are still freely bandied about, and there is no longer room to doubt that there is really a respectable supply in prospect, but it is unusually slow in making its appearance, and the wheat being evidently wanted, needy buyers, of which there must be many, seeing how short second-hand stocks must be, are getting tired of waiting for the expected decline. A safe indication of present short supplies is afforded by the fact that whilst Californian wheat off the English coast is worth 38s. 6d., prompt shipments are obtainable at 36s. 9d. Another striking incident in this connection is that a fortnight ago March delivery in the London option market was quoted about 2s. per quarter below spot values, whereas yesterday the price for March was practically equal to that on the spot, viz., 7s. 10½d. per cental, or 39s. 2d. per 496 pounds. Whilst upon this subject of speculative trading, it is worthy of note that in Liverpool the September option is quoted about 5s. 6d. per quarter below March, whilst in London the difference is only 3s. 6d. We are asked to explain the difference. We confess to being unable to do so. These prices are of course merely an indication of the current of opinion in the two centers."

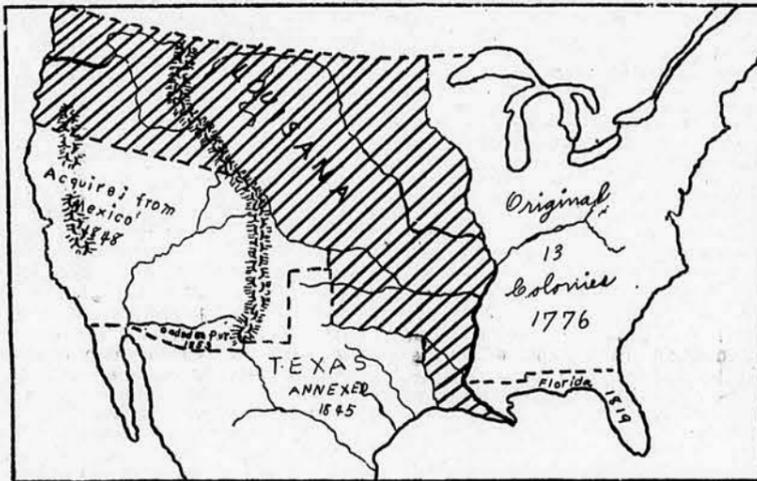
The Northwestern Miller, of Minneapolis, Minn., says:

"It has been the experience of years, that immediately wheat becomes too high-priced, the people eat something else. Evidently, the Almighty knew the ways of men when he provided more than one food which could be used, instead of wheat flour. One year we find potatoes cheap and plenty, and destroying utterly the well-laid plans of the speculator. Another year corn does the same kindly office for the people.

"It seems to us that Mr. Leiter has chosen a very unfavorable time in which to try his plan. Corn flour and corn products are now being produced in a manner which makes them palatable, healthful and acceptable in every way as a substitute for wheat flour. Immense gains have been made in corn flour milling during the last few years. This is undoubtedly a blessing, and if the products of corn are sold on their merits, and not as wheat flour, the industry is most honorable. Do away with adulteration and sell corn-mixed flour on its own value as a human food, and the world is a vast gainer by the transaction. In our opinion, Mr. Leiter will find that he may possibly have secured all the available surplus of choice wheat; he may be able to hold it for a rise a long, long time, but unless he has an equal command of the corn crop, he will discover that he has reckoned without his host, and that the people, while they may prefer wheat flour, will eat corn products, rather than pay what they rightly consider an exorbitant price for wheat. The whole thing, after all, comes down to the consumer. If he is willing to pay any price for flour, then wheat may command a corresponding figure, but he is not willing to do so and he is not able, even if he were willing. As we have often before remarked, wheat up to a certain price is valuable, but passing this figure it ceases to be available as food; as it cannot be used as jewelry or wearing apparel, it remains a useless product, an undemanded surplus until it once more resumes its normal and proper value. This is a fact almost invariably omitted from the speculator's calculations, and has cost many a man and many a clique of men their fortunes to learn its truth."

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.



HISTORICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

1776—Territory of the original thirteen colonies. Declared their independence from England, fought for it, compelled its recognition.
1803—The Louisiana purchase (shaded on map), bought from France for \$15,000,000.
1819—Florida ceded by Spain. England had taken Florida from Spain. General Jackson, in the war of 1812, had taken it from England, and this country had returned it to Spain. Finally, through the influence of France, Spain returned Florida to the United States.
1845—Texas had become an independent republic and was admitted to the Union as a State. (The map is not entirely correct as to Texas. At the date of annexation it included more than half of what is now New Mexico and a long narrow strip extended through Colorado and to the 42d parallel in Wyoming as the country is now divided.)
1848—California, Nevada, Utah and portions of Arizona, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico ceded by Mexico.
1853—The Gadsden purchase—portions of Arizona and New Mexico. Our country paid to Mexico \$10,000,000 for this strip of country and in settlement of claims of \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000 for Indian depredations.

Sabine lake, to and along Sabine river, to and along the 94th meridian, to and along Red river, to and along the 100th meridian, to and along the Arkansas river, to and along the main range of the Rocky mountains, to and along the 106th meridian, to and along the 42d parallel, to and along the Pacific coast, to and along the southern boundary of British North America. The acquisition is shown in the shaded portion of the accompanying map. On the other parts of the map are marked the dates of acquisition of other territories.

Very properly, it is proposed that the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase be celebrated at Kansas City, in 1903. By a resolution adopted at the late meeting of the Kansas State Editorial Association, it was suggested that this exposition be located at the two Kansas Cities. The appropriateness of the suggestion is readily apparent.

When, in 1806, three years after the purchase, Captain Zebulon M. Pike was commissioned by the Secretary of War to explore Louisiana, make treaties with the Indians, etc., he was instructed, among other things, to report the most eligible locations for trading posts for the region explored. After traversing much of the country and becoming remarkably familiar with its geography, he wrote from the Pawnee Republic, an important Indian village and stronghold, situated near the Republican river, in what is now Republic county, Kansas, naming the confluence of the "Kansas" river with the Missouri. That the young officer should have foreseen that the point named was to become the metropolis of Louisiana is perhaps too much to assert. There are even now living intelligent people who fail to realize it. But the Kansas editors, with their pro-

ing the price in the hands of the seller. As we showed last week, and as we fully believe, the probable supplies from now to the end of April will be so relatively small as to necessitate a rather serious drain upon reserve stocks; and the fact that the continent has, this week, been a buyer of white wheat cargoes, instead of a seller as was expected, helps to emphasize this point. Italy has temporarily reduced its import duty from 13s. to 8s. 9d. per quarter, the reduction to last only until the end of April, which means, doubtless, that that country will prevent the United Kingdom from obtaining any but a very small proportion of the Russian wheat exports during this period; and indeed, it is a noticeable fact that the present quantity afloat from Russia to all countries is abnormally small, viz., about 200,000 quarters; which may be taken as a sign, keeping in view the comparatively high price, that Russia is not in a position to overwhelm us with supplies. Holland, Belgium and Germany are also unusually badly supplied with wheat afloat, and may at any moment become sharp competitors with England with future supplies. France has probably a million quarters of wheat afloat, much of this wheat being from the Pacific coast, the arrival of which will be spread over the next four months; but there is reason to believe that further large purchases will have to be made by that country in the spring months in order to meet current wants, reduced in extent although they may be by economy in consumption. Meanwhile the severe depression through which the French milling trade is now passing doubtless accounts for the present apathy of French buyers, although it is significant that this week a cargo of Californian wheat at Havre has been resold for con-

Secretary Coburn on the Hog.

Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, was the guest of honor at a reception given last Thursday night by the Kansas City Y. M. C. A. to the live stock exchange. The feature of the evening was Mr. Coburn's address. He began by saying that if he had his way he would have the American eagle come down from his perch and in his stead elevate the hog. Mr. Coburn's text was "Pork—Dressed and Undressed."

Among other things he said:

"It has been said that in the American hog we have an automatic machine for the reduction of the total volume of corn. It is a machine that oils itself; it reduces the volume of corn ten-fold, and quadruples the value thereof. A brood sow is the incarnation of a safe investment, a bucolic bond whose coupons are frequent and large litters of pigs. The hog is a harvester, a condenser, and manufacturer of hams, lard, illuminating oils, brushes, glue, buttons, bacon, whistles, soaps, souse, sausage and satisfaction. The well-bred American hog is a mint, and the yellow corn is the bullion coined into golden coins. He has become a thing of beauty and a joy forever, as long as a mortgage is to be lifted, a house to be built or a piano bought. Instead of being driven through muddy lanes, he now rides in wagons and railway cars, and thence goes on a tour of the world. In all civilized lands he is at home. He camps with the soldiers under every flag, and sails with the sailors before every mast.

"Isn't it funny that men toil year after year to get some land that he may raise corn to feed to hogs that he may sell them for more land on which to raise more corn to feed more hogs for more land, etc., etc.? The advance in the swine industry has been wonderful, but not more so than its literature. It is the fashion to ridicule the hog, to insist that he is the dire author of leprosy and consumption and scrofula and other ills. But this is merely prejudice, and still is the rural ceiling festooned with sausages and the smoke-house fragrant with ham and bacon. The hog has been under the ban of many religions, and some persons have been known to prefer the martyr's stake to the pork steak. He is the staff or life, the arch enemy of famine, the poor man's best friend. What is more unctuous than his grunt of satisfaction or more penetrating than his squeal of remonstrance? He is playful and graceful; he keeps cheaper and grows faster than any other animal on earth.

"America is the home of the hog, which is the logical deduction of our civilization. An editor has said that no man who lived on a hog diet ever abused his family. Waterloo was lost because the enemy had bacon, and Ingalls would have been returned to the Senate if he had not lived on oat meal and baked apples. If you want to put roses in your daughter's cheeks, vitality in her frame and brains in her head, feed her meat. If you want your boy to get a job and keep it and amount to something, feed him ham fat and bacon gravy three times a day.

"The pig is quiet and Christian-like, exemplifying the peaceful virtues of our country more than the roving robber eagle, and would, in the minds of many, make a better symbolical national animal. His snout turning the soil is emblematic of industry, while the beak and talons of the eagle speak of cruelty and piracy. The pig is thrifty and industrious; the eagle accumulates neither flesh nor feathers. The pig is amenable to civilizing influences; the eagle is wild and untamable. The pig is agricultural; the eagle symbolizes nothing. The pig eats what is set before him and never complains. He never uses tobacco, and unlike men, he behaves best when he is well 'corned.' Though he knows nothing of mathematics, he is great on square root, and though he cannot write, he is the true knight of the pen."

Mr. Coburn read several humorous articles on Texas razor-backs and North Carolina hogs. He gave some practical advice regarding the care and feed of hogs and showed by statistics that nearly \$2 worth of pork was exported to \$1 worth of beef last year.

