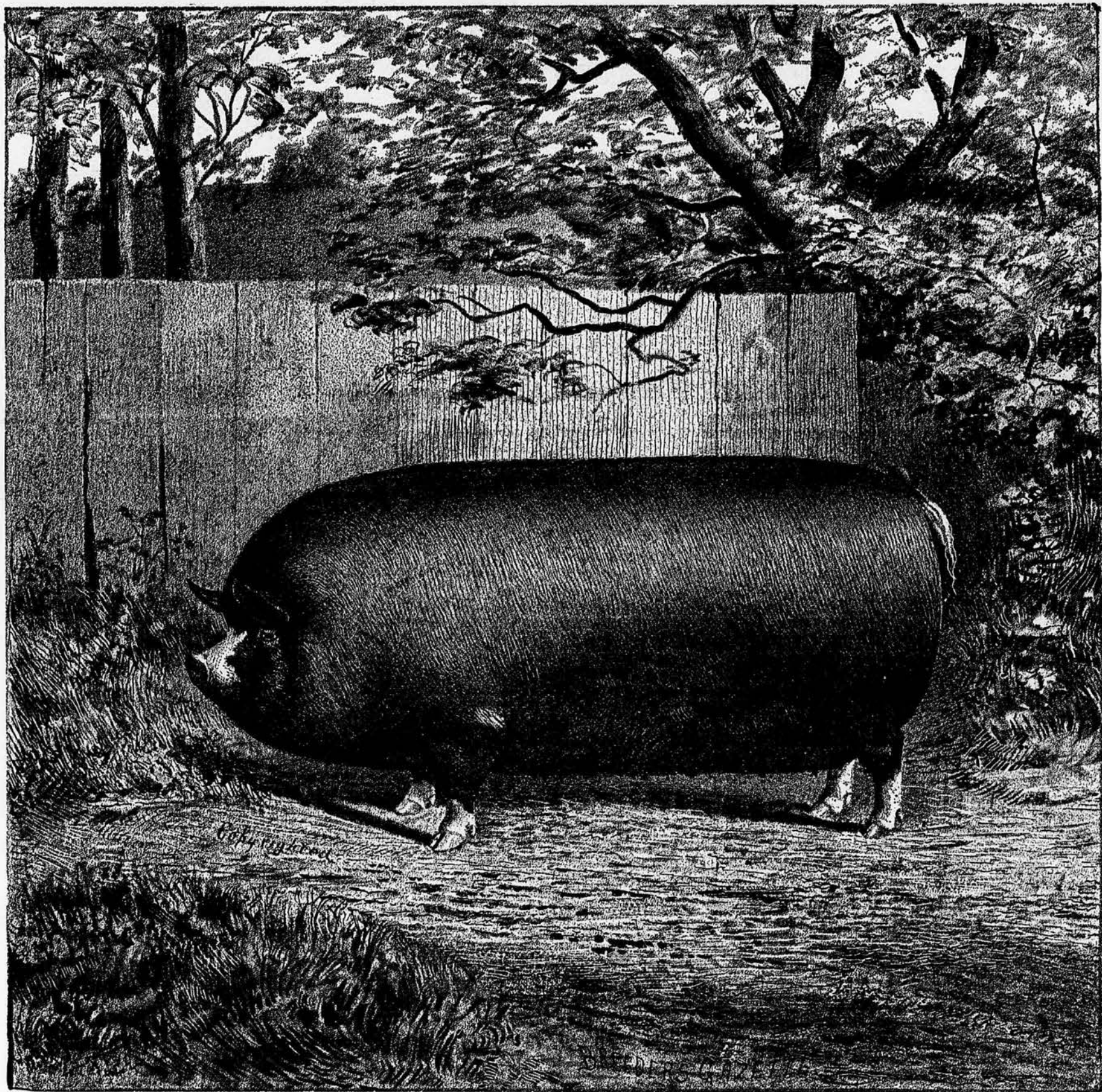


# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.  
VOL. XXXIII. NO. 33.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1895.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY  
PAGES--\$1.00 A YEAR.



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New Orleans, 1885, best herd, largest hog any breed. At Columbian, Chicago, won ten out of eighteen first prizes, the other eight being bred at or by descendants of Wood Dale. New blood by an 1894 importation of 31 head from England. For catalogue Address N. H. GENTRY, SEDALIA, MO.



## Agricultural Matters.

### ENSILAGE IN KANSAS.

Abstract of graduating thesis of David T. Davies, of Manhattan, at Agricultural college commencement, 1896.

While ensilage has been practiced for centuries, it is true, nevertheless, that many are ignorant of the terms that must be used in discussing it. Ensilage is the name for the process of preserving any succulent food in an air-tight pit or vat. Silage is the term used to designate the food so treated, and the silo is the vat or pit.

The practice of storing grain in air-tight pits is an old one. It was a common practice among the Romans to dig a deep trench in a dry soil, place in the bottom of this a layer of chaff or cut straw beneath the grain. The grain was always stored in the ear, and when thus stored kept for a great length of time. In Egypt, where it never rains, the process of storing grain successfully was a simple one. On account of noxious insects it was necessary to store beneath the ground.

A deep, narrow vat was built. This was filled from the top and emptied from a door in the bottom. This practice has proved successful only in a dry climate.

The practice of preserving succulent materials is a more modern idea. The Italians have had, for some time, a practice of preserving green leaves in casks and using them in winter. The Hungarians have a similar practice in making what they call "sour hay." At about 1840 the Germans had a practice of preserving green fodder in underground silos. It became a general practice and the best methods were decided upon. The best results were obtained when the silos were lined with wood, the silage well tramped and then weighted with eighteen inches of earth.

In France and England we have evidence that fermented fodder was used extensively previous to 1870. By that time it had passed through the experimental stages and had become recognized as a decided advantage over dry fodder.

The introduction of the ensilage system into this country is due, more than any other one cause, to a book written by M. Auguste Goffarte, a gentleman farmer of France. His book was translated and published in New York in 1878. It had a very wide sale. There was little that was new in his book, although some of his most enthusiastic followers claimed that he was the inventor of the system. Since that time the practice has grown rapidly till now silos are to be found in all parts of the country.

As nearly all crops can be preserved successfully in this way, the topic of ensilage crops is confined to the most practical. Every country and section has its most favored crops. In this section of the country, where corn is so universally a success, we need not look for any better ensilage crop. Its abundant foliage, the succulent stalk, the nutritious grain, the enormous amount that can be grown on a small area, and the comparative certainty of a crop, make it for us the pre-eminent silage crop. But corn is not alone by any means. Leguminous plants, as a class, make a most excellent silage. Small grain and grasses are also good, but only a comparatively small bulk can be grown on the land, without a corresponding high feeding value.

In many cases waste products that would be useless if dried can be successfully stored as silage and saved. As examples of this, beet tops that are cut off when the beets are stored, or the corn husks or pea pods from a canning factory.

It is the expense of the process of harvesting that is the most weighty argument against it. Probably the only reason why every well-regulated farm has not a silo is because the farmer feels that the expense of filling the silo exceeds the profit that can be derived therefrom. While it must be admitted that the immediate cost is quite considerable, by the introduction of new methods each year this item is diminishing. We must look to the ingenious Yankee for a solution of this

difficulty. The present methods are considerably less expensive than the old ones. It used to be thought that the crop should be put in before it was wilted. This has been quite thoroughly disproved. It was also thought that the silo should be filled rapidly. In like manner we have learned that the best results are obtained when the silo is filled slowly and fermentation is allowed to proceed as the silo is filled.

The expense of harvesting the ensilage crop comes all at once, and when the bill is footed it does seem large, but it should be remembered that the real expense is little, if any, more than when the fodder is shocked in the field and hauled in winter, if the farmer counts his own labor worth anything.

Who has not passed over a field of corn harvested in the usual manner and noticed that the best portions of the plant have been broken off by the wind and destroyed? These leaves are the most edible portions of the plant and are also the portions most easily wasted. In handling fodder in winter, especially when the weather is dry, what quantities of the choicest portions of the plant are broken off and carried away by the wind. By ensilaging the crop all this is saved and furnished to the stock in winter as good as the day it was standing in the field.

The perfume of new-mown hay has become proverbial. What causes that perfume? Surely something besides water is coming from the grass, which is lacking in winter when the hay is dry and unpalatable. Now, if this hay were ensilaged instead of being dried all this would be saved and given to the brute when his system craves something succulent. What is true of hay is true of fodder and any crop that can be ensilaged.

When field-cured fodder is fed to stock they eat but little of the stalk. In this part that is rejected there is much nutriment, as is shown by the avidity with which stock devour it when it is green. Now, when this is silo-cured, much more is eaten by the stock. Moreover, some of the harder portions are rendered more digestible by fermentation, and hence the feeding value of silage is superior to that of green fodder.

To obtain sweet silage is the aim of every owner of a silo. This is possible only when the corn is thoroughly ripe and the plant matured. Then the maximum amount of sugar is developed in the plant. Much of this is left when the process of fermentation is checked. To obtain this result the corn hills should be far enough apart as to grow vigorously and be cultivated and so yield a considerable quantity of corn.

The subject of fermentation is an intricate one and one which I cannot treat without going beyond my knowledge of chemistry. The sugars of the silage are acted upon by germs or ferments and change into acetic acid. This process involves the production of heat and carbon dioxide. When this heat causes the mass to rise to 132° the ferments are killed and all fermentation stops. The carbon dioxide evolved settles to the bottom, driving out air, because of its specific gravity, and thus preventing the re-commencing of fermentation when the temperature lowers. Hence the necessity for an air-tight silo is evident in order to hold this carbon dioxide.

The form of the silo is an evolution from a simple hole in the ground. Silos of all kinds and materials have been built, but now we have passed beyond the experimental stage. The massive stone silo is now out of date. They were too cold and there is great difficulty in getting the walls so smooth that no air can come between the wall and the silage. The silo built mostly now is the wooden one or a stone one lined with lumber. It is predicted, on good authority, that the silo of the future will be a round iron tank, such as a railroad watering tank. The wooden silo must be thoroughly saturated with some preserving preparation or else there will soon be a rebuilding necessary. Coal tar is the substance generally used. Pains must not be spared to provide for resistance to lateral pressure, which is considerable.

Ensilage has proved its value when

fed to any kind of stock that the Kansas farmer can keep with profit. As far as I can learn horses always thrive on it where fed with a little grain. They have the spirit and the sleek coat that is characteristic of a horse on pasture. Prof. Cook says he never saw horses do better than when fed ensilage with a quart of oats twice daily. Every farmer has fed green corn to his hogs and seen them gain nearly as fast as on milk. Now, when this green corn is fed to them in winter, they get the same good out of it, and more, usually, than out of the grain they are generally fattened on. I believe that it has been extensively fed to cattle in Kansas with success. Many of our most prominent stock feeders have their silos, which have yielded them handsome profits on their investments.

In our climate it is essential that the silage be fed in a shed to prevent it from freezing, but to a far-sighted feeder a shed is almost as essential to successful feeding as corn. It has all the feeding advantages of the soiling system of the Eastern States without a corresponding inconvenience.

It is especially valuable for young and growing stock of all kinds. Colts just weaned are usually difficult to winter well on dry feed, but silage supplies the need of the mother's milk. Young cattle thrive on it as other young stock. In the dairy it has great usefulness.

The old countries have made a success of dairying in winter by the use of root crops. Root crops have never been much of a success in America, and especially in Kansas. To make a success of winter dairying requires too much grain. "Dairying is the child of grazing," as is shown by the sections celebrated for their butter. Grass is pre-eminently the great butter-maker, but ensilage, when needed most, in winter, will do much toward solving the problem of successful winter dairying. It increases the flow of milk as high as 25 per cent. in some cases, as has been proved by men who sell their milk by the quart and take advantage of this increase.

It is evident that the present extravagant methods cannot long continue without impoverishing our soil to such an extent that farming will become unprofitable. When we raise corn and sell it to large feeders who dump the manure which should go onto our farms into the river, we can well inquire, "where are we going to land?" The immense quantities of this, our staple cereal, which are shipped annually to Europe or eastward to the distilleries, surely represent so much value robbed of our farms and those who will own them after us. The far-sighted farmer will arrange to send only the finished product to market, and so the waste may go back where it came from and aid in keeping up the fertility of the soil. Many times the value of the manure which has accumulated in the feed-lot is entirely overlooked in balancing up the profits netted.

### Unusual Rise in the Arkansas--Effects on the Climate.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The big Arkansas river has had, since shortly after the termination of the cool weather and high winds of the spring and early summer, more water continuously than for about nine years. The result has been light but numerous timely showers in the lower Kansas portions of its valley during June and July. But in the upper Kansas and in the Colorado regions of the valley, greater and more constant rains have occurred than I ever heard of before, the result of which is phenomenal high water in the Arkansas and in all the rivers south of it which drain into the Gulf system. This great off-flow is from rains, in the greater part, I believe that this fact is the beginning of a change predicted by myself when the Arkansas and other streams were first being diverted to irrigation near their upper valleys.

My prediction was that the vast volume of water being so held inland was a self-increasing disturber of the former order of nature; that local showers would increase in a rapid degree as the volume of diverted water became

## SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began to take



### AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, and very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely

cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence."—G. T. REINHART, Myersville, Texas.

# AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR  
Sarsaparilla

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures Coughs and Colds

greater about the region where it was used in irrigation and storage; that the underflow would consequently be increased and new springs and surface drainage formed; vegetation thus becoming more constant and of greater area, radiation would be checked and absorption of moisture less erratic, and that finally, in proportion as the new order is assisted by human art, the present semi-arid regions between the mountains and the sea would become covered with forests, farms and pastures, abundantly supplied with showers and streams. Indeed, there is, to the close observer, very strong probability that the great plains, from the Sierra Madre mountains on the south to the far north, between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains, were formerly in great part covered with great forests, with abundant lakes, springs and rivers. To a capable mind history affords considerable proof that a small cause in the right time and direction has a rapidly increasing and widespread effect in the physical as well as the spiritual world—if, indeed, it be lawful to make a distinction.

I have, in common with other old-timers, contended that the big Arkansas was a great factor in producing our summer showers that formerly made our crops and fame rival the Nile itself. I also contend that the diminished yield of our fields for the past several years was in great part the result of taking our river above.

Last spring I predicted the probability of unprecedented floods on the plains and in the mountains in an article in the KANSAS FARMER. So far, that has been realized. I just as confidently predict the steady growth of the volume of all streams flowing from the mountains in the degree that their waters are kept inland, especially where irrigation is largely practiced. Eventually the Rio Grande, the Pecos, the Red, the Arkansas and the Platte will depend on the surplus off-flow of early melted snow waters to raise their volume, and in the summer the increasing number and area of rain storms to keep them full. Conversely to the effects produced by civilization in the timbered States, our streams will increase by dense population while theirs are decreasing. Once stock the rich level plains with water, vegetation and human power to assist the process, and the new order will easily master the old. And such is its destiny.

From the 13th of July a very hot dry spell set in. It scorched and blighted growing crops. Just as we were in despair I heard that a great flood was coming down the Arkansas and that heavy rains had been falling in Colorado and western Kansas. I at once predicted rain at every point when the



head of the flood had passed about 100 miles to the east and south. As the flow approached this vicinity clouds and rapidly shifting winds set in; rain storms could be seen gathering every day; the deadly scorching was checked, and on the fifth day after the flood reached Wichita we had a five hours' steady rain. This rain saves us a good crop of hay, corn, vegetables, fruit and pasturage. Besides we shall have late rains from the same causes.

