

KANSAS FARMER

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory as follows: Four line card one year, \$10.00; six lines, \$23.00; ten lines, \$30.00; each additional line \$3.00. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

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

CATTLE.

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

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.—Registered Short-horn cattle. Royal Bates 2d No. 13444 at head of herd. Young stock for sale. E. H. Littlefield, Newark, Oklahoma.

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

NEOSHO VALLEY HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—Imported Lord Lieutenant 120019 at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Address D. F. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

ROCK HILL HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—An Elbert & Falls "Waterloo" bull and Norton's "Clipper" Scotch bull "Cupid" head the herd. Ten Scotch and Scotch-topped daughters of the great Linwood "Lord Mayor" and several daughters of C. C. Norton's "Imp. Salamis" included. Young bulls for sale. J. F. TRUE, Newman, Kas. Twelve miles east of Topeka on U. P. railroad.

SWINE.

CENTRAL KANSAS HERD OF THOROUGH-BRED Poland-China hogs. C. S. Snodgrass, Galt, Rice county, Kansas, breeds the best. Stock for sale now. Come or write.

KAW VALLEY HERD POLAND-CHINAS.—The leading and best strains. Pairs and trios not akin. Pigs ready to ship now. Prices low. M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas.

D. TROTT, ABILENE, KAS. headquarters for the famous Duroc-Jerseys. Mated to produce the best in all particulars. Choice breeders cheap. Write.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE and LIGHT BRAHMAS. Bred Plymouth Rocks, Dark Brahmas, Silver L. Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, Buff Leghorns. Eggs, \$1 per setting. A. M. RICHARDSON, Altoona, Kas.

S. F. GLASS, Marion, Kas. breeder of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, Poland-China and Large English Berkshire hogs, M. B. turkeys, B. P. Rock and S. C. White Leghorn chickens, peacocks, Pekin ducks and Italian bees.

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.

POULTRY.

BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY
EGGS. Breeding and show stock with score-cards. J. C. WITAM, Cherryvale, Kas.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—I took all premiums on Partridge Cochins at Hutchinson show. Hens score 90 to 94. Headed by Mitchell cockerels, 90½, 91¼ and 92. Eggs \$1 per 15. J. W. Cook, Hutchinson Kas.

EGGS.—Seventy-five cents per 13—White and Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Langshans, Silver Hamburgs, Partridge Cochins. Peer's strain B. P. Rock—pen 1, \$1.25; pen 2, 75 cents per 13. Address ZACHARY TAYLOR, Marion, Kas.

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

B. P. Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns.
My stock has been tested in the strongest competition both west and east. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for descriptive circulars. GEO. G. WHEAT, 1135 Prospect St., Topeka, Kas.

PURE-BRED, HIGH-SCORING WHITE and BLUE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Largest birds, best strains. Cockerels, \$1; pullets, 75c. Eggs, 13 for \$1; 30 for \$2; 50 for \$3; 100 for \$5. Recipe for making and using Liquid Lice Killer, 25c. Write for circular. T. E. LEFTWICH, Larned, Kas.

POULTRY.

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

B. P. ROCKS, W. Wyandottes and R. C. Brown Leg-B. horns. Breeding stock for sale with score-cards. Eggs from high-scoring yards, \$1.50 per 13; \$2 per 26. P. C. Bowen & Son, Prop'r's, Cherryvale, Kas.

White Wyandottes EXCLUSIVELY.
Thoroughbred poultry for sale at reduced prices. Also free with each shipment recipe for making cheap Lice Killer Paint. Correspondence solicited. P. O. Box 60. White Wyandotte Poultry Farm, Mrs. V. Odell, Prop'r's, Wetmore, Kas.

PURE-BRED FARM POULTRY AT FARMERS' PRICES. Bred 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.

SWINE.

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

M. H. ALBERTY, Breeder of Registered CHEROKEE, KAS. DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Baby Pig Teeth Clippers, 35 cents by mail.

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

Wamego Herd Imp. Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas.
Mated for best results. Also Bred Plymouth Rock chickens and eggs for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited. Mention FARMER. C. J. HUGGINS, Proprietor, Wamego, Kas.

SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRES
For ten years winners at leading fairs in competition with the best herds in the world. Visitors say: "Your hogs have such fine heads, good backs and hams, strong bone, and are so large and smooth." If you want a boar or pair of pigs, write. I ship from Topeka. G. W. Berry, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

T. A. HUBBARD, Rome, Kansas, Breeder of POLAND-CHINAS and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Two hundred head. All ages. 25 boars and 45 sows ready for buyers.

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

Verdigris Valley Herd Poland-Chinas.
125 head. The best individuals and most popular strains that money and judgment could buy and experience breed. Thirty choice spring pigs both sexes, by Black Stop Chief 16316 S., he by the great breeding boar Black Stop 10650 S., a son of the World's Fair winner, Short Stop. Write or visit us. WAIT & EAST, Altoona, Wilson Co., Kas.

SIXTEEN TO ONE HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Herd boars, Gold Standard Wilkes by Guy Wilkes 2d 17777 S. and Ideal Quality by Darkness Quality 2d 14861 S. Brood sows, Tecumseh, Black U. S. and Wilkes. Thirty spring pigs, both sexes, ready to go. Farm two miles north of Welda. J. M. COLLINS, Welda, Anderson Co., Kas.

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

SWINE.

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

DIVERDALE HERD of 10 Chester White swine and Light Brahma poultry. J. T. LAWTON, BURTON, KAS., proprietor. All stock guaranteed. I can also ship from Topeka, my former place.

CHOICE PIGS
From first-prize winning swine.
Duroc-Jersey and Chester White

No. 1 pigs, eight weeks old, \$5 each. Pedigreed. Price list. Stocked up. D. L. F. ZUMBRU, Avalon, Livingston Co., Mo.

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. Plymouth Rock eggs out of high-scoring birds, \$1.25 for fifteen.

DIETRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kas.

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

Standard Herd of Poland-Chinas
A choice lot of yearling sows for sale, sired by Ideal U. S. (he by Ideal Black U. S.) and King Dee (he by What's Wanted Jr.). Also some good young males large enough for service and young gilts ready to breed, sired by Ideal U. S. The yearlings will be bred to Tecumseh Chief, he by Chief Tecumseh 2d. Prices right. WM. MAGUIRE, Haven, Kas.

Nation's Poland-Chinas.
Fifty boars and gilts for this season's trade. My herd boars consist of Darkness Quality 14361, Princeton Chief 14543, Col. Hidestretcher 37247 and Standard Wilkes. My sows are splendid individuals and of the right breeding. Personal inspection and correspondence invited. LAWRENCE NATION, Hutchinson, Kas.

BLUE MOUND HERD BERKSHIRE SWINE.
Herd boars, Victor Hugo 41799 (sire imp.), Barkis 30040 (weight 800 lbs.), Prince Jr. 17th from World's Fair winner. Forty-eight spring and summer pigs for sale. Also bred choice B. P. Rock chickens. Write. Allen Thomas, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kas.

ESTABLISHED 1882. SERVICE FEE \$50.
KLEVER'S 1st MODEL
18245 S.
Sired by Klever's Model 14664 S., the \$5,100 king of boars; first dam Graceful Maid (43851); second dam Graceful F. 3d (23670), litter sister to Old Look Me Over 3011, the \$3,000 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. F. W. BAKER, Council Grove, Morris, Co., Kas.

COUNCIL GROVE HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Herd boars are H's World's Fair No. 2 11930, grandson of Seldom Found 7815, Klever's Model 3d 19789, King Hadley 15657 (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 Tecumseh and Chief Tecumseh 2d. Did you ever see such a combination? Where can you get more of the blood of the great sires combined in so grand an individual? Choice gilts and fall pigs for sale. W. F. Shamleffer, Council Grove, Kas.

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

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 Topeka call at 1132 N. Harrison St. and be shown stock.

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Brood sows by Wren's Medium, Hadley M. Washington, Protection Boy, Moss Wilkes Tecumseh (by C. T. 2d), Tanner 19212, a grandson of the famous Hidestretcher, at head of herd, assisted by Prince Darkness, out of Darkness 1st. Corwin Sensation and Darkness 1st are very choice sows. Some October Tanner pigs for sale. Get one for a herd header. Also some One Price Medium 2d pigs for sale. Three young boars ready for service. Write for prices. J. R. WILLSON, Marion, Kas.

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 \$167.50. 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.

HIGHLAND FARM HERD PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.
Herd headed by Corwin I Know, a son of the noted Chief I Know 11923 S. Corwin I Know won second as a yearling at Iowa State fair in 1897. Weighed 600 pounds at 18 months. Assisted by Hadley U. S., a son of Hadley Jr. 13314 S.; dam by Mosher's Black U. S. 25 Brood Sows—Klevers' Model, Look Me Over, Chief I Know and What's Wanted Jr. breeding. Inspection and correspondence solicited. John Bollin, Kickapoo, Leavenworth Co., 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 McKeive's Lass 42107; his dam Lady Chief 42019, she by Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115 and out of Ralph's Pet 42788; One Price Chief—his sire Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115, his dam Alpha Price 38785, she by One Price 4207; Kansas Chief 35615—he by Royal Chief's Best and out of Bell O. 7494. 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.

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

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER.—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.

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

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

Agricultural Matters.

TREATMENT OF THE SOIL.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Last week I attempted to show how important it is to harrow the freshly-turned soil as soon as plowed; also the evil effects of air circulation in a freshly-plowed field, and why evaporation takes place on both warm and cold days, whether cloudy or not.

Now, let us go back to the plow and watch the furrow as it is turned over, and we notice that the furrow is not turned directly upside down, but that one furrow is lapped over onto the other to some extent, so much so that it is a positive fact that a snake, mouse, rat, squirrel, or almost a rabbit, can easily run along in the air space under the turned-over furrow. This and other air-spaces make up more than 50 per cent. of the volume of the freshly turned over soil. This is why a plow that is run four inches deep turns over soil that measures eight inches in its new form.

When we quit work at night, if we will carefully stick a shingle down into the freshly-turned soil, and draw a line at the surface of the soil, we shall find that the soil has settled some when we again visit the shingle twenty-four hours later—perhaps one-eighth of an inch; and at this rate it would take thirty-two days, without the aid of a rain storm, to force out all the surplus air from the soil. Now, if we harrow as soon as we plow, we prevent the air circulating through the soil at will, and do settle the soil considerably, and of course exclude quite a per cent. of air. But the harrow is a very poor tool to do this with, and all the surplus air will not be excluded until time or a heavy rain storm does the work for us, and then, and not till then, can fermentation carry on its work actively and prepare the plant food in nature's laboratory.

Of course, a certain per cent. of air in the soil is necessary for plant growth, as an air-tight soil will kill any plant life, but too much air in the soil will also check plant life and perhaps kill it altogether. Vegetation that is in the top of the soil before plowed under, and vegetable matter that is turned under by the plow, cannot rapidly ferment in a soil full of air, or, in other words, surplus air must be excluded from the soil before fermentation will commence actively. We see this in our stable manure. If we spread it out it will not ferment; but pile it up, and just as soon as the pile settles so as to exclude the surplus air, fermentation commences at once, and the gardener tramps the horse manure in his hot-bed in order to hasten fermentation. Now, if it takes thirty-two days for the soil to settle (without a rain), it takes thirty-two days off of the growing season before fermentation begins in the soil containing surplus air. But if a heavy rain storm comes on the soil freshly-plowed and containing 50 per cent. of air, the minute soil particles on the rough surface will become dissolved by water and will run down into the depressions, gradually settling down and excluding the air in the soil, so much so as to destroy the effects of plowing (which is to break up and re-arrange the soil particles) or, as we call it, "melts the soil and causes it to run together," so that it is in a worse condition than before it was plowed. Fall plowing close beside this will be much the looser soil and must be the best soil for plant life to grow in.

Now, here are two evils, either one of which is liable to happen each year, and must of a necessity hurt the following crop, one by the retarding of fermentation and the other by too dense a condition of the soil checking, if not killing, plant life.

Science tells us that minute bacteria, called "soil ferments," are what cause vegetable matter in the soil to rot or decay, and these ferments produce the food that the plant lives on, and if a ferment cannot work in a soil containing 50 per cent. of air, or until all surplus air is excluded from the soil, it will be seen how important it is to work out the surplus air as soon as the plow has turned the soil over. Those farmers who own rollers will do well to roll the soil as fast as plowed, but the harrow should follow the roller to create a dust mulch, as the rolled surface will assist evaporation and cause a crust to form should a rain come before the harrow is used. But a roller is also a poor tool to exclude the surplus air from the freshly-plowed soil, as it presses directly down and does not act on any clod except the clod be on the surface, and then the clod is often pressed down into the soil and not broken up.

All tracks left by stock during the

winter and spring cause clods in the soil, and if these tracks are not made very deep the clod will be near the surface, and when this surface clod is plowed under, it is a clod still, and rests on the bottom of the furrow, directly in nature's laboratory, where the "soil ferments" prepare the plant food. Around and under these clods there is sure to linger large air spaces and fermentation prohibited, consequently no plant will grow a root near this air space, and this space becomes so much dead soil, since the roots and their small hair rootlets cannot grow where too much air exists; in other words, where the "soil ferments" are inactive. Water will not settle down through these air-holes, but must travel around the sides, and these air spaces completely break off capillarity, so that surface tension is destroyed. Thus it will be seen what an enormous evil a clod is when turned under, or, in other words, how important it is that the bottom of the furrow, which is nature's work-shop, should be in the best possible condition to aid fermentation. Now we plainly see how different conditions of the bottom of the furrow will cause a variation of crops grown, even if all other conditions should be exactly alike.

Another thing easily seen is, that if a spot in the soil is such that no root growth is made through that particular spot, the soil is not knit together by fibrous root growth, but is rather a dead soil, and the next year when thrown to the surface will slack up into fine soil, not held together by rootlets, and it is this soil that blows away in a strong wind. Any field that blows badly is ample evidence that its root growth of the previous year was restricted, and is also evidence that the previous crop was not what it might have been had the conditions been different. Nature is not to blame for the "dust storms," but the working of the soil the previous year is at fault. I am speaking now of soil and conditions same as exist here in this county. I am aware that there are some places where the wind is bound to be destructive, but what I have said will apply, in part, to such countries. I never heard of a good sod, either from wild or tame grasses, to blow when turned over, but spots that were not allowed to make any vegetable growth, such as hedge rows or wagon roads, will blow badly.

It is my opinion that land does not, as usually farmed, yield anywhere near what it can be made to yield, and that worn-out soil is not exhausted, but has been worked in such a way as to almost destroy its usefulness. More and better tillage is what such soil needs. If soil is plowed when in proper condition, and the same day is run over by a suitable pulverizer and subsoil packer, all the surplus air can be expelled at once, and all clods cut up, even if they are at the bottom of the furrow.

There are two machines that will pack the bottom of the furrow and force out the air, at the same time breaking up the clods, but only one of them will also roll the surface at the same time and perfectly harrow it all at one job. It is not the purpose of this paper to advertise any make of machine, so I purposely refrain from mentioning any names.

I do not claim to be a model farmer, but I am practicing what I preach, and am raising better crops on land that has been cropped twenty-six years without any rotation or fertilizer than was raised on the same land when it was new.

J. CLARENCE NORTON.

Morantown, Kas.

Sorghum Seed Per Acre.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—J. H. Harper, Enid, Okla., refers to the varying advice given as to amount of sorghum seed per acre, ranging from one-half to one bushel per acre.

I live in a county cornering with Mr. Harper and have been raising sorghum for six years. I would be glad to know how much to sow per acre, but do not, and at present do not expect ever to know. If I knew what the season would be, then I think I could sow accordingly. In a dry year one-half bushel per acre is plenty for it to grow as large as I want it. With as much rainfall as we sometimes get and at the right time, our soil is rich enough to produce good sorghum hay sown at rate of one and a half bushels per acre. Not knowing what the seasons will be, I usually sow three-fourths of a bushel per acre, and if the season proves favorable I can cut first crop about the middle of July and the second crop in September, but if unfavorable I only get one crop, cut in August or September. I have always cut with a mower, then, when cured, either raking and put into small shocks and afterwards stack or rake from all sides and put into large shocks and let stand until wanted for feed. J. M. RICE.

Winview, Okla.

Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Paint Talks—III. LEAD POISONING.

Mankind are prone to doubt what they can't see. Thus the fatal disease germs were discredited until the microscope revealed them and scientists demonstrated their virulence on animals.

Every doctor knows something about lead poisoning, but too few physicians think of lead paints as the probable source of the common symptoms of rheumatism, neuralgia, cholera morbus, malaria, indigestion, etc. When a paint dealer or a painter exhibits such symptoms, lead poisoning is promptly suspected; but it should be remembered that every one living in a lead-painted house is exposed to the same danger.

This peril is real and constant, and can be avoided only by rejecting lead paints

of white lead shall be specified in all orders for painting.

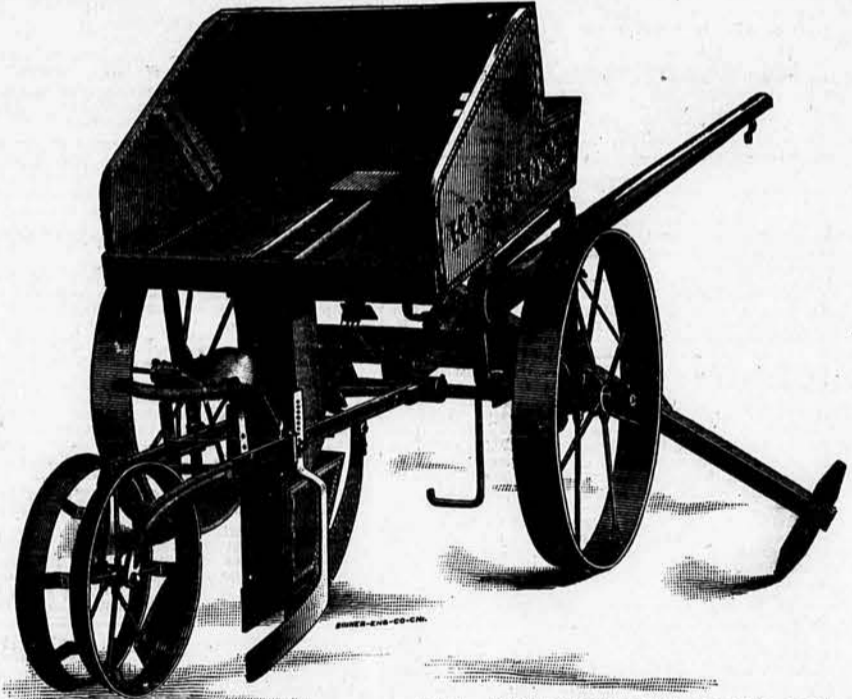
"2.—The Commission renews the request made by it in 1880, for the exclusion of white lead from all public works."

Knowing that lead in any form is exceedingly poisonous, and knowing that paints based on zinc are cheaper, more durable, handsomer and absolutely innocuous, is it not foolish to court danger by painting with white lead? Among the many foolhardy risks taken by thoughtless people nothing surpasses this.