"No one ever saw a hog so indifferent to the common proprieties," said Mr. Coburn, in closing, "as to smoke cigarettes in the presence of human beings or chew tobacco or drink. No lady pig ever lavished her affections on pugs or lap dogs. She may not be what she ought to be; her home may not be what it might be, but none of its incompleteness comes from her motherly influences being wasted on sore-eyed poodles."

Mr. Coburn closed with the prophecy that as time went on the great American hog would grow in importance until he

would be a welcome article of diet on every table and embargos would be unknown.

A Lot of Inquiries.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I would like to inquire, through your paper, as to the experience of those who have roweled as a preventive against black-leg. Has it been a success? What time in the spring should it be done? Will it protect them from it that season if done at any time in the spring? What is best to use as a rowel? Is there anything put on it? Where is the best place to put it?

Is the hullless barley any more productive and hardy than the common kind? Which is generally preferred, the white or the black? Which makes the rankest growth? How much of the hullless should be sown to the acre?

If any reader has raised the Russian or Manitoba millet, how does he like it as a forage crop? Is it any better than the German?

I do not expect one person to be able to answer all of these inquiries, but would like for any one who knows to reply as to either of the subjects. I believe that any farmer having alfalfa seed, barley or seed potatoes would do well to put an advertisement in the Kansas Farmer. It would enable farmers to deal directly with each other, thus saving seedsmen's commission, which is generally a good one. I would like to correspond with any one having alfalfa seed or hullless barley.

Hunnell, Kas. W. W. WICKS.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Those to whom American citizenship means something should join the great army of readers of the Chicago Times-Herald. It is patriotic to the core and makes for the greatest good to the greatest number. Anything inimical to the progress of the nation has no place in its columns. Ask your newsdealer for it or send for a sample copy and judge for yourself.

The Kansas Seed House of F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas., is everywhere recognized as one of the most extensive and reliable houses of seed-growers, importers and dealers in the United States, a fact of which our Kansas readers may well feel proud. A simple request and a mention of this paper will bring a copy of their 1898 illustrated catalogue free of charge. They give special attention to mail orders.

The Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association has contracted for four new scales, having discarded three that were not satisfactory. The association proposes to have all hay properly weighed so there shall be no room for complaint on the part of shippers. There were a number of scale manufacturers competing for the contract, which was awarded to the scale department of the Kansas City Hay Press Co.

The illustrated catalogue of the Texas Seed and Floral Company, Dallas, Texas, has reached this office and is one of the finest that have been sent out this year. The catalogues from all the seed firms are more beautiful this year than ever. The Texas Seed and Floral Company, although having been in business a long while, have never advertised in Kansas before, and they desire to become acquainted with the farmers and flower gardeners of this State. It will pay any one who is interested to write them for their beautiful catalogue.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Jansen Nursery, of Jansen, Neb. They have an exceptionally fine lot of peach trees that they offer at very low prices. Only \$10 for 100 budded cherry trees, and the Concord grape they offer for \$1.75 per 100 are not culs, but splendid, well-rooted vines that will please you. In forest trees, including mulberry and Osage, their prices are extremely low, besides they pay the freight when orders in clubs or singly amount to only \$10. Send for their catalogue and say you saw their advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

The Kansas Farmer has received a copy of the illustrated catalogue of the Page Woven Wire Fence Company, of Adrian, Mich., which shows many styles of their fences and contains much valuable information about setting end and anchor posts. The lithograph of the manufactory at Adrian, Mich., exhibits something of its magnitude. There is no doubt but what this company manufactures and sells annually a very large quantity of woven wire fence and their production can be seen in almost every country on the face of the earth. They are among the class of large advertisers and for several years no copy of the Kansas Farmer has gone out without their name and business being mentioned in it. They claim to have manu-

factured within the last five years enough fence to entirely encircle the earth and average twelve horizontal wires high, thus using about 500,000 miles of wire. Our readers will find much of interest in their catalogue, and a postal card directed to the company at Adrian, Mich., will bring it to any one who desires it.

The Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 167 Dearborn St., Chicago, again place an advertisement of their celebrated "5 Drops," a remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, la grippe and kindred ailments. The manufacturers of "5 Drops" have many letters from those restored to health. Our Mr. Heath is one of the enthusiastic users of "5 Drops" in his family, and advises our readers to try a sample, as he has done. During the next thirty days the company will send out 100,000 of their sample bottles for 25 cents a bottle. From the past they know that even a sample bottle will convince one of the merits of "5 Drops." Not sold by druggists, only by the manufacturers or their agents. Agents wanted. This company is reliable and promptly fill every order.

The Scientific Catarrh Inhaler, which treats local catarrh with medicated air, is an invention which should be welcomed by all sufferers from this disease. It is of course equally efficacious for pains in the head, resulting from catarrh, or deafness, or buzzing and roaring in the head, bronchitis, sore throat, asthma and hay fever. These local diseases are best reached and most quickly and effectively cured by local application. The medicated air penetrates all the minute cells of the parts affected, and spreads itself out over every membrane and is absorbed by every tissue. Hence the disease is reached in all its hiding places. It is sold for only \$1, by Dr. E. J. Worst, Ashland, Ohio, and is also to be used by a member of the Farmer family, who will give it a trial.

The Queen Butter-Maker Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, advertises a churn which is having a remarkable sale. It is stated positively that the butter comes, forming beautiful granulated butter, like wheat kernels, in from one and one-quarter to three minutes, according to the quality of the cream. Experts in all parts of the country do not hesitate to say that they have tested the "Queen" over and over, and pronounce it a wonder; that it is thoroughly practical, does just what is claimed for it and that the grain of the butter is finer brought by this process than that produced by any ordinary churn, and it is very easily cleaned. Wherever the machine has been seen it has attracted a great deal of attention. It is low-priced, simple in construction, and not easy to get out of order.

"Everything for the Garden"

Seems a broad term for any one firm to adopt, yet the widely known seed house of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt street, New York, supply every want of the cultivator, both for the greenhouse and garden. In their handsome and comprehensive catalogue for 1898 will be found offered, not only "everything for the garden," but all things needful for the farm as well. Our readers will miss it if they fail to send for this gorgeous catalogue, which may be had of Peter Henderson & Co., this year, free, on receipt of 10 cents (in stamps) to cover postage and mailing. This firm no longer supply their seeds to local dealers, so to obtain the genuine "Henderson's Seeds" you must order direct.

The Spaulding "Manual of Favorites."

The author gives credit to, and was aided by, Reports from American Pomological Society, State Horticultural Societies, United States Department of Agriculture, and other authorities on fruit culture, making an interesting descriptive illustrated book on Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc.

Some of its interesting points are shown by the index on first page: "How to Provide for a Succession of Fruit," "What Constitutes Judicious Planting," "Planting and Culture of the Apple, Pear, Cherry, etc., and a Select List of Varieties," "Small Fruits, and a Select List of Varieties," "Ornamental Planting of Lawns, Aside Buildings, Roadsides, Avenues, School Yards, and Parks."

To farmers looking for a much more profitable crop than corn, pages 49 and 50 of the "Spaulding Manual of Favorites" will be well worth reading and considering. On the two pages referred to are given "Reasons for Planting Orchards, Gardens, etc."

Spaulding-grown trees and plants have been inspected by Illinois State Entomologist, Professor Forbes, and a certificate awarded them. Spaulding-grown trees and plants and the growers of them are



New Model for 1898.

A FORTUNE AT YOUR DOOR.

The Queen Butter Maker which you sent me was received last Saturday all O. K., and tested it last night and had ten farmers by my side at the time. I put in 1 1/2 gallons of good, sour cream, and the cream put in 1 1/2 minutes, and to our surprise had butter in 3 1/2 minutes. I think that was good for my first experience. Testing the butter, we found it was harder and more bulky and more to the gallon. I made a sale to each one of the farmers for the No. 2 ten-gallon. O. H. SHENK.

Everybody wants churns, and the Queen Butter Maker is the very latest and best. It makes butter so easy and quick and so much more of it. Our readers don't want to miss the chance of getting into a permanent business as this offers. Churns sell all the year around and a good living can be made without much work, as everybody wants one. From \$5 to \$10 a day can easily be made by an industrious person every day in the year. The Queen Butter Maker Co., 47 E. Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio, will send their wholesale price list and terms to agents to any man or woman that wants to earn an honest living the year around.

highly approved by the National Nurseryman, by ex-United States Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Norman J. Colman, by the late Secretary Illinois Horticultural Society, by United States Commissioner T. W. S. Kidd, and by many others, showing by a preponderance of evidence that Spaulding-grown trees and plants have a splendid national reputation, and we would advise our readers to send to the Spaulding Nursery and Orchard Co., Spaulding, Ill., for the "Spaulding Manual of Favorites," and keep this book for reference.

Wants a Name.

We present herewith a picture of a new tomato, being introduced this season for the first time by our advertising patrons, Johnson & Stokes, the big seed firm of Philadelphia, Pa. The originators have much to say in commendation of this new tomato and are exceedingly anxious to secure a name for it in keeping with its many good qualities. To that end they are making an offer of \$200 in cash premiums, which they will pay for suitable names for this and a new beet which they are introducing. This contest is open to all of our readers



and affords the double advantage of securing two first-class vegetables and the probability of winning a handsome cash prize. Write them at once for terms of competition and also ask them about their Star prize collection of vegetable seeds. The Garden and Farm Manual put out by Johnson & Stokes is one of the very handsomest and valuable books of the season. It contains about everything of value among the standard old sorts and a long list of tested new varieties of flowers and vegetables. They will mail it to you free if you mention this paper in writing.

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.

Have You Noticed the New Lights?

The Santa Fe chair cars, coaches and dining cars are illuminated by electricity generated by the revolution of the axle. 'Tis the first line to adopt the system.

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

Horticulture.

FORESTRY.

Paper by Hon. Geo. M. Munger, of Eureka, Kas., read before the annual meeting of Kansas State Horticultural Society, December 29, 1897.

Webster defines the word forestry as "The art of forming or cultivating forests: the management of growing timber." "Forest" is defined as "an extensive wood: a large tract of land covered with trees: in the United States a wood of native growth, or a tract of woodland which has never been cultivated." The Division of Forestry, under Mr. Fernow, at Washington, practically accepts these definitions. We must defer to the definitions of the authorities, although it may be remarked in passing that wonder is aroused as to what is meant by "Forestry Stations," used by this same Division of Forestry as applied to their grand total of fifty-nine acres of planted trees and those divided into a number of plots.

For the purpose of this paper a "forest" will be defined as "a tract of woodland, large or small, either of native growth or planted, where true forest conditions exist; that is, where the trees use and hold the ground to the practical exclusion of other vegetable growths." "Forestry" will be defined as "the art of caring for, or of planting and caring for forests."