Brother farmers, build ponds, dam every available slough. Let us keep the off-flow waters to temper the warm winds; to replenish the wells and the clouds, and to irrigate truck patches and orchards. Build them strong and when filled with water stock them with fish and surround them with dense groves to keep the water cool and govern evaporation. Every farmer ought to have an artificial lake as big as he can construct, even two or three of them. Keep all stock out of them and take care of them. They will furnish food and ice, evaporate and make rain; percolate the earth and replenish the wells.

If man will but do his part, all Kansas and the great plains can be made an earthly paradise. And southern Kansas to-day is the healthiest and best climate to live in that I ever saw, and I have seen many. Besides, with proper care farming and stock-raising is easier accomplished than anywhere else that I know of.

W. E. HUTCHISON.

Wichita, Kas.

#### Whence Came the Worms and the Weeds?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have a fifty-acre field of corn a history of which I will give you; then I would like for you, or some one that knows, to explain matters through your paper.

Two years ago I broke said land and sowed it to wheat. Last fall I again plowed the ground and sowed it to wheat. I cut the wheat this year, June 19 and 20. July 1, 2 and 3, I disked the ground, following up the disc with corn-planter, and planted the ground to corn. My corn came up very nice and grew wonderfully fast. July 17, 18 and 19, I had it plowed. The ground was nearly a mat of weeds that I call hog weeds. The weeds were about two inches high. Cultivating the corn, however, killed out the weeds completely. To-day (July 30) my field of fancy corn is "nix-cum-er-rouse," being destroyed in the last two days by a small worm which my neighbors call web-worm.

Now what I wish to know is this: Was the weed named a spontaneous growth; if not, where did the seed come from? the land being farmed but two years and no weeds ever having gone to seed on said land. Again: Having had at least eight inches of rainfall, nearly destroying everything in the insect line—save the chinch bug, which cannot be licked with water, much less Snow's cure—since corn was planted, where did the worm referred to come from, since it had neither beginning of days, and, from the numbers, no end of years?

C. MYERS.

Windom, Kas.

#### Tobacco Tattered and Torn.

Every day we meet the man with shabby clothes, sallow skin and shambling footsteps, holding out a tobacco-palsied hand for the charity quarter. Tobacco destroys manhood and the happiness of perfect vitality. No-To-Bac is guaranteed to cure just such cases, and it's charity to make them try. No-To-Bac sold under guarantee to cure by druggists everywhere. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York city or Chicago.

#### Choice of Routes.

To Knights Templar Conclave, Boston, via the Nickel Plate Road, embracing Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Palisades of the Hudson, Hoosac Tunnel and ride through the Berkshire Hills by daylight. Tickets on sale August 19 to 25, inclusive; lowest rates; quick time and service unexcelled, including Palace Sleeping and Dining cars. Address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, for further information. 88

"The Farmer's Ready Reference, or Hand-Book of Diseases of Horses and Cattle." Descriptive circular free. Address S. C. Orr, V. S., Manhattan, Kas.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 6—Walter Latimer, Garnett, Kas., Poland-China swine.  
SEPTEMBER 11—W. H. Wren, Marion, Kas., Poland-China swine.  
SEPTEMBER 18—Martin Meisenheimer, Hiawatha, Kas., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 4—Winterscheidt Bros., Horton, Kas., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 9—Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 10—J. R. Killough & Sons, Richmond, Kas., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 22—F. M. Lall, Marshall, Mo., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 23—C. G. Sparks, Mt. Leonard, Mo., and G. L. Davis, Elmwood, Mo., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 29—Chas. Cannon, Harrisonville, Mo., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 30—L. N. Kennedy, Nevada, Mo., Poland-China swine.

### PURE-BRED SWINE.

By V. B. Howey, read before Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, January 10, 1896.

At a very late date I was asked to prepare and read a paper before this meeting, on pure-bred swine. I suppose that means thoroughbred swine, and as I have handled no other than thoroughbred swine for many years, you may know I have some object in view. Otherwise I would be following the example of many of my neighbors who think there is more in the feed than the breed. I take it for granted that those who constitute this meeting are in the thoroughbred business. This being a fact, I will say to you, as Daniel Webster to the young attorney who complained that the profession was overcrowded, "There is always room at the top." Men in all walks of life start out hopefully and enthusiastically to climb to the top, but there are always obstacles in the way, and only a few succeed in overcoming them all and reach the point where competition falls away and room is plenty for the successful aspirant.

In none of the successful walks of life is the above more applicable than in the breeding and raising of thoroughbred swine. The markets are full of medium products of every description, and yet buyers are always asking for the best, and are willing to pay a proportionate price for the best. During the past few years the business train has been almost stopped by heavy pressure from numerous brakes. The silver brakes almost stopped the movement of the train, then came the labor brakes, next the Congressional brakes. But all these are off now and the train is about to start. There is no time to be lost. Every swine breeder ought to be on the train, and this will apply to every breeder of thoroughbred stock of every kind. Everything is favorable for a long and successful trip. Croakers have gone to the woods and everything has a prosperous outlook. The coming in of the new crop of thoroughbred swine in early spring means the return of gold from the East and will be the signal for the train to go ahead, and we hope for a season of prosperity such as we have never had before.

There is no excuse for raising grades, as there are so many different breeds of thoroughbred swine, such as Poland-China, Essex, Berkshire—all three breeds black or nearly so; Tamworth and Jersey, both red; Chester White, Yorkshire, Victoria and Cheshire, all white, and many pigs of these breeds can be had for just a little more than grades sell for. Thoroughbred hogs are uniform in color, build and general make-up. They fatten better on less food, look better, and for pork alone bring better prices than grades. Not long since I visited the stock yards in Topeka for no other purpose than to see what kind of hogs predominated, and was surprised to see such an uneven lot of hogs together—all colors and all sizes, from 120 to 500 pounds, and out of about 125 head I should have defied any man to have found two alike, except five Poland-Chinas that had been brought in by some farmer and were huddled together in one corner and seemed to want out, and I did not wonder.

I sometimes find men that have started with some one breed and have become dissatisfied and concluded to cross with some other breed, carrying the idea that by crossing one thoroughbred on another of some other breed

they can improve the stock. This is a great mistake. The offspring will most resemble the oldest and best established of the two used in this cross, and will not be uniform, either in make or color, and in place of improving will degenerate and become of less value than the parents.

To improve your stock get a male of superior quality of the same breed you have of the type you prefer, and don't expect to reach the top at one bound, but follow this up a few times and you will be surprised in two years at your success. When a thoroughbred is crossed on grades the produce more resembles the established breed; but, for instance, take two distinct breeds established twenty years ago, one Berkshire and the other Chester White. A part of the produce will be black as a Berk, with erect ears, the other white as Mary's little lamb, and no telling whether ears are up or down. Now use the produce and you have spotted hogs, and the appearance otherwise is as different as the color. Here is where the pedigree comes in when it calls for a black hog with white points. The produce will not be spotted, but like the parent in color and form. I have seen half-blood Berkshires that would baffle the skill of an expert to tell whether they were thoroughbreds or not; the same with other breeds. But should such stock be used for breeding purposes you would have black, spotted and white in the same litter. I want to say, right here, that some ten years ago a neighbor of mine, when looking at a Poland-China I had just received from Indiana, that was as black as a raven, except five white points, said to me: "You will soon have your hogs solid black." I agreed with him in presence of a witness to make him a present of every pig that was solid black, and to this date I have had to pay no pig.

In conclusion will say, first select the breed you fancy and then follow up with the best you can afford of same breed, using the type you prefer, whether coarse or fine, and remember that the male is one-half the herd.

### Kindness to Horses.

It pays in dollars and cents to be kind to all domestic animals. An ugly temper is an expensive thing on a farm; this is especially true in the handling of horses. One of our most successful breeders of driving horses, who has built up a profitable trade in family drivers, his orders exceeding his supply, says his success has been very largely due to the fact that he never allows a blow or a cross word in the stable, yard or pasture.

Bad drivers make bad horses. A horse cannot be screamed at and cursed without becoming less valuable in every particular. To reach the highest degree of value the animal should be perfectly gentle and reliable, but if it expects every moment that it is in harness to be scolded and struck, it will be in a constant state of nervousness and in its excitement is liable through fear to do something which is not expected. It is possible to train a horse to be governed by speaking to him, almost as completely as to train a child, and when thus trained the horse reaches its highest value. When a horse is soothed by the gentle words of his driver, and we have seen him calmed down from great excitement by no other means, it may be fairly concluded that the man who has such power over him is a humane man and a sensible one.

A gentle horse is worth more than it would be if not gentle. What is termed viciousness in horses is frequently nothing but sheer timidity, and almost invariably is the result of rough treatment. Horses would not give way to fear when a man approaches them if they had always been accustomed to receive kind and humane treatment. Young colts should be taught not to fear the approach of a human being. They are fond of being petted and with constant kindness will become quite docile. A nubb of corn, a handful of grain, or a little sugar offered them occasionally will gain their confidence and they will gradually lose all fear. The spirit of trustfulness thus inspired and the resulting

### ST. VITUS DANCE.

#### A Physician Prescribes Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.:

My daughter Mattie, aged 14, was afflicted last spring with St. Vitus' dance and nervousness, her entire right side was numb and nearly paralyzed. We consulted a phy-



sician and he prescribed Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. She took three bottles before we saw any certain signs of improvement, but after that she began to improve very fast and I now think she is entirely cured. She has taken nine bottles of the Nervine, but no other medicine of any kind.

Knox, Ind., Jan. 5, '95. H. W. HOSTETTER.

Physicians prescribe Dr. Miles' Remedies because they are known to be the result of the long practice and experience of one of the brightest members of their profession, and are carefully compounded by experienced chemists, in exact accordance with Dr. Miles' prescriptions, as used in his practice.

On sale at all druggists. Write for Dr. Miles' Book on the Heart and Nerves. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

#### Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

gentleness of disposition will last through life, unless adverse influences are allowed to interfere.

A horse so trained is worth much more than one equal in all other respects, but lacking the training, or, as Dr. Curryer calls it, the education. An educated horse, like an educated man, is valuable for what he knows, as well as weight, strength and vigor.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

"Can'st thou minister to a mind diseased?" asks Macbeth. Certainly, my lord; the condition of the mind depends largely, if not solely, on the condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, for all of which complaints Ayer's Pills are "the sovereignest thing on earth."

An attractive book or folder descriptive of the great Cotton States International Exposition, at Atlanta, Ga., has been issued by the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company, and is now ready for distribution. The book will be mailed free. Address J. E. Lockwood, G. P. A., Memphis Route, Kansas City, Mo.

The Knights Templar Conclave will be held at Boston, Mass., during August, and it will be of interest to Sir Knights and their friends to note that arrangements have already been successfully accomplished by the Nickel Plate Road, providing for the sale of excursion tickets over direct lines going and returning or by circuitous routes, viz., going one line and returning by another. By so doing many of the following notable resorts may be visited without additional expense: Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Palisades of the Hudson, and the Hoosac Tunnel. The above arrangements will no doubt make the low-rate excursion tickets offered by the Nickel Plate road very popular. Call on or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. 76

#### Excursion to the East Over Vandalia-Pennsylvania Lines.

August 19 to 25, inclusive, excursion tickets to Boston for Knights Templar conclave will be sold via Vandalia-Pennsylvania lines good to stop off at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and other points. Stop-over privileges permit visits to Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch, Asbury Park and seashore resorts. Return limit ample for other side trips. Return journey may be made via Hudson river, Niagara Falls, etc. Details from Brunner, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, who will furnish low-rate tickets, or they may be obtained of passenger and ticket agents of connecting lines in West and Southwest. See that your excursion ticket reads from St. Louis over Vandalia-Pennsylvania lines.



## Irrigation.

### HOW TO IRRIGATE.

The question of how to apply the water in irrigating fields and orchards is a puzzling one to those who have never applied it or seen it applied, but is rendered simple enough by reference to the illustrations in this paper.

On land having a gentle slope, at a tolerably uniform rate, the arrangement shown in plate I. is entirely satisfactory. The supply ditch or lateral is shown in the foreground. Whether this gets its water from a canal or a reservoir, it

water is raised to the holes and flows out as rapidly or slowly, within certain limits, as the operator desires. The rows of trees and the distributing furrows may be forty rods long, and the writer believes, from his experience, that where the arrangements are made carefully, fully satisfactory work may be done with furrows and rows eighty rods long.

Plate II. shows a box ditch more in detail, with the water flowing through the openings. In the upper corner is shown a form of spout to prevent cutting the earth near the ditch.

Where an orchard on a hillside is to be irrigated the plan shown in plate III. is undoubtedly the best. The

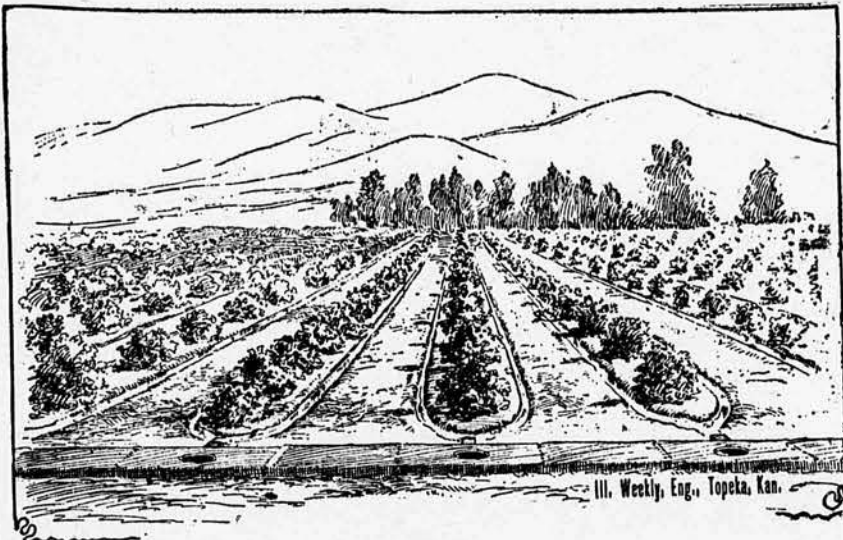


PLATE I.—Irrigating a Young Orchard.

should have a fall of about one inch in 100 feet and should be large enough to carry sufficient water to supply a small stream down six, eight or even fifteen or twenty furrows beside the trees. The water which a ditch three feet wide and one and a half feet deep will carry can be readily applied by one hand on land of even surface if the arrangements have been properly made. The furrows should have a tolerably uniform fall of not less than one inch and not usually more than four inches in 100 feet. In some soils a greater fall may be used, but most Kansas soils are composed of fine particles and are liable to wash if the fall is much greater than the maximum above given. If the slope is uniform both the rows and the distributing furrows may be made straight, as shown in plate I. If the proper fall is obtained, in conformity with the points of the compass, the distributing furrows and rows of trees

rows should be laid out carefully with a leveling instrument, and given a fall of, say, two inches in 100 feet. The supply ditch must be made to intersect each of these rows at its highest point, and should be so arranged that it will have only slight fall. It is often necessary to resort to zigzagging to avoid too great fall. A hillside orchard properly arranged for irrigation presents a charming effect and is one of the most valuable properties one can have.

Plates IV. and V. present views of irrigation such as one may see in western Kansas and eastern Colorado.

A method of distributing water by checks and laterals is shown in plate VI. This system seems to be giving place to the furrow system above described.