STANTON DUDLEY.

A New Potato Planter.

We present herewith for the benefit of our readers a cut of the Keystone Potato Planter, manufactured by the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Sterling,



entirely. The market is full of good combination paints based on zinc, as the consumer will find if he insists on having them; and it is not only safety but economy to use such paints. They are cheaper, cover more surface and wear better than lead paints; and the zinc whites are whiter to begin with and do not darken like lead.

Some prepared paints are based on a mixture of zinc and lead. Such paints are durable in proportion to the zinc contained. Generally speaking, the more zinc and the less lead, the better and safer the paint.

The Commission on Unsanitary Dwellings, in Paris, France (which corresponds in purpose and authority to our city boards of health), has published a report proclaiming zinc white superior to white lead on every ground, and has unanimously adopted the following:

"The Commission, taking into consideration at once, the healthfulness of dwellings, the wealth of the workmen, and the interests of the property-owners, and in view of the fact that for painting the choice lies between two materials, one entirely inoffensive, the other constituting a virulent poison, has decided that—

"1.—The use of zinc white to the exclu-

III. This machine is new to most of our readers, making its first appearance upon the market this season. It has, however, been thoroughly tested by the manufacturers and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. The object of its introduction is to place a machine upon the market that will be low enough in price to enable every farmer to own his potato-planter. Those who used it testify to its true worth and say that by its aid they were enabled to plant four to five acres of potatoes in eight hours' work. They claim that it does the work perfectly, opening the furrow, dropping the seed, and covering in a uniform manner that produces a nice, even growth of plants. This machine seems to offer many special advantages to the farmer for several reasons, among which may be mentioned the low price, the quality of the machine, being well constructed of good material, and guaranteed as to working ability. If a farmer had such a machine he could plant his own potatoes and those of his neighbors at a mere nominal cost, charging so much per acre. This plan would seem to offer many advantages. If you should need such a machine you would do well to write these people for catalogue and prices before buying. Kindly say to them that you saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

MARCH 16—Jas. A. Funkhouser, Gudgeon & Simpson, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.
MARCH 17—W. T. Clay-H. C. Duncan, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
APRIL 13—T. F. B. Sotham, Herefords, Chilledoes, Mo.
APRIL 15—Scott & March, Herefords, Belton, Cass Co., Mo.

VALUABLE ADVICE TO CATTLE SHIPPERS.

In the preparation of the quarterly report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture devoted to "The Beef Steer," Secretary F. D. Coburn aimed to not only secure the views of those who are masters in beef production but also avail himself of observation by others, among them those who deal with the stock when it reaches the market. None have a keener eye for the merits and defects of the beef animal, both as to his individual quality, condition and treatment given him at home and on his way to market, than the salesmen who receive, care for and sell them to the slaughterer or shipper. From the counsel given by one of the most extensive live stock commission firms, the following excellent advice for every feeder and shipper is given, and is the result of very extensive experience and wide observation. This firm says:

"In the first place, a large majority of the feeders make a mistake in holding fat cattle that are ready for market; for instance, a man is feeding 100 to 150 head of steers, and there are, say, one-half or two-thirds of the cattle that are fat and could be shipped at any time. Very few men will ship them out, for the simple reason that all their cattle are not ready, and they hold onto the good ones until the entire bunch is ready. We are continually advising our customers to ship out all fat cattle as fast as ready. By doing so they divide their risk. The cattle that are left have a better chance to improve, and there is more profit to be made in this way on account of the small margin there is in keeping matured steers, as this class of cattle make little gain compared with half-fat steers. Another mistake that is made is in shipping cattle off grass. We have had a number of instances where our customers have shipped cattle that were fed on the grass without putting them in a dry lot for a day or two before shipping and feeding nothing but corn, oats and hay; and, by not doing so, the cattle on arrival look grassy, their hair looks shiny, they shrink almost double what they would if handled in the proper way, and they don't sell within 10 to 15 cents per hundred (and in some cases more) of cattle that are put in a dry lot and fed nothing but corn, oats and hay for a short time before shipment. Overloading is a very bad feature, but we might add that we are not troubled as much in this respect as we were before the charge of freight by cents per 100 pounds became established. A little advice on this subject is still quite necessary, as we have customers who frequently overload their cattle, and, as a result, they make an extra shrinkage; they do not look as well at market, which, as you are aware, affects the sale fully 10 cents per hundred pounds; this means a direct loss to the shipper of 10 cents per hundred, and the extra shrinkage, which is quite a large item, that could be saved with proper management.

"The best investment a shipper ever made was in putting extra good bedding in his cars. This is a point which should be well looked after, as it means a big saving from loss of possibly dead or crippled cattle, as well as the shrinkage. We think another point that could be well covered would be, where parties are shipping stock, to classify it as much as possible. In this way the cars are more evenly loaded, the stock ships much better, and it also saves considerable delay upon arrival here. The work of sorting and shaping at this end is a very small item, but, by classifying the stock in the country, it means economy of time at the market. Cattle handle better if they do not get too much water just before shipment. The golden rule in shipping all kinds of cattle is to get them as quickly as possible from range, ranch, farm or feed yard to market. Notably is this the case with rangers. It has been proven time and again that a range bullock shrinks every hour after he leaves his native haunts. It stands to reason that all cattle will do so, but natives do not fret, nor are they liable to get so bruised as the former.

"Grass cattle as a rule do not ship well. On the pasture they look well, and many a buyer has been deceived by the appearance of a drove of steers in a grass field with full bite. To ship

such cattle is a hard task, and is invariably disappointing, but as it has to be done, where convenient, it is a good plan to place such cattle in a pen and feed them hay for a day or two. The secret of shipping all classes of cattle is to place them on the cars full of feed, but with as little moisture as possible. If you ship a steer full of water he is apt to have loose bowels and show up in the yards badly. Properly handled cattle should arrive in the sale pens dry behind and ready for a good fill of water; not over-thirsty, but in good condition to water freely. Many of our shippers think that by salting their cattle, or by feeding them oats, or by other scheming, they can fool the buyers. This is nonsense. The buyers are just as sharp as the owners, and while many of them say nothing, you often see them ride into a pen and out again without the courtesy of a bid on this account. Dozens of times we have seen this happen. It always acts against the shipper to use unnatural means. To Eastern buyers it is a matter of great importance that cattle should be in good condition when purchased, so as to stand further shipment. When cattle drink too freely they are apt to founder and break down. In this condition the dressed beef men can use them, but it stops competition, and as a natural consequence cattle often go below their value when in this condition.

"The same rule applies to grain-fed cattle, whether in pasture or dry lot, as to the above. Only they are much more easily handled in shipment, and do not show much distress in their changed circumstances. As to feed on the road, nothing equals good, sweet hay. It beats corn or other grains, because it is easily digested, and does not fever the animal. Simple methods and simple feed are the best that can be used. As to water on the road, it is a matter to be decided on according to the weather. In midsummer care must be taken to supply animal wants, whereas, in winter a steer can go for many hours without a drink. Good management in this line also calls for the arrival of stock at the yards in proper time. From 5 to 8 a. m. is the best time in the day to appear upon the scene—the nearer the latter hour the better, for cattle especially always look better when they are taken off the cars and have just been fed and watered. Then they have a bloom upon them which wears off very quickly.

"Many feeders would be saved both disappointment and loss if before sending cattle to market they would notify their commission house what and when they are going to ship. Then, if the commission merchant thinks the stock would be benefited by longer feeding, or that the prospect is unfavorable for the time the feeder expected to have his cattle in, he can so advise his client, and thus save him from sacrificing his stock or getting in at a wrong time. Especially is this important in November or the beginning of winter, when we are getting half-fat cattle that ought to have been held back thirty to sixty days longer at least. No doubt many of these look all right in the feed lot and appear to have good finish, but not having matured or ripened they practically "go to pieces" on the cars, and in addition to loss through heavy shrinkage the owner has to accept a low price on the market. We wish every stockman would follow out this plan of giving notice a day or so ahead of the time he expects to ship. It works both to the advantage of the shipper and seller. The latter, being on the market every day, knows just what the market wants and can judge pretty closely of near prospects. He is thus able to give his client the necessary advice and information he should have before he sends in his stock."

If the worth of anything is proven by results, then surely Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is pre-eminently the best cough syrup now extant.

Thousands Are Trying It.

In order to prove the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most effective cure for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, we have prepared a generous trial size for 10 cents. Get it of your druggist or send 10 cents to ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York City.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement. "It is a positive cure for Catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Helena, Mont.

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no cocaine, mercury nor any injurious drug. Price 50 cents. At druggists or by mail.

Sheep Department.

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

Believes in a Sheep Department.

The editor of the Kansas Farmer sends me the following letter, which is a fair sample of the sentiment all over the State:

"Editor Kansas Farmer:—I have never been able to understand why the agricultural press, and especially the Kansas Farmer, has paid so little attention to the sheep industry, one of the most important branches of stock-raising. When the recent panic struck the sheepman the papers seem to have dropped the subject, whereas, if they had rallied to the support of the flock-master, thousands of sheep might have been saved that have been sacrificed. There has not been a day or a year when a well-bred and well-fed flock of sheep would not pay, and if the owners of large numbers of our Western sheep had had the proper instructions their sheep would have been retained instead of being thrown on the market, helping to break it down and thus discouraging those who were still inclined to hold on to their sheep.

"Again, there is more of a shortage of sheep at the present time than in any other class of live stock, and at the same time there are more people seeking information on the subject than there has been at any time in the past. Most of these men who reside in our own State are subscribers, or would be if they could get the proper information, but they will not subscribe for a paper devoted exclusively to sheep and published outside of the State.

"There is not a State in the Union that has better soil, better climate or better grass, or is better suited to the industry, and from the interest the farmers are taking I believe proper attention from the press would bring Kansas speedily to the front as a sheep-raising State.

"Instead of leaving the work all on the shoulders of C. J. Norton, suppose the Kansas Farmer add a sheep department to its columns. Just start it at once and you will be surprised at the interest you will wake up.

"E. W. MELVILLE."

This letter is a straight-from-the-shoulder hit, and is from one who probably did not abandon sheep because a premium was not paid him by the government to keep them, but who knows that there is money in keeping sheep in our State whether legislation is favorable or not. It is such men as Mr. Melville (he did not give his address) that I depend on for active support, and if they will help me as I know they can, the Kansas Farmer will amply make amends for any seeming neglect of the sheep industry. The Kansas Farmer is not wholly to blame, but there were so many men who were anxious to go out of their path to kick a sheep that the Kansas Farmer had to seemingly neglect that industry. The management always has encouraged the writing of articles on sheep. The Kansas Farmer has made itself famous by its "Irrigation Department," and I hope the "Sheep Department" will also become famous, as it is the only department on sheep printed in Kansas.

Let every sheep breeder be a committee of one on the Kansas Farmer "Sheep Department" staff to solicit subscriptions, as we must have every sheepman in the Kansas Farmer fold, as we hope to put Kansas in the front rank as a wool-producing State.

Our Western Letter.

About as good property as one can own now is a good bunch of ewes.

Western fed lambs on Kansas City last week sold at \$5.37½. This is better than \$5.50 in Chicago.

Every range master has an invalid flock to which he must give the services of one man, and this costs as much as running a band of 2,000 on the open.

The wool-growers are not counting on any stiff advances in prices this year, and those who are still holding their clips are getting ready to shove them off before the new crop comes on.

Boston buyers, who have thus early ventured West in search of suckers, are offering from 11 to 14 cents for new wool, and are at present confining their august presence to Arizona, where spring shearing is well under way. The Boston contingent is trying to hush up the news the awful drought in Australia.

Scab mites are gregarious in habit, that is, living in colonies, and not scattering themselves over the sheep generally, so that a thorough treatment of the first infested spot will usually result in a permanent cure unless re-infection

Salt Rheum

Intense Suffering—Could Not Sleep—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I had salt rheum on my arms, which itched intensely and kept me from sleeping. The skin on my hands would crack open. My friends believed I was suffering from blood poisoning. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did not see any improvement with the first bottle but continued with the medicine and after taking five bottles I was completely cured. My hands are now as smooth as I could wish." A. D. HAGEY, Elroy, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

takes place from some other animal. When a spot is just starting, with, perhaps, a single mite upon it, it can be detected by one who has had a little experience, from the pale or yellowish color of the skin and its moist surface, due to an exudation of serum. A little later this patch will have increased in size, the central portion will be covered with a yellowish scaly or mealy material somewhat resembling dandruff, produced by the drying of the serum. Finally these spots become thickly covered with scales or scabs, and the mites mostly migrate into the wool about the margin, where, with their eggs, they often almost cover the skin. Mites or eggs are seldom found under very heavy scab. Sometimes a heavy reddish scab, indicating the presence of blood and an open sore are found, but such cases are not common.

In Australia and New Zealand, the two greatest sheep-raising countries of the world, drought has existed for so long and to such an extent that it has virtually ruined the sheep industry. The latest reports are to the effect that the thermometer ranged as high as 160° F. and that half the sheep in those countries were already dead and the herders were killing and skinning the rest as fast as possible to save the pelts. After such a disaster Australia and New Zealand will be slow about restoring their lost flocks. Indeed, the common experience of man teaches us that for a period of years at least, the sheep-growing industries will lie dormant in those countries. The demand of the world's markets for wool will grow, as it ought to, and every indication points to a good market for wool. Besides this the consumption of mutton in the United States is increasing at the rate of about 15 per cent. a year. It now takes from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 sheep and lambs a year to supply the American demand. With the foreign demand increasing, it will be seen that a constantly growing number of sheep and lambs must be provided, and as we are not now importing any sheep this increased demand must be met by our home breeders. The time is ripe for our great Western States to introduce the sheep industry on a still larger scale.

When a lamb becomes one month old it generally possesses eight front teeth, incisors, more commonly spoken of as milk teeth, and, in addition to these, three temporary molars or grinders. The first permanent tooth usually appears at about the third month after birth. At nine months the second permanent molar appears. In most cases the first permanent incisors or front teeth appear when the lamb is about one year old. However, this varies. At eighteen months the third molar appears. When the sheep is about twenty or twenty-one months old it usually has four permanent incisors. A good authority says that when twenty-seven months old the temporary molars are all shed and replaced by permanent ones. The third pair of front teeth appear when the sheep is from thirty to thirty-six months old. At thirty-six to forty-eight months old there are eight permanent incisors, when the sheep is said to be full-mouthed and mature. When the teeth begin to show signs of wear the sheep is considered aged. We are no doubt familiar with the common mode of telling the age of sheep by the teeth. It is generally considered that one pair of front teeth indicate that the sheep is one year old; two pair, two years old; three pair, three years old; and four pair, or eight incisors, four years old.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" give relief in all Bronchial Affections. A simple and safe remedy. Avoid imitations.

SUNNY SLOPE SALE.

The Greatest Success Ever Achieved by Herefords in America.

The biggest and best offering of Hereford cattle ever made in America was that at the great Sunny Slope Hereford sale at Emporia, Kas., on March 2 and 3. Over seventy thousand dollars worth of pure-bred Herefords were sold in one week from one Kansas farm, and C. S. Cross, owner, and H. L. Leibfried, manager, may well feel proud of the achievement. The sale was admirably managed from every standpoint. Everybody was pleased at the model management. It was a field day for Herefords in particular and beef breeds in general. It was the best and biggest advertised sale of live stock ever made in America and the attendance of representative breeders from all over the United States was never before equaled.

Kansas did herself proud on this occasion, and, in competition with keen and experienced breeders from other States, succeeded in retaining on Kansas soil for Kansas herds thirteen out of the forty imported and forty-six out of the 106 home-bred cattle offered.

The auctioneers who participated in and contributed to this success were Colonels Sawyer, of Kansas, Woods, of Nebraska, Judy, of Illinois, and Sparks, of Missouri. It was an exciting event on the second day of the sale when, in the presence of over three thousand people, the top price of the sale was realized for the imported two-year-old bull, Salisbury, sired by Boniface 9600. The bidding was lively, and finally, when Col. Sawyer dropped the hammer and announced the sale to Mr. Murray Boocock, of Keswick, Va., the crowd went wild with enthusiasm and the air was filled with hats, and Col. Judy declared in favor of Mr. Cross for President.

The prices realized for the produce of the great stock bulls, Lomond 64053, Archibald VI 60921, Climax 60942, Sir Bartle Beau Real 61009 and Archibald 54433, were highly gratifying. But the significant fact that the head of Sunny Slope herd, Wild Tom 51592, had thirty-eight of his calves in this sale that made an average of nearly \$400 is a great tribute to superior breeding achievements here realized. In this connection it may be well, as showing the immense advancement made, to refer to the fact that a little over five years ago Wild Tom and his dam, Wild Mary, were both purchased by Mr. Cross for the paltry sum of \$100, while to-day his value is almost beyond computation at Sunny Slope.

To show the significance and importance of this sale to the breeding world the following comments and observations from prominent people in attendance at this sale are given:

Geo. P. Bellows, of the Live Stock Indicator, said: "It was an admirably managed sale, one that reflects great credit upon the Sunny Slope herd and one in which stockmen in general and every Kansas breeder in particular should feel very proud. It was the greatest sale I have ever attended, and Mr. Cross is to be congratulated upon the character of those in attendance as well as the general results."

Geo. H. Adams, of Crestone, Col., who has 100,000 acres under fence in the San Luis valley, and who recently sold an auxiliary ranch for \$59,000 and still has left 3,000 high-grade Herefords, nothing less than three-fourth bloods, beside 350 pure-breds, and has in use 125 thoroughbred bulls, making the most complete ranch in America, and at this sale purchased twenty head at an average of \$530, said: "I have attended many Hereford sales, paying top prices, but I never had better treatment than at this sale."

Jno. Stewart, of Greenwood, Mo., who, with F. McHardy, of Emporia, selected the Sunny Slope importation in England, said: "The imported bulls will give satisfaction to everybody. Some sold low and some sold well. The attendance of representative breeders was the largest at this sale of any ever held."

E. S. Shockey, of St. Joseph, Mo., who retired from the business when he sold Beau Real, was one of the delighted and enthusiastic visitors at the sale. He said: "I am a proud ex-breeder to-day and am greatly tempted to go at it again. Wild Tom, the son of Beau Real, has made world-wide fame for Herefords, therefore I rejoice and congratulate the owner and manager of Sunny Slope herd."

That famous breeder of Herefords, W. S. VanNatta, Fowler, Ind., said: "The offering at this sale was a grand lot of cattle in elegant condition. The highest average and highest prices ever realized for Herefords were obtained at this sale. It was a grand success and will result in

permanent benefit to every breeder in America."

T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., the noted breeder of and American authority on Herefords, said: "It is the greatest sale of Herefords ever held in America and is surpassed only by the dispersion of the Stocktonbury herd in England. Being for spot cash, it is an accurate estimate of American appreciation of Herefords. No praise can be too great for the enterprise of Mr. Cross or the intelligent management of Mr. Leibfried."