True forest conditions may and do exist without much reference to the extent of the forested tract. The catalpa forests at Farlington, in this State, are true forests under our definition. A tract of but a few acres may be a true forest. In the extreme eastern portions of the State, along the Kaw bottoms, in the valleys and on the bluffs of this and many other streams, and in instances on the open upland prairie, actually exist true forest conditions and true forests. While these are not extensive nor the product obtainable of great value, they may easily be useful as object lessons. Since the life of a forest exceeds the life of man, it is evident that individual experiments and experiences are useful to others only as they add to the store of accumulated knowledge. The lessons to be learned from these forests already existing are many and of practical value to the prospective forest planter, but lessons must be learned to be of use. In forest planting a long period must elapse between seed time and harvest. This fact is deterrent.

NEED OF FORESTS.

All recognize the desirability of forests. They are especially needed in Kansas. Practically nobody is planting them. No adequate State or governmental recognition of their value or need is given. By the general public no practical understanding of their economic value or political necessity exists. A mere suggestion is sufficient to call to any person's mind and memory the enormous demand for, and consumption of, forest products. With prodigal hands accumulated resources have been drawn on. The harvests prepared by nature in her infinitude of time have been reaped. None are in process of preparation for the future. It is statesmanship and patriotism of a high order to recognize and meet these named conditions. Humanity is selfish. To encourage forestry, conditions must be shown to exist that are tempting to that same human selfishness. In other words, it must be shown that forestry, either on a large or small scale, can be made to pay. The question of profit or loss will decide the fact so long as it is left to individual enterprise. The payment, too, must be made in reasonable time. Few will be found to put forth the effort for which their grandchildren are to receive the sole reward. To present this view of the case is the object of this paper.

THE ORCHARDIST'S INTEREST IN FORESTRY.

You are not horticulturists in the broad sense of the term, as the name of your society indicates, but pomologists—fruit tree planters and fruit-growers. Being tree planters, the transference of energy from one class of trees to the other is not difficult where interest dictates. How, then, can your interests be served as fruit-growers by planting and caring for forest trees in forests?

One of the great drawbacks to successful fruit-growing in Kansas is the destructive effect of wind to both tree and fruit; to the tree by the extraordinary amount of evaporation that takes place through the leaves and bark; to the fruit by bruises that develop into deformities or subsequent decay, as well as by detaching entirely from the tree. The inference is plain. Surround your orchard on all sides by wide belts of forest trees, belts sufficiently wide to call into effect

true forest conditions. An examination of cross sections of fruit trees grown where exposed to the sweep of the prairie winds, invariably shows on the southwest exposure a much thinner annular growth than on the sheltered opposite side; and the leaning to the northeast of Kansas fruit trees is a familiar sight to all. Shelter belts for the protection of prairie homes and farms have long been advocated. This may readily be carried farther, and profitably, to the fruit-grower.

Two great natural wants are in evidence in most Kansas landscapes—wood and water. One may be profitably supplied in the process of fruit-growing by surrounding the orchards with forests, not shelter belts. Where forest conditions exist, surrounding orchards, the damaging effects of hot southwesterly winds are materially modified; trees assume normal shape and development; fruit remains on the trees instead of being wrenched off and thrown to the ground; the growth of the tree is regular and symmetrical, while the difference between fruit trees so protected and those exposed to the fury of the summer simoons is apparent to the most casual observer. Notice that forests are named as against shelter belts. Why? A shelter belt has but one purpose, as its name implies. The forest offers manifold benefits, not only to the owner or grower, but to the public. Material may not be taken from the shelter belt except to its great loss or absolute destruction, while in the process of forest growth the removal of surplus material is of positive benefit to the forest and of profit to the owner. Nature does this work in her own way, but man does it better for his purposes. Surplus material systematically and properly removed not only gives useful products, but adds to the money value of the forest as well. Not the least of the benefits realized from the forest is the increased humidity of the atmosphere in the immediate neighborhood, a condition plainly shown by the improved condition over trees not so protected and under similar conditions of rainfall. Forest growth tends to conserve the rainfall by absorption, a benefit not to be overlooked.

TIMBER PRODUCTS AND BIRDS.

To the Kansas tree-planter, dependent on railways for transportation of coal, the fuel supply is an item not to be forgotten. Posts for fences and material for the supply of other and numerous wants of the farm, delivered at hand, without cost, except for cutting, are pleasant thoughts when compared with a trip to the lumber yard and bank. Birds may well be considered the fruit-grower's good friends. Forests attract these in vast numbers in prairie countries. Insect depredations are among the serious obstacles which the fruit-grower has to contend with. Birds assist materially in the work of destroying insects. Most birds are insect-destroyers, while few if any are destructive to fruit trees or fruit. While beauty does not assist in paying the grocer, the added beauty to a landscape caused by forest growth is an ethical consideration not to be despised.

SIX ADVANTAGES.

To recapitulate the advantages of forest planting in conjunction with orchard planting, we have—

- 1. A better, more symmetrical and upright tree growth in the orchard.
2. Protection to fruit and trees from high winds.
3. Fuel for home use and later for sale.
4. Material for posts and many other farm uses.
5. Increased humidity of the atmosphere around the orchards.
6. Protection from insect depredations by birds—"and there are others."

VARIETIES TO PLANT.

A discussion of what trees to plant, and how to plant, is now in order. Nature is a good guide. Varieties that grow and thrive in any given locality are not to be lightly overlooked.

Black Walnut—Is a sturdy growing tree, native to the country, useful for fuel and posts, and later in large sizes extremely valuable for lumbering, but a bad neighbor for fruit trees.

Catalpa Speciosa—The hardy Western catalpa, is a good grower under favorable conditions of soil and rainfall, absolutely unobjectionable as a neighbor, and at ten or twelve years from planting a revenue-producer. In a general way it may be said that it will do well in most any situation in the eastern third of the State, while west of that it will need extra favorable locations for good results. In strictly humid climates it grows to great height. The material from it is unexcelled in durability in exposed situations, while as lumber it is equal in every respect to black walnut, and in some vastly superior. It does not harbor insects nor furnish breeding

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS 10c 25c 50c

places for them. No insect enemy to this grand tree is known. Isolated it does not grow symmetrically, and must be planted densely to correct this bad habit. In the locality named (eastern third of Kansas), it may safely be given first place.

Russian Mulberry—Is a large-sized shrub, but is of sufficient value to warrant its use in a limited way. The best use for it will be for the outside rows of a forest plantation to protect other and better trees from the devastating effects of the hot southwesterly wind. It makes a dense growth and furnishes an unlimited quantity of the best of bird food for three months of each year, besides making a most attractive home for those beautiful and useful varieties of our bird friends, the robins, the thrush, the mocking-bird, the orioles, the American goldfinch, the quail, and not overlooking the numerous varieties of blackbirds that are not commonly classed as friends, but that really are enormous consumers of many varieties of insects hurtful to fruit and fruit trees. This tree may well be profitably used as indicated. It grows rapidly. The only apparent drawback is that the tent-caterpillar patronizes it. It is not known to be a harbor for any other insect pest.

Carolina Poplar—Is comparatively new to this section and is prospectively useful and valuable. Its habit of growth and general appearance so closely resembles the cottonwood as to be mistaken for it by those unacquainted with it. It grows rapidly, more so than either of the others yet named, attains to large size in a short time and thrives under adverse conditions as well as its near relative, the cottonwood. Its value for timber and fuel are unknown in this locality, but presumably are not widely different from the cottonwood. On account of its rapid growth and lofty habit it may well be made a part of a forest for orchard protection.

The Cottonwood—Common and indigenous, is not so despicable as might be thought from the unfavorable comments it receives. It has the merit of being a poor harbor for insect propagation, makes a very rapid growth and furnishes a large quantity of light fuel in a short time, while practically valueless for lumber, posts or similar purposes. It is worthy of consideration and planting in a mixed forest.

Oak—Of several varieties are indigenous, are slow growers but of considerable commercial importance when full grown.

Soft Maple—Is a rapid growing tree possessing many good qualities, but is open to the objection that it makes a

home for injurious insects. It has so many good qualities that it should not be entirely neglected in a mixed planting.

Box Elder—Is a rapid growing tree, not a harbor or breeding place for insects and is a producer of excellent fuel in short time. It is worthy of a place in a planted forest.

Hard Maple—Is a tree of great value, but owing to its slow growth and the difficulty of propagation is not likely to be attractive to most planters. Other varieties of maples may be had in considerable numbers, but the ordinary planter will not be likely to undertake them.

Honey Locust—Is a tree of rapid growth, easily propagated and indigenous to the State. The material is useful for fuel, posts and other farm purposes. It is not a dense-growing tree but will be found one of the best and most profitable to plant in forest.

Black Locust—In localities where it is not infested with borers, is one of the most rapid growers, provides very useful material for many purposes, is well worthy of a trial, and if found free of its principal enemy, the borer, will hardly be excelled for profit by any tree in the list.

Black Wild Cherry—Is a most useful tree in a forest, grows rapidly, and in its full maturity is exceedingly valuable for its lumber. For its best growth it requires an open, well-drained subsoil. Cherries notoriously dislike "wet feet."

White Ash—Is an excellent timber tree that grows rapidly and is valuable for many uses while quite young. A strong objection to it is that it provides an excellent breeding place for the webworm, that has been so destructive during the past few years in certain parts of the State. This consideration is an offset for much of its claim for favor.

Evergreens—Are most desirable as a part of a mixed plantation, but so difficult to grow successfully as to be prohibitive to all but those fully experienced in their care.

Red Cedar—Is the easiest to grow for the unskilled, makes a rapid growth, but has the reputation of being a bad neighbor on account of fungus growth common to it that attacks apple and other fruit trees. Don't plant it near your orchards.

White Pine—Is believed to be unobjectionable but difficult to start. When once fairly under way is a good grower and prospectively very valuable.

Scotch Pine and Austrian Pine—Are more hardy than the white pine but grow slowly as compared with deciduous trees. They are well worth planting, provided the planter understands at 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.

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.

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 30 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.



outset that the harvest will not be for him but for his successors.

The list might be considerably extended, but not with profit.

To resume, the list of varieties that may best be used as indicated, that is, as a protection to orchards for a primary object, with ultimate profit from the forest product as the subsequent result, is quite limited in the writer's experience and observation and is as follows, the estimate of value being considered in the order named: Catalpa, Russian mulberry, Carolina poplar, honey locust, black locust, box elder, black wild cherry.

METHODS OF PROPAGATION.

Catalpas are easily and very cheaply grown from the seed in nursery, and the time to transplant is as seedlings.

Russian mulberry is difficult to grow from seed, requiring experience and skill, but is easily grown from cuttings, and these may be planted with other trees in plantation, as they are shade-enduring.

Carolina poplar is also most easily grown from cuttings.

Honey locust is not difficult to propagate from the seeds, but these will require hot water treatment before planting in nursery. This tree should be transplanted as a seedling.