Plate VII. illustrates the method of irrigating alfalfa. The essentials are an abundant supply of water, land

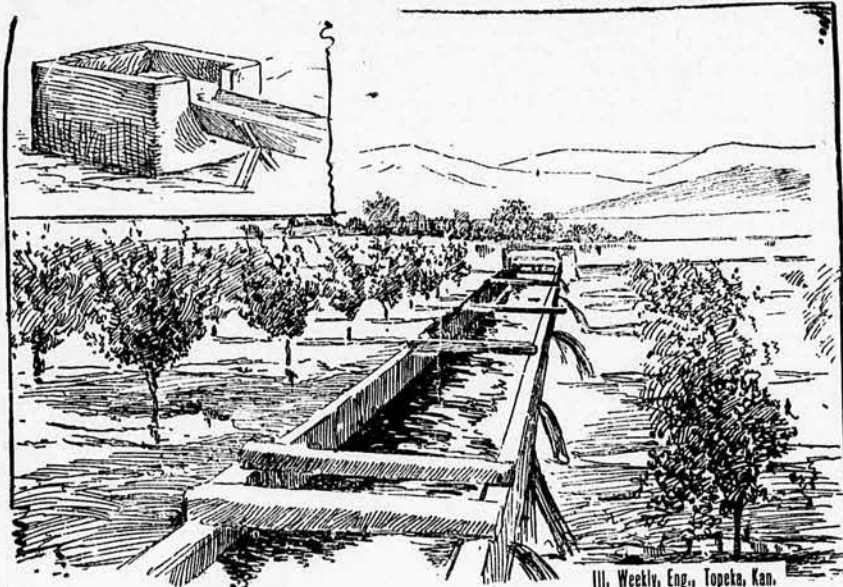


PLATE II.—Letting the Water Flow.

may be laid north and south or east and west, otherwise points of the compass must be disregarded in laying out the distributing furrows at least. For convenience of cultivation, it is better, in planting a new orchard, to conform the direction of the rows to the direction which the distributing furrows must take.

There are several methods of taking water from the supply lateral into the distributing furrows. In plate I. a boxed ditch is represented. When this is made of redwood it is said to be very durable. The outlets are closed with buttons, by which the flow is regulated. The supply lateral is closed below the section of trees to be irrigated and the

graded to a uniform surface, ditch with a fall of about one inch in 100 feet, and a man with a shovel. An application of 100,000 gallons per acre is good for alfalfa, but an application of 200,000 gallons per acre is better. Alfalfa likes dry air and a moist soil. Its roots are willing to go a long way for moisture. The plant is exactly suited to irrigation and in Kansas makes four immense crops per year perennially if only harvested and well supplied with water.

#### Results of Irrigation in Rice County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have received a number of inquiries as to the result of soaking the ground before



PLATE III.—Irrigating a Hillside Orchard.

preparing and seeding, and have answered some privately, but still they come, and I hope I can answer all through the columns of the FARMER, as I see they are ever open for the benefit of its readers. As I stated in an earlier issue, I flooded about sixty acres in all, including garden, orchards, alfalfa and corn. I will give results in the above order.

Irrigated some garden planted before irrigated and some planted afterward. As our last spring was unusually dry and windy, but few succeeded in getting their seeds to germinate and but few vegetables were in the early market, and prices were acceptable. But soon the vegetables from Texas ruined

know what the future will bring, it is always wise to provide for a dry season in Kansas.

As to the orchard, I will say, in the outset, my trees are eighteen years old, of large size, and some were nearly ruined by the last two years' drought, especially the Ben Davis. But I applied water three different times, from eight to fifteen inches standing all over the ground. This revived the sickly trees, and now they have made a new growth of from two to six feet, while the others bear a good crop of large apples of superior quality. The early varieties were much better than those of some of the neighbors which were not irrigated, so I got 75 cents a bushel, while



PLATE IV.—An Irrigated Orchard.

our market. My garden was as good as can be found in California up to May 26, when our rains set in, which have lasted till July 22. At times it was too extremely wet, and potatoes and beans rusted and died. Even corn in low spots drowned. Summing it all up, I cannot encourage irrigation on a large plan for market gardening, as the returns will not justify the expense in central Kansas, but would advise all to have one-half acre in good fence convenient to irrigate. Even if they can buy things cheap, there is a crumb of comfort in eating your own grown, fresh vegetables, and as we do not

the market price was but 50 cents. As it was getting dry recently unirrigated apples dropped badly but ours did not.

As to alfalfa, I sowed two pieces; one as soon as it was dry enough to plow after irrigating, the other two weeks later. I sowed with drill, but it commenced raining and continued about till next morning. The seed did all sprout and some came up. Then a heavy wind blew for four days, not only ruining those plants which came up but formed a crust so there is but a half stand. Where ground was very fine the crust was worse and no stand at all. This should be observed by



PLATE V.—Young Trees Under Irrigation.



persons having a mellow soil, also not to sow whenever there is prospect for rain. After ground has dried off a day or two no crust will form. The later sowing is a thick stand; was sowed with drill gauged the same as on first piece. I concluded that it is not the amount we sow, but the other conditions that give us a stand. I sowed over twenty-five pounds to the acre

mon markets it will never pay. Let all writers be honest in writing their convictions and not be too enthusiastic in writing irrigation articles. It will be better for all concerned. The truth is what we are after. W. F. ROSE. Sterling, Kas., August 2.

#### Singley Safety Corn Harvester.

This is distinctively a "good thing" year

in a short time. Like all other machines, it is impossible to state the exact capacity. This depends on the conditions and the operator. In ordinary corn there is no need to stop the horse except at shocks, and the faster the horse walks the better are the results, and, of course, a great deal larger area will be cut in a day with a brisk stepping horse than with an ox movement.

These harvesters have been thoroughly tested and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. The low price of \$15 will cause an immense sale. Further information may be had from the manufacturers, the Kansas City Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo.

#### Loader and Stacker.

Farmers who have much hay or corn fodder to handle should investigate at once the merits of the Gates Combined Loader and Stacker, a successfully tested machine which does not cost to exceed an average of \$15 to any farmer in Kansas. It is a great labor-saving machine for handling either hay or corn fodder. Parties desiring detailed information and wishing to save money, should address M. C. Gates, P. O. Box 568, Kansas City, Mo.

#### Our First-Page Illustration.

The subject of our first-page illustration is the typical Berkshire sow that won first at the World's Fair. In a late letter from Mr. Gentry, he, among other things, says: "I have just heard of the safe arrival of King Lee at Hood farm, Lowell, Mass., and that all are greatly pleased with his appearance. I am already

## Leather gets

hard and brittle—use Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swab, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

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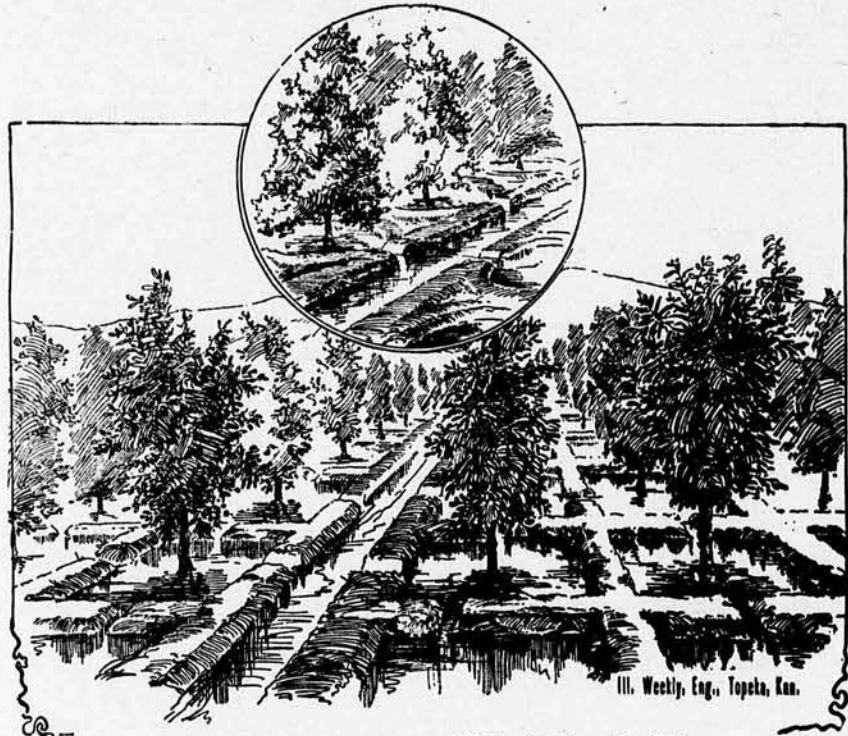


PLATE VI.—Another System of Distributing the Water.

and have no stand after all where the conditions were not right. Will try and do better next year.

If we can raise alfalfa by irrigation, as I saw it doing in California, then we can successfully turn to stock-raising. But as we cannot pasture in winter like they do, we must raise corn more successfully than we did during the last eight years. If we had a good herd of hogs our corn failed, and when we abandoned the hogs we sold cheap corn, and so it has gone. I can say, from practical experience, there is no money in hogs if we have to keep them in a close pen from time of farrowing till marketed. We need some bulky feed for our shoats. Pumpkins would be a good winter feed, but in late years the squash bugs are so numerous they defy all attempts. Beets are next best, but are also raised under great difficulty. I find the wind the worse detriment to beets. While young they break off on top of the ground, which is the end. Besides they need lots of hard hand-work in this part of the State where

for Kansas, and one of the classes of farm machinery which is having a wide sale, taxing the capacities of the factories to the utmost to fill orders, is corn harvesting machinery.

One of the latest successful harvesters on the market for this season's trade was conceived by Kansas brain, and after perfecting and testing for three years is now put on the market by the Kansas City Hay Press Co., and is illustrated herewith by a front view of the machine.

Our representative visited the factory, last week, and is of the opinion that the Safety will prove an exceedingly popular machine, owing to its practical and comfortable qualities and cheap price.

The Singley Safety Corn Harvester is operated by one man and one horse, and with perfect ease to both. The harvester is mounted on runners, these being so arranged as to produce the least possible friction, therefore making it light of draft. It rides easily over corn hills, and does not gather trash and damp earth, like other harvesters whose runners are full length on the ground. It is so perfect in its workings that it is almost an automatic machine, making the cutting of the corn crop a pleasure. It will not miss any of the stalks



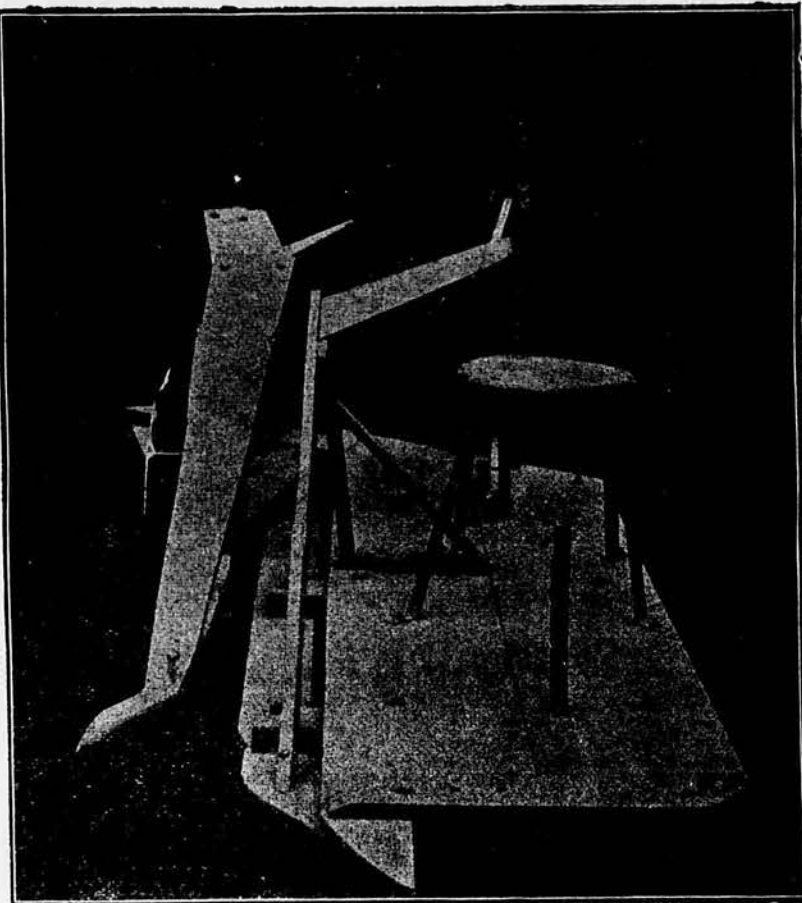
PLATE VII.—Watering the Alfalfa.

weeds are so prevalent. So corn will be our last resource.

Now, as it was getting dry yesterday, I noticed many well-tended corn fields drooping, and, on examination, found the tassels were dead and the top of ear was dying, so I examined mine which I irrigated. It is green from top to bottom, ear filling to the very point, is promising a large yield. Was going to irrigate to-day but am hindered by a good rain again, but I am satisfied I can raise enough corn for feed in a dry season by irrigation, but for to sell it in com-

in a wide or crooked row; it has guards to gather up the down corn; the knife is arranged at the proper angle to make it cut easy, and as it is cut, it is placed automatically in the carrier, and held there in the proper position for the operator; he handles the corn but once, viz., when removing it from the machine to the shock.

Another important feature of the Safety is the one from which its name is derived—it is perfectly safe. The knife is so arranged that it is an impossibility for man or beast to be injured by it. It cuts one row at a time, but requires only one man to operate it. One man and one horse with the Safety can harvest a large field of corn



SINGLEY SAFETY CORN HARVESTER.

receiving letters of surprise from breeders that I would part with King Lee at any price; so you must know the price was a tempting one or I would never have parted with him. I have, however, two full brothers to him that are great boars. I have sold to Dr. Hood, in all, with King Lee, three young sows and three small pigs, and as a lot they are the equal of that number ever sold to any one. Dr. Hood, I am persuaded, does nothing by halves, and I hope this is but the foundation of a herd of Berkshires whose fame may yet be as world-wide as 'Hood's Sarsaparilla.'

#### Special Excursion to Boston.

The Knights Templar Conclave will be held in Boston from August 26 to 30, inclusive. Tickets will be on sale via the Nickel Plate Road from August 19 to 25, inclusive. Rates always the lowest; through trains; Drawing-room Sleeping cars; unexcelled Dining cars; side trips to Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls and Saratoga without additional expense. For additional information call on or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill. 84

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## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

The matter for the HOME CIRCLE is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

### AUGUST.

The hills and valleys are fast asleep  
In the warmth of the summer noon;  
The yellow lilies stand straight and tall  
Like sentinels under the grim stone wall;  
Butterflies, amber and white and brown,  
Whirl and flutter and settle down;  
Birds, like bits of the cloudless sky,  
Silently over the pathway fly;  
Brown bees, tired of the chase they've led,  
Rook in the clover blossoms red,  
And softly, sleepily croon;  
Poppies, scarlet as sunset seas,  
Nod and bend in the idle breeze;  
Grasses, fringing the fields of wheat,  
Shimmer white in the waves of heat,  
And maples under the light wind's play  
Glimmer with mingled green and gray.  
The quiet world, in the silence mild,  
Thrills like the soul of a dreaming child.