Alvin H. Sanders, editor of Breeder's Gazette, Chicago: "Top prices were the highest ever brought by Herefords at auction, in England or America, barring only the Carwardine dispersion in Herefordshire. The highest ever brought by cattle of any breed at auction west of the Mississippi river. The result is a magnificent personal triumph for Mr. Cross, who now holds a position in reference to Western Hereford interests similar to that which Senator Harris, of Lincoln, held among breeders of Short-horns."

F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture: "The Sunny Slope sale was not only national but international in its influence and importance, and will rivet the eyes of the world's beef-producers on Kansas as the home and disseminator of the best cattle that grow. It should be gratifying indeed to every loyal Kansan to note that, although Mr. Cross had sent experts to scour England for the choicest blood and individuality to be found, they discovered nothing superior to those produced by the score, right in Lyon county, Kansas, on Kansas grass and grain. Every beef animal in our State and the United States has to-day a value greater than it possessed before the epoch-marking event at Sunny Slope. I am very proud of the whole affair; proud that Kansas breeders had the courage and faith to keep such a large proportion of the offerings at home, in spite of the shrewd, eager bidders from many States, and proud that the thousands of visitors found here such a royal establishment under such broad-gauge ownership and management."

Below we give in detail the individual purchases of 146 head of young Herefords, that were sold for spot cash on their own merits, making an average of \$432.12. The total sum realized from the public sale was over \$63,000, and private sales at its close brought the sum up to \$70,000, or a grand total sales for the year from Sunny Slope of \$100,000:

IMPORTED BULLS.

- Buckland, 13 months, E. E. More, Union Grove Mo., \$385.
- Cardonald, 13 months, James Corzine, Caldwell, Kas., \$500.
- Freedom, 13 months, Clem Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind., \$390.
- Iron Pounder, 13 months, H. C. B. Flack, Minden Mines, Mo., \$750.
- Keep On, sire Lead On, 14 months, reserve bid, C. S. Cross, \$3,500.
- Lincoln, 14 months, Geo. W. Dennis, Cisco, Mo., \$400.
- Lynhale's Chief, 14 months, O. H. Nelson, Kansas City, Mo., \$380.
- Lynhale's Hero, 14 months, O. H. Nelson, \$360.
- Lynhale's Lad, 14 months, W. H. White, Council Grove, Kas., \$350.
- Lynhale's Prince, 14 months, Tom Evans, Hartford, Kas., \$400.
- Major, 14 months, C. N. Stickney, Laramie, Wyo., \$400.
- March On, sired by Lead On, 14 months, W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind., \$1,000.
- Martian, 13 months, J. H. Howe & Son, Emporia, Kas., \$385.
- Pembridge, 14 months, Grant Hornaday, Fort Scott, Kas., \$525.
- Ranchman, 12 months, Gudge & Simpson, Independence, Mo., \$420.
- Randolph, 11 months, C. N. Whitman, Leavenworth, Kas., \$600.
- Salsbury, 13 months, Murray Boocock, Keswick, Va., \$3,000.
- Saxon, 13 months, reserve bid, C. S. Cross, \$1,000.
- Sentinel, 13 months, B. H. Hayzlett, El Dorado, Kas., \$425.
- Simonian, 13 months, O. H. Nelson, \$375.
- Sir Arthur, 14 months, Geo. P. Henry, Chicago, \$525.
- True Briton, 12 months, Joe M. Foster, Topeka, \$975.
- Vanguard, 12 months, J. Will, Muscatine, Iowa, \$405.
- Victor, 14 months, Scott & Marsh, Belton, Mo., \$875.
- Warrior, 21 months, Windsor Bros., Garden Plain, Minn., \$500.
- Weston Stamp, 25 months, Cornish & Patton, Osborn, Mo., \$875.
- Twenty-six imported bulls, averaged \$756.54.

IMPORTED FEMALES.

- Dew Drop 3d, 24 months, Stewart & Hutchins, Greenwood, Mo., \$385.
- Fairy, 22 months, C. G. Eno, Osborne, Kas., \$305.
- Hop the Twig, 23 months, Geo. Adams, Crestone, Col., \$355.
- Lady Scott, 25 months, W. S. Van Natta, \$425.
- Lassie, 24 months, Clem Graves, \$500.
- Leominster Daisy 2d, 2 years, Geo. Adams, \$1,205.
- Lucy 2d, 21 months, Wm. Jacobs, Neosho Rapids, Kas., \$350.
- Luminous, 2 years, Geo. Adams, \$1,500.
- Miss Luna 2d, 22 months, Geo. Adams, \$430.
- Ony Beatrice, 2 years, Geo. P. Henry, Chicago, \$405.
- Rosa, 2 years, K. B. Armour, Kansas City, Mo., \$320.

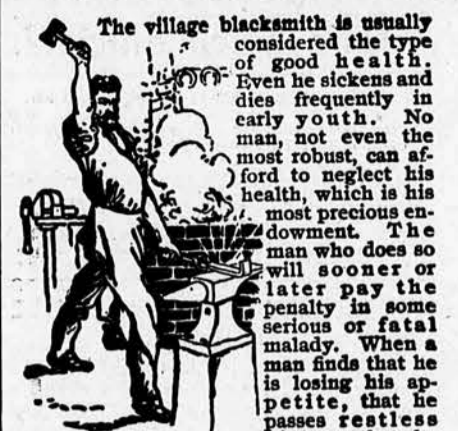
- Sapphira, 2 years, W. S. Van Natta, \$550.
- Warning, 2 years, J. Jacob & Sons, Neosho Rapids, Kas., \$375.
- Winifred, 23 months, Geo. Adams, \$705.
- Fourteen imported heifers, averaged \$563.20.

HOME-BRED BULLS.

- Aramis 71209, 9 months, G. S. Cloyd, Cherokee, O. T., \$315.
- Archibald Hillhurst 71011, 16 months, K. B. Armour, \$235.
- Archibald Real 71012, 10 months, A. B. Gillam, Gypsum, Kas., \$435.
- Achibald 6th 6921, 3 years, L. L. Young, Oakland, Neb., \$910.
- Ben Adhem 7118, G. G. Gillette, Woodbine, Kas., \$410.
- Cholstrey 71027, 10 months, F. B. Gannon, Ellindale, N. D., \$420.
- Climax Beau Real 71035, 9 months, J. W. Jesse, Olivet, Kas., \$210.
- Climax 7th 71034, 10 months, C. G. Eno, Osborne, Kas., \$400.
- Cordial 1st 71037, 12 months, M. I. Starr, Emporia, Kas., \$250.
- Corydon 71040, 10 months, G. W. Blackburn, Florence, Kas., \$305.
- Curly Tom 71041, 10 months, J. G. Green & Co., Eldorado, Kas., \$415.
- Damon, 16 months, R. W. Broderick, Independence, Kas., \$270.
- D'Artagnan 71046, 9 months, W. E. Pruitt, Fort Davis, Tex., \$340.
- Duke of Aberdeen 7154, 10 months, Patten & Marum, Woodward, Okla., \$400.
- Gladiolus 60959, 2 years, John G. Cooper, Carbondale, Kas., \$650.
- Hellanthus 71065, 17 months, H. C. B. Flack, \$410.
- Jorathan 71072, 11 months, C. N. Whitman, \$405.
- Lomond Real 71085, 9 months, C. M. Gibson, Omaha, Neb., \$300.
- Lomond Grove 71084, 13 months, John Drennan, Blue Rapids, Kas., \$380.
- Orpheus 71100, 17 months, Geo. H. Adams, \$855.
- Pontiac, 71102, 10 months, Frank Thompson, Barkley, Kas., \$250.
- Pontotoc 71103, 10 months, J. H. Davis, Holton, Kas., \$275.
- Sir William 65917, 2 years, J. G. Green & Co., \$480.
- Sunny Slope Tom 71122, 12 months, F. C. Shane, Atlantic, Iowa, \$345.
- Ticonderoga 71125, 10 months, C. M. Gibson, \$430.
- Tom Beau Monde 71126, 11 months, C. N. Whitman, \$425.
- Arlington Lad, 17 months, C. M. Gibson, \$310.
- Athos, 9 months, M. V. Baker, Ellsworth, Kas., \$280.
- Ben Hur, 11 months, Chas. A. Showles, Frankfort, Kas., \$255.
- Ben Wilton 73976, 16 months, Robt. Burns, Lamar, Kas., \$355.
- Chief Louis, 11 months, C. C. Lilly, Stark, Kas., \$460.
- Chief Moses 71026, 11 months, J. H. Shipert, Westgate, Kas., \$195.
- December, 15 months, R. H. Benson, Florence, N. M., \$265.
- Dolivar, 14 months, John Welchman, Chepstow, Kas., \$300.
- Eakir, 12 months, J. B. Green & Co., \$250.
- Givings, 15 months, R. H. Benson, \$290.
- Grenadier, 10 months, W. C. Chapman, Raymore, Mo., \$355.
- Herbert 71066, 11 months, Coleman & Oles, Allen, Kas., \$180.
- Hobart, 16 months, R. H. Benson, \$260.
- Jack Frost, 15 months, Norton Thayer, Kansas City, Mo., \$285.
- Jake, 15 months, H. C. B. Flack, \$265.
- King Charles 72081, 12 months, J. G. Green & Co., \$260.
- McKinley, 15 months, O. F. Nelson, Muscotah, Kas., \$280.
- Pedro 72082, 1 year, A. S. Hall, Splvey, Kas., \$300.
- Peter the Great, 8 months, Geo. J. Ainste, Messena, Iowa, \$165.
- Reynold, 17 months, A. S. Neal, Conway, Kas., \$305.
- St. Valentine 74557, 1 year, B. M. Sutton, Hartford, Kas., \$280.
- Sir Bartle Lomond 71119, 14 months, R. H. Benson, \$275.
- Sir Warren 72084, 1 year, M. Huyler, Chanin, Texas, \$280.
- Stineff, 15 months, R. H. Benson, \$260.
- Wallace 71135, 1 year, B. F. Gannon, \$275.
- Will, 1 year, J. C. Hester, Jefferson, Kas., \$275.

HOME-BRED FEMALES.

- Amaryllis 2d 60920, 2 years, E. S. Taylor, Colorado, \$580.
- Annie 71088, 9 months, Geo. H. Adams, \$210.
- Ashton Beau Real 71013, 10 months, Geo. H. Adams, \$305.
- Baroness 60923, 2 years, E. S. Taylor, \$315.
- Bessie Beau Monde 71021, 11 months, John G. Cooper, \$230.
- Belle Monde 10th 60930, 2 years, Geo. H. Adams, \$605.
- Belle Monde 14th 71017, 9 months, R. M. Folkmer, Jamesport, Mo., \$275.
- Camilla 65883, 2 years, Geo. H. Adams, \$280.
- Caroline 71033, 11 months, J. R. Ray, Floyd, Texas, \$310.
- Cella 65884, 22 months, B. F. Gannon, \$210.
- Gladys 71059, 18 months, E. L. Taylor, \$265.
- Ida 71068, 18 months, E. A. Eagle, Rose, Kas., \$200.
- Idalia 4th 60964, 2 years, C. G. Eno, \$350.
- Lady Beau Real 71087, 1 year, M. Holderman, Chestopa, Kas., \$310.
- Lady Cochran 71079, 14 months, Geo. H. Adams, \$355.
- Lilly Lomond 75082, 15 months, John D. Cooper, \$255.
- Longhorns 8th 71086, 16 months, C. G. Eno, \$300.
- Mamselle 2d 71087, 16 months, C. G. Eno, \$200.
- Minon 65092, 22 months, Geo. H. Adams, \$315.
- Miranda 60979, 2 years, Geo. H. Adams, \$905.
- Miss Hesoid 71090, 16 months, A. Spooner, \$300.
- Miss Plutarch 71091, 10 months, R. L. Faulkner, \$270.
- Miss Weston 71092, 17 months, Geo. P. Henry, \$350.
- Clara 65808, 2 years, C. G. Eno, \$310.
- Cordella 71076, 1 year, C. G. Eno, \$260.
- Daisy Grove 71043, 15 months, C. A. Stannard, Hope, Kas., \$330.
- Donna Cochran 71050, 16 months, B. F. Gannon, \$250.
- Dorcas 71071, 17 months, Geo. P. Henry, \$375.
- Duchess 71052, 16 months, Geo. H. Adams, \$315.
- Duchess 2d 71053, 16 months, Geo. H. Adams, \$305.
- Etta 2d 71056, 19 months, S. W. MacMillan, Topeka, \$330.



The village blacksmith is usually considered the type of good health. Even he sickens and dies frequently in early youth. No man, not even the most robust, can afford to neglect his health, which is his most precious endowment. The man who does so will sooner or later pay the penalty in some serious or fatal malady. When a man finds that he is losing his appetite, that he passes restless nights, that he awakens in the morning unrefreshed and without ambition or mental or bodily vigor, when he is troubled with headaches, nervousness or biliousness, it is time for him to take serious thought for his health.

These symptoms are by no means trivial, and are indicative of disorders that may lead to consumption, nervous prostration, malarial troubles or some serious blood disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for men and women who suffer in this way. It restores the lost appetite; it gives sweet, refreshing sleep; makes the digestion perfect, the liver active and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the greatest of all nerve tonics. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, weak lungs, bronchitis, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. It is also an unfailing cure for nervous exhaustion and prostration. At all medicine stores.

Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "When I was married I weighed 125 pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in health and broke out with a disease which my doctor said was eczema. I fell away to 90 pounds. I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I weigh 140 pounds and am well."

Constipation often causes sickness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, in little vials. Druggists have nothing else "just as good." They regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

- Europa, 9 months, John D. Cooper, \$260.
- Fanchon 60953, 2 years, Grant Hornaday, \$255.
- Fancy Arrow, 8 months, John G. Cooper, \$230.
- Gentle Mary 19 71694, 2 years, Geo. H. Adams, \$310.
- Gentle Mary 20 71057, 11 months, A. Spooner, Mondamin, Iowa, \$250.
- Modest Cherry 71093, 19 months, L. L. Young, \$200.
- Nora Finn 3d 70196, 20 months, T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., \$500.
- Novice 71097, 11 months, John D. Cooper, \$200.
- Nutbrown 11th 71098, 9 months, T. H. Stoektan, Perkins, Okla., \$200.
- Olympia 71099, 11 months, A. Spooner, \$305.
- Parlee 65099, 23 months, Geo. H. Adams, \$260.
- Phyllis 70111, 11 months, M. Holderman, \$255.
- Primrose 71105, 11 months, Geo. H. Adams, \$300.
- Princess 65911, 2 years, K. B. Armour, \$520.
- Princess Allie 61076, 17 months, Geo. P. Henry, \$550.
- Rosalind 71112, 16 months, A. Spooner, \$235.
- Rosa 6th 61000 and c. c., 2 years, Murray Boocock, Keswick, Va., \$600.
- Rosebud 71113, 2 years, Geo. H. Adams, \$265.
- Sarah 4th 65915, 22 months, H. P. Gomar, Garden City, Kas., \$250.
- The Duchess 65920, 2 years, Geo. H. Adams, \$375.
- Tom's Lassie 71128, 21 months, F. H. Woodberry, Olivet, Kas., \$235.
- Wenonah 71137, 10 months, W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind., \$330.
- Wild Mary 5th 65924, 22 months, T. F. B. Sotham, \$575.

The grand total results of the sale are as follows:
 73 bulls sold for \$37,340; average, \$478.98.
 63 females sold for \$25,750; average, \$377.38.
 146 Herefords sold for \$63,090; average, \$432.12.

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.

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



MAN'S BEST FRIEND

often suffers unnecessarily for lack of a proper remedy for his ailments. Relieve his suffering and make him sound by using

QUINN'S OINTMENT

It cures curbs, splints, spavins, wind puffs and all bunches—makes clean, sound legs. Price \$1.50. Smaller size 50c. at all druggists or write us direct.

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

Gossip About Stock.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Stock Fountain Co., Lake City, Iowa. Every one engaged in the business of swine-raising will need a fountain to supply pure water, and the Stock Fountain Company furnishes the article needed.

Mr. A. C. Brosius, Cochranville, Pa., manufacturer of the Keystone dehorner, is having trouble with a Michigan concern which is manufacturing clippers and infringing on the rights of Mr. Brosius. He has brought suit to protect his interests and deserves to win the case.

Attention is called to the card of F. D. Thompson, live stock artist, Topeka, who is building up a nice business with breeders in making sketches of animals and cuts for advertising purposes. Any breeders desiring work in his line can rest assured of reasonable prices and good work.

Wm. Maguire, Haven, Kas., writes that he has a number of those good Ideal U. S. gilts bred to Tecumseh Chief; also some gilts sired by him bred to Look Me Over. Mr. Maguire proposes to make low prices to purchasers on these choice gilts in order to make room for spring litters.

A. W. Themanson, Wathena, Kas., places a new Poland-China card in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. He is one of the substantial breeders in Kansas and enjoys a splendid patronage from Kansas and Missouri. Those of our readers who desire some of the good things that he has for sale will find it interesting to open correspondence with him at once.

A representative of this paper visited the fine stock farm of H. H. Grimes, Belton, Mo., last week. Mr. Grimes has claimed April 16, the day following the Scott-March Hereford sale, for a closing-out sale of his fine herd of eighty Short-horn cattle. Sale to be held at the farm, adjoining town. The sale announcement soon to appear in this paper will give all necessary information. Look out for it.

J. R. Wilson, Marion, Kas., breeder of Poland-Chinas, in a recent letter says: "The great sow, Corwin Sensation 42768, has farrowed for me eight fine pigs, sired by Wren's Model 17400 by Kiever's Model, the \$5,100 hog. Also, you might say that it would be a good thing for some of the folks to get hold of a Tanner 19212 pig, as they are very finely finished articles, to say nothing of relations that are away up in 'G.'"

P. C. Bowen & Son, of Cherryvale, Kas., complain that business has been so good with them that all their surplus stock of White Wyandottes and R. C. Brown Leghorns has been sold. They have, however, several extra high-scoring B. P. R. cockerels and pullets for sale and will be pleased to correspond with those needing fine birds at living prices. They can supply a large quantity of eggs of all birds above mentioned.

Those of our readers interested in pure-bred Duroc-Jersey and Chester White swine, will read the advertisement of D. L. T. Zumbro, Avalon, Mo. He has number of pigs old enough for shipment and gilts old enough to breed and boars ready for service. About 100 head will be sold at reasonable prices. Write him at once and get prices and information of interest to breeders, and don't fail to mention the Kansas Farmer.

R. S. Cook, breeder of prize-winning Poland-Chinas, Wichita, Kas., wishes us to sound the alarm to Kansas purchasers that if they want any of the choice King Hadley gilts bred to the greatest boar in the West, they had better get in their orders, as breeders in Ohio are calling for his stock and last week he shipped two consignments to Ohio breeders. It surprised them very much to know that such fine stock was produced in the West.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mrs. V. Odell, of Wetmore, Kas. By mistake the type in her advertisement last week was made to speak of her poultry farm as a poultry yard. Mrs. Odell objects, and we hasten to correct, and wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that any one desiring fine poultry of the kinds handled by Mrs. Odell will do well to write her for prices. Address White 'Dotte Poultry Farm, Wetmore, Kas.