Black locust calls for about the same treatment as honey locust.

Box elder is readily and easily propagated from seed, which should be planted in nursery as soon as ripe. Seedlings will be ready for transplanting the following spring.

Black wild cherry is readily grown from seed, by those who know how. Ordinarily the better way will be to procure seedlings from the nursery.

All of these varieties are useful and may be made highly profitable. It is considered best that mixed plantations be made in preference to solid blocks of single varieties.

HOW TO PLANT.

In arranging a plantation of mixed varieties, it will be found good practice to plant them 4x4 feet apart. Mixing may be arranged either by planting single varieties in rows or by spacing otherwise, according to the number of varieties used. Experience in forest work or in forest tree planting is so scarce an article in Kansas and the entire country that theory will need to be the guide to a great extent.

THE COST.

The preparation of the ground should be thoroughly well done. During the first and second years' growth cultivation should be constant and thorough, after which time the trees will take possession and control the situation to the exclusion of other vegetable growths. As a rough estimate, it may be said that, exclusive of the cost of the trees, the cost of preparing the ground, planting the trees and cultivating them up to the time that cultivation can no longer be carried on, will be about twice that of the same work for a crop of corn, including the harvesting of the latter. The first cost of trees that are grown, as most varieties should be, at home, will hardly be perceptible. In view of these facts, it would seem that, once understood, the practice of forest planting in connection with orchard planting in Kansas would be greatly extended. After cultivation ceases no further expense is attached to the work more than to protect from fire.

Forestry, as considered in this paper, may fairly be considered a profitable enterprise. For the beginning of direct money results, ten to twenty years may elapse, while the indirect benefits are appreciable in much shorter time. The finality of a properly-planted forest will not result till after the demise of the planter, who may in old age rest himself with the happy thought that while adding to his own profit, comfort and happiness, he has bestowed on the public and on posterity a rich blessing. Do not overlook the young people, whose interest in and attachment to the farm home will be augmented by the added beauty that comes from the presence of trees. Plant trees, plant lots of them, and keep at it.

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!

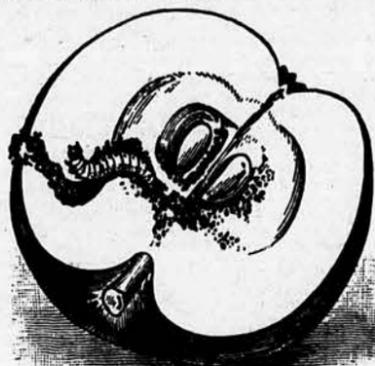
Orders requested as follows: Prices, \$2 per hundred, \$15 per thousand. Send postal order on Houston, Texas, or bank check on Chicago, Kansas City or Houston. On all orders over 100, give express office and date you wish cuttings to arrive. Delivery free by mail or express. Address

JOSEPHINE NURSERY CO.,
Katy, Texas.

Reference, J. A. Danover, Esq., Katy, formerly of Mystic, Iowa.

Spraying Fruit Trees.

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



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

In the Dairy.

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

Figures on the Kansas Cow.

Thomas A. Borman, of Navarre, is one of Dickinson county's young farmers who mixes large quantities of brain with his business and is making a success of it. In conjunction with his father, G. W. Borman, he is devoting considerable time to the cow. For the last two years Mr. Borman has kept an accurate account of the amount of milk taken to the A. G. Eyth creamery, at Navarre, and the result for 1897 is as follows:

Average number of cows milked, 12.2; total number of pounds of milk sold, 104,398; average pounds sold per cow, 8,556.31; average test, 3.74; value of milk sold per cow, \$48.31; butter fat per cow, 320 pounds; butter fat, plus one-sixth, equals 373.3 pounds. This is added to figures shown by tests, owing to the churn getting more actual butter than is indicated by the Babcock in pure fat.

This does not include the milk fed to the calves, which would have raised the amount of butter to nearly 400 pounds per cow.

The amount produced by the Borman herd is above the average and shows what can be done in the line of milk-producing with proper management. Mr. Borman has a record to be proud of, but it can be duplicated by others if the same care is devoted to the business.

McPherson County Creameries.

The Journal, of Moundridge, Kas., January 21, printed the following:

"The McPherson county cow has not been forgotten among the greater sources of revenue this year, as will be seen by the following partial resume of the total represented by the business of the Brandt & Essley 'O. K.' creameries for the past year: Total number of pounds of milk handled for the year 1897, 19,272,370; total number of pounds of butter made in 1897, 853,753; total amount sold for \$136,538.31.

"The above would require 480 cars of twenty tons capacity each for hauling the milk, or a train three miles long. To haul the butter it would require forty-two cars at twenty tons capacity each, or two train loads of twenty-one cars each.

"The highest price paid for butter fat was 18 cents and the lowest was 11 cents, all skim-milk being returned to the farmers free. These figures give an idea of the magnitude to which a seemingly small business may arise. The creamery business has received a number of trials in this county, but has never attained to any great degree of success until it fell into the shrewd management of Messrs. Brandt & Essley, who have built it up to its present proportions."

Snuff for Milk Fever.

For milk fever in cows tell your readers to try this: One tablespoonful of snuff in a quart of warm milk. What I have seen of this disease is that after the first attack the bowels refuse to move, and if you can get a passage through them she will come through all right. I had a fine Jersey cow freshened this summer; the next afternoon I noticed her staggering around in the field. I managed to get her to the barn, and gave her a full dose of salts, applied warm cloths to her loins, gave tincture of aconite, but she gradually got weaker, and in about forty-eight hours she laid with her head turned up over her shoulder, and I expected her to die any minute. Her bowels had not moved after getting her to the barn. A neighbor sent me word to try the snuff cure. I did so, and in less than five minutes she was up and eating, and the next day she gave me four gallons of milk. Since then I have tried snuff for physic, and it will act every time. —C. E. Fulton, Washington Co., Pa., in Hoard's Dairyman.

To Bring Thousands.

The railroads entering Topeka have announced a rate of one fare for the round trip for the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association in this city this month. The rate will apply from all points in Kansas, from all points on the Rock Island road in Nebraska, and from all points along all of the roads east of the Missouri river.

In London.

Mr. Chas. Y. Knigh, editor of the Chicago Produce and Secretary of the N. D. Union, has gone to London, where he went to canvass the principal butter markets of England and visit the leading dairy districts in search of information for the readers of that journal, and in the interest of the Agricultural Department of the United States.

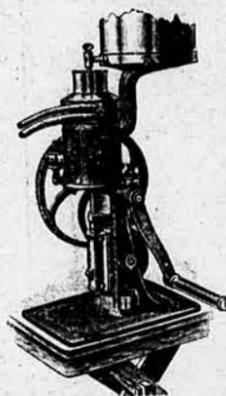
Mothers praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, because, by its great blood-enriching qualities, it gives rosy cheeks and vigorous appetites to pale and puny children.

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

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

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

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS A YEAR.



The De Laval Cream Separators have revolutionized the Creamery and Dairy methods of the world since their introduction fifteen years ago. They have increased the productivity of the Dairy industry fully One Hundred Millions of Dollars a year in that time, and practically earned that much a year for their users. They have been the "keystone" of modern dairying. They are now used in every country of the Globe, and the total number in use is nearly 125,000, or more than ten times that of all the one hundred or more various kinds of imitating machines ever made in the different parts of the earth combined.

As the De Laval machines were first, so likewise have they been kept best, ever keeping further in the lead through constant improvement from year to year. They are now sufficiently superior in all respects to more than save their cost each year of use over and above what is possible with any of the imitating and infringing machines.

The De Laval machines are made in every conceivable size and style and operating form, adapted to the requirements of the dairy of one cow to the creamery of one thousand or more cows, at prices ranging from \$50 to \$800.

They are sold, as ever, on the basis of their unqualified and guaranteed superiority to all other existing methods and devices.

Send for "Dairy" catalogue No. 257 or "Creamery" catalogue No. 507.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Western Offices: Randolph & Canal Sts., CHICAGO.
General Offices: 74 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

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.

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.

REID'S TREES

ARE RELIABLE.

Everything grown in Reid's Nurseries is healthy, well-rooted and true to name. Every effort is made to save expense to customers. We sell direct and ship direct, saving fifty per cent. on Trees, Shrubs, Vines. Write for catalogue, estimates or suggestions. Try Star Strawberry, Eldorado Blackberry. REID'S NURSERIES, Bridgeport, Ohio.

The Improved U. S. Separator Continues to Lead

Its product awarded the
Creamery Sweepstakes Grand Sweepstakes

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.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER.

LUMPY-JAW.—I have a grade Hereford steer, coming 2 years old. Last fall he had a small lump, apparently hard, on the upper right jaw, about half way from eye to nostril.

Answer.—Dissolve four ounces of iodine of potash in one quart of water and give the animal one ounce of this solution in its grain feed three times a day.

WORMS.—In reply to your request in the Farmer of January 20, I will describe the worms affecting my horses. From what I have seen, I would think they are about the size of a medium-sized knitting needle; as to their length, I am not certain.

Answer.—This is probably the mature form of Sclerostomum equinum. The immature form inhabits the anterior mesenteric artery and is a frequent cause of colic.

ABSCESSSES OR TUMORS.—I have two pigs, about 3 months old, which have a lump where the seeds were removed. They were castrated about three weeks ago, and already the lumps are twice the size the seeds were.

Answer.—These are either abscesses or tumors; probably the former. You can decide by examining the swellings carefully. If they are fluctuating or elastic to the touch, they are abscesses; if firm and solid, tumors.

BOG SPAVIN.—My colt, I believe, has bog spavin. The colt is two years old, a Percheron full-blood. The hock puffs out on the anterior, inner and outer part of the joint.

Answer.—There is no practical way of removing a bog spavin. As a rule they cause no lameness or other inconvenience whatever, except that they are

more or less of a blemish, and thus interfere with the profitable sale of the animal. When fresh, they sometimes cause lameness, but this usually soon disappears. I am inclined to think that the lameness in the case of your horse is due to some other cause.

OLD WIRE CUT.—My neighbor has a ten-year-old mare that got one of her hind legs cut on the inside of hock joint, on the wire, five years ago. It healed up, but the leg has been swollen more or less ever since.

Answer.—That part of the swelling that developed as an immediate result of the barbed wire cut, five years ago, will remain permanently, and efforts to remove it will be in vain.

EPIZOOTIC DIARRHEA OR SCOURS.—Cows began the winter on feed of mowed sorghum, prairie hay and stalk fields; then had Kaffir corn (mowed), hay and stalk fields.

Answer.—Your calves have epizootic diarrhea or scours. This is usually caused in part by indigestion, which may be due to innumerable causes, and in the main by infectious micro-organisms.