But when the day's brief reign is past,  
And shadows rise to rule at last,  
And all the flowers are dying;  
When down the misty mountain sides  
The murky twilight lurks and glides,  
And all the lights are flying;  
When gently through the silent dusk  
The pink rose leaves are falling,  
And from the shining upland plain  
The whippoorwills are calling;  
When fire-flies flash their torches bright  
Through willow boughs low bending—  
Ah me! I fear  
The summer's ending.  
Into my heart there comes  
A vague but sad regret.  
Ah! fair sweet summer day, too soon  
We shall forget!  
Too soon forget the mystic charm  
You weave above you—  
Too soon forget your smiling face,  
Though now we love you.

Oh! golden lie the waiting fields,  
With sunshine o'er them glancing,  
And bright the winding river gleams,  
And all the rippling rills and streams  
With mirth are dancing;  
The lakes are seas of burning glass,  
The brooks are crystal clear;  
Like cheery prophets in the grass  
The crickets chirp we hear;  
But through the beauty and the glee  
There rings a note of sorrow:  
To-day is sweet, but, ah! too fleet—  
Too soon will come the morrow.  
—Harper's Bazar.

### THE NOVEL AND LIFE.

Abstract of graduating thesis of Laura S. McKeen, of Manhattan, at Agricultural college commencement, 1895.

At the present time the novel is the most universally read of all forms of literature, for it is most closely connected to the life of the people. Ever since its introduction into the literary field, it has attempted to teach people as well as to depict life. In 1740 Richardson was asked to write a number of articles on good conduct. These he wrote in a series of letters, having a connected plot running through them, which resulted in "Pamela"—our first novel.

In all fiction we can trace the influence of the prevailing life. As long as life was careless and indecent, so was the literature, as shown in our early works; but as the life changed, the novel also changed. This was noted by Miss Burney, the first novelist to discard indecency. Scott's works gave the death blow to this kind of literature, and from that time on novels have had a more healthy tone.

In addition to the moral, they also reflect the industrial and social life. We can see the influence of the Squeers type of school-master upon Dickens' writing, and in turn the marvelous influence of his novels upon their readers, resulting in widespread reform in school matters. Also the existing social life makes Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," whose burning satires arouse public opinion in the minds of its readers.

By virtue of their sway over the realms of thought, novelists have exercised a great influence over human affairs; but as a writer must obtain a living, he often feels himself compelled to write for the people, thus the demands of a degraded society are responsible for works of a corresponding type.

Novels are one of the best and most perfect means of communicating to the world some noble reform, for a thought strongly presented in fiction, is sure to be widely spread, and will reach many who would find it in no other literature. Ignoring the worthless, sentimental or harmful type, which formerly was so abundant, but is now steadily decreasing, our novels of the present are written with a view to instruct people and mold public opinion.

Science, which is playing so important a part in all things, has also entered into the life of the novel. Thus it shows a great desire for truth and accuracy, resulting in a tendency to resort to the realistic type as the only one representing the truth. Our present novel is not always cheerful, but it is generally true to its surroundings, and usually thought provoking.

Our novels, we conclude, have always been our social histories, for they were all written to supply the demand of certain classes of people, and with the disappearance of those people, novels of corresponding type are obliterated. When our people

are of such moral and intellectual nature as to demand only the best works, all objectionable forms will be banished, and future generations will gladly read our life's histories, receiving from them helpful information, and none will call the novel an objectionable form of literature.

### SENSIBLE STAY-AT-HOMES.

How Three Clever Girls Will Spend a Very Pleasant Summer.

To the woman fond of the gay pleasures of the resorts affected by summer wanderers, and of the social joys offered by Saturday night "hops," the annual going away, is, of course, a never-failing delight. To the house-keeping mother, also, who partakes herself to some unfashionable farmhouse with her brood, the escape from household worries is a genuine relief; but the typical stay-at-home is the woman who cannot content her soul with a sleeping room which is one bed and a bureau wide by a trunk and a wash-stand long.

To such women the uncurtained coolness of the city home, with its modern improvements, offers an ideal stopping-place during the warm months, especially so if part of the family has gone away and the force of servants has been reduced. Then the unregenerate stay-at-home wanders about at her own sweet will with her back hair in a braid, and wears a morning wrapper at luncheon if she wants without fear of callers.

A charming stay-at-home parade has been planned by three clever New York girls who intend to go to Europe next summer, and are economizing this season for that purpose. One of them is a school-teacher, one a stenographer, and the third a china decorator. These young women all make good salaries, and are sensible girls who have planned to live together in a happy-go-lucky



### AN IDYLIC RETREAT.

fashion through the city summer like three female musketeers of the brush.

They have taken a big, roomy apartment with eight large side windows looking out over a vacant lot, which, with its abundant grass and nodding daisies, comes as near being a meadow as any place could within the city limits. So they are assured plenty of light, air and pleasant outlook during the warm days and nights.

The furniture of the little double drawing-room is all of bamboo and wicker, one big divan being piled with cushions covered entirely in blue and white slips. There is a piano of white enamel in one corner, and a low table to match for the magazines and summer literature. There are a few plants, but very little bric-a-brac, and only as much furniture as is needed. The windows are uncurtained, but shaded with Venetian blinds, which keep the house cool during the day. The doors are hung with bamboo curtains, and the breeze keeps them tinkling musically all the time. The general effect is that of coolness, cleanliness and space.

The dining-room is fitted like the parlor, and in this apartment there is a great bay window, which extends across one entire side of the room. Here these ingenious girls have a sort of conservatory of vines and plants, not shutting out light and air, as in too many cases, but trained close to the walls and spreading over the ceiling. Swung across this sylvan nook is a tasseled hammock of white cord, and upon it a big pillow in a lace-trimmed muslin cover rests invitingly. It is difficult to imagine one of these young women climbing to this airy retreat, but as it swings in the air which comes through the open casement it looks restful and summery.

One of the attractive objects in this

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## ABSOLUTELY PURE

room is a big glass punch-bowl, resting on the white embroidered linen doyle on the buffet. Here the mistresses of the establishment propose to brew cooling lemonades on hot summer evenings, with glaciers of ice therein and berries and fruit floating about upon the surface. The chance visitor within this pleasant summer abode will be regaled with draughts of this liquid blessedness.

The breakfasts, dinners and suppers upon which these girls will subsist will be selected for their appropriateness to the season. Fruit will furnish a large part of every meal, and they are to take turns in making out menus each week for the maid to follow. And the best of it all is that the entire summer plan, including everything, is not going to cost them more than ten dollars a week each.

### HOW TO MANICURE.

The First Treatment Is by All Odds the Most Difficult.

Hot water is the first requisite, and a thorough washing or soaking of the hands. This is best attained by having the hot water poured into a basin continually for two or three minutes. The hands must be allowed to soak for fully five minutes, and it is well, instead of soap, to wash the hands thoroughly in bran, which makes the skin soft and white. After the hands have been thoroughly cleansed the nails should then be attended to, says Harper's Bazar. With a piece of orange-wood stick sharpened to a point, and a bit of jewelers' cotton rolled around the point and wet with the acid that comes for this purpose, every particle of dirt and stain should be removed. The hands must then again be washed, this time in warm, not hot water. Scissors very sharp and fine must then be taken, and all loose flesh at the side of the nails carefully trimmed. The nails must be shaped in a pointed oval. All roughness must be filed away and the flesh at the base of the nail pushed smoothly and firmly back so that the half-moon, supposed to be a point of beauty, can be discerned.

It is no longer considered good form to have so much polish on the nails that they look as though they had been buttered, as was the fashion two or three years ago. But a certain amount of polish is necessary. Rosaline put on over the entire nail and the end of the finger, then washed off again and the nails polished briskly with a polisher, makes the hands look trim and pretty. The first manicuring is by all odds the most difficult. After the nails and hands are once got into good condition, fifteen minutes each Monday morning will keep them in proper condition all the week through if only ordinary care in washing the hands, with an occasional rub from the polisher, is given.

### Deep Breathing Is Healthful.

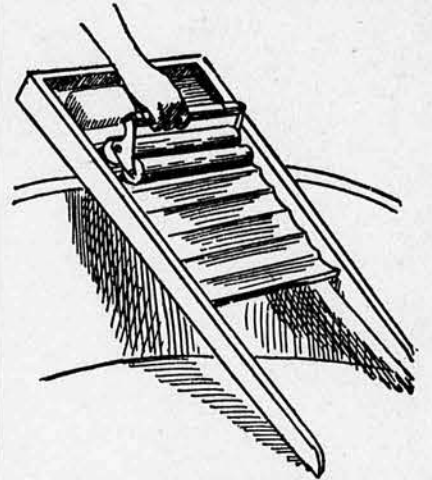
Cultivate the habit of breathing through the nose and taking deep breaths. If this habit was universal, there is little doubt that pulmonary affections would be decreased one-half. An English physician calls attention to this fact, that deep and forced respirations will keep the entire body in a glow in the coldest weather, no matter how thin one may be clad. He was himself half frozen to death one night and began taking deep breaths and keeping the air in his lungs as long as possible. The result was that he was thoroughly comfortable in a few minutes. The deep respirations, he says, stimulate the blood currents by direct muscular exertion, and cause the entire system to become pervaded with the rapidly generated heat.

Nervous debility is a common complaint, especially among women. The best medical treatment for this disorder is a persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla to cleanse and invigorate the blood. This being accomplished, nature will do the rest.

### WASHING MADE EASY.

Two Rollers on a Handle to Take the Place of Tender Knuckles.

A simple and effective little device to take the place of the washerwoman's knuckles is shown in the accompanying cut. It is an English idea, but may be brought to this country. It consists of two corrugated rollers mounted on brass and furnished with a handle, and it is intended to supersede washing by hand, which method it most resembles. The principle employed is that of simple pressure, used in conjunction with an ordinary washing board, and it is claimed that not only does the appli-



DEVICE FOR WASHING CLOTHES.

ance effect its purpose with extreme rapidity, not to be attained by hand, and without the wear of the materials treated which that method occasions, but also that by this means either laces, muslins and linens or blankets and the coarsest garments can be dealt with with equal readiness.

### Care of Shoes When Wet.

A woman dislikes to get her nice new shoes wet because it spoils them so; but with care, the wetting will not hurt them much. As soon as the wet shoes can be removed, rub them well with a soft cloth to get some of the dampness out, and remove all the mud, then rub them with a cloth saturated with kerosene or vaseline. Get as much of the oil into them as possible, and stuff the shoes into shape, setting them aside for a few hours. Another application of oil and rubbing will remove all stiffness, and the shoes will be in order when wanted.—Farm and Fireside.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.  
LUCAS COUNTY.

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.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

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## The Young Folks.

### THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

Oh, it is very funny to hear the people talk,  
About the Russian thistle, and how they'd make  
it walk.  
But they don't know the Russian thistle,  
It needs some uncommon missile  
To spoil it, and to foil it,  
And make it "out its whistle."

One brave man would simply fence it,  
And in this way condense it,  
And so keep it out of wheat and other kinds of  
grain.  
But how he'd make his fences isn't shown up  
very plain.  
Its seeds they are so little, that it doesn't care  
a tittle,  
For any ordinary fence, on the ordinary plane.

He might make high board fences,  
But a farmer in his senses  
Would know them to be useless of the ordinary  
kind.  
The boards they would need lapping,  
That there should be no gaping,  
Then the seams they would need calking, in a  
ship-shape way, you mind.

Then, to keep the seeds from blowing,  
And the vilest weeds from growing,  
This fence would need a top, upon the green-  
house plan.  
It would need to be glassed over,  
Or the seeds would be passed over,  
Oh, wouldn't it make a lot of work for the com-  
mon farmer man?

The glass roof might get broken,  
Should a hail-storm be fore-spoken,  
And so the Russian thistle thief would quietly  
abide.  
Thus the fencing wouldn't do it,  
And the man would surely rue it  
Who tried to make the thistle "pass upon the  
other side."

There's another scheme a-going,  
And this is simply hoed;  
Just planting crops you know, that can be hoed  
and hoed.  
This theory is a fine one,  
(To one who knows, suppose one),  
'Twould require the whole world's workers or  
I'm ready to be "blowed."

One would have an appropriation,  
From the Congress of the nation,  
But bless me! bless me! bless me! what could  
the money do?  
For the thistles are not human,  
Have not that sharp acumen,  
And will not sell themselves so cheaply as some  
Congressmen I know.

We would not mind a-taking,  
From the head of the law-making,  
A goodly sum of money for South Dakota's  
needs.  
But 'twouldn't go for killing thistles,  
(They need uncommon missiles),  
We would like artesian water to sprout the real  
grain seeds.

Oh, we need irrigation,  
From the Congress of this nation,  
If they'd only give us water, we'd agree to do  
the rest,  
For if the grain was growing,  
The weeds would have no showing  
For they would die of envy on Mother Nature's  
breast.

It is true and we could prove it;  
(Why can't that Kyle man move it,)  
And get us a lot of money for the irrigation  
planned?  
For where grain is rankly growing,  
The Russian thistle has no showing,  
It is water, WATER, WATER, that must redeem  
our land.

There's no farmer who'd deny it,  
None but a fool deary it,  
For its chiefly on the arid spots, where the grain  
is thin and poor,  
That the thistle takes its station.  
Won't you give us irrigation,  
Oh, please do, Grover Cleveland, and we'll bless  
thy hand and store.

—Rose Seelye Miller.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

### A LOST BABY.

#### A TRUE STORY.

Nettie and Jack were growing plump and  
—lazy. They had been at Inglenook three  
months and the "newness" was a trifle  
threadbare. Nothing specially funny had  
happened for three long, tiresome days,  
and so this morning they slept on and on,  
unheeding the great farm bell, which  
clanged out its summons to breakfast at  
precisely half past 5 o'clock, until the warm  
bright sun peeped in at the window and  
kissed their eyes open.

What could it mean? Beside each plate  
was a lovely pencil sketch of their dear  
pony, Nelly, and at her side a cunning baby  
colt!

Sister Lois looked very wise and myste-  
rious, and declared she was "much too busy  
to answer questions from tardy frizzle-  
tops."

The men were already in the fields at  
work. Mamma was out in the garden get-  
ting the vegetables for dinner. No one to  
tell them a thing. But they just rushed  
through their breakfast and ran, fast as  
their sturdy legs could carry them, to the  
wood lot.

Nelly stood waiting at the big gate, as  
usual, for the lump of sugar they were sure  
to bring.

"My eyes!" said Jack. "True's you're  
breavin', what's that?"

"O, dear," screamed Nettie. "It is! It's  
a truly, truly baby colt! O, you darling!  
See it, Jack!"

But Jack was already trying to work off  
his surprise by standing on his head and  
"wagging his toes in the sky like a pop-  
puss," scolded Nettie.

Nelly whinnied proudly when they

reached through the fence and patted her  
baby.

Being zealous little partisans, and with a  
total disregard for the eternal fitness of  
things, they decided at once to give it the  
name of "Baby McKee."

"It's precisely the immitge of its mother,"  
asserted Jack, "and won't Teddy Dolan  
feel awful, though!"

Teddy had nothing but a pet mule. It  
could not hold a candle to Baby McKee.

The delight of petting their treasure  
lasted a whole week, and then something  
else happened—something very sad. Baby  
McKee was missing!

Poor frightened Nelly went racing  
through the wet bushes, calling frantically  
for her lost baby.

A heavy rain had fallen during the night,  
and Nettie and Jack were almost crying  
with fear. The river ran along the south  
side of the wood lot. If Baby McKee had  
fallen in and been carried away!

The men were busy doing the chores and  
could not spend time then to hunt for poor,  
lost Baby McKee. But Jack and Nettie  
waded through the mud up and down, up  
and down, and everywhere.