At the meeting of the National Shropshire Record Association, held at Lansing, Mich., February 22, a number of enthusiastic Shropshire breeders were present. Rules of entry, constitution and articles of association were adopted, which embrace features of the recording business that will tend to higher quality, uniformity and purity of blood in Shropshire sheep. For printed matter, write the Secretary, Herbert W. Mumford, Agricultural College, Mich.

C. J. Huggins, in writing to the Farmer, says: "The Wamego herd continues in fine health and the spring litters commenced to come in February, both Chesters and Polands." He is anxious to sell to make room for them, and will make special prices for the next thirty days. Can sell Chesters, spring farrow, trios not kin, \$25, and will give a setting of B. P. Rock eggs from fine birds with every order of \$25, and guarantee everything as represented. A number of show pigs in this herd, both Polands and Chesters—fancy head and ears and all that go to make a good hog. Bred sows, gilts bred or unbred, boars old enough for use. All breeding stock recorded and of individual merit.

In the days of the cattle boom we had reports of sales requiring six figures to write the amounts. Possibly other palmy days for the cattle business are coming. Possibly they are here. Last week the Kansas City Live Stock Commission Co. consummated the sale from Beaty Bros., Colorado, to H. S. Bolce, of Kansas City, of all of the "J. B." and "J. O." brands of cattle heretofore owned by the Beaty Bros. in Morton and Stevens counties, Kansas, and in the northern part of Beaver county, Oklahoma. Also all ranches, equipments, lands and pastures extending thirty-five miles on and along the Dry Cimarron river to the Colorado line. The purchase includes over 12,000 cattle and 18,000 acres of patented land. The purchase price will amount to about \$350,000. The "J. B." and "J. O." brands of cattle were established by the Beaty Bros. over thirty years ago. They are the oldest and best known brands of cattle in the West. The cattle are well improved with Short-horn and Hereford strains and are much sought for by the best feeders in the country. H. S. Bolce, the purchaser of the valuable ranch and

cattle, is one of the principal members of the Berry-Bolce Cattle Company of Montana and North Dakota, who have on their ranches at the present time in that country 10,000 head of four-year-old steers, which they will close out this and next year. Mr. Bolce is an old-time cattleman of the Panhandle of Texas, western Kansas and Colorado, and understands what he is doing in buying the Beaty Bros.' ranches and cattle. He is also a large stockholder in the Kansas City Live Stock Commission Company.

During the great Sunny Slope Hereford sale, last week, other breeders present did a fair business. K. B. Armour, of Kansas City, sold his young imported bull Soudan to C. N. Witham, of Leavenworth, Kas., for \$800. John Gosling, of St. Joseph, Mo., sold to Geo. H. Adams, of Crestone, Col., six young heifers for \$1,050. R. H. Benson, of Florence, N. M., purchased at private sale fifteen young Hereford bulls at an average price of \$200 of Sunny Slope. Grant Hornaday, of Fort Scott, bought of Sunny Slope at private sale four heifers bred to Climax at \$250 per head. Besides there were a number of individual sales, details of which could not be secured. It is safe to say that about \$80,000 worth of Herefords changed hands last week at Emporia.

Kansas Hens Lead.

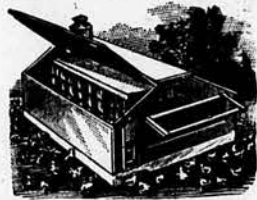
Editor Kansas Farmer:—The problem given in Kansas Farmer, February 17, and answered in this week's issue, concerning the number of eggs in the old lady's basket, excited interest here. I gave the problem to the senior class in mathematics. By applying the rules for solving Diophantine equations, we found that while the Light Brahma of Ohio furnished only 301 eggs for the old lady's basket, the Brown Leghorn of Pratt county, Kansas, furnished 721 eggs as her contribution to the support of the family.

G. S. RANDLE.

Sawyer, Kas., March 4, 1898. [D. H. Mann, Eureka, Kas., answers 1,141. How these Kansas hens do lay.—Editor.]

False Impressions.

Through both correspondence and direct conversation with the people, we have become aware that the fewest number of our people have anything like a proper conception of the worth and magnitude of the poultry industry of this country. It is a fact that no other single industry of our people—with one single exception—produces annually so



Reliable Outdoor Brooder.

great an amount of wealth. The receipts from every branch of the industry for the year 1897 amounted in round figures to \$300,000,000.

The advance and increase has been most rapid in the recent past and the industry is now growing at a very rapid rate. Of course, all this increase and rapid growth would not be possible under old conditions, and indeed it has not been so. Shrewd business men and inventors, seeing their opportunity and the immensity of the field before them, have perfected many machines and appliances which have made this increase and the profit of the poultry industry possible. Along these lines nobody has done more than the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., whose machines we illustrate herewith. They make a complete line of incubators and



brooders and other poultry supplies and appliances.

Their machines have been shown in competition with others all over this and other countries and have never suffered defeat. Their single policy seems to be to make the best goods of the best material, with the best workmanship, to be sold at a moderate profit. This company also operates one of the largest farms of thoroughbred poultry in the country. They keep all standard varieties and sell eggs and poultry in season. Send 10 cents and get their new 224 page illustrated catalogue, guide and poultry doctor. It contains information that no man or woman in the poultry business can afford to be without.

Summer Land in Winter.

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

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

THE SKILLFUL SPECIALIST AND HIS NEW DISCOVERY.



The Eminent Physician and Scientist Who Has Proved That All

Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid Troubles Can Be Quickly Cured.

You May Have a Sample Bottle of the Great Discovery Sent Free by Mail.

As we are by nature subject to many diseases, the only way to guard against all stampedes on our health is to make a study of our own physical self.

If a peculiar pain attacks you, try to locate its origin and discover which organ of the body is sick and in need of attention.

If the kidneys are at fault—and in almost every case in the falling of our health they are—look well to their restoration to health and strength.

They are the great filters of our body, and consequently, the purity of the blood is entirely dependent on their cleansing powers.

If the kidneys are not in a perfectly clean and healthy condition, the blood becomes impregnated with impurities and a decay of the kidneys soon takes place. If your desire to relieve yourself of water increases, and you find it necessary to arise many times during sleeping hours, your kidneys are sick. As they reach a more unhealthy stage, a scalding and irritation takes place as the water flows, and pain or dull ache in the back makes you miserable. If the water, when allowed to remain undisturbed for twenty-four hours, forms a settling or sediment, you are in the grasp of a most serious kidney or bladder disorder.

If neglected now the disease advances until the face looks pale or sallow, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, the feet

swell, and sometimes the heart acts badly.

There is no more serious menace to health and strength than any derangement of the kidneys.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent physician and specialist, and will be found just what is needed in cases of kidney and bladder disorders and Uric Acid troubles due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney disease.

It corrects inability to hold water and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of this great remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures, and is sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one dollar bottles.

So universally successful is Swamp-Root in quickly curing even the most distressing cases, that to Prove its wonderful merits 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. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to write for a sample bottle and to kindly mention Kansas Farmer when sending their address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Copyright, 1898—Dr. K. & Co.

...BLACK LEG... PREVENTED BY PASTEUR "VACCINE."

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

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., 52 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

The Home Circle.

THE TEACHER'S DREAM.

And then she lifted up her face,
But started back aghast—
The room, by strange and sudden change,
Assumed proportions vast.

It seemed a senate hall, and one
Addressed a listening throng,
Each burning word all bosoms stirred,
Applause rose loud and long.

The 'wildered teacher thought she knew
The speaker's voice and look,
"And for his name," she said, "the same
Is in my record book."

The stately senate hall dissolved,
A church rose in its place,
Wherein there stood a man of God,
Dispensing words of grace.

And though he spoke in solemn tone,
And though his hair was gray,
The teacher's thought was strangely
wrought:
"I whipped that boy to-day."

The church, a phantasm, vanished soon;
What saw the teacher then?
In classic gloom of alcoved room
An author plied his pen.

"My idlest lad!" the teacher said,
Filled with a new surprise—
"Shall I behold his name enrolled
Among the great and wise?"

The vision of a cottage home
The teacher now descried;
A mother's face illumed the place,
Her influence sanctified.

"A miracle! a miracle!
This matron well I know,
Was but a wild and careless child
Not half an hour ago.

"And now she to her children speaks
Of duty's golden rule,
Her lips repeat in accents sweet
My words to her at school."

—W. H. Venable.

Written for Kansas Farmer.

A SPRING CAROL.

The brown hen cackles in the hay—
That singing is the kind to pay.
The sweetest note of thrush or lark
Is not so sweet as that—but hark!

Yes, there's another singing, too;
That means another egg for you.
This time old "Speckle" sings the song;
There'll be another before long.

And so the thing goes on all day;
Each hen sings merrily her lay.
Who wouldn't rather have a hen
Than robin, bobolink or wren?

Rock Creek, Kas., February 28, 1898. P. P.

THE BACHELOR WOMAN.

A paper by Miss Edna Hotchkiss, read before the Berryton Farmers' Institute, February, 1898.

I shall not try to prove to the ladies and gentlemen present to-night, that the bachelor man could not if he chose be of more benefit to society than his weaker sister. For I am sure that every one will agree with me that he has by far greater opportunities and a wider field; and also he is endowed with greater physical strength and (as he claims) superior mental power to his spinster friend. What I am going to prove to you is that you will find the bachelor woman, handicapped as she is with skirts and this mental inferiority which our friend speaks of, more self-sacrificing, more industrious and doing (not trying to, but doing) more good in a loving, sisterly way for suffering humanity in one week than the average bachelor man would do in a lifetime. The bachelor man may throw a dollar or so to some poor cripple or tramp, with the command for him to move on, while he hurried on to his comfortable and, more than likely, luxurious bachelor apartments and tries to forget that he has seen such a fellow. He is too selfish even to want to disturb his thoughts by thinking of misery. While the bachelor woman, having, perhaps, no home ties, gives up her whole life for some good work or cause and spends her own income to see that good work or cause progress.

Where is your list of bachelor men who, for either the one cause or another, have chosen a life of single blessedness, which you can put beside this list of mine, of women who are generous, brave, noble and single?

We will go back to the year 1854, the time of the Crimean war. We find, among many other noble women of that time, Florence Nightingale, talented, beautiful and one of the greatest singers of her day, giving up her art to go among the wounded soldiers and spending her days administering to their wants with motive entirely unselfish.

Grace Darling, the daughter of a poor light-house keeper, who braved the angry waves in her little life-boat and saved the sailors from the sinking ship, while men stood by and watched with awe. Compare her strength to theirs, and think what a deed.

Our great poet Milton owes much of his success to his daughters. His temper, as we all know, was not the best. They

did all of his copying and did not take their happiness into consideration. In modern times we find many heroines. What man has done for his fellow men what Susan B. Anthony has done for her sisters? Her's has been a life work.

We will merely mention the names of Frances Willard, Gail Hamilton, Cary sisters, Kate Field, Olive Logan, Charlotte Cushman, Rosa Bonheur. To enter into a description of their works would be by far too lengthy a task, an unnecessary task, also, for you are all familiar with the history of their unselfish deeds.

There is one woman to whom too much praise cannot be given. Her latest deed of mercy is in the mind of every person here to-night. She is the founder of the Red Cross society. When the greatest of American preachers, De Witt Talmage, was requested to go on that errand of mercy to save the perishing Christians in Armenia, he refused to go without a guarantee of protection from the government. Who is it, then, that comes forward and offers herself for the mission? "If I cannot protect them I can perish with them." This is her sentiment. She did not need an army of soldiers at her back. Her faith in God and her love for her fellow creatures was her protection. Clara Barton—I am sure there is not a woman here who has not an affectionate feeling for her and an appreciation of her great work.

We have been speaking of heroines. The greatest of these are not found on history's pages, but in the hearts of our home circle. What niece or nephew would think of going to his bachelor uncle with his childish woes? The little one is acquainted already with his prim uncle's aversion to infants. It is to his auntie he goes with his broken ball or his top that won't spin, and he is always sure of a loving kiss from that source.

A boy's early school days are mostly a good index of his after life, for "as the twig is bent so will the limb incline." Who, then, are our best teachers? Why, to use a common but time-honored expression, they are old maids. Here it is our boys learn their first lesson in discipline. It is an old maid who develops their moral character. What better service to a nation can be rendered than that her soldiers and statesmen should have a sure foundation to prepare them for their future place in life?

Therefore, who can help but agree with me that the bachelor woman has done more for society than the bachelor man?

From Englishwoman.

I have often received helpful information through the pages of the Kansas Farmer, and would like to get more. Some years ago valuable information concerning "nursing" as an occupation for women was given in these columns, and in consequence more than one young woman has been led to adopt that profession.

Not long since it was stated in a contemporary that the art of "marquetry" or "marqueterie" would be so suitable for female fingers, although at present nearly all the workers in it are men. Can any one who reads this give any information concerning this branch of industry—where it can be learned, how it can be acquired, the time and expense necessary in becoming proficient enough to earn a living by it, etc.?

ENGLISHWOMAN.

The Death of the Dauphin.

The little Dauphin is ill, the little Dauphin is dying. In every church in the kingdom the blessed sacrament remains exposed day and night, and great wax lights are burning for the recovery of the royal child. The streets of the ancient kingly city are sad and silent; the bells no longer ring; the carriages go at a foot-pace.

The whole castle is in commotion. Chamberlains, major-domos, run up and down the marble staircases. The galleries are full of pages and of courtiers in silken robes, who go from one group to another making anxious inquiries in a low tone of voice. On the broad terraces weeping ladies of honor salute each other with deep courtesies, wiping their eyes the while with dainty embroidered handkerchiefs.

In the orangery is a numerous assembly of physicians in gowns. They can be seen, through the windows, with long, black sleeves flowing, and bending their club wigs in their gravest professional manner—the tutor and the equerry of the little Dauphin walk up and down before the door, awaiting the decision of the faculty.

And the King? Where is my lord, the King? The King has shut himself up alone in a room at the end of the castle. Monarchs love not that men should see



OILY LAMPS

Hardest things in the house to clean. Most contrary things to keep clean. Most unpleasant when not cleaned. Are made clean and kept clean easily with that enemy of oil and grease and dirt—

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

them weep. As for the Queen, it is quite another thing. Seated at the bedside of the little Dauphin, her fair face is bathed in tears, and she sobs before everybody, as a draper's wife would do.

In his lace-trimmed cot the little Dauphin lies with closed eyes, whiter than the cushions on which he reposes. They think he sleeps, but no, the little Dauphin is not asleep. He turns toward his mother, and seeing that she is in tears, says to her: "Madam, the Queen, why do you weep? Do you really believe, like all the rest, that I am going to die?" The Queen tries to answer; her sobs prevent her speaking.

"Do not cry so, Madam, the Queen; you forget that I am the Dauphin, and that Dauphins cannot die thus." The Queen sobs still louder, and the little Dauphin begins to be frightened: "Hoh!" he says. "I do not wish that Death should come to take me, and I know full well how to prevent him from entering here. Order immediately forty of the strongest lansquenets to mount guard around our bed. Let a hundred big cannons be ready night and day, with lighted matches, beneath our windows, and let Death take the consequences if he dares to approach us."

To please the royal child the Queen makes a sign. Immediately can be heard the great cannons rolling into the courtyard, and forty tall lansquenets grasping their spiked halberds enter and range themselves around the room. They are all veterans with gray mustaches. The little Dauphin claps his hands as he sees them. He recognizes one and calls him: "Lorraine! Lorraine!" The veteran steps toward the bed. "I love you very much, my old Lorraine. Show me your big sword. If Death wants to take me away you will kill him, will you not?" Lorraine replies: "Yes, Monseigneur." And two big tears roll down his bronzed cheeks.

Just then the chaplain draws near the little Dauphin and speaks to him for a long time in a low tone, showing him the crucifix meanwhile. The little Dauphin listens to him with an air of surprise, then suddenly interrupting him: "I understand very well what you are telling me, M. l'Abbe; but, after all, cannot my little friend Beppo die in my place, if I give him a great deal of money?" The chaplain continues to talk to him in a low tone, and the little Dauphin looks more and more astonished.

When the chaplain has finished the little Dauphin again replies with a deep sigh: "All that you are telling me is very sad, M. l'Abbe, but one thing consoles me; it is that up there in the paradise of the stars I shall still be the Dauphin. I know that the good God is my cousin and he cannot fail to treat me according to my rank." Then, turning to his mother: "Let my richest clothes be brought, my doublet of ermine and my shoes of velvet; I want to make myself fine for the angels and enter Paradise as befits a Dauphin."

A third time the chaplain bends over the little Dauphin and speaks to him in a low voice. In the midst of his speech the royal child interrupts him angrily: "Then, after all," cries he, "it is nothing to be a Dauphin!" And refusing to listen to anything more, the little Dauphin turns to the wall and weeps bitterly.—Alphonse Daudet.

The speediest and most reliable remedy for all derangements of the throat and lungs is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This wonderful preparation checks coughing, induces refreshing sleep, and affords great relief, even in the advanced stages of consumption.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

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

Worry.

We often hear of men who are said to have died of overwork, but it is safe to assume that in nine out of ten of such cases there had been no overwork at all. That too much work has killed some people is not to be doubted, but this does not alter the fact that work pure and simple is one of the rarest of all rare causes of death. The mischief is done by the worry which often goes with the work, and which is mistaken for it.

We do not yet understand the process by which worry undermines the general health, induces disease of the heart, of the arteries and of the kidneys, or kills a man before his time, but that it does do such things is a fact only too well established.

It is true that worry often leads a person to practices which are themselves injurious, such as over-indulgence in alcohol or tobacco, or, perhaps, the use of opium or cocaine or chloral, and disease and death are often attributable to the action of these poisons rather than to the effects of work or worry. But these will not explain the disaster in all cases.

It may be objected despairingly that, if worry is slow suicide, then almost none of us can escape. Very few men can be found who have no unfulfilled desires which they are striving to gratify, or who are so absolutely secure of the future that they may give literal heed to the biblical command to take no thought for the morrow.

But this forethought is not worry; at least, it need not be worry; it is merely incertitude, prudent care for the future, or even slight anxiety. Harrassing anxiety, impatient expectation, disproportionate fear of the unknown—this is worry, and this is what causes the heart to struggle, the kidneys to contract, the arteries to weaken and the mind to fail.

No one who is not given to worry can conceive of the power which the habit gains over its victim. Such a one will freely admit the excellence of the advice not to worry, but he will add that it is impossible to follow it. This is true only in a measure, and in a few cases. Barring instances of exceptional trouble, of extraordinary "hard luck," almost every one can by resolute determination reduce his worry within living limits.—Youth's Companion.

A beautiful, soft and thick head of long hair, of a natural hue, will be produced by using Hall's Hair Renewer, the ladies' favorite hair restorer and beautifier.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

WHOLE AMBER preserves the harness. BIG PROFITS TO AGENTS. Also Europe's Best Sheep Dip. Write to ALFRED P. ANDRESEN & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE
SOLD FOR CIGARETTES BY E. KRAUSER & SONS, 411 N. 10th St., PA.