I have been using Salvation Oil for a lame back and think it is the best remedy I have ever used.—E. D. Durling, 15 Central Ave., Lynn, Mass.

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

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action.

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.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS FOR SALE—\$2 per setting. W. J. Barnes, 216 Western Ave., Topeka.

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

ALFALFA SEED—I will furnish nice, clean alfalfa seed at 1/4 cents per pound. Sacks 15 cents each. H. L. Zimmerman, Garden City, Kas.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS—Only \$1 each. A. S. Parson, Garden City, Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A well improved farm of 80 acres; two miles southeast of city limits. Address Joseph Evans, Box 21, Fort Scott, Kas.

FOR SALE—In next thirty days at one-half price, twenty-five head of Poland-China fall pigs of premium stock. J. F. Thomas, Maple City, Kas.

FOR SALE—A large jack and a Hambletonian stallion. John C. Miller, Clifton, Kas.

EGGS FROM PREMIUM STOCK—Twenty-one premiums on poultry at three shows this winter. B. Ply. Rocks, \$1.50 to \$2 setting; Pekin ducks, \$1.50 setting; M. B. turkey eggs, 25 cents each.

CANE AND MILLET SEED WANTED—Highest market price. Send sample, state quality. Kansas City Grain & Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

ARTICHOKES AND BARLEY—Twin essentials to profitable hog-growing. Improved Mammoth White French Artichokes, the best hog food known.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Thoroughbred Golden Wyandotte cockerels. S. B. Chapman, Eskridge, Kas.

FOR SALE—One twelve-horse-power boiler, one eight-horse-power engine, and one steam jacket kettle. Bennett & Lowe, 303 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

GOLDEN BELT SEED CORN.—For more than twenty-five years I have tested many kinds and colors of corn in central Kansas, and believe the Golden Belt will resist drought and yield more shelled corn than any other variety.

SWEET POTATOES—Sent out to be sprouted on shares. No experience necessary. Directions for sprouting free. Address J. W. Watkins & Co., Quenemo, Kas.

FOR EXCHANGE—Fifty acres choice Kaw bottom land, three miles from Topeka; large house, barn, orchard; will trade for larger farm or ranch.

POLAND-CHINAS—All ages. Boars ready for service; bred sows; 100 summer and fall pigs. Representing the blood of most famous prize-winners of the breed. Write for description. Prices right. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

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, \$6 each. H. A. Thomas, Seranton, 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.

BED WETHERFIELD ONION SEED—New crop. 1/2 50 cents by mail, prepaid; 40 cents by express, five-pound lots. W. J. Heilvinger, 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.

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

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

SPECIAL WANT COLUMN—CONTINUED.

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.

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.

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 meanly points, fifteen hands one inch high, heavy bone, 7 years old; all right. Will be sold at a bargain. Porter Moore, Parsons, Kas.

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

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

FOR RENT—Eighty-acre fruit, truck and 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 on or address H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. (Farm three miles west of Kansas avenue.)

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

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

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

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

75 BERKSHIRES—Boars and gilts, weighing 125 to 250 pounds, sired by imported Lord Comely #4744 and Golden King V. 43936. 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 LIVING 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 8851 A, by Kiever's Model 29719), Guy U. S. 15559 C. (by Guy Darkness 18292 A.), Hadley's Model Sanders 15761 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—Hollyrood, Kas., how to sub-irrigate a garden, etc., and cost of same. Send him the size or dimensions of your garden, and he will give full information.

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 27770; one spring boar by Princeton Chief, one by King Hadley 15057; also a few sows, bred to Kansas Boy 15645. H. Davison, Waverly, Kas.

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

SHORT-HORN FOR SALE—A desirable lot of young bulls, also females, any age, by the World's Fair show bull, Lavender King 4th 10683. D. K. Kellerman & Son, Mound City, Linn county, Kansas.

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 Kiever's Model, also twenty fall and spring boars by Kiever M. 18166 S.; the \$555 Hadley Jr. 18314 S.; Upright Wilkes 13246 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 milo maize seed. Correspond with F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

200 EGG INCUBATOR, ONLY \$10 F. M. CURYEA, Hanna, Ind.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 14.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 4,276 cattle; calves, 94; shipped Saturday, 1,040 cattle; 62 calves. The market was barely steady on heavy grades and strong to 10c higher on heifers. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of cattle and sheep.

WESTERN STEERS

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of western steers.

NATIVE HEIFERS

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of native heifers.

NATIVE COWS

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of native cows.

NATIVE FEEDERS

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of native feeders.

NATIVE STOCKERS

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of native stockers.

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 5,559; shipped Saturday, 188. The market was steady to 5c higher. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of hogs.

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 2,091; shipped Saturday, 357. The market was strong to 10c higher. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various grades of sheep.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; native cattle 5 to 10c lower, Texans steady to easy; native shipping and export steers, \$4.25@5.35; butcher steers, \$3.25@4.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.90@4.40; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.50; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.40@4.35; cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market strong and active; light, \$3.85@3.95; mixed, \$3.85@4.00; heavy, \$3.95@4.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; market strong, no Texans; native muttons, \$4.00@4.50; lambs, \$5.00@5.75; Texas muttons, \$4.00@4.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,500; good cattle steady, others weak to 10c lower; beefs, \$3.85@5.45; cows and heifers, \$2.10@4.50; Texas steers, \$3.50@4.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 34,000; market fairly active, steady to a shade higher; light, \$3.85@4.05; mixed, \$3.85@4.07 1/2; heavy, \$3.85@4.10; rough, \$3.85@3.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market steady to strong; native, \$3.10@4.70; western, \$3.60@4.50; lambs, \$4.40@5.75.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Table with columns: Feb. 14, Opened, High'st, Low'st, Closing. Rows include various grain and provision items.

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 14.—Receipts of wheat here to-day were 267 cars, a week ago, 112 cars; a year ago, 56 cars.

Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 1, nominally 90c; No. 2 hard, 1 car 60-lb. 90 1/4 c, 4 cars 60-lb. 90c, 1 car 59 1/2-lb. 90c, 1 car 61-lb. yellow berry 90c, 1 car 59-lb. 89 1/2 c, 2 cars 59-lb. yellow berry 89 1/4 c, 6 cars 59-lb. 89c, 1 car 59-lb. yellow berry 89c, 2 cars 58 1/2-lb. 89c, 1 car poor 59-lb. 88 1/2 c, 2 cars 58 1/2-lb. 88 1/4 c, 3 cars 58-lb. 88 1/2 c, 2 cars 58-lb. yellow berry 88c, 1 car poor 58-lb. 87 1/2 c, No. 3 hard, 1 car 58 1/2-lb. 88 1/4 c, 1 car 58-lb. 88 1/4 c, 4 cars 57 1/2-lb. 88c, 2 cars 57-lb. 88c, 2 cars 57-lb. 87 1/2 c, 7 cars 57-lb. 87c, 1 car 56 1/2-lb. 87c, 6 cars 56-lb. 87 1/4 c, 1 car 58-lb. mixed 88 1/4 c, 1 car 58-lb. mixed 88c, 1 car 58-lb. mixed 87 1/4 c, 1 car 57-lb. rye mixed 83c, 1 car 56-lb. rye mixed 83c; No. 4 hard, 1 car 55 1/2-lb. 85 1/4 c, 1 car 56 1/2-lb. 85c, 4 cars 55-lb. 85c, 1 car 54 1/2-lb. 84 1/4 c, 1 car 54-lb. 84 1/4 c, 4 cars 54-lb. 84c, 2 cars 53-lb. 83 1/4 c, 1 car 53-lb. 83c; rejected, hard, 1 car 53-lb. 82 1/4 c, 1 car 51 1/2-lb. 81c. Soft, No. 1, nominally 93 1/4 c; No. 2 red, 1 car 60-lb. 93c, 1 car 59 1/2-lb. 92c; No. 3 red, 1 car 59-lb. 91c, 1 car 58 1/2-lb. 91c, 1 car 58 1/2-lb. 90c, 1 car 57 1/2-lb. 88 1/4 c, 1 car 57 1/2-lb. 88c; No. 4 red, nominally 85 1/2 c; No. 5, 1 car 55 1/2-lb. 89c; rejected, 1 car 57 1/2-lb. 85c. Spring, No. 2, 1 car 57 1/2-lb. 88c, 1 car 57-lb. 87c; No. 3 spring, 1 car 55-lb. 85c; rejected, nominally 80 1/2 c.

Receipts of corn here to-day were 187 cars; a week ago, 246 cars; a year ago, 398 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 18 cars 26c, 14 cars 27 1/2 c; No. 3 mixed, 7 cars 25 1/2 c; No. 4 mixed, 1 car 25 1/2 c; no grade, nominally 24 1/2 c. White, No. 2, 5 cars 26c, 7 cars 26 1/2 c; No. 3 white, 1 car special 26 1/2 c, 1 car 26c, 1 car 25 1/2 c; No. 4 white, 2 cars 25c.

Receipts of oats here to-day were 14 cars; a week ago, 19 cars; a year ago, 30 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 1 car red 24c, 1 car 23 1/2 c; No. 3, 1 car 23 1/2 c, 4, nominally, 22 1/2 c. White, No. 2, 1 car 23c, 1 car 24 1/2 c; No. 3, 1 car 24 1/2 c; No. 4, nominally 23 1/2 c.

Rye—No. 2, 1 car 44c, 1 car 43 1/4 c; No. 3, nominally 43c; No. 4, nominally 42c.

Receipts of hay here to-day were 28 cars; a week ago, 58 cars; a year ago, 83 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$7.00@7.25; No. 1, \$6.50@6.75; No. 2, \$6.00@6.25; No. 3, \$5.00@5.50; choice timothy, \$8.50@9.00; No. 1, \$7.50@8.00; No. 2, \$6.75@7.25; choice clover, mixed, \$6.75@7.00; No. 1, \$6.25@6.75; No. 2, \$5.50@6.00; pure clover, \$5.50@6.50; packing, \$4.50.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 14.—Butter—Extra fancy separator, 18c; firsts, 15c; dairv, fancy, 14c; choice, 12c; country roll, 10c; store packed, 10c; fresh packing stock, 8c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 11 1/4 c per doz. Poultry—Hens, 5 1/2 c; broilers, 8c; roosters, 12 1/2 c@15c each; ducks, 6 1/2 c; geese, 4 1/2 c; hen turkeys, 8 1/2 c; young toms, 8c; old toms, 7c; pigeons, 60c per doz.

Apples—Jonathan, \$5.00@6.00 in a small way; Bellefleur, in car lots, \$4.50@5.00 per bbl.; fancy Missouri Pippin, \$3.75@4.00; fancy Ben Davis, \$3.00@3.50; Winesaps, \$3.75@4.25; Willow Twigs, \$3.75@4.00; Huntsman's Favorite, \$4.00. In a small way varieties are selling at 40@65c per half bu.