Hark! Nelly came running to them with  
a loud whinny and—yes, surely they heard  
a faint little nicker in reply. Again Nelly  
whinnied loudly, and again they heard the  
answer, almost beneath their feet. Jack  
cautiously approached the edge of the high  
shelving bank, and, lying flat, peered over,  
and there stood Baby McKee, shivering  
with cold and fear.

The river had risen until it almost cov-  
ered her feet and she could not get around  
the "shelf" either way.

Papa was on his way to the cellar, with a  
foaming pail of milk in either hand, when  
two muddy, bedraggled children danced  
round him, screaming that "Baby McKee  
was in the river—pretty near!" When  
they could tell their story so as to be under-  
stood, papa called to the men to bring stout  
ropes and follow him.

They were none to soon, for the water  
was now more than a foot deep. Papa  
waded in, and fastening a rope firmly around  
her body, called to the men to "pull away!"  
In less than two minutes Baby McKee was  
standing by her mother's side. O, dear!  
She was so glad to have her dear baby safe,  
and actually kissed her. She seemed to  
fully understand how her baby was saved  
and whinnied gratefully.

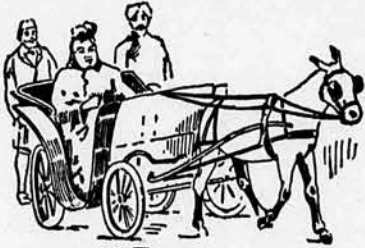
Jack and Nettie had to forego the pleas-  
ure of visiting her each morning, as she was  
taken to another pasture, far away, which  
was securely fenced all around.

KITTIE J. MCCracken.

### THE QUEEN'S DONKEY.

Why Its Former Owner Wished He Had  
Sold Himself.

Queen Victoria, during her recent so-  
journ at Cimiez, on the French Mediter-  
ranean coast, was often seen to drive,  
on pleasant afternoons, a very sleek  
and comfortable-looking donkey. The  
aged queen, holding the reins herself,  
seemed greatly to enjoy her drive,



THE QUEEN'S EQUIPAGE.

and the complacency of the donkey  
suggested that he almost understood  
the honor which was being done him.  
The donkey, whose name is Jocko, has  
an interesting history.

During a previous sojourn in the same  
district, the queen was one morning en-  
joying herself incognito, in the open  
air at Acquisgrana, when she saw a  
peasant leading along by the bit a  
donkey which looked as though it had  
once been a fine animal of his kind, but  
now seemed to be almost starved. He  
was lean, languishing, evidently suffer-  
ing.

The queen asked him if his donkey  
was for sale.

"That depends, signora," said the  
man. "If I were to sell him, now, how  
should I get my living?"

"How much did you pay for him?"

"A hundred francs."

"I will give you two hundred, and  
you can buy another donkey."

The man sold him to the unknown  
"signora," and poor Jocko at once be-  
gan a new life. Abundantly fed and  
carefully groomed, he blossomed out as  
a royal favorite. The story spread,  
and the queen could take no more  
promenades with convenience, for she  
was certain every day to encounter  
several peasants who tried to sell her

decrepit and half-starved donkeys. She  
bought none of them.

During her late visit the queen drove  
through Acquisgrana with Jocko, and  
his former owner, the peasant, saw the  
equipage go by. The donkey was fat,  
glossy and glittering with buckles of  
silver and gold.

"Alas!" exclaimed the peasant.  
"When I sold my donkey, why didn't I  
throw myself in?"—Youth's Companion.

### Strangest Costume Ever Made.

According to the Pittsburgh Journal,  
Peter Gruber, the rattlesnake king of  
Venango county, has made the most  
unique costume any man ever wore.  
It consists of coat, vest, trousers, hat,  
shoes, and shirt, and is made entirely  
of the skins of rattlesnakes. Seven  
hundred snakes, all caught and  
skinned by Gruber during the past five  
years, provided the material for this  
novel costume. To preserve the  
brilliancy and the flexibility of the  
skins in the greatest possible degree,  
the snakes were skinned alive, first be-  
ing made unconscious by chloroform.  
They were then tanned by a method  
peculiar to Gruber, and are as soft and  
elastic as woolen goods. The different  
articles for this outfit were made by  
Oil City tailors, shoemakers and hat-  
ters, and the costume is valued at one  
thousand dollars.

### Some Schoolboy Definitions.

In a recent examination some boys  
were asked to define certain words,  
and to give a sentence illustrating the  
meaning. Here are a few: Frantic  
means wild. I picked some frantic  
flowers. Athletic, strong; the vinegar  
was too athletic to use. Tandem, one  
behind another; the boys sit tandem at  
school. And then some single words  
are funnily explained. Dust is mud,  
with the wet squeezed out; fins are  
fishes' wings; stars are the moon's eggs;  
circumference is distance around the  
middle of the outside.—Educational  
Gazette.

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cipal. Beautiful shaded grounds, new Gymnasium, Military company, moderate charges, thorough work, good climate,  
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years, you will rub your  
eyes when you see the  
quality and beauty of the  
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Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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Address all orders—

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## Free Information About Insects.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This service will be done free of charge to the readers of this paper. All questions in regard to any insect, in any of its forms—grub, caterpillar or winged adult—doing damage, or otherwise abundant about the house or farm, should be accompanied by the specimens packed with food plant, when possible, and sent by mail. Include written observations as to abundance, damage and other noticeable facts. A reply in KANSAS FARMER or by mail will be freely given, and list of remedies furnished.

E. S. TUCKER.

Lawrence, Kas.

## Game Law.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Is there any law against killing prairie chickens or quail in Kansas, and if so, what are the terms of the same? Please answer in KANSAS FARMER.

Palmer, Kas.

In answer to above inquiry we give herewith the "game law," as enacted by our State Legislature, March 11, 1893:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, at any time to catch, kill, shoot, trap or ensnare, any partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, quail, pheasant, oriole, meadow lark, redbird, mockingbird and bluebird: *Provided*, That no provisions of this act shall apply or interfere with persons who may have in their possession or raise for sale any birds as pets, or may at any time catch, kill or entrap any of the birds mentioned in this section on his or her own premises, controlled by such person for his or her own use.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation, at any time, to buy, sell or barter within the State of Kansas, any bird or birds named in section 1 of this act, except the song birds mentioned in section 1 of this act. The having in possession, by any person, company or corporation, of any birds named in section 1 of this act, except the song birds mentioned in section 1 of this act, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the violation of this act.

SEC. 3. Any person, company or corporation found guilty of violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not to exceed \$25, for each and every offense, and costs, together with attorney's fee of \$10, and shall be committed until such fine, costs, and attorney's fee shall be paid.

SEC. 5. It shall not be necessary to prove on the trial, or to state in the complaint, the true or ornithological name of the bird caught, killed, shot, trapped, ensnared or had in possession in violation of this act.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who shall catch or kill any wild bird or birds, for the sole purpose of preserving them as specimens for scientific purposes: *Provided*, That in a prosecution for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to set up or prove that the killing, catching, or having in possession of any wild bird was not done for scientific purposes.

## For Knights Templar.

Low rate excursion to Boston via Nickel Plate Road. Tickets on sale August 19 to 25, inclusive. Lowest rates; through trains; Palace Sleeping cars; unexcelled service, including Dining cars and colored porters in charge of day coaches. For particulars address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

## PREPARING FOR A GREAT TIME AT GARDEN CITY.

The early days of October are to witness several meetings of great importance, and the occasion will partake of the nature of an era-maker.

The third annual convention of the Kansas State Irrigation Association has been called to meet at Garden City, on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 1 and 2, 1895. The third annual fair of the Finney County Agricultural Society will be held at the same place, October 2, 3, 4 and 5. The annual reunion of the Southwest Kansas Veterans' Reunion Association will be held at the same place, October 3, 4 and 5, and the assembly of the Southwest Kansas Association of Congregational Churches will be held October 6 and 7.

The Kansas Irrigation Association held, last year, at Hutchinson, the greatest irrigation meeting ever held anywhere, and the good results are already largely manifest. Garden City is the recognized center of irrigation development in Kansas. Several large canals water the surrounding country and some hundreds of individual pumping plants are in successful and profitable operation in the immediate vicinity of the town. The fairs thus far held have been recognized far and wide as demonstrations and educators of immense value to all the semi-arid country. They have neither been commonplace horse-race occasions nor ordinary pumpkin shows, but have shown the possibilities of irrigation upon the great plains in such a manner as to open the way to most valuable results in the development of the resources of the great plains region.

Because of the conjunction of the irrigation convention and the fair, it is expected that the greatest variety and display of irrigation machinery and appliances will be shown that has ever yet been brought together in the United States. Ample facilities are afforded for making the display and the manufacturers of such machinery signify their intention to take advantage of the occasion. People from all parts of Kansas, eastern Colorado, southern Nebraska and western Missouri are preparing to attend and witness the workings of these various appliances for the use of irrigators.

The Santa Fe railroad has granted an open one-fare rate from all points between Newton, Kas., and Rocky Ford, Colo., and the officers and committees in charge are applying for the same concessions over other roads and for greater distances, so that the people of the eastern, northern and northwestern portions of the State and contiguous territory may also attend. It is intended that the difference between the meager and worse than uncertain results of dry farming upon the plains and the bountiful and certain products of the irrigated land shall be speedily and strikingly placed before as many as possible of the people concerned. The Arkansas valley announces that it will take care of itself henceforth. But it is proposed to show to people less favorably situated the way to competence and prosperity.

In addressing the railroad managers the committee in charge says: "We are doing all we can to forward this great interest, and feel assured that all railroad men who have personally witnessed the wonderful transformations wrought by irrigation on these hitherto barren, dry lands, realize the importance and, to them, business value of promoting the irrigation movement." The committee, therefore, asks for an open one-fare rate from all Kansas points and Kansas City, Mo., to Garden City, the same as was given to Hutchinson last year, tickets to be on sale September 25 to October 5, inclusive, and good to return October 10. A few days time will be necessary before and after the convention and fair to accommodate the many implement and pump men to prepare and afterwards to remove their exhibits, and the limits suggested by the committee will accommodate them and will also allow parties from a distance time to thoroughly examine and investigate, for themselves, the practical workings of irrigation on farms.

Tents to accommodate a large encampment of veterans have been

secured and many of the "old boys" expect to enjoy a three days' outing in camp. The rates and limits asked will also accommodate the ministers, delegates and visitors to the Southwest Kansas Congregational Association, on October 6 and 7.

All inquiries should be addressed to Judge J. W. Gregory, Secretary of the local committee, at Garden City.

## CROPS, RENTS, WAGES AND PROFITS IN MISSOURI.

The August crop report of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture is an exceptionally valuable publication. The estimate of the 1895 corn crop of Missouri is 272,000,000 bushels, wheat 17,000,000 bushels, oats 34,200,000 bushels. A most interesting showing is made of the yearly rental value of farm land. Where grain rent is paid the tenant gives an average for the State for corn 38 per cent. of the grain produced, varying from 33 to 50 per cent. For oats he gives an average of 37 per cent., varying from 33 to 50 per cent. For wheat he gives an average of 37 per cent., varying from 33 to 39 per cent. For potatoes he gives an average of 37 per cent., varying from 34 to 40 per cent. For meadows he gives an average of 47 per cent., but the general price for meadows over the State is half the crop, the extremes being 33 to 50 per cent.

Where cash rent is paid the average per acre is, for corn land \$2.90, for oat \$2.35, for wheat \$2.60, for cotton \$3.50, for tobacco \$3.95, for potatoes \$3.60, for meadows \$2.80, for flax \$2.10, and for pastures \$1.80. Rents vary considerably in the several sections of the State, being generally highest in the northwest section.

The inquiry as to wages of farm hands shows averages for the State per month with board \$13.95, without board \$19.55. The northwest section pays the highest wages, being \$16.45 with board and \$22 without board. Wages are lowest in the southeast section, being \$12.25 with and \$17.80 without board.

The average profit on farm land is estimated at 3 per cent. for the State at large. By sections the estimates of profits are, northeast 3.4 per cent., northwest 5 per cent., central 3.7 per cent., southwest 1.7 per cent., and southeast 3 per cent.

It is worthy of note that the best land profits are made in the section of State which pays the best wages.

## A New Thing in Windmills.

There is something new under the sun, even in windmills. There has just been invented and constructed a windmill which runs with a short stroke in a light wind and automatically increases the length of the stroke as the stronger wind tends to make the mill turn faster. Thus this mill, instead of tearing itself to pieces in great speed, takes upon itself more work and goes soberly along. The shortest stroke for the ten-foot mill is four inches and the longest is twelve inches. This is the Curtis windmill, the invention of Geo. L. Curtis, of Logan, Utah, and was built at Topeka by Curtis & Peterson, with Hon. P. B. Maxon, of Emporia, as general agent.

The trial mill was erected a few days ago on the farm of Rev. J. B. McAfee, near Topeka, and its operation in a fitful wind was observed by the editor of the KANSAS FARMER and others interested in the wind.

The Curtis mill always starts with the minimum stroke. If the power of the wind is just enough for the minimum work, the stroke does not change. But if the wind is strong, the more rapid revolution of the mill throws out a pair of governor balls, which operate a simple mechanism by which the length of the stroke is lengthened. If the wind is very strong, the full twelve-inch stroke is quickly attained and is maintained as long as the wind is willing to do so much work. In fitful winds the stroke varies between the extremes, but always returns to the minimum when the mill goes slow or stops. A prominent mechanical engineer has expressed the opinion that an efficient governor of this sort ought to increase the pumping capacity about 200 per cent.

The Curtis windmill has not yet appeared upon the market, but readers of the KANSAS FARMER will be advised through the advertising columns when it can be purchased. In the meantime, inquiries may be addressed to Curtis & Peterson, Topeka, or to Hon. P. B. Maxon, Emporia.

Interesting circulars sent to farmers. Send name to Bureau of Immigration, Spokane, Wash.

## Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending August 12, 1895—T. B. Jennings, Observer Weather Bureau, Director: CONDITIONS.

The temperature has ranged near the normal during the week, with good rains generally in the east half of the State, extending west to Clark and Gray in the south, and little or no rain in the western division north of Hodgeman and west of Ford.

## RESULTS.

### EASTERN DIVISION.

Corn, fruits, gardens, pastures and meadows with few exceptions are in fine condition, the early corn being nearly all out of danger while the late is rapidly approaching maturity. Fall plowing is becoming general.

Allen county.—Potatoes yielding from 270 to 320 bushels per acre; corn crop simply a burden to handle.

Anderson.—Corn fine.

Brown.—Early corn now made and will be a large crop in the eastern townships, but short in central and western; late corn now well forward and if not injured will give good crop.

Chautauqua.—Too wet for flax—bolls pop open and seed wastes.

Cherokee.—Outlook for corn immense; flax not yielding as well as expected.

Coffey.—Ninety-day corn past all danger and now hard enough to grind, late corn coming into roasting-ear.

Doniphan.—Early corn safe, late growing very fast, a large yield assured.

Douglas.—Corn earing fine; pastures good.

Franklin.—All crops doing well, corn could not do better.

Greenwood.—Crop conditions excellent in north, east and south parts of county, not so good in west and central, where rain is much needed.

Jackson.—Corn will make a full crop, and in south half is beyond danger, even from hot winds.

Johnson.—Fine week for corn and fruit.

Labette.—Favorable for corn, fruit and fall plowing.

Leavenworth.—Much of the corn now safe.

Linn.—Peaches ripening, apples plenty, pastures good, stock fat.

Lyon.—Corn is about all made.

Marshall.—Corn badly damaged by hot, dry weather, the southeast quarter will average about forty bushels per acre, balance much less; all garden truck good.