BEST WATCH ON EARTH \$1.48

Our celebrated 20th Century Watch, Am. movement, warranted 5 years, equal as timekeeper to any \$5 Dollar watch. Nickel case, stem wind and stem set. Received highest price medal at World's Exposition. Just a watch which sells anywhere for \$5.00. Agents can make big money by selling it. One agent sold 19 in one single day. Will send watch free for examination by Express, and if found as represented, pay \$1.48 and Express charges, otherwise don't take. If money comes with order, watch will be sent post paid, and you save 35 cts. express charges. T. FRENCH & CO., Dept. 20, Chicago.

The Young Folks.

THE KICKER.

Kicking in the morning,
Kicking all the day;
Kicking if he's busy,
Kicking at delay.
Thus the chronic kicker
Fills his life with woes,
Frowning, grumbling, wrangling,
Everywhere he goes.

Nothing ever suits him,
Always finding fault;
Every kind of pleasure
He is sure to halt.
Scowling at the children,
Growling at his wife;
Turning peace and comfort
Into constant strife.

Kicking if the weather
Happens to be dry;
Kicking when the rain is
Tumbling from the sky.
Kicking in the summer,
Heat has then no charm;
Kicking in the winter,
Then he'd have it warm.

Kicking every meal-time,
Glaring at the meat;
Often he is saying:
"Nothing fit to eat."
Kicking when he's reading,
Grumbling at the light;
Now and then denouncing
Everything in sight;

Kicking in the morning,
Kicking all the day;
Kicking in the evening,
Kicking should he pray.
Kicking when he's thinking,
Kicking when in bed;
Wonder if he'll keep on
Kicking when he's dead.

—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THUMB LORE.

Of all the movements of the hand the opposition of the thumb to the other fingers, alone or united, especially characterizes the human organ of touch. The action of the thumb results from its length, from the first metacarpal bone not being placed on the same plane as the other four—as is the case in the monkey—and from the action of a muscle—the long flexor of the thumb—peculiar to the human hand. This muscle completes the action of the other motor of the thumb and permits man to hold a pen, a graver or a needle; in short, it gives to his hand the dexterity necessary in the execution of the most delicate work. Accordingly, the thumb, as the most indispensable member of the hand, seems to have been regarded from time immemorial not only as its representative, but as a very "suggestive" subject in itself. There are numerous instances of this metonymy in ancient and modern popular usage. The hand, it is well known, has always been the natural and favorite instrument for the signification of assent or completion of a bargain in the absence of writing. Blackstone states that anciently, among all Northern nations, the shaking of hands was held necessary to bind a bargain, a custom which we still retain in many verbal contracts, as the familiar phrase, "shake hands on it," amply testifies. In Scotland, however, it was the thumb alone which was anciently recognized as a symbol in the completion of a bargain, to which legal effect would be given, and among the lower classes the parties not only joined but licked thumbs.

The popular custom of "thumb-licking," frequently upheld in the old Scotch law courts, has probably not even yet fallen into desuetude. At any rate, in many of the Scotch high schools it is still, we are told, considered correct form among boys, when concluding any agreement, to first lick and then press their thumbs together. There is also a pretty, simple Scottish love ballad, the first line of which is:

There's my thumb, I'll ne'er beguile thee,
which exalts that member of the hand, probably from the fact that in clasping hands it imparts the pressure, to be a pledge of constancy equal to the whole hand. Among the ancient Romans we find this symbolism of the thumb in bargain-making so general as to give rise to the verb "polliceo," to promise, from "pollex," the thumb. Again, in the amphitheater, the fate of the vanquished gladiator, as decided by the position of the thumbs of the audience, has become a practice so often alluded to and depicted at the present day that it is strange that it should be the subject of a very common error. Yet how often one hears persons talk about turning down their thumbs to signify that the side which they dislike deserves utter extermination, whereas the practice at Rome was exactly the opposite. To depress the thumb was to signify approval, to elevate it disapproval. It was a moot point whether this barbarous gladiatorial custom was indirectly the father of the grim ceremony, practiced in English criminal courts up to the end of the last century, and in Scotland down to so late a period as 1842, of tying up the thumbs of a capital convicted criminal in the

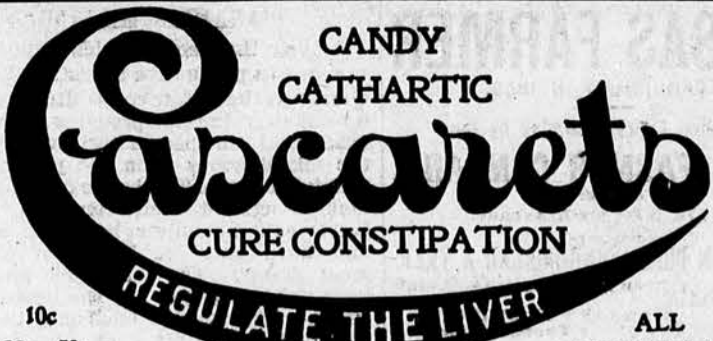
dock before the death sentence was announced. We frequently find in the reports of criminal trials the injunction of the judge, as soon as the fatal verdict of "guilty" is pronounced, "Tie him up, jailer," whereupon the executioner would step up and slip a whiplash noose about the thumbs. In cases where this awful detail had been accidentally omitted the judge has had the criminal summoned back in order that his thumbs might be tied and the doom formally repeated.

In 1783 some condemned convicts petitioned the senior sheriff, then Sir Robert Taylor, that they might be spared this torture and crowning indignity, and nine years later John Howard, the prison philanthropist, succeeded in having the custom abolished. Sir Walter Besant, in his admirable novel entitled "St. Katherine's by the Tower," quite accurately describes it, though he assumes the singular instead of the plural, that is, that only one thumb of the convict sustained the constriction of the whiplash noose. In palmistry the thumb is considered a synopsis of the rest of the hand, to represent in brief the character and destiny of the man; and curiously enough, Harrison Ainsworth puts the following words, founded upon some popular tradition, into the mouth of a character, who, on seeing Jack Sheppard as a baby, predicts for him a death on the scaffold. "There is a black mole under the child's right ear, shaped like a coffin, which is a bad sign, and a deep line just above the middle of the left thumb, meeting around about in the form of a noose, which is worse." Clearly there must be some connection between this superstition and the thumb-typing practice.

Nearly every one remembers the opening scene of "Romeo and Juliet," where the follower of the Capulets says: "I will bite my thumb at them, which is a disgrace to them if they bear it." From the expression and context we should fancy this to be intended as an insulting gesture, but no more. Quite recently, however, two modern commentators have thrown fresh light on the probable significance of this historic phrase. One, quoting from the "Apologie pour Herodote," by the learned Henry Stephens, 1582, when that author, in speaking of the frequent assassinations among the Italians, points out that to "bite the thumb at a person" was utilized as a signal to other bravos, meaning that the biter intended having his opponent's life even by the most cowardly means. The other authority argues that the biting of the thumb, according to Shakespeare's conception of it, was equivalent to the "giving the fig of Spain," which consisted in a peculiar arrangement of the thumb and first and second fingers of the hand, and had throughout the Middle Ages a double use—that of an amulet against the "evil eye," and also that of an insulting gesture.

It is pleasant to note, however, that the thumb possesses at least one attribute by no means threatening. For instance, it is stated that if a bride and bridegroom find themselves at church without the ring, the key of the church door may act as a substitute on the emergency, but care must be taken that the symbol is put over the bride's thumb, otherwise misfortune is sure to ensue. A very popular English phrase or expression is that which speaks of some calculation or act being carried out by "rule of thumb." It is said that this originated in Yorkshire, where the temperature of ale, and therefore the proper period for checking the fermentation, was roughly ascertained by dipping the thumb in the wort. And beer thus brewed became distinguished by the epithet, "thumb-brewed." In connection with the foregoing explanation, it is curious to note that old sailors still often talk about "thumb grog," or grog mixed when the watch came down wet and everything was very dark, necessitating the insertion of a thumb into the glass or can as the only means of ascertaining when they had put enough rum into it. The joke used to be that the night was so cold they had no sensation in the tips of their thumbs, and, consequently, the rum half filled the glass before they felt it, hence, "thumb-brewed" grog was unusually strong. But in reality, of course, the phrase possesses a much more extensive range. The last joint of the thumb having been considered equivalent in length to one-twelfth of the Roman, of the French, and also of the English foot, and therefore available as an inch measure, has often been so used, and is still occasionally used in measuring cloth. Again, among country laborers, whose hands and fingers are enlarged by gripping their tools at hard work, one may often see any measure of length taken in this way. Giles will very knowingly place his thumb close and very firm on the surface of the thing to be measured, and though, of course, this is no very exact measurement, yet it answers the pur-

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pose. In conclusion, it is hardly necessary to do more than mention the practice, without doubt very common at one time, of sealing the wax appended to old parchment deeds by the thumb. With our ancestors, however, we suspect that the thumb manual, when made, was simply a case of necessity, knowing no law, and that they were ignorant of the fact that finger prints, and particularly thumb prints, had been used as a means of certifying documents in China and Japan from a remote antiquity. But it appears from the following lines in Chaucer, that there was yet another mode of making up for the deficiency of a seal—that there was tooth-sealing as well as thumb-sealing of deeds:

In witness that this is sooth,
I bite the wax with my wang tooth.

—Household Words.

Concerning Rats.

Comparatively few persons know anything definite about rats beyond the fact that such animals exist. They are supposed to be an article of staple diet in China, and in every other country of the world are exterminated at the expense of much loss and trouble. And yet there is a book published on the subject of rats and ferrets, the ferrets being the natural enemy of the rat, and, consequently being naturally included in any remark which may be made about rats.

Rats are divided into three classes, the black, the brown and the water varieties. The most common variety is the brown rat, which was originally brought from Norway to this country about 1775. Before this time the indigenous black rat had things all his own way in this country, but the imported rat rapidly exterminated the home product. The original black rat is practically extinct, whereas the brown rat is found everywhere. Furthermore, their multiplying rate was about fifteen times greater than that of their vanquished brethren.

That rats in previous times were considered as great a nuisance as they are at present is witnessed by the fact that there was in England an official rat-catcher to the King. This individual was usually a gypsy, and wore a scarlet coat embroidered in yellow worsted, with figures of rats destroying wheat sheaves. He also carried a heavy staff surmounted by the insignia of his office, which he always bore while taking part in royal pageants. He also had an attendant, who took no part in the processions, but who did the main part of the work and was munificently rewarded by the princely wage of twopence a month.

The rat is essentially a social animal and he habitually herds with his kind. In cold weather a whole colony of rats, composed usually of about sixty, sleep together in a heap for mutual warmth, and they change from the bottom to the top of the heap in order to give each rat a chance at the warm spot at the bottom. This unselfishness, however, does not exist when the rats are hungry. Then they eat each other. If the mother rat does not get enough to eat she eats her young. Rats also eat their dead and infirm, which accounts for the fact that sick rats are never found at large. Where a number of rats are confined in a cage it is no uncommon occurrence for all the rats except one to combine and kill and eat one ill-fated companion.

The multiplying capacity of rats is prodigious. The female breeds eight times a year. A writer has calculated that from a single pair of New York rats there will spring in three years 650,000 descendants.

There is practically nothing which a

rat will not eat or drink. They will drink all kinds of liquor and are particularly fond of oil, and it makes no difference to the rat whether whatever he eats or drinks is fresh or not. In fact, he rather prefers decaying meat and stale drink. All rats are inebriates and get as drunk as they can whenever possible. In the breweries they lie around in drunken heaps, and are consequently easily captured. Those who have eaten rats say that they are pretty good food and taste not unlike rabbit.

As has been said, the ferret is the natural enemy of the rat, and seems to have been created for the sole purpose of exterminating the tribe. For this purpose the ferret is eminently fitted by nature. Both in head and body the ferret is flexibility itself, and he can go anywhere that a rat can. A ferret is a cross between a mink, a marten and a polecat. The general colors are white, yellow and a mixture of black, brown and gray, the tint varying according to the predominance of either the mink, marten or polecat blood. White is rather the most fancied color for ferrets, because the color is more easily seen.

The ferret hunts only when hungry, and wholly by scent. For example, a ferret and rat were recently placed in a box together, in one corner of which stood a walking stick. The rat walked round and round the stall with the ferret in close pursuit, and finally climbed up the walking stick and perched upon the handle. The ferret also went up the stick and "nailed" the rat, and both ferret and rat fell to the floor together. The rat was killed.

The ferret is a comparatively domesticated animal and will readily become attached to its owner, but is a very treacherous little animal, and when irritated will bite even the person by whom it has been accustomed to be fed. When bitten by a ferret the hand should never be withdrawn. The moment a ferret feels whatever he is biting resisting, he instantly fastens upon it with the tenacity of a vise, and in order to make a ferret give up its hold it is frequently necessary to cut its head off.

Ferrets not only kill rats, but they eat them. A ferret will devour an entire rat, including skin and tail, which carnivorous quality marks his chief usefulness. The ferret does not kill the rat in the wall and leave him to decay, but he absolutely eliminates the rat and removes him internally. When the ferret is finished with a rat there is no rat, and there is no known case where a rat, however large and ferocious, has killed a ferret.—Mail and Express.

Scrofula is the advertisement of foul blood. It may be entirely driven from the system by the faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

WHY BE A SLAVE when you can save time, material, money and avoid all worry by using Farnham's Celebrated Gauge Shears. Best shear and only gauge in existence. Stays sharp and don't get loose. Sold on novel plan. Agents have veritable Klondike. On salary, commission, or best bicycle for three doses orders. F. H. FARNHAM, 91 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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TRY IT FREE
for 30 days in your own home and save \$10 to \$25. No money in advance. \$20 Kenwood Machine for \$22.00 \$50 Arlington Machine for \$19.50 Sloggers (Made by us) \$8, \$11.00, \$15 and 27 other styles. All attachments FREE. We pay freight. Buy from factory. Save agents large profits. Over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and testimonials free. Write at once. Address (in full), CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

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SAINT JACOBS OIL

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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OFFICE:
No. 116 West Sixth Avenue.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

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

Special reading notices, 25 cents per line. Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.

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

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

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

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

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

"What Is a Bank?" is the title of a little tract issued by the Committee on Uses of Banks, Buffalo, N. Y. While it is not so stated, no doubt this tract can be had in response to a postal card request for a copy. It is interesting and sets forth a good deal of information in a way to be easily understood.

In the report of the butter score last week an error was made in the statement of the score of ideally perfect butter. It should be:

Flavor	50
Grain	25
Color	10
Salt	10
Package	5
Total	100

The Kansas Commissioner of Forestry and Irrigation, Hon. E. D. Wheeler, has issued Bulletin No. 1, concerning his work. It is a valuable report, containing eighty-two pages, in which are conscientiously presented the researches of a careful man on subjects in which he is greatly interested. Careful study of the book by farmers of the semi-arid regions will be helpful and should result in better crops and surer prosperity in those regions.

The editor of the Osborne County Farmer in quoting the address of welcome to the National Buttermakers' convention at Topeka, says: "When it comes to discussing the products of the farm that man Coburn makes an awful fetching talk. No wonder there is a popular demand from every county in Kansas that Mr. Coburn make the race for Governor. Crop failures, chinch bugs, hot winds, Populism, Democracy and all hades couldn't defeat a man like that."

The time required for the official investigation of the cause of the Maine disaster is more harrassing to Spain than to the United States. The shadow of war which it casts over that country is damaging to its ability to borrow money and it prevents any vigorous or systematic effort to subjugate Cuba. That island has been able to give Spain about all the military entertainment she is ready for. Should "Uncle Sam" require a fight from her, the addition of his forces to those of Cuba would make a pretty strong double team to pull at the fortunes of Spain.

The nomination of his party for Governor of Kansas does not cease to pursue Secretary F. D. Coburn, and he has been compelled to answer as to whether he would accept the situation should the nomination lay violent hands upon him. His reply is that he will in no case scheme for delegates, but that should the convention of his party not be able to agree except by naming him, he will accept the judgment of the delegates and make the best campaign he knows how to make for election. This is satisfactory to those who have suggested his candidacy, for they want a good Governor and they realize that the man to give it is necessarily the one who has not in the scramble for delegates bargained away his right to control his administration. The voice of the people is very strong for Coburn.

ANANIAS MILLING.

Among the ghosts which haunt those engaged in productive industry, the most ghastly is the unfair competition of those who adulterate their products with lower grade and cheaper materials and palm the mixed goods upon the public as of the higher grade. The battle of the butter-makers against imitation and mixed goods sold as butter has been a long and hard one. It has been won in most States. The latest deception affects not the butter, but the bread. The wheat-raiser and the consumer both object to the admixture of corn meal or corn flour or any other than the pure product of the wheat in the production of the loaf. Corn bread is all right. People might be better off and patent medicine venders might be less prosperous were the use of corn bread more universal than now. But it will be a long time before a sensitive and prosperous public will consent to buy a mixture of wheat and corn under the name and at the price of wheat flour.

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press sets out the fraudulent nature of what some would like to dignify as business, in the following:

"Is a person who goes to mill or grocery to buy flour entitled to receive flour and nothing but flour in return for his money? Or is he to be obliged to accept whatever compound of flour and corn starch, flour and corn meal or flour and chalk that the miller or grocer may choose to deliver labeled as 'flour'? The contention of the men who are gathered at Washington to oppose legislation against the sale of adulterated flour is in favor of the last-named proposition. Their claim is, in effect, that the customer has no right to know just what he is buying—just how much flour and how much of some adulterant. 'If a man wants a cheap article of flour,' they say, 'it is our privilege to supply it, and nobody has any right to come between us and our customer, with information as to the methods and materials used in our mills, which may lose us his trade.' The contention of honest millers that if a mixture is sold it should be appropriately labeled as such fills them with horror. How in the world can the Ananias Milling Company, for instance, expect to declare any more dividends if the bags and barrels of its product are to be labeled thus:

ANANIAS MILLING CO.
X X X X
FAMILY FLOUR.
Warranted Strictly Pure.
Analysis: Wheat flour, 40 per cent.
Cornmeal, 40 per cent.
Chalk, 20 per cent.
NOTE.—The chalk is added on the recommendation of eminent physicians, on account of its great bone-producing power.

"Like various other bands of adulterators and cheats, the proprietors of the mixing mills pose as benefactors of the country in bringing to light the fact that by the use of 'improved processes,' corn starch and corn meal may now be successfully mixed with flour without danger of detection, except at the remote day when the cook discovers that she hasn't been able to make as good bread as she 'used to make.' And the ease with which the adulterated article can be disposed of, they point out, is creating a new market for the farmer's corn, boosting its price, and checking the rise in the price of real wheat flour. But it is very much to be doubted whether the American farmers, or any other class of Americans, outside the ranks of the cheats, desire to become the beneficiaries of that sort of philanthropy. Most of us desire to get what we pay for and to pay for nothing sold as 'flour' when it isn't flour. We are all of us averse to experiments, philanthropic or otherwise, at the expense of our stomachs. We prefer to buy our flour and our corn meal separate, and if any economy or gastronomic need is to be served by mixing them, we'd rather do the mixing in our own kitchens.