Vegetables—Cabbage, northern stock, \$1.25 per 100-lb. crate. Beets, 25@40c per bu. Green and wax beans, \$2.50@3.00 per crate. Navy beans, hand picked, \$1.12 1/2 @1.15 per bu. Onions, \$1.00@1.25 per bu.

Potatoes—Northern stock, fancy, bulk, 6 1/2 c; sacked, 70@75c; choice to fancy, 50, 60c, bulk; Colorado stock, 65@70c; home grown, 50 @55c. Sweet potatoes, 60c. Seed potatoes, northern grown Early Ohio and Early Rose, 65 @70c per bu.

ARTICHOKES No. 1 for all Stock, Prevent Hog Cholera. Before you buy send for ESSAY on kinds planting harvest and FREE. Sin. bu. \$1. J. P. VISSERING, Box 55, ALTON, ILL.

Seed Corn Leading Varieties. Mammoth White-side Oats—rust-proof and stands up—only 30c per bu. in 10 bu. lots.

Barley, Spring wheat, Kaffir corn, Grass Seeds and Garden Seeds. We are special for Potato and Clover and Timothy Seed. Write for catalogue, which is free, by mentioning Kansas Farmer. It will tell you all about seeds and save you \$5 in buying and \$85 in planting. Address: A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Clarinda, Iowa.

SEEDS FROM OUR GROUNDS TO YOURS

WE no longer supply our seeds to dealers to sell again. At the same time, any one who has bought our seeds of their local dealer during either 1896 or 1897 will be sent our Manual of "Everything for the Garden" for 1898 FREE provided they apply by letter FREE and give the name of the local merchant from whom they bought. To all others, this magnificent Manual, every copy of which costs us 30 cents to place in your hands, will be sent free on receipt of 10 cents (stamps) to cover postage. Nothing like this Manual has ever been seen here or abroad; it is a book of 200 pages, contains 500 engravings of seeds and plants, mostly new, and these are supplemented by 6 full size colored plates of the best novelties of the season, finally, OUR "SOUVENIR" SEED COLLECTION will also be sent without charge to all applicants sending 10 cts. for the Manual who will state where they saw this advertisement. Postal Card Applications Will Receive No Attention.

PETER HENDERSON & Co. 35 & 37 CORTLAND ST. NEW YORK

TRY WESTERN GROWN SEEDS.

You will be surprised at the good results. No investment brings so great a return as good seeds; nothing causes greater loss than worthless seeds. In planting worthless seeds which are best adapted to our soil and climate. Avoid disappointment by buying fresh seeds, grown right in your own country. Try the following new and choice varieties for 25 cents, with our catalogue: Snow Cabbage—the great winter keeper, heads medium size, solid and deep, fine white color, the long-sought snow Cabbage for the West, heads as solid in spring as put away in fall. Cherry Radish—the best radish of all, mature in 18 to 21 days, cherry red, white crisp flesh; plant this and eat radishes before your neighbors. Kansas Wonder Tomato—largest and best tomato grown, all meat and few seeds; train to post or trellis to support immense weight of fruit. Tallman Sweet Onion—skin of a rich yellow color, flesh white and tender, so sweet and mild can be eaten like an apple, grown 3 to 5 pounds. Cinderella Pumpkin—large enough for her sweet and mild can be eaten like an apple, grown 3 to 5 pounds. Kansas Klondike Corn—chariot and best pie pumpkin, grown 3 to 5 pounds, splendid winter keeper. Kansas Klondike Corn—largest and earliest yellow corn, maturing in 90 days, ears weighing 1 to 2 pounds each, leafy stalks, the farmer's Klondike for grain and fodder; or Warren's Corn—earliest sweet corn grown, white cob and kernel. Order early. Catalogue, Seeds, 5 cents per packet; six for 25 cents—your selection; thirty for \$1—our selection. CEDAR GROVE SEED FARM, Box 207, St. Marys, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

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

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

CHARGES: YARDAGE—Cattle, 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY, 80c per 100 pounds. CORN, 60c per bushel. OATS, 60c per bushel. NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.

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

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

HARNESS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY

We are Overstocked and Must Sell Them. LOOK! LOOK! A First-class Double Farm Harness for \$16.50

Farm Harness No. 1208—3/4-inch bridles throughout, heavy iron-bound wood hames, 1 1/2-inch folded hame yokes, heavy leather team collars, 2-inch traces with 1 1/2-inch layer stitched full length, flat housing pads, 3/4-inch back straps, 3/4-inch hip straps, 1/4-inch pole straps, 3/4-inch by 15-foot all leather lines. Our price, with hip straps, complete \$16.50. Our price, with breeching, complete \$18.50. If desired without collars, deduct \$1.50. Remember we are the largest Harness and Carriage House in the Northwest. Send 5 cents in stamps for one of our new catalogues. Northwestern Harness & Carriage Co., 172 Sixth St., St. Paul, Minn.

WHEN WRITING ANY OF OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

The Poultry Yard

Chicken-Raising.

Poultry-raisers have different opinions as to how the chicks should be fed, especially when first hatched. Our plan is simple and can be practiced by anybody; some of the readers may not approve of the method, but what is good for our chickens in the South may not be wholesome for those in the North.

I will say in the start, do not neglect to dust your hens with lice-killer at least once a week during the time of incubation, and an extra good dose of powdering a day or two before the eggs are due to hatch. There are several reasons for this precaution, viz.: The hens will sit the better and more quietly when not bothered with lice and the chicks will not be scattered with the nest as soon as hatched.

When all the fertile eggs have hatched remove the hen from the nest, put her in a quiet, comfortable place for twenty-four hours; the young chickens require no attention—they will hover under the hen, hardly daring to come out. After twenty-four hours have passed the chicks want feed. We must provide something light that is easily digested. Our ration is three parts corn, one part wheat coarsely ground; this is made into a dough by adding milk; put in an oven, let it bake thoroughly—the baking will soften the corn and it will not swell up in the young chick's craw. Until the young ones are a week old they should not receive anything which is liable to swell up much when in the craw. Their digestive organs are not very strong and not developed as in older birds, hence it works slower, so if food is given that swells the weaker chicks must succumb. Some breeders feed the young chicks on a custard made of beaten eggs and milk; this is fed for about a week. I object to this ration. I do not believe in pampering chickens, but give good, sound food and have sturdy birds. Fancy feed will do for a fancier that raises fancy chickens, but not for a person that breeds them for business and profit.

After the chicks have passed their second week the wheat is withdrawn, provided it is too high in price, otherwise it is continued, and the bread is baked as before. If you have a bone-cutter, feed the chicks a little cut bone with this; you must be careful; feed it every other day. I cannot say how much to feed each chick, as some breeds can stand more than others; but don't feed more than one ounce to ten chicks. If you have no cutter, add some linseed meal to the corn cake; this is a good substitute for bone, and must also be used moderately, as it is a laxative. We use this meal continually, as we cannot procure enough bones for old and young chicks.

It sometimes happens that at this age the wings of the chickens grow too fast. The large wing feathers take the strength out of the birds; these grow weaker and weaker until they die. To prevent this cut the wings off; not too close, as they are liable to bleed to death. Look well for lice and fight them if found. We use vaseline, mixed with a little lice-killer. This we rub on the chicken's head, throat and under the wing. If the chicks are feathered out they are powdered with the lice-killer.

When chicks are one month old they are fed on cracked corn and oats, with cut bone; the corn should be cracked, as the grains are too large when fed whole. Feed all the grain they will eat. Do not throw it on a pile of straw and let them scratch for it—scratching will not fatten a chicken. When birds are wanted for breeding purposes, then plenty of exercise is very essential, but you cannot expect a chicken to work for his feed and get fat.

Gapes is one of the worst things we have to contend with. Remedies for this are numerous, but nothing will cure this but a gape-worm extractor, and when this fails to bring out the worms, a blue grass is taken, the seed stripped off and used the same way as a gaper. We aim to raise all of our chickens early, as these are hardly ever bothered with gapes; besides that, early chickens bring the best price in the market.

The above rations are not intended for chickens that are wanted for breeding purposes, but for chickens which are to be sold for table purposes at the age of two to three months.—Fritz Knorr, Clarks, Ky., in Wallace's Farmer.

Lorenzo J. Connor, 104 Green St., Albany, N. Y., says: "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and find it very beneficial and can safely recommend it as a good remedy for coughs."

Awards at Garden City.

The Garden City Poultry and Pet Stock Association held its first annual show, February 1, 2, 3 and 4. Judge John C. Snyder, of Kildare, Okla., placed the awards, as follows:

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—C. J. Powers and Johnson Garloch, first on cockerel, (tie), 87; A. L. Liston, first on hen, 88; Geo. Eller, first on pullet, 88½.

Golden Wyandottes.—D. A. Keeley, first cockerel, 85½; first on hen, 85½; first on pullet, 88½.

Silver-laced Wyandottes.—A. D. Bennett, first on cockerel, 85½; J. A. Ellis, first on cock, 85; first on pullet, 92½.

White Wyandottes.—J. D. Garloch, first on cockerel, 88½; first on pullet, 93½.

White Plymouth Rocks.—John Craig, first on cockerel, 92¼; first on pullet 94.

Silver-spangled Hamburg.—E. J. Johnson, first on cockerel, 88; first on pullet, 92½.

Red Caps.—E. J. Johnson, first cockerel, 87; first on pullet 89.

S. C. B. Leghorns.—E. J. Johnson, first on pullet, 92½.

R. C. B. Leghorns.—Ben Neal, first on cockerel, 87.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—A. D. Bennett, first on cockerel, 88½; first on pullet, 95½.

R. C. W. Leghorns.—John Craig, first on cockerel, 92¼; first on pullet, 95.

White-crested Polish.—D. A. Keely, first on cockerel, 92; first on pullet, 93.

Buff Cochins.—E. J. Johnson, first on cockerel, 82½; first on pullet, 90.

Light Brahmans.—C. J. Powers, first on cockerel, 88½; first on hen, 87.

Dark Brahmans.—J. A. Ellis, first on cockerel, 88½; first on pullet, 90.

Black Langshans.—A. S. Parson, first on cock, 91; first on cockerel, 92; first on hen, 95; first on pullet, 94.

Embsden Geese.—E. J. Johnson, first on gander, 84½; first on goose, 89.

White Holland Turkeys.—John Craig, first on tom, 98; first on hen, 99½.

Bronze Turkeys.—B. F. Stocks, first on tom, 95.

Belgian Hares.—W. E. Covert, first on buck; first on doe.

The only blood purifier admitted on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair was Ayer's Sarsaparilla, all others being excluded as secret preparations and patent medicines. With doctors and pharmacists it has always been considered a standard remedy.