Miami.—Corn and late potatoes will make a full crop.

Montgomery.—Corn has made rapid progress, and it is believed the crop will equal that of 1899.

Morris.—Corn generally in excellent condition, with promise of the largest crop in our history.

Osage.—Early corn now assured and late corn nearly out of danger; a large yield in sight.

Pottawatomie.—In north part corn firing badly; springs and wells low; grapes a failure and apples only half a crop, owing to continued drought; conditions more favorable in south part.

Riley.—Early corn excellent, late in most promising condition; haying and fall plowing in progress.

Wabaunsee.—Early corn almost assured and a good rain in ten days will assure late.

Wilson.—Corn will make a full crop; some of the early is ready to cut; hay heavy, pastures good.

Woodson.—Corn doing well, though water is becoming scarce.

### MIDDLE DIVISION.

The good rains came too late to help corn in Cloud and Republic, but they have done much for pastures and late crops. Corn has been injured this week in Phillips and Marshall and in Cowley in the south, but generally over the division it is in very good condition and much of it has advanced so far that a large crop is certain. Haying and fall plowing are in progress.

Barton.—Corn damaged some by hot winds; eastern part of county promises fair crop, western dried up; hay good.

Butler.—Corn doing well; millet, hay and fruit excellent.

Clay.—Corn will average forty bushels per acre in entire county; threshing and plowing progressing.

Cloud.—Corn almost a total failure.

Comanche.—Everything growing well.

Cowley.—Hot winds have damaged corn slightly; a medium crop probable.

Dickinson.—Corn needs rain; late wilted badly.

Harper.—Corn in No. 1 condition; sorghum, broom and Kafir corn and potatoes excellent.

Harvey.—Heavy corn crop certain; hay fine.

Jewell.—Hot winds injured the corn greatly; stock fine; oats poor.

Kingman.—Corn in north part of county poor, south part good.

Kiowa.—Corn promises thirty to forty



bushels per acre; late corn, cane and millet burnt by hot winds.

Lincoln.—A full crop of corn almost assured.

Marion.—Corn prospects excellent.

McPherson.—Yield of corn will be immense; plowing in progress.

Mitchell.—Early corn safe, late doing well but will need more rain; millet and sorghum fine.

Osborne.—A large corn crop assured; pastures and all stock in good condition.

Phillips.—A hard week on corn; some being cut; rain needed badly.

Pratt.—Corn in this county mostly late; needs rain soon; early corn a fair crop.

Republic.—Rains too late to help corn; pastures good.

Reno.—Splendid corn weather; a fair crop certain.

Rice.—The late rains of great help to corn; broomcorn poor.

Rooks.—Corn will average thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre; plowing progressing.

Russell.—Prospects for corn good; early corn a half crop, late will need more rain.

Saline.—Early corn splendid, late requires more rain.

Sedgwick.—The largest crop of corn for years assured.

Smith.—Early corn made, late doing well; hay plentiful.

Stafford.—Corn maturing nicely; forage crops good.

Sumner.—Corn will yield about half a crop; wheat threshing almost done, yield from two to four bushels per acre.

Washington.—Pastures and corn drying up; no rain.

#### WESTERN DIVISION.

The general absence of rain in this division was very favorable for the harvest, which is now mostly finished, and threshing begun. Broomcorn and the forage crops are promising fine yields, with plenty of hay in sight.

Decatur.—Good harvest weather; early corn getting hard, late corn tasseling and earing; another good rain in a week and the crop will be "O. K."

Finney.—Broomcorn making excellent brush; Kaffir and Jerusalem corn doing well; Colorado beetle damaging late potatoes.

Ford.—Corn looks better than ever and the crop is now assured.

Gove.—Most of the corn is made; one more rain next week will assure the crop; other crops "O. K."

Graham.—All crops doing well; millet and prairie hay extra fine.

Greeley.—Fine growing week; corn prospects good.

Logan.—Harvesting in progress; corn growing nicely.

Meade.—Corn, cane and potatoes doing well; pastures excellent.

Morton.—A half crop of corn probable; hay in bottoms damaged by floods.

Ness.—Harvest finished; small grain turns out good.

Norton.—Corn prospects immense; other crops very promising.

Rawlins.—Early corn "O. K.," late needs more rain.

Scott.—Everything growing nicely.

Sheridan.—Harvesting finished; forage crops splendid; corn promises twenty-five bushels per acre.

Sherman.—Corn growing rapidly; threshing in progress.

Thomas.—Harvesting is progressing; corn doing well but needs more rain.

Trego.—The hot winds damaged corn slightly; a fair crop promised.

Wallace.—Past week rather dry; corn prospects fair; pastures, alfalfa and potatoes good.

Wichita.—Wheat harvest progressing; corn in good condition.

#### The Latest Wind Pump Mill.

These times every farmer, gardener and stockman is interested in practicing economy, both of labor and money, hence the latest and cheapest wind pump mill, christened "The Kouns," is the winner. Your correspondent saw a five-foot wheel, working on a fifty-foot tower, raising water from a thirty-foot well, and it did its work easily. It works a five-inch cylinder in a thirty-foot well or a two and one-half inch in a hundred-foot well.

It works on ball bearings, which never need oiling, and has but five slots that ever require oil. It is geared back 5 to 1, and all complete with a four-foot steel stub tower, weighs only 140 pounds when ready for shipment. All parts of the wheel are of steel and heavily galvanized.

The wheel, being five feet in diameter, presents less than half the surface of an eight-foot wheel, and the vane only a fraction over four square feet of surface, it presents less to the storm for resistance. It is made of the best materials and does the work, and better still, costs only \$20, hence within the means of every one.

It is sold and shipped with the understanding that if not satisfactory in thirty days it can be returned and the price therefor refunded. It is a Kansas mill, made by the Kouns Manufacturing Co., Salina, Kas. Write for descriptive catalogue.

#### Gossip About Stock.

V. B. Howey, of Topeka, who has a paper on "Pure-bred Swine" in this issue, has over 100 head of thoroughbred pigs for sale, which are doing well and will please almost everybody.

Kirkpatrick & Son, breeders of Poland-China hogs and Shropshire sheep, Connors, Kas., write that their sheep advertisement in the FARMER brought numerous inquiries and sales. "The demand," they say, "is surprisingly good and quite a number of parties with Merino flocks are crossing with Shropshire rams."

Among others visited last week by a representative of the FARMER was Mr. Peter Johnson, one of the first settlers in Butler county, Kansas, whose farm lies three and a half miles northeast of Leon, a sprightly little town on the Frisco railroad. He thoroughly demonstrates what a Kansas farmer on 160 acres may do raising porkers for the market. He buys the best of pedigree Poland-China males and uses cross-bred sows—Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey—thereby getting the early-maturing inherited tendency to take on fat and by the other big bone and size at the beginning of the life of the youngsters. His semi-annual pig crop runs usually about 110 pigs each, which are turned off at 8 months of age, averaging 230 pounds. His last three shipments topped the market for the day at Kansas City. He feeds the brood sows during the period of raising the litters ground feed and after the pigs reach an average of 100 pounds feeds soaked corn as the main ration. The green ration is mainly alfalfa pasture. He makes a success of it, and why not others?

#### Publishers' Paragraphs.

**PROTECT THE GAME AND FISH.**—Shoot or fish only in the proper season and escape the game warden by observing the laws. Many States have new game and fish laws this year, and if you don't know them, send five 2-cent stamps for a copy of the Game Law issue of *The American Field*, 245 State street, Chicago.

**The Amateur Sportsman**, published by the M. T. Richardson Co., 27 Park Place, New York, comes to our table this month richly laden with interesting reading for hunters, anglers and dog fanciers. It contains many appropriate half-tone engravings, instructive and practical articles on hunting, fishing, camping, natural history, the rifle and the dog. It is the purpose of its publishers and owners to make the *Amateur Sportsman* in all respects a first-class paper for sportsmen. A sample copy will be sent free of charge.

**GERMAN HAIR RESTORER.**—This is a tried remedy for the cure of dandruff, falling out of the hair, and baldness. This valuable remedy is made by the German Medical Co., of Topeka. Regarding the efficacy of this remedy for a quick cure for dandruff, it was tried by the manager of this paper, who, for years, has been troubled with dandruff, and with only three applications has effected a cure. It is unquestionably the best hair dressing and tonic he ever used. Our readers are recommended to try it.

#### Reliable Minnesota Winter Wheat.

This variety appears to be one of the best kinds of winter wheat now growing, combining hardiness as well as good yielding and milling qualities. The many tests made with the Reliable Minnesota prove it. The Experiment Station of Indiana reports a yield of forty-three bushels in 1894; W. J. Fahrenkrog, Macoupin Co., Ill., 520 bushels from thirteen acres; B. A. Ahrens, Washtenaw Co., Mich., 100 bushels from two and one-half acres; J. A. Krusemark, Logan Co., Ill., eighty bushels from two acres, and Mr. J. Seidel, Champaign Co., Ill., said that his miller would be glad to pay him 5 cents per bushel more for the Reliable Minnesota if he could sell him 5,000 bushels of it, because it is so nice and hard. This wheat will make a crop yet where all other varieties fail and will never freeze out, as all can easily see, because grown by the Farmer Seed Co., on their farms in Minnesota, it must be hardy. More particulars about this wheat can be had by writing at once to the Farmer Seed Co., Faribault, Minn., for their fall catalogue, which will be sent free, together with a sample of this great wheat, if you mention the KANSAS FARMER.

Every production of genius must be the production of enthusiasm.—*Disraeli*.

#### Kansas Money.

Wanted—applications for loans on good city or farm property. Interest 6 to 7 per cent., according to size of loan. Oscar Bischoff, agent for Kansas capitalists, 628 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

Enclose a stamp to any agent of the Nickel Plate Road for an elaborately illustrated Art Souvenir, entitled "Summer Outings." Address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill. 70

## The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

**CATTLE DYING.**—My cattle are dying with symptoms as follows: \* \* \*

Can you tell me what to do?

Clifton, Okla. J. L. M.  
Answer.—Your letter is too long for publication. You have given many of the symptoms of Texas fever. Have your Territorial Veterinarian investigate the disease.

**BOG SPAVIN.**—I have a colt that got injured on the hock joint, causing something like a thoroughpin. I applied a liniment which I think made a regular bog spavin. Is there any cure?

Ashland, Kas. S. R. S.  
Answer.—If your colt is lame he may be cured by blistering or firing, but if he is not lame let him alone. You cannot remove the enlargement of bog spavin without endangering the joint.

**SKIN DISEASE—CHICKENS.**—(1) I have a horse that had lumps to raise on the skin under the collar and chafe off and that got his shoulders sore and now he is rubbing his hair off in places. (2) Our chickens seem to go blind, although their eyes are bright. They cannot see to travel around or find anything to eat.

Oswego, Kas. A. D. D.

Answer.—Give your horse 1½ drachms of iodide of potassium twice a day for two weeks. If he loses his appetite stop the medicine a few days till he goes to eating, then begin it again as before. Dissolve 1 drachm of corrosive sublimate and 1 drachm of sodium chloride in 1 pint of water and apply to the sores and rubbed places, with a swab, once a day for two days, then apply the following twice a day: Sugar of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; water, 1 quart; mix. (2) You do not give symptoms enough. You may be feeding too much grain.

**SORE SHOULDER—SORE NECKS.**—(1) I have a colt, 2 years old, that came up four weeks ago with a hard swelling on the left shoulder. It is about the size of the crown of a man's hat. It is hard and shows no sign of breaking. (2) I also have two work horses that have sore necks. I applied oxide of zinc a few times but it did no good. I then tried glycerine and calomel mixed, but they seem to get worse. I am using them to a sulky plow. I am compelled to work them. How can I cure them?

Perth, Kas. M. R.  
Answer.—(1) Blister the enlargement with cantharidine ointment, and when it forms a soft spot open it. It is a deep abscess. (2) The remedies you have tried will heal the sore necks if you remove the cause; but nothing will do any good if you continue to work them. It is cruel to work horses with such sore necks as you say yours have.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

**DR. ROBY.**—About three months ago my wife sprained the joint of her left ankle. Instead of treating the case with hot water, the physician whom she happened to get, treated her with cold water. She still cannot use this foot. If she lets it rest on the ground, instead of keeping it about level with the knee, sitting on a chair, it will swell and hurt her; and it doesn't seem to get any better, since it was this way, and was worse five or six weeks ago. Valuable advice from you through KANSAS FARMER would be gratefully received.

CHARLES FROBERG.  
Terrell, Kaufman Co., Texas.

The treatment of a sprain with cold applications is next thing to a crime. It increases congestion and stagnation of the circulation, increases the swelling and tightness of the tissues and exaggerates the pain and suffering very much, and long delays the cure. It is now too late to get quick and perfect relief. You have a chronic inflammation to deal with, but even now, the hot compress often renewed and kept up until the joint works more easily is best. Then when it begins to improve nicely, the hot compress may be left off during the day and kept on at night. During the day then wrap in flannel so no cold will be taken from leaving off the hot applications. Much rest is still of very great importance. To try to use the joint before all the lameness is gone is to defeat the efforts at cure.

#### WOMEN WHO SUFFER.

Listen to What Dr. Hartman Propose  
Do for You Without Charge.

Doubtless hundreds of thousands of women all over the United States have seen Dr. Hartman's offer in the papers—how he has undertaken to treat every woman suffering with any form of female disease who will take the trouble to write to him, free of charge. He gives them valuable advice concerning many things they do not know, and treats each one as though she was his only patient, giving her the same considerate attention and explaining every symptom fully. To those who have not heard of this it may be said that Dr. Hartman is a physician and surgeon of great renown in medical circles, especially in the treatment of those diseases which women alone have to bear. He has arranged to answer all letters that are sent to him from women troubled with any form of female weakness, free of charge, giving the benefit of knowledge which has cost him forty years to accumulate. The medicines he prescribes are within the reach of every woman, and she can get them at any drug store. All she is required to do is to send her name and address, together with her symptoms, duration of sickness and age. This offer holds good only during the summer months. Thousands of women are taking this treatment to-day and are rapidly gaining in health.

A medical book on female diseases will be sent to all who want it by the Pe-run-a Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Scott's Carbo-Digestive Compound.

A positive remedy for nervous exhaustion, simple and aggravated forms of dyspepsia and palpitation of the heart.

We guarantee relief in every case and will cheerfully refund your money should our remedy fail to produce the most gratifying results.

It is a prescription put up by a leading physician who has made stomach and nervous troubles a specialty for years.

We court investigation and earnestly urge all physicians to write us that they may satisfy themselves of its harmless character and excellent virtues. Scott's Carbo-Digestive Compound is the most remarkable remedy that science has produced. It has succeeded where all other medicines have failed.

Sold by druggists everywhere, \$1 per bottle. Sent to any address in America on receipt of price.

Don't forget that we cheerfully refund your money if results are not satisfactory. Order direct if your druggist does not have it.

Address all orders to  
CONCORD CHEMICAL MFG. CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.

#### The Latest Sensation.

The surprisingly low rates offered by the Nickel Plate Road to Boston and return, account Knights Templar Conclave, and a choice of forty routes. Tickets on sale August 19 to 25, inclusive; longest return limit; service strictly first-class. Sleeping car space reserved in advance. For further information address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago. 83

#### "Among the Ozarks,"

the Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of south Missouri scenery including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains to fruit-raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and home-seeker looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address,

J. E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo.

#### EXCURSION TO THE EAST.

Vandalia - Pennsylvania Lines Through Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York to Boston.