"A very serious feature of this corn flour adulteration business is the damaging effect it will have, if permitted to go on, upon the most valuable part of our export trade. The excellence of the American flour product, especially that of our Northwestern mills—brought about by a highly creditable rivalry in the effort to make 'the best,' has won for it the front rank in about all the markets of the world. That adulterators should now step in, and by shipping abroad under false brands a mixture which is about to bring discredit upon all American millers—smirching the just as well as the unjust under a sooty

shower of foreign disapproval—is a thing which cannot be too deeply deplored. Congress cannot be too prompt in granting the petition of the honest millers for legislation which shall put an inspector in every mill suspected of adulteration, and require the labeling of every package sold, so that fraud may receive its proper check."

The necessity for both State and national pure food laws, rigidly enforced, could scarcely be better illustrated. Should the foreign market for our flour be ruined by the cupidity of the unscrupulous and thereby break down the industry of milling for the foreign trade, there will still be left to the farmer the satisfactory realization of the fact that his wheat cannot be adulterated and it can go from his bins to the foreign port without being charged with dishonesty. The honest millers and the consumers are therefore more interested than is the farmer.

CORN AT THE PARIS WORLD'S FAIR.

The nations of the earth are to come together in a great exposition of their progress, as evidenced by their products, at Paris, in 1900. It should not be overlooked that the United States is essentially and pre-eminently an agricultural nation, and any exposition of our products should be agricultural to a very large extent. It may do some good to display our accoutrements of war. It will undoubtedly be wise to show our skill as manufacturers, especially of such goods as we produce in excess of the requirements of our own markets. It would be short-sighted indeed to omit to display the food and fiber products which we desire to market abroad. It must not be forgotten that two-thirds of our foreign sales are of agricultural products. We shall do well to exhibit what we have to sell.

Just now the world is wondering where it is to get its bread. The growth of population is continuous and rapid. The world's wheat areas have ceased to increase. The reserves produced by the rapidity with which the wheat areas of the great West were brought into use have been consumed, so that it is now possible for speculation to send prices of wheat up instead of down. American corn as a bread-making material is excellent. By 1900 not unlikely the most intensely interesting exhibit that any country can make in the old world will be an exhibit of bread and a bread-making material that can be produced in great quantities. The exhibit of 1900 should make corn a leading feature.

It is expected that the present Congress will make an appropriation of \$520,000 for the exhibit of the United States at Paris. The recently organized Maize Propaganda urges that in making this appropriation the bill provide that the Secretary of Agriculture be "authorized to prepare exhibits of agricultural products, including corn and its various products, to be exhibited under the supervision of the Commissioner General, at a total expense not to exceed \$75,000."

This is not too great proportion of the aggregate appropriation to set aside for this great agricultural product, and yet the pressure brought to bear on Congress from other interests is such that agriculture, which is more important than all others combined, may be allowed even less. It will be well for farmers who desire to have the farm properly represented at Paris to write to their Senators and Representatives in Congress urging the setting aside of at least \$75,000 of the proposed appropriation as above indicated.

KANSAS BOYS TO THE FRONT.

A Kansas boy, a farmer's boy, who was schooled at the Kansas State Agricultural College, was some time ago called to the chair of Horticulture in the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture. That his work is appreciated is shown by the following excerpt from the annual address recently delivered by President J. W. Bigelow, of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association:

"It is most gratifying to report that under the able management of Prof. Sears our school of horticulture is doing excellent work, with an enrollment of fifty-six students, and while we are unable from lack of funds to make this department as efficient as it should be, we are enabling the young men and women of this fair land to obtain free a thorough and practical knowledge of fruit culture, and we hope that not only the Dominion government but private individuals will recognize the advisability of endowing this school with a substantial grant."

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 20c, 50c. If C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

SHALL THERE BE A GOVERNMENT MEDICINE FACTORY?

A question of considerable importance to the producer of swine is now ripe for discussion. The most important facts in the case are: (1) The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has, after several years of experimenting, reported a successful treatment for either the prevention or cure of swine plague. (2) It is proposed that the Department of Agriculture furnish 2,000,000 doses of this remedy for free distribution through the State experiment stations. (3) Responsible manufacturers of standard medical preparations are ready to take up the production of this remedy and supply it to all purchasers through the usual channels of trade, but hesitate to take the risks in view of the threatened ruinous inroads upon the trade by the gratuitous distribution of the remedy to a large number of those who would otherwise be ready purchasers.

This is a matter to be looked at with reference to the public interest alone. The political question as to whether, if able to do so, the government should supply all swine-growers who need the remedy, need not be taken up here. The proposition is to place the remedy at government expense where it can be obtained by a considerable proportion of those who need it. To carry out this plan, seems destined to make it impossible for the remainder of those who need the remedy to obtain it, because the inroads upon the market which will be made by the proposed free distribution will render unprofitable the large investment necessary to manufacture and bring before the public this most important modern discovery. There appears to be no escape from the conclusion that the government ought either to manufacture the remedy in sufficient quantity to supply the entire demand and to bring it to the attention of all, or to stay out of the manufacturing field and allow private enterprise a chance to do the work.

There are those who think the government ought to enlarge its paternalism to the extent of taking charge of all industries. This plan has not been advocated by any party that has yet carried a national election. It is doubtful whether even the most ardent advocates of this kind of communism would favor its introduction in any such half-and-half way as would necessarily preclude a large proportion of those actually in need of any article from the possibility of obtaining it. The experimental part of the work was an eminently proper one for the Bureau of Animal Industry. But it is a surprise that it was even proposed for the government to enter upon the industry of manufacturing.

Shawnee Horticulturists.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—The Shawnee County Horticultural Society met Thursday afternoon, March 2, President A. B. Smith in the chair and about twenty in attendance.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. William H. Barnes, Walter Wellhouse and B. F. Van Orsdal, was appointed on marketing and transportation, in pursuance of a vote passed at the last previous meeting.

In pursuance of the program, Mr. Philip Lux read his paper on "The Farmer's Orchard, Its Care and Culture." Discussed by B. F. Van Orsdal and Wm. H. Barnes.

Mr. E. B. Cowgill being called upon, discussed the subject of "How to Obtain the Greatest Benefits from the Meetings of This Society." Prof. Cowgill suggested, among other things, that an epitome of the proceedings of each meeting be sent to the newspapers for publication; and offered at the same time to engrave and print, with any paper delivered at these meetings, without cost to the author, the photograph of the writer of the paper, provided a photograph were furnished him for the use of the Kansas Farmer at least one week before the time of reading the paper or lecture. He also suggested that when people bring in fruits and flowers for exhibition, they be sold and a fund created for the purpose of offering prizes to be given to those who bring in the best exhibits. Discussed by Mr. Barnes, in which he suggested, among other things, that a prompter be appointed by the society for the purpose of keeping the society posted on the proper kind of work to be done during the coming month.

Samples of fruit were brought in by Messrs. Smith, Whitaker and G. W. Van Orsdal. Mr. Smith exhibited Missouri Pippin.

Mr. Whitaker made some remarks on his exhibit, consisting of Grimes' Golden, Jonathan and Pewaukee. The apples were raised by Theodore Kreipe, near

Tecumseh; had been gathered in September and were kept in cold storage. Mr. Van Orsdal exhibited Rome Beauty, Winter Pearmain and Winesap. These had been picked late and were kept in the cellar.

Judge Wellhouse, being called upon, related some experiences in the destruction of the canker worm. He recommended using London purple in the proportion of one pound of London purple to fifty gallons of water, so as to have it strong enough, and with as much lime as London purple to neutralize any free arsenic. He would commence spraying as soon as the canker worm begun to hatch from the egg, which is as soon as the leaf buds on the apple begin to open, and would spray at least twice before the leaves were fully expanded. For a few days during blooming time he would not spray at all, for fear of injuring the delicate blooms.

Mr. J. S. Jordan uses one pound of London purple and an equal quantity of lime to seventy gallons of water, and found it strong enough to be effective. He would pass all through a strainer, so as not to choke the nozzle.

Mr. Entsminger and Walter Wellhouse made some remarks on nozzles for power and hand pumps, and showed the differences that were required. Mr. Wellhouse uses No. 12 wire strainer cloth to strain the mixture into the sprayer tank, so as to keep the nozzle from choking.

Mr. A. B. Smith spoke of the relation of the fruit-grower with the fruit dealer, and advised a harmony between them that should be beneficial to the grower.

Mr. Entsminger spoke at length on this subject, and related his experience in selling grapes in competition with commission men.

Burn the Chinch Bugs.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I write to you regarding chinch bugs. Everybody ought to burn all the old grass around their fields. I was fixing fence around my field and picked up a post that was lying in the old grass, and the side that was next to the ground was alive with chinch bugs from one end to the other. There were two or three layers of them. If everybody would burn off all the old grass they would destroy millions of the pests.

FARMER.

Our "blocks of three" proposition gets the "old reliable" Kansas Farmer for little money. It is a popular proposition. Read it. Act on it.

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.

BEATS ALL LINIMENT.—Albert, Fa., Sept. 24, 1896.—Please send me six bottles Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Ship to Fairview, Pa. Will send money on receipt of same. Parties whom I have sold Caustic Balsam to say that it beats all liniments they ever used.—Geo. Smith.

Home-Seekers' Excursions.

Tickets will be sold on the first and third Tuesdays of January, February and March via the Union Pacific to points in Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Arizona and New Mexico, where the minimum round trip rate is \$7 or over, at one fare for the round trip, plus \$2.

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

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.

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

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Nearly everybody in Kansas has heard of B. F. Smith, the famous berryman of Lawrence. Those who do not know him ought to make his acquaintance by obtaining a copy of "Smith's Manual of Small Fruits."

John F. Dayton, of Waukon, Allamakee county, Iowa, is a wholesale grower of small fruits and grape vines. His price list should be in the hands of every small fruit farmer and every vinyardist. His list of roses embraces the popular favorites. Write him a postal card for his catalogue.

The Electric Wheel Co., of Quincy, Ill., has issued a catalogue in which are presented from such authorities as the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station the reasons for using wide tires. Some of these have appeared in the Kansas Farmer. Any one wishing to be posted in the arguments of the case—to be well informed on the up-to-date investigations, should write to the Electric Wheel Co. for this pamphlet.

The Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb., advertises in this issue. This is a Western concern that is building up a splendid business, owing to the easy management of the incubator and the low prices made to farmers. Over 100 of their incubators are used in the vicinity of Clay Center, which is evidence conclusive as to the merits of their goods. Any one interested will receive illustrated circulars and other information by writing them and mentioning the Kansas Farmer.

The wide range of the circulations of American magazines and the manner in which they penetrate the farthest points of the earth found new evidence last week, when a single list of 500 subscriptions to the Ladies' Home Journal was received by that magazine from Bulgaria, the list being headed by the name of Her Royal Highness, the Princess Maria Louise. Geo. Kennan, the Siberian traveler, said that he found this magazine in homes on the steppes of Siberia, while Peary met with it in Greenland. It is an interesting fact that the Ladies' Home Journal has subscriptions in fifty-nine of the sixty-five generally accepted civilized nations of the earth.

"Insure your life." That is what they call it, and possibly the man who realizes that when he shall have died his family will realize some compensation for the loss of his solicitude, care and effort in their behalf—possibly such a man may live longer than the one who carries with him a sense of guilt for having done less than he might have done for those most dependent upon him. But life insurance does not promise a man long life, but only that when his efforts shall cease the provision which his forethought has made for the comfort of those left behind shall become available. This assurance is well grounded if his policy is written in the reliable Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Topeka.

We are in receipt of the "Stark Fruit Book," the very handsome publication being sent out by our advertising patrons, the Stark Bros. Nursery and Orchard Co., of Louisiana, Mo. It is undoubtedly the handsomest and most valuable work of the kind ever published. The front cover page consists of exact reproductions in color of the three leading apples, Champion, Black Ben Davis and Apple of Commerce. On the back cover page are shown the Senator, Delicious and Florence crab apples. Within are other colored plates of peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, pears, etc., together with many full-page half-tones of fruit and orchard scenes. We earnestly urge those of our readers who are interested in fruit of any kind to write these people for a copy of this book. It well deserves a place in every library. Please mention this paper in writing.

The first settler of Woodstock, Vermont, was a graduate of Harvard College, as many lovers of sound learning who have found a home in Woodstock have been proud to remember. Many of Woodstock's men have held prominent places in the country's history—Hiram Powers, George P. Marsh and Jacob Collamer among them. The historic and beautiful town is worthy of the careful treatment given it by Henry Boynton in his article in the New England Magazine for March. He tells the story of the growth and development of Woodstock from its first settlement, paying tribute to the leading spirits of the town, and setting forth with enthusiasm the natural beauties and sundry village improvements which make it so attractive as a summer home. A great wealth of pictures accompanies his article, consisting of excellent views of the town and portraits of her famous men. Warren F. Kellogg, 5 Park Square, Boston, Mass.

"The Evergreen Nursery Co., located at Evergreen, Wis., three and a half miles east of the city, have recently received an order from Uncle Sam that is the largest order for nursery stock that has ever been given by any one to a Door county nursery. It calls for in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million choice evergreens, to be shipped next spring. One of the most noteworthy features of the sale is the fact that the government buys and pays for them at this time of the year (July) when the stock cannot even be shipped until next spring, but a personal inspection of the stock by a government representative convinced him that its equal could not be found elsewhere in the country, hence the purchase for future delivery." The above is clipped from the Door County (Wis.) Democrat of July 17, 1897. The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the above firm in this paper, and any one contemplating planting any trees this spring should send for their free catalogue and price list. Their address is Evergreen Nursery Co., Evergreen, Wis.

We notice from the returns of the recent Chicago Poultry Show that the Des Moines Incubator Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, were awarded first premium on their "Successful" incubator. This is quite a mark of honor and distinction, as a number of the prominent machines were entered in the contest and the competition was keen. Certainly under the circumstances the prize was awarded on merit. This late victory brings to mind the fact that the Des Moines people have been forging ahead at a very rapid rate in their chosen line, and considering the short time they have been in business, their progress has been a little short of miraculous. Their location has been a point in their favor, as they are sit-

- ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
- REYMER-BAUMANN Pittsburgh.
- DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
- FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
- ANCHOR Cincinnati.
- ECKSTEIN Cincinnati.
- ATLANTIC New York.
- BRADLEY New York.
- BROOKLYN New York.
- JEWETT New York.
- ULSTER New York.
- UNION New York.
- SOUTHERN Chicago.
- SHIPMAN Chicago.
- COLLIER Chicago.
- MISSOURI St. Louis.
- RED SEAL St. Louis.
- SOUTHERN St. Louis.
- JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
- MORLEY Cleveland.
- SALEM Salem, Mass.
- CORNELL Buffalo.
- KENTUCKY Louisville.

MAKERS of honest goods brand them correctly, and are responsible for them. It does not pay to misrepresent them. It is the mixtures, the "sold-for-less-money" sorts, the "White Leads" which are something else, that are sold under fictitious and misleading brands.

The makers assume no responsibility, and are usually unknown. Safety lies in making sure that the brand is right.

See list of genuine brands.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing pictures of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

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

uated in the heart of the greatest producing section of this great country of ours. That they have tilled well the soil left to their care is very much in evidence. The successful conduct of even the smallest poultry farm is no longer possible without the aid of a good incubator and brooder. Those of our readers who are interested in the commercial production of poultry and eggs will be looking about them for something in this line very shortly. It might be to your interest to correspond with these people.

A Perfect Onion.

In accordance with the well-known policy of this paper to point out to its readers all those things which are newest and best in agricultural lines, we wish to call attention to the cut shown herewith. This is a cut of Leonard's Yellow Globe onion, being a reproduction of the photograph of the onion as grown by our advertising patron, S. F. Leonard, a seedman of Chicago, Ill. All those persons who have grown onions from the seed know by experience how difficult it is to produce fine commer-

produce a uniform crop of bulbs of perfect shape, particularly free from small onions and entirely free from scallions or imperfections. Write Mr. Leonard for his catalogue, which contains a more complete description of this onion and hundreds of other things of value to the owner of a farm or garden.

In speaking of mutton sheep, it is always well to understand that any of the English breeds are mutton breeds, and that in America these consist for the most part of Lincolns, Leicesters and Cotswolds as long-wools; Oxfords, Shropshires, Suffolks, Hampshires and Southdowns as dark-faced middle-wools; the Cheviots and Dorsets as white-faced middle-wools, while the Scotch Highlander is a long-wooled, black-faced sheep. Then there are some mountain breeds in Great Britain that have not been introduced into this country that are famous for the quality of their mutton rather than the quantity. Among these are the Welch Mountain, the Herdwicks, the Exmoor and Dartmouth. There are other breeds, too, that have scarcely passed the confines of their native counties, such, for example, as the Lonk, Fennistone, the Somerses, the Wiltshire, the Kyeland, the Teeswater, the Hampton Nott and the Romney Marsh. The latter breed has been quite recently introduced into this country as a good sheep for low, wet lands. Many of these sheep could not be restrained by a woven wire fence. If they could not crawl through they would jump over. The mountain sheep, too, are all the time on the lookout for something at which to be frightened, and when they are frightened they will scale anything

Saved from Hog Cholera

Many farmers in the West, where hog cholera rages most, have saved their hogs

BY USING McCLEERY'S HOG CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.

Mixed with the feed it gets into the blood and destroys all cholera and disease germs, kills stomach and intestinal worms, regulates the bowels and stomach and promotes good health.

Free Trial Package Enough to treat 2 hogs mailed for 15c. to pay postage. One dollar's worth will treat ten average cases. Free circulars and testimonials.

T. C. McCLEERY, M. D., EXETER, NEB.

OSBORNE FARM IMPLEMENTS SUCCESS WHERE OTHERS FAIL.

The largest complete line of farm machinery manufactured by any single concern in the world; embraces:

Adjustable Peg-Tooth Harrows, Sulky, Combination Harrows, Columbia Flexible & Reversible Disc Harrows, Rival Disc Harrows, Columbia Inclined Corn Harvester & Binder, All-Steel Toppers, Columbia Mowers, (1 & 2-horse), All-Steel Hand Dump Rakes, Columbia Grain Harvester and Binder, All-Steel Hand Dump Rakes, Columbia Reaper, No. 8 Reaper, Horse Hoe Cultivators, etc.

Every machine is fully warranted and is the best of its class that can be produced with good material, complete equipment, superior skill and long experience.

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The Cut here shown
is that of our Osborne Spring-Tooth Harrow.
 Examine the cut. You will see that by aid of the regulating levers, the teeth may be set at any angle desired, to run deep or shallow or to swing entirely clear of the ground, to free the harrow from all rubbish or for transportation. The real effectiveness of such a harrow depends on the quality of the teeth and the way they are attached to the frame. The teeth are of the best tempered steel. Look how they are secured to the bar; they curve two-thirds of the way around and are securely bolted. No breaking of teeth or bolt at point of attachment. Handy Book on Farm and House FREE.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Look for our ad. next week....
SEE OUR Local Ag't before you buy.

Horticulture.

INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK.