We have heard of wooden horses and wooden ducks, but a wooden hen is something new under the sun—and its purposes are different from those of either of the other wooden animals mentioned. It is not a toy, though it will please a boy. It



is a hen, at least it will hatch chickens from hens' eggs. It is 10x15x8 inches and will take care of twenty-eight eggs.

This wooden hen is made by George H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill. If you want to find out more about it before you buy one write to Mr. Stahl for catalogue, which gives a full description, and mention this paper.

THE CROWN Bone Cutter
For cutting green bones. For the poultryman. Best in the world. Lowest in price. Send for circular and testimonials. Wilson Bros., EASTON, PA.

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Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class Hatcher in the market. Circulars FREE.
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HATCH Chickens BY STEAM—
With the **MODEL EXCELSIOR Incubator**
Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating operation. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made.
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A small Poultry Farm is Better than a Gold Mine
If you know how to run the business. There's \$ Millions \$ in it, but nine out of ten fail in it because they do not know the secret of Success with Poultry or **The Money in Hens.**
Do you know how to get it? Our New Poultry Book will tell you how. It tells you all about poultry and explains why some (a few) succeed and others (the many) fail. This invaluable Book given Free as premium with our Farm and Poultry paper **WAYSIDE GLEANINGS**, 8 months for 10 cents. Address P. H. **WAYSIDE PUBLISHING CO.**, Clintonville Conn.

A Woman's Deed.

A BENEFACTRESS WHO IS DOING INCALCULABLE GOOD.

Devotes Much of Her Time to the Benefits of Children—How She Helps Them.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. John Tansey, of 130 Baker Street, Detroit, Michigan, is one of those women who always know just what to do in all trouble and sickness. One that is a mother to those in distress. To a reporter she said:

"I am the mother of ten children and have raised eight of them. Several years ago we had a serious time with my daughter, which began when she was about sixteen years old. She did not have any serious illness but seemed to gradually waste away. Having never had any consumption in our families, as we come of good old Irish and Scotch descent, we did not think it was that disease. Neither did she have a hacking cough, yet she grew thinner and paler each day. Our doctor called the disease by an odd name which, as I afterward learned, meant lack of blood.

"It is impossible to describe the feelings John and I had as we noticed our daughter slowly passing away from us. As a last resort I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, made by the Dr. Williams, Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., which I understood contained in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and

restore shattered nerves. Before she had taken half a box, there was a decided change, and after three months' treatment you would not have recognized her, as her health was so greatly improved. She gained in flesh rapidly and soon was in perfect health. I have always kept the pills in the house since and have recommended them to every one I could. I have told many mothers about them and they have made some wonderful cures. One of the girls had a young lady friend that came to the house almost every day, and she was a sight. Honestly, she seemed almost transparent. I did not care to have my daughters associate with her, as I was afraid she would drop dead some day when they were out on the street. I recommended and begged her to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and told her of their sterling qualities and how the cost was slight, being only 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, at any druggist's. Finally I induced her to try them.

"They helped her wonderfully, and undoubtedly saved her life. She now recommends them to other young women.

"Every mother in this land should keep these pills in the house, as they are good for many other ailments. I don't believe in doctoring and never spent much money in medicines, but I can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to every mother that has a daughter just coming into womanhood."

ROCK ISLAND IMPLEMENT CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.
CORN CRIBS, FEED-CUTTERS, PLAIN and TRIPLE GEAR SWEEP CORN GRINDERS.

THE KEMP... Manure Spreader

Converts the manure pile into a pile of gold. When you double your money you think you have made a **Good Investment**. This machine will double the value of your manure. It spreads all kinds of manure better than it can be done by hand and so integrates and fines it that it is more readily available for plant food. **GREATLY IMPROVED** for 1898. Backed by 18 years of successful manufacture. Send for our catalogue and a book **New Treatise on Manure, FREE** to all inquirers.



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do more work with their heads than with their hands. The money making farmer plans to do the best work in the least time. Instead of spending a day hoeing an acre by hand, he uses a "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe and is through before the dinner horn blows. Whether the rows are wide or narrow this "Planet Jr." tool will hoe them right. With its cultivator, rake and plow attachments it represents the perfection of labor saving tools. The "Planet Jr." Book for 1898 tells you all about many more marvelous machines for saving time, saving money, saving labor. It's free.
S. L. ALLEN & CO.,
1107 Market St., Philada.

TELLS

When you push an **Iron Age Double Wheel Hoe** every ounce of effort goes direct to the work accomplished—it tells. A tubular frame coupled to malleable castings gives extreme lightness and strength. Wheels 16 inches high make the movement steady. High arch allows of working 20-inch plants. To say it's an **IRON AGE** tool is to say it's the best of its class. Equipped with side hoes and plows, slender steel cultivator teeth and a pair of rakes. Can be used with single wheel. New "Iron Age" book free.
BATEMAN MFG. CO., BOX 117, GREENLOCH, N. J.

ACME Pulverizing Harrow

Clod Crusher and Leveler
Adapted to all soils and all work. Crushes, cuts, aerates, pulverizes, turns, levels the soil, killing all weeds and making a perfect seed bed in one operation.
Made entirely of Cast Steel and Wrought Iron. **PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE.**
Cheapest riding harrow on earth. \$8. and up. Sizes, up to 13½ feet. Illustrated pamphlet free.
WILL BE SENT ON TRIAL to be returned at my expense if not entirely satisfactory...
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WE SELL DIRECT TO THE FARMER.
Steel Landside Double Board Plow, hard as glass, 16-in., \$0.

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Power Leverage 64 to 1. **STEEL**
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Send for catalogue illustrating the old Reliable Peck Well Auger, Rock Drills, Hydraulic Machinery, etc. **FREE.** Have been in use over 13 years and are no experiment.
W. M. THOMPSON CO.,
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AGENTS WANTED. Manhattan, Kas.

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SCALE **BRASS BEAK**
NOT IN ANY COMBINATION OF TRUS
Manufactured by **KIMBALL BROS.,**
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PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,
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SQUIRTS tell the story
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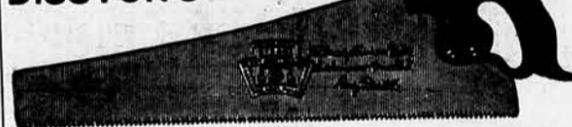
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With Plain, Swinging or Wind Stacker. Has no equal for fast and perfect work.

THE NEW HUBER TRACTION ENGINE
Winner in all practical tests at World's Fair. All sizes, both simple and compound. Ask for Catalogue.
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The first and only one made on the RIGHT principle to thoroughly stir **HARD SUBSOIL,** etc., etc., etc. In fact the **PERINE** is the **BEST** of all **PERINE** plows, which means **NO STRAW** for all crops.
For further information address,
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It will pay you to buy a new saw with "DISSTON" on it. It will hold the set longer, and do more work without filing than other saws, thereby saving in labor and cost of files. They are made of the best quality crucible cast steel, and are **FULLY WARRANTED.** For sale by all dealers. Send for PAMPHLET OR SAW BOOK, mailed free. **HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.**

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Iowa Feed Steamer.

SAVES ITS COST IN 3 MONTHS.



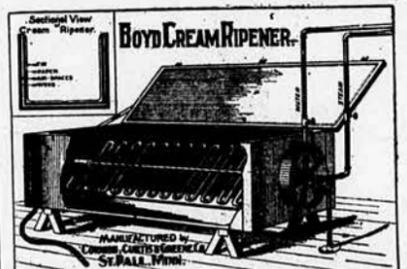
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\$10 For a machine to build the cheapest strongest and best fence made of wire. No royalties, no farm rights, machine easily and quickly operated by any farmer. Send for large circulars.
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—more economical & 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.,** 25 Depot St. New Lexington, O.

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WE WANT YOU to look up the Boyd Cream Ripener. It is a necessity in all high-class creameries.
WE want to correspond with you about it.
CORNISH, CURTIS & GREENE,
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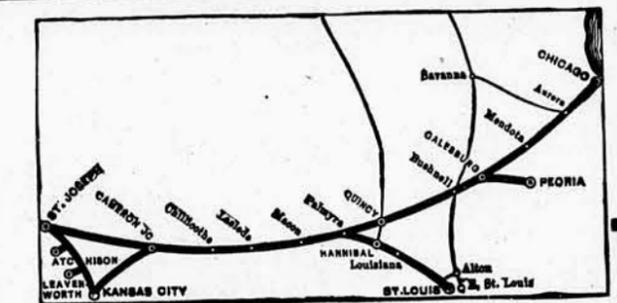
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Making Hens Lay at Will.

The North Dakota Experiment Station has a well-appointed poultry farm with which some interesting experiments have been made, and the following is a report of one of them:

"That food has as much to do with the egg production as it has with beef or butter there is but little question. We placed two pens of fowls, under exactly the same conditions as far as the temperature, room and care were concerned, but fed them with an entirely different object in view. One pen we wished for breeding purposes and did not want them to lay until the breeding season opened, so that we can get a more steady egg production than if they were made to lay during the entire winter.

"The other pen it was not intended to use at all for breeders, but to produce the greatest number of eggs possible at the time of year when they would bring the highest price. During the month of December, 1895, the pen which was intended for laying experiment contained nineteen pullets, and the one intended for breeding purposes contained sixteen pullets. During this month the laying pen laid 63 eggs, the non-laying pen no eggs. During the month of January the laying pen laid 124 eggs, the non-laying pen 7 eggs. During the month of February the laying pen laid 109 eggs and the non-laying pen 12 eggs. During the month of March the laying pen laid 168 and the non-laying pen 43. During the month of April the laying pen laid 129 and the non-laying pen 189.

"We began the last of March to get our breeding pen, which has so far been designated as the non-laying pen, into good laying trim, with the results as stated. From this time on the breeders, although less in number than the other pen, laid a great many more eggs. For the month of May the laying pen laid 142 eggs, the non-laying pen 381 eggs.

"The method of feeding that was employed to bring this about was substantially as follows: The morning feed for those which were intended to produce eggs consisted of boiled lean meat, scraps from the table, the fat having been removed, all the wheat screenings they wanted to eat, mixed with corn twice a week.

"Those which were not intended for producing eggs were fed on wheat screenings of poorer quality, with corn. These gradually increased in weight until they had the appearance of being over-fat. This pen, although not put to laying until the first of April, averaged 150 1/2 eggs to each hen during the season. They were pure-bred Plymouth Rocks. The other, which was put to laying during the entire winter, averaged 153 eggs to each hen. The average price of the eggs was 18 cents a dozen. The average price of those which did not begin until April 1st was 11 1/2 cents a dozen at regular market prices. This shows a marked difference in the average price, due principally to the high price of eggs during the months of December, January, February and the fore part of March."

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.