August 19 to 25, inclusive, account Knights Templar conclave. Over Allegheny mountains at highest point above sea level; around famous Horseshoe Curve; along the Blue Juanita. Stop-over privileges and first-class accommodations. Excursionists have choice of returning via Hudson river, Niagara Falls and other routes. Write or wire Brunner, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis, to have tickets ready when you pass through that city. He'll do it cheerfully, and will also arrange Pullman accommodations. No charge for his services.



## Horticulture.

### WINDOW GARDENING.

By Miss Lucy Popenoe, of Berryton, read before the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, July 31, 1895.

The culture of flowers is one that expands like the heart and the mind and makes every true lover of the beautiful purer, wiser and nobler.

James Vick says: "God doubtless could have made a world without a flower to cheer our hearts, but God in his wisdom did not do so. After creating man in his own image, he placed him in a beautiful garden in which was every plant pleasant to the sight or good for food, and when man became a law-breaker, instead of being sent to the penitentiary he was dismissed from the garden and compelled to work for his food among the thorns and thistles. Some men have never risen above their fall. They like it. They never give even one look towards the lost Eden." I think that what Mr. Vick means by this is that we farmers as a rule do not enjoy the beauties of farm life as we might.

There are so many beautiful shrubs and hardy plants that are so cheap and require so little care after the first planting, that I cannot refrain from urging the good horticultural brothers to give them a little attention, although I know I am leaving my text in so doing, for I am expected to speak only of window plants. Of course the horticultural sisters are supposed to care for these, and what is there except good books that can add more to the pleasure of home or the home-keeper than a window full of clean, healthy, blooming plants? I might leave out the word blooming, for there are so many beautiful plants grown expressly for their foliage that are easy of culture and seem to adapt themselves very readily to the home atmosphere.

I will speak first of the blooming plants, giving what little experience we have gained by their care during the winter months, telling some of our failures as well as successes, hoping that some one may profit thereby.

Of course we all have our favorites, and as one naturally thinks of the favorites first, I will begin with the calla, noble, beautiful lily of the Nile. My knowledge is limited to the old-fashioned large variety, as I have never had one of the dwarf kinds. If I could have but one plant, I think I would choose the calla. It is so easy to care for, has such green, glossy leaves, free from insects, and when the crowning grace, the large, creamy white blossoms, come, what can be more beautiful? Some one says: "But they have so few blossoms." That is quite true of the old way of treating them, but now, with a good strong bulb, proper soil, plenty of water and light, one should have three or four blossoms from one bulb. Winter before last we had a bulb that threw up two crowns as it started growth, or rather it seemed to split. After each crown blossomed it split again, and we had five fine flowers during the winter from one bulb. Last winter the same bulb was only a partial success, owing to a freeze during the holidays and to white worms in the soil. We now have a sure cure for both troubles. The first is, stay at home and keep a good fire; the other is lime water. Pour on enough to thoroughly soak the earth in the pot. One application is generally enough. Our present mode of treatment is, rest in the summer, turning the pot down on the north side of the house. In August or September, re-pot in good, rich soil. Water sparingly until growth begins, then abundantly, increasing the warmth of the water as the weather grows colder. Some advise water almost boiling, but this surely injures the roots and causes the leaves to turn yellow.

For our second plant we will have the Chinese Sacred lily, one of the narcissus family. This is the plant for everybody, so easy of culture that it hardly ever fails to flower unless frosted. We have tried growing it in the oriental way—that is, in water; also in earth, but have had better success with the water-grown plants. It makes a very satisfactory plant for children to ex-

periment with. A quart bowl is a very convenient dish, both in size and shape, to grow the bulb in. Fill about one-third full of pebbles, place the bulb on these and fill in or around the bulb with pebbles. Keep the bowl full of water, supplying as it evaporates with warm water. Give a bright, sunny place, near the glass, and you will be rewarded with a great many pretty green leaves and several stems of fragrant white flowers. If incisions are made lengthwise through two or three layers of the bulb before planting, you will have about twice as many flower stems. We had one bulb with eleven stems, each bearing eight blossoms, and Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher writes of one she gashed thoroughly that sent up sixteen stems.

My mother tells me not to forget to recommend the hardy bulbs for winter bloom. We have had beautiful pots of hyacinths and narcissus, and have found the paper white narcissus and Roman hyacinths most sure for house culture. Have had good success with all single hyacinths except the red. Can never get this color to send up a good stem, and I have heard others make the same complaint. The soil should be quite rich, also plenty of sand. Pot in September or October. Keep in a cool, dark place in the cellar, with an occasional watering, for six or eight weeks, or longer if desired. When brought to the light, give plenty of sun and moisture. They like a cool room best.

While among the bulbs we must not forget the amaryllis. There are many beautiful varieties, through all shades of red to white. The most common are Jonsonii and Equestre. The flowers of Jonsonii are a rich red with white stripe through each petal and have a sweet, spicy fragrance. Equestre is light red with white star in the center and is especially free flowering, often sending up two stems from one bulb, each bearing four flowers. These bulbs, like the calla, should have rest during the summer, but should not grow so dry as to drop their foliage. Water abundantly during the growing season. Do not, however, allow the pots to stand in water, as this often causes the thick white roots to decay. Do not repot oftener than once in twelve or eighteen months. A good way to give fresh earth is to remove an inch of the top soil and replace with new. Plant so that the bulbs are about covered. Another very satisfactory little bulb is the freesia. Half a dozen or a dozen of the bulbs in a six or eight-inch pot in rich sandy soil will give an abundance of delicate, sweet-scented white flowers that fill the room with their fragrance. Treat the same as hyacinths, allowing five or six weeks in the cellar for root growth.

There are so many other beautiful window plants that I hardly know where to stop, but I must recommend the crab cactus, leaving the begonias, primulas, double petunias and oxalis for some one else to tell about. This cactus is not thorny and scraggy, like most of its tribe, but has a small leaf and grows in a graceful drooping way that makes it especially desirable for hanging baskets. The blooming season lasts from three to six weeks in winter. My plant has sixty or seventy blossoms every winter. They are crimson with white centers. For the other varieties of this prickly, homely plant I refer you to Mrs. Coultis, who gives them the front seat in her window garden.

In regard to plants for their foliage, we must, of course, put the dear old rose geranium first. If pinched back often it makes a handsome shrubby plant, instead of the straggling, lopsided ones we so often see. I believe plants are a good deal like children. They take considerable pruning and trimming in to get best results, and if once begun you have to keep it up. The palms stand a good deal of abuse and neglect but repay one for a little extra care. The soil should not be very rich, neither do the roots like to be disturbed. A good way is to freshen by new soil at the top, as advised for amaryllis. There is the Farfugium, with its dark green leaves spotted with cream white, a splendid plant for north or east windows, doing much better in

shade than in sun. And some of the ferns grow beautifully in the house if the leaves are frequently sprinkled. The soil should be from the woods, if possible, with sand and a very little rich soil added. We have found this a good mixture for fuchsias, also.

Before I close I would like to speak of the good flowers do us. What a pleasure it is to give a pretty plant or a little bouquet to a friend. Who can deny their good influence? They add to the joy of our glad mood and are a great comfort and solace when the heart is sad. They bloom just as sweetly for the poor as for the millionaire and are worth all the care we bestow on them, for it is not luck that brings success, but constant care and attention.

### The Peach.

By Geo. W. Berry, of Berryton, read before the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, July 31, 1895.

The peach tree is the easiest of all fruit trees to transplant and will stand as much hard treatment, perhaps, as any other tree. The method of planting from seed is so simple and so generally well known, that it is unnecessary to say anything at this time on that point, but I desire to emphasize proper after treatment. No doubt the peach is a native of a warmer climate, and travelers tell us it grows in a wild state in parts of Mexico and Central America. Like corn, the peach flourishes in loose, rich soil. It blooms about early corn-planting time, and the different varieties of fruit of the peach ripen along with the early and later varieties of corn. The rapid growth and comparatively short life of the peach tree certainly require good preparation of the soil, and proper treatment after setting in order to prolong its life, and increase the quantity and quality of this delicious and most healthful fruit. Plowing to a depth of twelve to eighteen inches before setting gives the roots an opportunity to reach permanent moisture. And if the ground were subsoiled to even a much greater depth than eighteen inches, I believe our orchards would do better and last longer. When eastern Kansas adopts a system of deep plowing and subsoiling, I believe that half the problem of irrigation will be solved. And a great reservoir is created for the storage of water exactly where the plants can draw upon it as needed for natural growth.

Too many are content with setting their peach trees on the poorest, hard, stony ground, or perhaps a single row along the fence, where it is impossible to cultivate, or even properly cut the weeds, if, indeed, the latter act is ever thought of. While the State Horticultural Society in the published reports recommends thorough cultivation, a well-cultivated peach orchard is a rarity. Plant the ground between the rows to corn for two or three seasons. If the ground is old, it then might be put in clover, for not more than two seasons, and afterward plowed twice each season as long as the trees live. The plowing should be done in April and again after the fruit is taken off. Turn the furrows towards the trees one plowing and from them the next. Cultivate or harrow thoroughly between plowings.

Of the leading varieties of fruit, the Amsden is at the head of the list of early peaches, followed by Alexander and Hale's. For medium, Old Mixon Free is recommended, with Heath's Cling and Heath's Free for late. Aside from the succession in which the budded varieties ripen, the seedlings are the hardiest and most valuable. Nothing is more true in reproduction than the peach. There are the yellow and the white free, and the Indian cling, which can be grown true from seed.

It seems to me, from observation, that the past few years the peach crop has not been so certain as it was fifteen to twenty-five years ago. If this is true, and I believe it is in this part of the State, is it due to slack methods of cultivation, the adoption of new varieties or to severe seasons, or all these causes combined? If it is from lack of cultivation, that can be remedied; if from unsuitable varieties, that, too, can be corrected. If from severe win-

ters, how much can be done to protect from freezing? A few years ago, Prof. E. A. Popenoe made an experiment in this direction. The trees were covered as well as could be with straw or old hay. The result was that the branches that were well protected bore fruit the following season, while the exposed portions of the trees did not bear. Can not some convenient protection in some kind of a blanket cover be discovered that would be a practical protection to the trees against extreme cold? Hard study and close application, I believe, will lead to more certain success.

One fine morning, last April, I stood on a mound that commanded a view of the surrounding hills and slopes, and beautiful valley of the Wakarusa. The streams fringed with timber, and a hundred orchards in purple bloom, made a landscape fit for a painter, and I thought how beautiful is Kansas. These orchards are the handiwork of the pioneer, the fruits of which are in sight. We only see the early dawn. What will the harvest be in years to come? We can make plans and work them out, and dream dreams, the children of to-day and posterity can answer as to the full harvest.

In the discussion of this paper, Mr. J. F. Cecil gave the following directions for pruning peach trees: "Select one-year trees for planting. Trim off all branches. Rub off the lower limbs, locating the head high or low, to suit operator. The following spring cut out such as will interfere with a well-balanced head and shorten in the last year's growth one-half, and proceed each succeeding spring, cutting off one-half of the last year's growth."

The following selection of varieties for a peach orchard of 1,000 trees was presented as having been made by H. G. Hughes, of Rosedale, Kas., who was reported as claiming that he could not afford to raise apples on his high-priced land, but that peaches are profitable: Elberta 300, Family Favorite 100, Crimson Beauty 200, Mountain Rose 100, Salway 200, Old Mixon (free and cling) 100.

### Secretary Barnes at Manhattan.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Manhattan Horticultural Society was to hold its regular monthly meeting on yesterday (the 8th inst.) I took the 11:20 Union Pacific train, and passing along the beautiful and fertile Kansas valley, arrived safely at Manhattan. I was met at the depot by Mr. J. C. Griffing, the efficient Secretary of the Manhattan Horticultural Society, with his spring wagon and pony team. We drove through the college grounds. Some things look well, notably some irrigated corn, also the corn growing for the silo. The new Science hall "looms up." It must be very roomy. Many trees and shrubs show the evil effects of three dry seasons. Some trees are dead, some partly dead. At Mr. Griffing's home, a mile or so beyond, I met his genial wife and two happy little daughters. Here I also met that which every home needs, few have, and, I am sorry to say, some who have do not fully appreciate, and that is a loved and loving grandma, one whose helpmate has gone beyond, and who has raised a family of boys and girls, each of whom lovingly asks grandma to live with them. God bless the grandmas, all, and may they be appreciated. Let us not forget that they were the courted beauties of a few years ago. The Griffings say they could not keep house without grandma. "May her shadow never grow less."

After dinner we drove to Mr. E. W. Westgate's house, a pleasant farm home, presided over by his wife, a lovely woman, who, with her dark eyes and beautiful gray hair, always will be handsome. Here we were welcomed by about thirty horticulturists, of both sexes and all ages. I was happily introduced by Mr. Griffing, and, like all ex-soldiers, was immediately at home. There was a fine paper read on "Orchards and Orcharding," one on "Flowers and Flowering" (why not?) and one on "Preserving and Canning Fruits." These papers were then subjected to a friendly discussion. These criticisms and discussions always disclose the meat in the shell, and all horticultu-



ists who attend them will find their knowledge increased thereby. One thing these meetings lack. They ought to have a human monthly calendar, some one or more thoroughgoing members who will at each meeting tell off the appropriate work of the coming month—the grafting, budding, seeding or cultivating that should come during the succeeding month, also the kind of weeds or insects that will be prime the coming month, more particularly prime for killing or destroying. The young horticulturists will thus learn when to look for pests and find out their weaker moment. I talked of the need and desire of the State Society for a closer and more intimate friendship with each and every district, county or town horticultural society for our mutual advantage. This we are striving to bring about. There are, or have been, over sixty horticultural societies in Kansas. May every one of them fall into line, active for the good of our beloved State, ready to plant or gather, to fight insects or disease, and to advertise our State to the world as the home not only of thrifty and happy people, but of the finest, handsomest and most luscious fruits and vegetables in the world.

I brought back and added to our fruit exhibition about a dozen plates of fruit. We now have, in south room, ground floor of capitol, a choice exhibit of sixty plates of fruit. Come and see what can be shown first week in August. WILLIAM H. BARNES, Deputy Secretary Kansas State Horticultural Society.

## In the Dairy.

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

### BETTER BUTTER.

(Continued from last week.)

On many farms the husband takes no interest in matters pertaining to dairying, leaving even the cows to be milked by the wife or daughters. Where the cost of a separator cannot be borne, and no ice is obtainable, and no running springs are near, the wind that blows over the prairie must be harnessed to raise cold water from the earth with which to cool the milk, cream and butter. Nearly every farmer has a windmill, and when located near the house a box or tank can be made of one and three-fourths inch pine stuff, with joints set in lead, and painted inside and out—just deep enough to submerge Cooley cans—long enough to take in the cans required for two milkings. Whatever water is pumped for stock or horses will run through the box, and by this method milk may be kept sweet for twenty-four hours, or long enough for the cream to rise. The box will need an overflow pipe, so that the waste water can be conveyed away, but still always cover the cans. These cans must be held down by strips of boards put across the inside of the tank, or they will bob up and spill the milk. One admirable feature of these cans is that skimming is done from the bottom, thereby avoiding much loss of cream. Three to four cans will hold the milk from twelve cows, seven in all being needed for two milkings. After once starting, enough cans must be skimmed night and morning to hold the new milk. When no ice is at hand, the cream can also be set in cold water.