Some observations on Mr. Barlow's bill, now before Congress, to provide rules and regulations governing the importation and inspection of nursery stock, by T. D. A. Cockerell, Entomologist of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station:

After much consultation and discussion between the various classes of persons interested, it has been admitted on all sides that something ought to be done to guard our horticultural interests against the importation and spread of noxious insects and fungi.

The outcome of the several conferences has been the bill now before Congress, which has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and will, it is understood, be reported on favorably.

It is probable that no bill could be framed which would be satisfactory to all parties, and the present one is admittedly a compromise. Yet it is believed by its promoters to represent a real and substantial advance, and therefore to deserve the support of all horticulturists.

There has come to hand, however, a criticism of the bill by Mr. Alex. Craw, the horticultural quarantine officer of California, printed in the Los Angeles Daily Times. Mr. Craw's experience gives great weight to his opinion, and it is very desirable to consider carefully what justification in facts his protest may have.

The present writer is not here concerned with the political aspects of the matter; but having made a close study of the facts relative to the importation of pests with plants, desires to place those facts, whenever pertinent, at the service of those engaged in the discussion of the bill.

It will be useful to consider the sections of the bill separately.

SECTION I.

It shall be unlawful for any transportation company, after October 1, 1898, to offer for entry into any port in the United States any nursery stock, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection made by a government official of the government from which the exportation was made, which certificate shall be made in the manner and form prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, certifying that the contents have been examined and found apparently free from all insect and fungous diseases dangerously injurious to nursery stock. All nursery stock imported in accordance with the aforesaid regulations shall be free from all inspection, quarantine or restrictions in the interstate commerce.

Mr. Craw says: "This means no quarantine at all for America. It would be safer for our government to entrust our immigration laws to the officials of other countries. The family of an indigent immigrant may make good citizens, but the descendants of scale and other bugs are never good until they have been treated with hydrocyanic acid gas administered at the expense of the orchardist."

The following facts bear upon the above section:

(1) San Francisco is the only port where horticultural quarantine has been consistently enforced, and consequently it is only from there that we have adequate data regarding the introduction of pests. The work done at San Francisco has shown that numerous foreign scale insects are sent to this country on plants and would be permitted to land and spread but for the quarantine officer. Most of these scale insects come from Japan; others from Mexico and China, and occasionally they reach us from a number of other countries.

(2) So far as we know, there are not at present any available experts in Japan, Mexico or China who could be trusted to recognize the evidences of infestation. Thus, assuming that the foreign inspections were performed carefully and in good faith, it appears that they would not afford very safe protection. The most careful and expert inspector will doubtless occasionally pass infested stock, but there is all the difference in the world between an expert like Mr. Craw and a person who has no experience at all. Nobody doubts the value of expert medical advice because doctors are sometimes in error.

(3) Occasionally a dangerous pest will come from some out-of-the-way place, e. g., the Marquesas islands. Will the Marquesas island people keep an expert entomologist on hand to look over the occasional exportations to this country?

(4) The expression "dangerously injurious" should certainly not appear. It is not safe to leave it to the opinion of foreigners whether a pest is dangerously

injurious or not. Suppose the foreigners to act in perfect good faith, they will often be in error for the reason that a minor pest in a foreign country often becomes a very serious pest in the United States. Thus, the San Jose scale in its native country attracts no attention, and would be passed as a minor pest, not dangerous to horticulture. It is, on the contrary, a very harmful insect in many parts of the United States.

(5) Continued observation, both at San Francisco and elsewhere, has shown that many injurious insects are brought by passengers on plants for which there are no bills of lading. A passenger is not a "transportation company," and the bill, while doubtless intending to cover this point, should be more explicit.

SECTION II.

Whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of Agriculture that any variety of fruit grown outside of the United States is infested by any seriously injurious insect or disease, he shall have authority to prohibit the importation of such variety of fruit until he is satisfied that the said insect or disease has become exterminated in the country whence such fruit is proposed to be imported.

This provision (I have condensed the wording of the bill) is a most excellent one, and should find no opponents. A good case in point is that of the wormy oranges in Mexico, which ought to be entirely prohibited from entering the United States. The wording should be changed from "any variety of fruit" to "any plant or fruit," as dangerous pests may often be brought on ornamental plants. There are many pests of fruit trees which also infest ornamental plants and are liable to be introduced with them.

The Secretary of Agriculture could, under the provisions of this section, totally prevent the importation of fruits from Japan, China or Mexico, as all of these countries are infested with insects liable to do serious injury if introduced into the United States, and not in the least likely to be exterminated at any time.

SECTION III.

Provides that all nursery stock which is to be a subject of interstate commerce shall be inspected by a qualified entomologist prior to September 1 of each year, and if found apparently free from insects or diseases shall be so certified, and the certificate shall release the said stock from all future restrictions in interstate commerce.

Mr. Craw says: "We would have no right to refuse stock, if accompanied with inspection certificate, from districts where 'peach yellows' or 'peach rosette' are known to exist. Curculio and other pests and diseases would have a clear right-of-way. Interstate inspection can be better attended to at the destination point, as it will be more conscientiously done. The people there are certainly the most interested in its condition."

Concerning this, it must be said:

(1) It has been shown by Prof. Webster, of Ohio, and others how very difficult it is to detect the presence of a small quantity of, e. g., San Jose scale on imported nursery stock. In the case of stock imported from abroad this difficulty can be met by having very experienced experts stationed at the comparatively few points of entry. But when it is possible to examine the nursery itself, old trees and young, it is very much better to do so, as the opportunities for detecting pests are much greater. The law should be so worded as to exclude from interstate commerce all the produce of infested nurseries, whether visibly infested or not.

(2) The bill distinctly states that the inspection shall be "in the manner provided for and prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture," and therefore we may assume that it would be efficiently performed. The Secretary would have no reason for favoring one section at the expense of another, and might be trusted to be impartial.

(3) It has been objected by some entomologists that the most careful inspector is not infallible, and that when an entomologist affixes his certificate to stock he runs the risk of injuring his reputation, should the stock afterwards be found infested. This objection seems to the writer to have no weight, as the stock is only asserted to be "apparently" free, and the inspection given would at least detect bad cases of infestation, and prevent the utter carelessness which has been so common in some quarters. The same objection might be urged against all expert testimony whatever, which, whether medical, legal or entomological, is but human, and therefore liable to be erroneous.

Sections IV-VI, dealing with penalties, appropriations, etc., do not call for criticism.

Mealla Park, N. M., February 28, 1898.

THE TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE. Consumption Can Be Cured.



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

The Discoverer demonstrating to Medical Men and Students the Value and Wonderful Curative Powers of his New Discoveries.

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

A Cure for Catarrh, Lung Troubles and Consumption That Cures.

Foremost among the world's greatest Medico-Chemists stands T. A. Slocum, of New York City. His efforts, which for years had been directed toward the discovery of a positive cure for consumption, were finally successful, and already his "new scientific system of medicine" has, by its timely use, permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, and it seems a necessary and humane duty to bring such facts to the attention of all invalids.

He has demonstrated the dreaded disease to be curable beyond a doubt, in any climate.

Indisputable facts prove that the Doctor's new remedies are an absolute cure for Consumption and all bronchial, throat, lung

and chest troubles; stubborn coughs, catarrhal affections; scrofula, rheumatism, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh, and all wasting conditions; and to better demonstrate its wonderful merits to suffering humanity, he will send Three Free Bottles (The Dr. Slocum New System of Medicine) with full instructions, to any reader of the Kansas Farmer.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine Street, New York, giving full address. There is no charge for medicine or correspondence—advice—strictly confidential.

Knowing, as we do, of the undoubted efficacy, we urge every sufferer to take advantage of this most liberal proposition.

Please tell the Doctor, when writing, that you read this generous offer in the Kansas Farmer.

We PAY CASH each WEEK the year round, if you sell Stark Trees. Outfit free. STARK NURSERY, LOUISIANA, MO., Stark, Mo., Rockport, Ill., Danville, N. Y.

SEEDS of 500 Flower Seeds, Giant Cereals, Mammoth Gladioli, Fairy Ferns, 500 Pink, Orange and Yellow Gladioli, all for \$1.00. Vegetable Seeds, 100, Red W. Onion Seed, 50c, per pound. 500, 50c; 250, 25c; 100, 10c. Write for catalogue. A. C. ANDERSON, LEIGH, NEB. PLANTS

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

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 7¢ freight 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.

BEST CORN FOR KANSAS. 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, J. C. SUPERN, Seed Grower, Voorhies, Ill.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY On small fruit plants—100 varieties of Strawberry plants; 75,000 Kansas Raspberry, best raspberry ever introduced. Write for our new 1898 catalogue, now ready. Address, F. W. DIXON, Holton, Kas.

STRAWBERRIES \$2.00 a 1000 for standard kinds. Only New Beds. Best Plants you ever saw. Raspberries, \$5. a 1000 Other fruits at like rates. Lists SENT FREE. JOHN F. DAYTON, WAUKON, Allamakee Co., IOWA.

\$2.70 BOX OF KING'S SEEDS FREE To any reliable persons who will sell for us a \$3 lot of our best Northern Grown Seeds to their neighbors. NO MONEY REQUIRED. Simply write that you accept this offer and saw it in the Kansas Farmer and we will forward the \$3 lot of seeds prepaid, and when sold will send the \$2.70 box. BOYS AND GIRLS Can secure Watches, Guns, etc., free by selling seeds for us, and we start them with a stock without requiring a cent of their money. T. J. KING CO., Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

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

EVERGREEN NURSERY COMPANY, (Box 109) EVERGREEN, WISCONSIN. Growers of hardy, first-class evergreen and deciduous trees for shade, ornament or timber. Largest stock, lowest prices. Write for free catalogue, and let us know your wants.

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

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

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

In the Dairy.

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

Echoes From the Buttermakers' Convention.

It was a great meeting. Topeka did herself proud on this occasion. Everything was run on dairy lines, even the "drum major." Five hundred tubs of butter were entered in the contest for prizes. The weather must have been made to order, and every one enjoyed it. As a visitor said, "It was from snow-banks to sunshine and dry streets." The Nebraskans wore on their coat lapels large, shiny brass keys, which were labeled "New."

The little booklet issued by the Santa Fe, containing a list of all the creameries in Kansas, was very much in demand.

The 500 tubs of butter were sold at auction to Mr. Stephen Underhill, of New York. The weight was about 30,000 pounds.

The butter receiving the highest score—98—was from Minnesota, and that taking the lowest—84—was the one entry from Maine.

Fully 200 of the delegates accepted the hospitality of the Santa Fe and Rock Island companies and took the excursion trip to Wichita on Friday.

Danish or New Zealand butter was served during the dinner at every hotel in Topeka. Not only convention delegates were served, but all the guests.

The association passed a resolution requesting the Executive committee to discontinue the plan of withholding 50 per cent. of the premium from butter-makers not present.

The cows used to illustrate Prof. Haecker's lecture, in Mr. Culp's livery barn, were raised about four feet above the floor, on an elevator, in order that the large crowd could all get a good view.

South Dakota's delegation was here to work for the next convention, and no State ever sent a busier lot of representatives. They talked Sioux Falls and South Dakota, conducting a splendid campaign.

"Sudy's" reception was a success. The representative of Wells, Richardson & Co. had a hotel all to himself. It has been known as the Dutton house until this week, when no one has thought of calling it anything but "Sudy's" house.

The Nebraska delegates carried plenty of banners and made lots of noise. Perched on top of one of the banners was a well-developed bovine, which responded to the pressure brought to bear on the end of a string carried in the leader's hand and bellowed in healthy tones.

The Normandy butter on exhibition in machinery hall was devoid of salt, and would rate in this market as "just ordinary." It was in one-pound rolls, and contained one-half per cent. of preservative. This, as well as that used in the Topeka hotels, was bought in the London market by L. B. Kilbourne, of Chicago, especially for this meeting.

New York, of course, had a thoroughly representative delegation, of which C. J. Milligan was the captain. The New Yorkers were a lively crowd and good entertainers. A feature of the delegations from all the cities was the great number of heads of houses included in the lists of delegates. If any city was in the lead in this particular, it was New York.

Philadelphia had a splendid delegation, the total of their representation being only one or two less than New York's. And talk about being slow. There was nothing slow about that delegation. Indeed, the Quakers were the liveliest in the bunch. W. R. L. Fullerton and W. R. Brice took the lead of the Philadelphia delegation and set a pace that took them out of the reach of everybody.

Directly behind the engine of the train from Chicago to Kansas City was the Chicago Butter and Egg Board's commissary car, where a good big share of the fun and entertainment was located. The car was stocked with abundant supplies for not only the Chicago delegation but all the delegations on the train, so that there was no opportunity for any person to become either hungry or thirsty.

Men who for years have been suffering with a distressing affection of the back or kidneys, have been immediately relieved and permanently cured by the judicious use of Salvation Oil, the great pain cure. Apply according to directions.

Won by a Kansan.

The butter-makers from different parts of the country formed a class, which J. H. Monrad, of Chicago, examined at the afternoon session Wednesday, during the Buttermakers' convention, at Topeka. They were asked thirty questions to test their knowledge of butter-making and care of machinery.

Out of a possible 3,000 points, J. L. Pitt, of Wichita, scored 2,630 and was awarded the first prize, \$12.50.

Jacob E. Musser, Enterprise, Kas., took the second prize, \$7.50, with 2,365 points. M. O. Aws won third prize, \$5, having scored 2,330.

The standing of the others was as follows:

H. Van Leweenen, Effingham, Kas., 2,275.

H. C. Hansen, Cooleyville, Minn., 2,250.

Martin Schaadt, Blue Mound, Kas., 2,135.

H. M. Scott, Bissel, Wis., 2,055.

B. F. Small, Neodesha, Kas., 1,825.

A. B. Case, ———, 1,800.

Charles R. Klum, Gower, Mo., 1,215.

Artificial Milk.

W. J. Cook, of Chicago, says he can make artificial milk. He does this by means of a combination of chemicals. The product is said to look like milk, to taste like it, and to have the nutritive qualities of the genuine article. Besides penetrating the mysteries of the lacteal fluid which has for so many centuries nurtured man in the infant age, Mr. Cook further makes the startling statement that cows were never intended by the divine economy to be milk-producers, but merely beasts of burden.

He experimented with two glasses of milk. In one was the natural staple, and the other contained the composition. They were permitted to stand in ice, and were produced after a stipulated time. It was found that the artificial milk had twice the amount of cream on its surface that that having been provided by natural means had.

While no physician or pharmacist can conscientiously warrant a cure, the J. C. Ayer Co. guarantee the purity, strength and medicinal virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It was the only blood-purifier admitted at the great World's Fair in Chicago, 1893.

ARTICHOKES No. 1 for all stock. Prevent Hog Cholera. Before you buy send for ESSAY on kinds and prices. Yield (often 1000 b. p. a.) with prices and fruit rates to all points FREE. Sin. bu. \$1. J. P. VISSERING, Box 55, ALTON, ILL.

BURPEE'S SEEDS GROW!

Write a postal card to-day for **BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1898**, Brighter and better than ever before. **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.**

SPAULDING TREES Vines, Plants, Shrubs, and general line of Nursery Stock, are grown under conditions to **Produce the Best Results.....**

600 acres in nursery; 40 year's experience in the same line. Trees Free from Disease—vigor certified to by inspector State Entomologist. Men make money selling such stock.

We Want Agents and will pay them cash weekly including expenses. Write for terms, "Trade Getters," and Spaulding Manual. **SPAULDING N. & O. Co., Box 10, Spaulding, Ill.** Send Recommendation or Reference.

POTATOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES Direct from Raiser to Planter, in five Bushel or over lots.

Ex. E. Acme and Ex. E. Six Weeks... .60c per bushel. Early Ohio and Early Michigan... .60c per bushel. New Yorker and Carman No. 3... .60c per bushel.

Twelve bushels, two of each, or your choice from the above, \$7. One hundred other varieties, 40c to \$1 per bushel. Send draft with your order. Headquarters for seed or eating potatoes by the car-load. **T. G. FERGUSON, Beaver Crossing, Nebraska.**


BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce. E. Walter, LeRayville, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Salzer's corn; J. Brider, Mishicot, Wis., 175 bush. barley, and P. Slinco, Randallia, Iowa, by growing 196 bush. Salzer's oats per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, hence will send on trial **10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.** 11 pkgs. of rare farm seeds, Hog Pea, Sand Vetch, 40c. Wheat, Sheep Rape, Jerusalem Corn, etc., including our mammoth Seed Catalogue, telling all about the \$400 gold prizes for best name for our new marvelous corn and oats, "Prodigies," also sample of same, all mailed you upon receipt of but 10c. postage, positively worth \$10. to get a start. 100,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes at \$1.50 a bbl. 25 pkgs. earliest vegetable seeds, \$1.00. Catalogue alone, 5c. No. 70.

Please send this adv. along.

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 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 nearly 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

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Western Offices: RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. CHICAGO.

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

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

BUY REID'S TREES Prices were never before so low—stock was never better. Everything in the REID NURSERIES is healthy, well rooted, fully up to grade. You will get exactly what you want at one-half price. Write for estimates, suggestions, illustrated catalogue. Try the **STAR STRAWBERRY** and **ELDORADO BLACKBERRY**. **REID'S NURSERIES, Bridgeport, Ohio.**

Fairbury Nurseries Plant Our Cherry for a Sure Crop. Growers of Fruit, Forest, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Small Fruits and Vines. In fact, everything usually grown and sold by **WESTERN NURSERYMEN.** **WE PAY THE FREIGHT.** Send us a list of your wants for special prices. **PRICE LIST SENT FREE. ADDRESS C. M. Hurlburt, Mgr., Fairbury, Neb.**

You will lose money If you have a Dairy or Creamery and do not use **The Best Separator on the Market, The Improved United States Separator.** Send for catalogues filled with testimonials. **It excels all others in Durability—Few Repairs.**

Have used the Improved U. S. 3 years, have bought no repairs, does as good work as at first. **GRANVILLE, O., June 22, 1897. J. A. McLAIN.**

During 3 years the Improved U. S. has not missed a skimming, running morning and night, separating the milk from my herd of 22 cows. Had a DeLaval, but at the end of first year it seemed useless. **MONTICELLO, MINN., June 15, 1897. HENRY WORTHING.**

A user, after four years' use, says: "Yes, Eureka is the word—over capacity—best of skimming—never plays off—the Improved U. S." **SHELDON, Vt., Aug. 7, 1897. J. H. RILEY.**

The Improved U. S. runs as nicely as when set up 3 years ago. I could make good money skimming milk from the DeLaval separator. **MORRIS, N. Y., June 24, 1897. S. A. FOOT.**

The Improved U. S. is as good to-day as four years ago. There is not so good a separator as the Improved U. S. **HOBART, N. Y., June 14, 1897. D. P. DIXON.**

After 7 years' use the Improved U. S. runs as smooth and does as good work as at first. **SUN, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1897. GEO. & H. JORDAN.**

I run an Improved U. S. 2 years and it did not cost \$1.00 for repairs. **WHALLONSBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1897. W. B. ROSE, Butter-Maker.**

Catalogues free on application. **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.