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CROWN POINT, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1897. "It cured me in three days of a stubborn cough. I believe it a God-send to the afflicted." B. F. BEVINS, ODESSA, Mo., Oct. 18, 1897. "It beats the world for Catarrh and Rheumatism." W. C. DANNAISON. ISAAC MILLER, Clay City, Ind., writes: "Your Catarrh Inhaler has cured me sound and well." [We can furnish thousands like the above.]

SPECIAL OFFER: I will for a short time mail any reader of this paper my new Inhaler with Medicine for one year on three days' trial free. If it gives satisfaction, send me \$1.00, if not return it. Send for it now. Address, DR. E. J. WORST, Box 66, Ashland, Ohio.

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CURED BY "5 DROPS" is the most concentrated and powerful specific known Free from opiates and perfectly harmless. Relief is usually felt the very first night. We have letters of grateful praise from thousands who have been cured by "5 DROPS," and who recommend it to sufferers.



GOD BLESS YOU ALWAYS. Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago.—Dear Friends: Yes, yes, I shall always think of you as my far-away friends, and thank God for directing your advertisement to this place. Yes! oh yes! I will gladly tell the whole world what your "5 DROPS" has done for me. I found me racked with pain from head to foot day and night and I had dreadful sounds in my head. I could not eat, sleep nor rest. The doctors gave me medicine and it would stop the pain for a short time, but it would come again. I could not have suffered much longer. At times I cared not what became of me, and my kidneys were in a very bad shape. Every doctor I went to told me I had so many different diseases in my body that it was difficult to tell where to commence. I could hardly get across the room. Now I can walk one and a half miles and back, and God bless you always. Oh, how gladly I would take the agency if it were possible, but I am poor and have no way of traveling around if I should take it. Gratefully yours, MRS. L. WALLACE, McGregor, Iowa, Jan. 8, 1898.

I CANNOT PRAISE "5 DROPS" ENOUGH. Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago.—Dear Sirs: I thought I would write a statement of my case. I was taken in August with Sciatic Neuralgia, and was treated by two of the best physicians of our county, but they did not help me any. But happy for me, I saw your "5 DROPS" advertisement and sent and got a bottle and it has cured me. I was very bad, could hardly get around at all, but now I can go anywhere. I cannot praise "5 DROPS" enough for what it has done for me. I am very, very grateful for what you have done for me. Yours truly, SARAH E. WILSON, Spradling, Kentucky, January 2, 1898.

As a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuragic Headaches, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Croup, Swelling, La Grippe, Malaria, Creeping Numbness, etc., etc., "FIVE DROPS" has never been equalled.

"5 DROPS" taken but once a day is a dose of this great remedy, and to enable all sufferers to make a trial of its wonderful curative properties, we will send out, for thirty days more, 100,000 sample bottles, 25c each, prepaid by mail. Even a sample bottle will convince you of its merit. Best and cheapest medicine on earth. Large bottles (300 doses), \$1.00; for 30 days, 3 bottles for \$2.50. Not sold by druggists, only by us and our agents. Agents wanted in new territory. Write us to-day.

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I HAVE WORK FOR YOU IN YOUR OWN HOME. Read the following very carefully; it will keep yourself and your home. **PAYING EMPLOYMENT AT YOUR HOME.** EXPLANATION.—I have agents in every State of the Union and Canada; also do I furnish newspapers, magazines and stores with Crayon Portraits which they give to their customers as premiums. I am under contract to furnish two of our leading magazines with Crayon Portraits; one magazine in New York with 30,000, and the other in Washington, D. C., with 40,000 14x17 Crayon Portraits. I am considering additional contracts. My experience has been; for the last five years, to teach good reliable parties at their homes, and send my work to them or let them come to my studio. **HOW CAN I DO IT?** In the first place I teach them my own method, and so can depend on their doing good work rapidly, thus saving money for myself. My method is easy—a child can learn it. I would be pleased to have you take up a branch of my work, which consists in the making of Crayon Portraits. These portraits are pictures which my agents, magazines, etc., send me to enlarge, and are copied in Crayon by the aid of my copyrighted print system. You can send your Print back just as soon as you can finish it. If you have the time, finish it the first day, and if fairly done I will return the print the same day with a box of work and payment for same. You do not need to practice all day, but only one hour, or less time; and after I have taught you I can get my work cheaper by you than if I employed a first-class artist at a big salary. This is the reason I can offer my work to agents, etc., cheaper than others, and I have agents in every State and Canada, and at the same time you can make fair wages from the start. An ordinary person can earn eight to sixteen dollars weekly, some do better still. You can execute the work by day or lamp-light; it can be taken up and laid aside at will. If you will engage with me, and will work faithfully, I have all the work and more than you can do. I do not ask you to give me ten hours a day of your time, but whatever time you can spare. No matter if you can spare but an hour a day so long as you do spare it. The work calls for no special talent, and if a person can read and is willing to follow my instructions, I guarantee you success from the start. **ENDORSEMENTS AND TESTIMONIALS.** To Whomsoever It May Concern:—I, the undersigned, take pleasure in saying that Mr. H. A. Gripp, the German artist, of Tyrone, Pa., has furnished my wife with work amounting from \$30.00 to \$50.00 a month, since she has learned to do satisfactory work. STEPHEN TRAYER, Pastor Lutheran Church, Petersburg, Pa. Tyrone, Pa. To Whom It May Concern:—H. A. Gripp, of our city, has done business with us since 1893, and we believe him to be a man of high personal integrity and honest in his dealings. R. J. GATES, Cashier Blair Banking Co., Tyrone, Pa. To Whom It May Concern:—The reputation of H. A. Gripp, German artist, of this place, is good. I personally believe that he will make every honest effort to carry out all his promises. J. C. GILLAM, Mayor, Brookshire, Waller Co., Texas. MR. H. A. GRIPP, Tyrone, Pa.—Dear Teacher and Friend: At the beginning of my letter I want to thank you over and over again for the abundance of work I have received during the past eight months. I have been to quote an expression from one of your other pupils, "snowed under" with work from Mr. Gripp. In two days I received \$20.00 worth of work. Oh! dear Mr. Gripp, I can never show you how I appreciate your goodness. Some of my friends thought that because I lived so far away I would not get any work, but I am so glad I can say they were mistaken. I am learning to work so much faster, too, and if my eyes did not trouble me I could make \$50.00 every one of these long Summer months, but in the cloudy Winter days I simply cannot see well enough to do that much work. I would not change my present occupation under any circumstances, and if every young girl knew of your work there would be fewer in other vocations. But as you will know, there are so many fraudulent advertisements nowadays, that the much imposed upon public are led to believe the truth when they see it. If you wish, Mr. Gripp, you may publish this letter and perhaps it will influence some one. If any one wishes to ask anything concerning the school and will enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope I will gladly answer all questions. Your grateful student, LELLA MAUD LESLIE, Gardenville, N. Y. H. A. GRIPP, Dear Sir: I enclose a picture of myself just after finishing a picture for you. I always dreaded the possibility of having to go out to work, but since I learned how to make Crayon Portraits by your method and received both my work and pay promptly my mind is eased. I thank you for employing me and paying me so well. Most respectfully, ANNIE SCHULTZ, Berne, Ind. MY DEAR MR. GRIPP: I cannot speak too highly of your method of teaching Crayon Portrait Painting by mail. I have found it as represented in every respect and would advise any one wishing home employment to take up the work. I received your check for \$18.00. Many thanks. I will send work received from you this morning, in a day or two. I am very truly yours, H. H. LEMMING, Victoria, Minn., June 8, 1897. Mr. H. A. GRIPP, Dear Sir: Please accept my thanks for check of \$14.50, received this a. m., in payment for last week's work. I also return the roll of work which I finished yesterday. I am not working today, although I have another roll of work lying here. I want to have a few days' lay-off after working for you a year without missing a day. Please do not send me any more work until further notice as I want to finish my orders which I have from friends, and am going with a party to Lake Park at Lake Minnetonka on a fishing trip. You can easily imagine that I am on the level otherwise I could not go to Lake Park, which is the greatest summer resort in the north. And, just think of it! the idea, being as poor as a tramp when I started to learn your system a year ago having no hopes whatever of succeeding when I answered your advertisement, judging you to be a catch-penny concern and never anticipating to learn your system of portrait painting in three weeks, as I have done, although I had to study your instruction book while I was learning. I am now at the top of the ladder. Everyone calls me an artist and I can associate with the best class of people which I could not do before I knew that there was any one in Tyrone whose name was H. A. Gripp. You may use this letter as a testimonial and I will gladly answer any inquiry for information about your system, etc., providing they enclose a stamp. Thanking you again for past favors, I am Very respectfully, JOHN DIETHELM.



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For a 2-cent stamp to cover cost of postage, we will send you one of our handsome 1898 steel-
FREE engraved, gold-embossed "F" calendars. Our "F" calendar is a beauty.
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Now ready. Send **KANSAS SEED HOUSE,** F. BARTELDES & CO.
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SEEDS ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY,
Choice Cane and Millet, Kaffir, Spring Wheat and
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Full particulars and book, "How to Sow Alfalfa,"
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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. JNO. BRAZELTON & SONS

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 early 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.
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As good a lot has never been exposed at auction in America. Geo. Leigh, America's greatest importer, says: "They remind me of 'Lynhales,' 'Stoctonbury,' and 'The Leen,' in the days of Rosestock, Lord Wilton and Grove 3d." There could be no higher praise. It cost me \$400 to find out there was not as good in England. Address for catalogue and booklets, T. F. B. SOTHAM, Chillicothe, Mo.
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110 HEREFORD CATTLE AT AUCTION 110

50 A GRAND DISPERSION SALE--FIFTY HEREFORD CATTLE 50
The very choice collection known as the Sycamore Springs Herd.
At Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday, March 15, 1898.

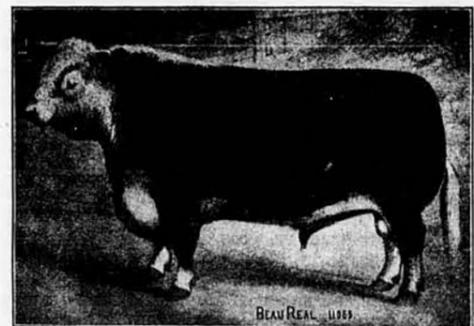
This offering includes herd bulls, foundation cows, young bulls and heifers, and contains the foundation draft purchased of T. F. B. Sotham at his public sale in 1894, which draft of fourteen head included five members of his very successful young show herd, very favorably known to visitors at the State fair circuits, also the draft from Makin Bros.' famous World's Fair herd. This foundation with produce contains animals of proven usefulness, whose breeding and individual merit cannot now be found for sale at any price except at an actual dispersion sale.
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60 PUBLIC SALE OF HEREFORD CATTLE 60
At KANSAS CITY, MO., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1898.

THIRTY BULLS. THIRTY HEIFERS. No better lot of cattle has ever been offered for sale in America. For catalogues and other information respecting this sale, address
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