QUITTOR.—I have two mares that had each a running sore at the upper edge of their hoof. One I cured with the remedy you prescribed. They were both very lame, but one is entirely well and the other is almost healed, but still she is very lame.

Answer.—The inflammatory process attending the quitor that your mare had probably extended to the hoof joint and affected the ligaments holding the hoof bone and the one above it (coronet bone) together.

WORMS IN HOGS.—Will you please give me a cheap and effective remedy for worms in hogs? I have some forty head that have the run of an acre lot, and a corn diet with clean well water, together with a feed of cane hay every two or three days.

Answer.—The causes of worms in animals is infection with the eggs or larvae of these parasites through the medium of the food and drinking water.

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

It's worth your while to send for a FREE sample of Tuttle's Elixir. It cures curbs, colic, sprains, lameness, etc., in a horse. Tuttle's Family Elixir cures rheumatism, bruises, etc.

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.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two Galloway bulls. Address W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

EGGS—\$1 per 15. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Langshans, Brown Leghorns, Cockerels and pullets, \$1 each.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.—A choice lot of young bulls; in good condition; good individuals and bred right.

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

DO YOU want to save money, freight and eggs? The Standard Incubator is what you need.

WANTED—NOW—Agents to sell Sash Locks and Door Holders. Sample Sash Lock free for 2-cent stamp.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS.—At living prices. Highly bred. A. P. Chacey, Elmton, Kas.

WANTED—Some one to furnish 100 bushels spring wheat for seed on shares. Can buy seed here.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.—Choice lot of young bulls, mostly reds, by Glendon 11971.

FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rock, R. C. B. Leghorn and S. S. Hamburg cockerels, \$1 each.

MEN'S SUSPENDERS.—Fine web, 36-inch wire buckle, drawer support, per pair 21 cents, charges paid.

SEED CORN.—If you want the best yellow dent, quality unsurpassed, buy direct from grower.

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

FOR SALE—Good Northern Red Seed Oats. M. Alexander & Co., 113 East Fourth St., Phone 590, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Famous Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China boars and sows. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1 and 75 cents per 15.

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.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS.—Good breeding birds at bargain if taken quick.

EGGS FROM PREMIUM STOCK.—Twenty-one premiums on poultry at three shows this winter.

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

SWEET POTATOES.—Sent out to be sprouted on shares. No experience necessary.

A BARGAIN HERE.—A choice grandson of Chief Tecumseh 2d 14579; September farrow, solid black, four white points.

POLAND-CHINAS FOR SALE.—For next thirty days at a bargain. Choice fall pigs and bred sows.

FOR SALE—Light Brahma cockerels, heavy weight and first-class. Prices, \$1 and upward.

ALFALFA SEED.—Pure cleaned 1897 seed, \$3 per bushel. Seamless sacks, 14 cents.

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

NASON'S FEEDER, SOAKER AND STREAMER.—Recommended by feeders and farmers generally.

WANTED.—Buyers for bred sows and gilts, Berkshires and Poland, all pure-bred.

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—White and Silver Wyandottes, White Holland Turkeys, White Pekin Ducks and White Guinea.

FOR SALE.—Thirteen fine Poland-China boars. Call on or address H. W. McAfee, Topeka, 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.

MY NEW ELEGANT POULTRY CATALOGUE.—Contains colored plates, illustrations and much valuable information.

PIG FORCEPS and watering fountains save farmers many dollars. Write for advertising prices.

75 BERKSHIRES.—Boars and gilts, weighing 125 to 250 pounds, sired by imported Lord Comely 34744 and Golden King V. 43936.

FOR SALE.—Imported English Shire stallion, weighs 1,800, jet black, gentle disposition.

FOR POLAND CHINAS.—Of all ages and sexes of Corwin, Tecumseh, Courtney, Wilkes, Medium, and Ideal U. S. strains.

SWEET POTATOES.—Sent out to be sprouted on shares. No experience required.

FOR SALE.—A few boars, fifty bred gilts, twenty-two bred sows, 125 fall pigs, all pure-bred.

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

REGISTERED TROTTER OR PACING HORSES.—Will trade for Registered Short-horn cattle.

BLOSSOM HOUSE.—Opposite Union depot, Kansas City, Mo. Is the best place for the money.

WRITE TO ALEX RICHTER.—Hollywood, Kas. How to sub-irrigate a garden, etc.

SHORT-HORN BULLS.—Cruikshank-topped, for sale. Choice animals of special breeding.

WE MAKE A GOOD FARMER'S SPRING WAGON, two lazy-backs and let-down end-gate.

FOR SALE.—BOARS.—Kansas Boy 15405, he by Hoosier Boy 7338, his dam Little Beauty 29776.

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

BLACK AND HONEY LOCUST.—15 to 20 inches, first-class, at \$3 per 1,000 or 35 cents per 100.

500 BUSHELS SEED SWEET POTATOES.—For sale. Nine best kinds. Rates low.

ALFALFA SEED.—I will furnish nice, clean alfalfa seed at 14 cents per pound.

FOR SALE.—In next thirty days at one-half price, twenty-five head of Poland-China fall pigs.

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

HOW TO CURE THE HEAVES.—A spavin, sweeny, fistula, colic, and twenty other best horse receipts in the world.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.—Of Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, and a few B. F. Rocks.

ARTICHOKES.—Cheapest and best of all hog feed. Often yield 1,000 bushels per acre.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—A first-class Morgan and Hambletonian stallion.

WANTED.—Onion sets. Red tops, red bottoms, or anything you have to offer.

FOR SALE.—Very cheap, quarter section good land, well improved.

I WANT TO BUY.—A large well-bred stallion, from 3 to 9 years old, well broke to work and gentle to handle.

SEVERAL FARMS WANTED.—Address, giving price and location, A. H. Russell, Akron, Ohio.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.—A desirable lot of young bulls, also females, any age.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE SPANISH JACK, FOUR years old; price \$350.

WANTED.—A limited quantity of Jerusalem corn and milo maize seed.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 24, 1898. Greenwood County—Perry Clemans, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by J. R. Holman, in Janesville tp., January 20, 1898, one red steer, 2 years old.

HEIFER.—Taken up by G. P. Teegarden, in Bachelor tp., November 21, 1897, one white heifer with roan neck.

STEER.—Taken up by Phillip Thorne, in Sherman tp., February 10, 1898, one red steer, some white in flanks.

HORSE.—Taken up by James Wilmoth, in Elm Grove tp., February 7, 1898, one dun horse, H on left jaw.

MARE.—By same, one black mare, H on left shoulder, valued at \$15.

COW.—By same, one black cow, no brands; valued at \$7.50.

HORSE.—Taken up by C. M. Wilmont, in Grant tp. (P. O. Otto), January 28, 1898, one dun horse, 5 years old.

CALF.—By same, one last spring's bull calf, small, dark color; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 3, 1898. Pratt County—John Mawdsley, Clerk.

HEIFER.—Taken up by L. D. Hess, in Logan tp., October 7, 1897, one large white yearling heifer, no marks or brands.

COW.—Taken up by G. K. Turner, in Marysville tp. (P. O. Spring Hill), one white and roan cow, 2 years old.

CALF.—By same, one last spring's bull calf, small, dark color; valued at \$10.

BEES

If you keep BEES subscribe for the Progressive Bee Keeper, a journal devoted to Bees and Honey.

Your Apple Crop

will yield the best returns with the least labor when converted into cider.

Free Farms

of the best quality. Rich soil. On railroad. Streams and Lakes. Coal. Big crops.

WAR PICTURES

IN BEAUTIFUL COLORS. Battleships MAINE and INDIANA

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock. KANSAS CITY, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 6,314; calves, 518; shipped Saturday, 557 cattle, no calves. The market was weak to 10c lower. The following are representative sales:

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

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 6,345; shipped Saturday, none. The market opened steady to strong and closed weak. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price, No., Ave. Price. Rows include various hogs and sheep.

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 2,174; shipped Saturday, 565. The market was generally steady. The following are representative sales:

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

Horses and Mules—Receipts since Saturday, 113; shipped Saturday, 88. The supply of horses on the market to-day was remarkably light. There were under 200 and last week there more than four times that many. The supply of mules is only fair and the feeling is firm. There was some inquiry for good stock, but few sales were consummated up to noon.

Chicago Live Stock. CHICAGO, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; market quiet and generally 10c lower; beefs, \$3.80@5.65; cows and heifers, \$2.15@4.40. Texas steers, \$3.50@4.35; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; market fairly active, steady to shade higher; light, \$3.80@4.02 1/2; mixed, \$3.85@4.07 1/2; heavy, \$3.85@4.10; rough, \$3.85@3.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 26,000; market weak to 10c lower; native, \$3.10@4.60; western, \$3.50@4.50; lambs, \$4.25@5.50.

St. Louis Live Stock. ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market steady to 10c lower; native shipping and export steers, \$4.50@5.50; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, \$3.60@5.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.30@4.75; cows and heifers, \$1.75@4.50; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.40@4.50; cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market opened steady, closed weak; yorkers, \$3.70@3.90; packers, \$3.85@4.10; butchers, \$3.95@4.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; market steady; native muttons, \$4.00@4.50; lambs, \$5.00@5.50.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Table with columns: March 7, Opened, High'st, Low'st, Closing. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Ribs.

Kansas City Grain. KANSAS CITY, March 7.—Wheat—Receipts, here to-day were 136 cars; a week ago, 324 cars; a year ago, 62 cars. Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 1, 90 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 87 1/2c@89c; No. 3 hard, 86 1/2c@87 1/2c; No. 4 hard, 82c@88c; rejected hard, 78c@83c; no grade, 70c. Soft, No. 1 red, nominally 94c; No. 2 red, 92c; No. 3 red, nominally 89c@90c; No. 4 red, 85c@87c; rejected nominally 80c@84c. Spring, No. 2, 88 1/2c@89c; No. 3 spring, 86 1/2c; rejected, nominally 70c@89c.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 248 cars; a week ago, 240 cars; a year ago, 128 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 25 1/2c@26c; No. 3 mixed, 25 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 24 1/2c@25c; no grade, nominally 24c. White, No. 2, 25 1/2c; No. 3 white, 25 1/2c@25 3/4c; No. 4 white, nominally 25c.

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 51 cars; a week ago, 21 cars; a year ago, 17 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 24 1/2c@25c; No. 3 mixed, 24c@24 1/2c; No. 4, nominally 23 1/2c@24c. White, No. 2, 26 1/2c@27 1/2c; No. 3, 25c@26c; No. 4, 26c; No. 4 white, nominally 25 1/2c.

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

Hay—Receipts here to-day were 27 cars; a

week ago, 53 cars; a year ago, 26 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$7.25@7.50; No. 1, \$7.60; No. 2, \$6.25@6.50; No. 3, \$5.25@5.50; choice timothy, \$3.50@3.90; No. 1, \$7.50@8.00; No. 2, \$7.00@7.50; choice clover, mixed, \$4.75@5.00; No. 1, \$4.25@4.75; No. 2, \$5.50@6.00; pure clover, \$5.50@6.50; packing, \$3.50@4.00.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, March 7.—Butter—Extra fancy separator, 18 1/2c; firsts, 15c; dairy, 14c@16c; country roll, 11c@12c; extra fancy 13c; store packed, 10c@10 1/2c; fresh packing stock, 7c@10c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 8c per doz. Poultry—Hens, 6c; broilers, 9c; roosters, 12 1/2c@15c each; ducks, 6c; geese, 4 1/2c; hen turkeys, 8 1/2c; young toms, 7 1/2c; old toms, 6c; pigeons, 75c per dozen.

Apples—Jonathan, \$5.00@6.00 in a small way; fancy Missouri Pippin, \$3.50; fancy Ben Davis, \$3.00@3.25; Winesaps, \$3.50@4.00; Willow Twigs, \$3.50@4.00; Huntsman's Favorite, \$3.50@4.01. In a small way varieties are selling at 40c@55c per half bu.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 75c@81.25 per 100-lb. Beets, 25c@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.

Potatoes—Northern stock, fancy, bulk, 65c@70c; choice to fancy, 50c@60c bulk; Colorado stock, 60c@65c; home grown, 50c@55c. Sweet potatoes, 60c. Seed potatoes, northern grown Early Rose, 65c@70c; Early Ohio, 70c@80c per bu.

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Handling Swarms.

More or less swarming is the rule with farmers and others who keep bees as a side issue. It is quite a saving of time, and also a saving of swarms, to know just about the time to expect them. In the first place, it is a mistake to let bees swarm at will, as they will always swarm to excess, and the result is that but a small crop of honey is obtained. It will pay to attend bees properly, and every one who keeps them should take the pains to learn how to manage them. A moderate increase is not objectionable, but unless the bees can be turned to good account it is best to keep down all increase, and in return a good supply of honey is obtained. A good colony of bees in a fair honey season, if well managed, will store one or two hundred pounds of honey, and any one knows what this is worth; while on the other hand, if allowed to swarm and do business as they please, they will, perhaps, end up at the last of the season with a half-dozen colonies and but little if any surplus honey.

Swarming, to a great extent, is very easily controlled by simply going through the hives once a week and removing the queen cells; and many colonies will scarcely attempt to swarm if they have plenty of room to work and store honey. It is usually lack of room and the crowded condition of the hive that induces swarming.

Previous to swarming, bees begin operations for some eight or ten days, by the construction of queen cells, the number varying from a half dozen to a dozen cells, and in some cases, which are exceptional, they may have twenty-five or more. Some races of bees are more inclined to build queen cells than others, and such are also more extreme swarmers. As a rule, the swarm will issue in eight days after beginning queen cells,—that is, the first swarm; and when the cells are eight days old they are sealed over, at which time the swarm is due to come off, and if the weather is good it will seldom ever fail. The old queen leaves with the first swarm, and queen cells only are left in the hive. These cells begin to hatch in just eight days more, making sixteen days from the time the cells were begun. At the hatching

of these young queens, swarms will issue daily, perhaps, for a number of days. Now, it is more particularly this after swarming that is so objectionable, as the swarms are generally small and the queens that accompany them are virgin queens, and the excessive swarming weakens the parent stock so that neither will amount to anything the balance of the season.

The first swarm, containing the old queen, is the most profitable and is worth all the rest, as those prime swarms very often store large quantities of honey.

It is then one of the most fatal mistakes to allow those second and after swarms, and it may be easily checked by removing the queen cells after the first swarm issues. All cells but one should be taken out and the one left will supply the colony with a queen. This leaves the old stock in a fair condition for storing honey, and if the young queen is successful in becoming fertile and begins laying, it places the colony among the profitable ones for the season. The best of honey seasons are always followed by excessive swarming, and to make bees profitable they must be thus controlled and handled if we expect to make the best of them.

Strong Colonies.

Strong colonies are the only ones we can depend upon for the best results in storing surplus honey. If honey alone is the object, it is best to unite all weak stocks, and get the hive full of bees ready to take advantage of the honey flow when it comes. We cannot expect much from weak colonies at a late hour, and about all that they will do is to build up and perhaps be strong enough to do something when the season closes.

Colonies will not get strong naturally as early as if a little artificial work is done. Feeding at intervals during the month previous to the principal honey flow, at the times when the bees are not getting it from flowers, is a good investment, as, for every pound of sirup fed at such times, they will in return produce enough bees to store ten times the amount of honey.

If colonies are strong at the beginning of the honey flow, it matters not whether much or little honey is in the brood chamber, the surplus boxes should be placed on, for the bees will need the room, and they will invariably go to work in earnest in both departments. Surplus boxes should be well equipped with foundation starters or honey comb to induce the bees to take hold at once, which they will seldom fail to do if this is provided. We can start with limited surplus room, but to remain long in a limited condition will not answer. The surplus chamber for either comb or extracted honey should contain as much room as the brood chamber, and this space may be enlarged until double the capacity is used.

The importance of supplying the proper amount of storage room for strong colonies must not be overlooked, or we shall have all kinds of trouble to contend with. When bees become very strong in numbers, and the colony very populous, they are sure to do something, and if they are limited in storage room, that something will be to swarm. When the swarming fever gets a hold on them once they are almost sure to bother us well along in the honey season, and this always means a small honey crop. When bees once issue from the hive—that is, first swarms—it may be best to treat them as a swarm and hive them in the usual manner. But the line must be drawn at this limit, if the honey crop is not to be seriously affected.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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That she did not die is almost beyond belief.

That she is well to-day is a miracle. Mrs. Bowen's trouble requires no description beyond the symptom, which every woman will instantly recognize.

In describing them Mrs. Bowen says: "For eighteen years I suffered with weakness peculiar to my sex.

"I was a broken down piece of humanity; a shadow of a woman.

"My brain was tortured until I could remember but little. I could not sleep or eat and was reduced in weight to a mere skeleton. What little I did eat could not be digested in my weakened state, and caused me untold misery.

"My skin was muddy, my eyes were heavy. I was dizzy all the time and totally unfit for even ordinary household work.

"Doctors prescribed for me without avail. Medicine was recommended and taken in quantity but it did no good.

"Time and time again I was at the brink

of despair. Day by day my trouble grew worse, and dark indeed was the day before my deliverance.

"A friend of mine told me about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had accomplished for others in my condition.

"It was the first glimpse of the sun of happiness through the dark clouds of misery.

"I bought a box and took them. Even then I felt their effect. I bought more and continued to take them until I was well and strong.

"They liberated me from the most terrible bonds that ever tortured a woman. They brought me new life when death was welcome.

"I recommend them to my friends, and I do not hesitate to say to every suffering woman in the world that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure her."

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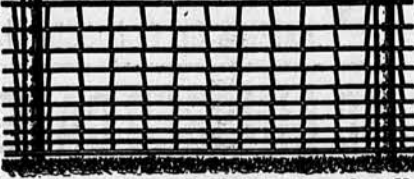
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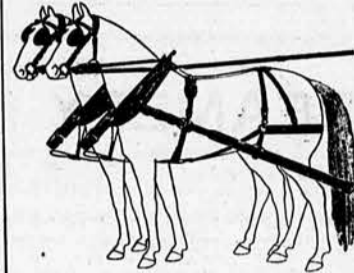


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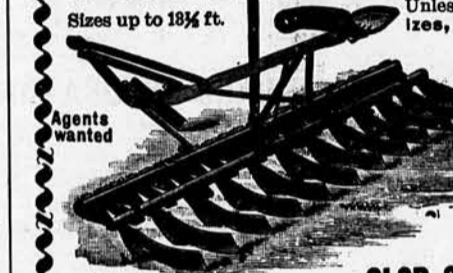
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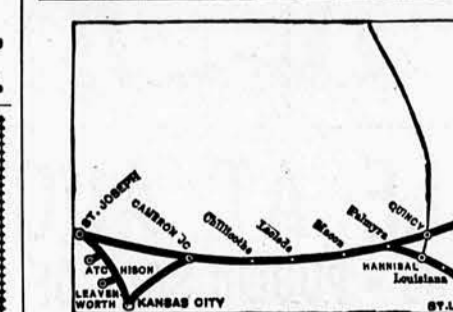
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