To the third interrogative, I will say that the stumbling-block to most people is in thinking that the milk and cream can be handled and kept under the same conditions in summer as in cooler periods of the year. One of the greatest mistakes is in setting milk in the kitchen or pantry in hot weather, which should not be done at any season, on account of odors arising from cooking vegetables and meat and other things that are not compatible with fine butter.

Another great mistake is in letting the cream get too sour, and churning too warm. This causes a soft, light-colored article which is devoid of the fine flavor and solidity that characterizes all butter intended for long keeping or for a fancy price. Butter should be packed in a neat, tidy manner, satisfactory to the customer or the market

you intend to supply. Never use parts of old garments in which to wrap; parchment paper is much better, and has a more inviting look. Keep the milk and cream in a clean, cool place, and use none but the best fine-grained white salt.

A few hours before churning, pour the cream from one can into another, letting it fall as far as possible. By this means a large quantity of air is carried through the cream, as you will see by the bubbles that rise to the top. This helps the ripening process, and takes less time to churn. Never mix sweet cream with sour within twelve hours of churning time, unless the old cream is extremely acid and needs toning down a little.

Cream should be kept at 50°, warmed up to 60°, and ripened as quickly as possible, and churned at 58°. The best butter is made from cream held at a low temperature, raised high enough to develop a slightly acid taste, and churned in a barrel churn. Slow ripening of cream produces a bitter flavor.

Stop churning when the grains of butter are the size of wheat kernels. Throw in cold water and draw off the buttermilk through a fine sieve. Wash the butter in the grain until the water runs off clear. Do not allow it to mass, as then the milk cannot be washed out, and the result is rancid butter. Keep the butter cold until ready to work, then spread on the board, add one ounce of salt to the pound, work just enough to incorporate the salt and no more, if you wish to preserve the grain. If the butter is for immediate use, less washing is required.

The churnability of cream depends largely on its being ripened evenly.

Fourth—Separator cream can be churned at a much lower mark than cream raised in the old way. It is frequently churned as low as 40°. Cream raised in the open air, or by deep setting, is best churned at 58° in summer.

Fifth—The best temperature for milk when the cream is raising is 45°, but of course this could not be obtained without ice. The coldest well water that I have noticed in this country stands at 54° to 56°.

No one should ever engage in butter-making with the idea that it is easy work. There is only one rule that will fit the case, and that is, "eternal vigilance" is the price of good butter. Never work butter with a ladle. A six-square roller is best, as it does not break the grain. An oak board on which to work butter can be made of one and one-fourth inch stuff thirty inches long, eighteen inches wide at one end and twelve inches at the other, inside measure, with sides rising four inches. Make a hole in the back end in which to put one end of the roller. This will give a leverage in working down the mass, and insures a nicer article than can be had when worked with a ladle. The front end of the board must be raised about one inch in order that the brine will run away from the butter. The roller should be about three inches in diameter and one end turned off to fit the hole in the board and the other end to fit the hand. Make the roller six inches longer than the board. The board can be set on legs or on a table.

Another important element to success is regularity in feeding, watering and milking. Feed at stated periods and in quantities required by each individual cow. To feed well and economically, arrange to raise all the good feed possible on the farm. Water regularly. System in the dairy should supersede all other matters on the farm; let everything else subserve to it. Milking should be done both morning and night at stated times and by the same milkers as near as possible, and as regularly on Sundays as other days. Milking an hour later in the morning, or a little earlier than usual at night one day in the week, or oftener, means less profit to the proprietor. Milking is considered by some the most disagreeable part of dairying. Good comfortable milking stools should be provided, and the stable so arranged that it may be readily darkened when flies are troublesome. The milking should be done neatly, quickly and thoroughly, and the milk taken from the barn at once, that it may not be

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loaded up with foul odors. This is another essential in making gilt-edged, high-priced butter. Good dairy cows are of a nervous, sensitive temperament, and especially influenced by cold and sudden changes of the weather, hence they should be kept in a warm stable during the winter months, and never allowed to stand out in the cold wind or rains, or to be compelled to drink water near the freezing point. Cold, either inside or outside of a cow, will cause a shrinkage in the milk and butter fat also. No dairyman can afford to furnish ice water for his cows, or to winter them in a cold stable. They may be turned out each day to drink and allowed to run in the yard two or three hours when the weather is warm. For a change, throw out a load of corn fodder for them to pick over. A long shed open to the south is a protection from the winds. A water tank placed here will not freeze as quickly as in the open air.

To obtain the highest success in dairying means a snug dairy house with good conveniences, modern improvements and utensils. Such an arrangement saves labor and there is no danger of contamination from the cellar or kitchen.

In using the barrel churn, never fill more than half full of cream. If you do there will be a loss of butter, from the fact that the cream does not receive proper agitation, and a faulty separation is the result. A few days ago I saw a farmer come into town with a five-gallon can of buttermilk on which there were at least two pounds of butter that had gathered on his seven-mile trip. He was selling the buttermilk at 10 cents a gallon, and made the remark that his customers did not complain if there was a little butter thrown in. That meant a loss of from 20 to 25 cents on every five gallons of milk sold. This man was complaining of hard times and that he could not afford to take a dairy or farm paper. If the cream foams in the churn, it is too cold; if too warm, it comes too soon, and there is a loss of butter in the buttermilk.

The tendency of all butter is to get rancid sooner or later, but the badly-made article decomposes much sooner than the butter made on correct principles, and is frequently "off flavor" when put on the market. Filth of any kind hastens the process of decay. There are certain natural laws that can not be invaded unless we pay the penalty in some form. Impure surroundings breed typhus fever and other ailments in the human body. Milk, cream and butter are susceptible to all manner of taint, and the simple result is contaminated dairy products. Uncleanliness in the different steps from the cow to the churn is responsible for nearly all strong butter. Wetting the cows' teats and milking with dirty hands is one of the primary causes of rank butter. Buckets, strainer and cans that have been improperly washed and scalded are another source of infection. Leaving the milk in the barn or setting it where the air is loaded with odors hastens the work of putrefaction. Cream that is allowed to remain on the milk in warm weather until it gets

moldy, if only a small quantity, will spoil an entire churning. Wooden buckets are unfit for milk. Use tin; and everything that has contained milk should be rinsed with luke-warm water before being scalded.

To churn at a low temperature, it is necessary to have rich cream. Do not attempt to churn poor or thin cream at a low temperature, as you will have trouble.

It sometimes happens that where much milk is drawn off with the cream that specks of curd will be noticed. In such cases pour the cream through a fine sieve and remove all this cheese curd. If churned with the butter, it is liable to give a cheesy taste, and finally impair the genuine butter flavor.

Butter intended for long keeping can be made only under the most exacting rules of neatness, leaving the finished product dry, firm and solid. In packing in jars or tubs press down firmly, put over a piece of muslin to fit, cover with salt and keep in a cool place.

In stirring cream, have a paddle that will reach to the bottom of the can or vessel, and stir with a lifting motion, that the cream may be thoroughly mixed at each operation. Stir two or three times daily.—A. E. Jones, in Junction City Union.

## CHEESE APPARATUS

Cheese-Making is More Profitable Than Butter-Making. The process is easy. Machines are complete and substantial. A ten-pound cheese made at each operation. Nothing like it on the market. Simple directions sent with each apparatus.

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No. 2, 20 " " " " " " " "	25.00
No. 3, 30 " " " " " " " "	32.00

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## MARKET REPORTS.

**Kansas City Live Stock.**  
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 12.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday 7,353; calves, 776; shipped Saturday, 3,224 cattle, no calves. The market was steady, except on feeders, which were dull and somewhat lower. The following are representative sales:

**DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.**  
21.....1,245 \$4.50 40.....1,298 \$4.40  
80.....1,275 4.25 208 Tex.....977 3.80

**TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.**  
25.....1,062 \$3.50 53.....1,121 \$3.40  
127.....999 3.25 28.....952 3.25  
16.....903 3.15 29.....855 3.05  
8.....855 2.90 11.....808 2.50

**WESTERN STEERS.**  
61.....1,321 \$4.35 44.....1,112 \$3.45

**OKLAHOMA COWS.**  
24.....815 \$2.40 1.....900 \$2.25  
2.....1,025 2.00

**TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.**  
11.....870 \$2.60 2.....860 \$2.60  
16.....885 2.60 24.....833 2.50  
99.....724 2.35 21.....788 2.35  
1.....760 2.00 1.....600 1.50

**COWS AND HEIFERS.**  
15.....840 \$3.15 730 \$3.15  
1.....780 3.15 2.....930 3.00  
1.....1,230 3.00 1.....910 2.85  
9.....837 2.85 2.....980 2.85  
2.....1,135 2.80 34.....964 2.75  
5.....818 2.75 14.....830 2.75  
9.....936 2.70 5.....954 2.70  
2.....930 2.70 1.....963 2.70  
3.....730 2.65 25.....876 2.65  
13.....972 2.65 36.....909 2.65

**STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.**  
20.....1,023 \$4.10 2.....1,170 \$4.00  
13.....1,054 4.00 10.....1,038 4.00  
48.....1,077 4.00 12.....1,020 3.85  
1.....1,040 3.80 12.....930 3.65

**ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market higher on best grades of natives and the extras; steady on other natives; beef steers, native, \$4.30 to \$5.70; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.25; feeders, \$3.00 to \$4.20; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.90 to \$4.00; Texas cows and heifers, \$2.10 to \$4.30; Texas calves, \$7.00 to \$9.00 each. Hogs—Receipts, 2,200; market strong; heavy, \$4.70 to \$4.95; mixed, \$4.50 to \$4.85; light, \$4.30 to \$5.10. Sheep—Receipts, 200; market slow.**

**Hogs—Receipts, since Saturday, 2,165; shipped Saturday, 502. The market opened 5 to 10c higher, but closed a little weak. The following are representative sales:**

57.....192 \$4.90 48.....197 \$4.90 81.....184 \$4.90  
6.....201 4.90 50.....193 4.85 11.....212 4.85  
63.....175 4.85 52.....207 4.85 72.....227 4.85  
59.....212 4.85 54.....200 4.85 79.....191 4.85  
78.....200 4.80 70.....236 4.80 66.....188 4.80  
36.....190 4.80 17.....244 4.80 74.....225 4.80  
30.....223 4.80 44.....231 4.75 113.....120 4.75  
16.....181 4.75 17.....218 4.75 103.....191 4.75  
55.....228 4.75 62.....247 4.70 61.....235 4.70  
45.....198 4.65 49.....240 4.65 8.....257 4.50  
8.....290 4.20

**Sheep—Receipts, since Saturday, 2,336; shipped Saturday, 2,298. The market was irregular; in some cases 15c lower. The following are representative sales:**

42.....64 \$4.00 94 s. w. lbs. 64 \$3.40  
89.....93 2.90 68.....100 2.85

**Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 103; shipped Saturday, 76. The horse and mule market was quiet as usual. The supply of the commoner grades is fair, but good grades are limited and firmly held. Prices on the common class are weak.**

**Chicago Live Stock.**  
CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; market steady to weaker; fair to best beefs, \$3.75 to \$5.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.00; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.25 to \$3.70; Texas, \$3.00 to \$3.45; western, \$3.75 to \$4.75.

**Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; market fairly active and 5c lower; light, \$4.70 to \$5.30; rough packing, \$4.25 to \$4.40; mixed and butchers, \$4.45 to \$5.00; heavy packing and shipping, \$4.50 to \$4.95; pigs, \$3.80 to \$5.05.**

**Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market steady; native, \$3.00 to \$3.80; western, \$2.35 to \$3.80; Texas, \$2.00 to \$3.00; lambs, \$3.00 to \$5.50.**

**St. Louis Live Stock.**  
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market higher on the best grades of natives and the extras; steady on other natives; beef steers, native, \$4.30 to \$5.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.25; feeders, \$3.00 to \$4.20; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.90 to \$4.00; Texas cows and heifers, \$2.10 to \$4.30; Texas calves, \$7.00 to \$9.00 each.

**Hogs—Receipts, 2,200; market strong; heavy, \$4.70 to \$4.95; mixed, \$4.50 to \$4.85; light, \$4.30 to \$5.10. Sheep—Receipts, 200; market slow.**

**Chicago Grain and Provisions.**

August 12. Opened High'st Low'st Closing  
Wh't—Aug.....65 65 65 65  
Sept.....68 68 68 68  
Dec.....70 70 70 70  
Corn—Sept.....38 38 38 38  
Dec.....32 32 32 32  
May.....32 32 32 32  
Oats—Aug.....19 19 19 19  
Sept.....20 20 20 20  
May.....24 24 24 24  
Pork—Aug.....9 90 9 90 9 90  
Sept.....9 75 9 80 9 80  
Jan.....10 25 10 35 10 25  
Lard—Aug.....6 05 6 05 6 05  
Sept.....6 10 6 10 6 07 1/2  
Jan.....6 15 6 15 6 07 1/2  
Ribs—Aug.....5 75 5 75 5 75 5 75  
Sept.....5 75 5 80 5 75 5 75  
Jan.....5 32 1/2 5 35 5 30 5 32 1/2

**Kansas City Grain.**  
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 12.—Receipts of wheat to-day were about as expected. The weakness of the speculative market caused a decline of about a cent. Good wheat sold readily, but low grades met with little demand.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 64 cars; a year ago, 252 cars.

Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 hard wheat, 1 car choice 67c, 1 car 66c; 20 cars 66c; No. 2 spring, 1 car 65c; No. 3 hard, 4 cars 65c, 2 cars 64c; No. 4 hard, 1 car choice 61c, 1 car 58c; No. 2 red, 1 car old 73c; new, nominally 70c; No. 3 red, 1 car choice 68c, 3 cars 67c, 2 cars 66c; 2 cars 64c; No. 4 red, 1 car 58c, 1 car 57c; 3 cars 57c, 1 car 55c; 2 cars 55c; rejected, nominally 50c to 54c; no grade, nominally 43c to 50c.

Corn sold 1 to 1 1/2c lower early, and later bids were 2 cents lower. The early demand was to cover short sales. Shippers' bids from the start were about 2c lower.

**St. Louis Grain.**  
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Receipts, wheat, 138,778 bu.; last year, 129,829 bu.; corn, 49,000 bu.; last year, 47,000 bu.; oats, 85,410 bu.; last year, 45,000 bu.; shipments, wheat, 28,075 bu.; corn, 51,408 bu.; oats, 13,056 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—Cash, 67 1/2c; August, 66 1/2c bid; September, 66 1/2c to 66 3/4c; December, 66c. Corn—Cash, 36c; August, 35 1/2c; September, 36 1/4c; December, 27 1/2c. Oats—Cash, 19c bid; August, 19c; September, 19 1/4c.

**Kansas City Produce.**  
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 12.—Butter—Market steady; extra fancy separator, 17c; fair, 14 1/2c to 15 1/4c; dairy fancy, firm, 14c; fair, 12c; store packed, fresh, 9 1/2c; off grades, 8c.

Eggs—Receipts light; candied stock, 10c per doz.

Poultry—The market was unchanged to-day. Hens, 6c; springs, 8c; roosters, 15c. Turkeys, gobblers, 6c; hens, 7c. Ducks, 5 1/2c; springs, scarce, 9c. Geese, not wanted, 3 1/2c to 4c; springs, 7c. Pigeons, 75c to \$1.00 per doz.

Fruits—Apples, market steady; 20c to 40c per bu., according to quality; 75c to \$1.25 per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in small way; shipping stock, 20c to 25c per bu.; 65c to 75c per bbl.; old stock, fancy stand, \$5.00 to 7.00; common to choice varieties, \$2.00 to 4.00 per bbl. Peaches, supply limited; freestones, 30c to 50c per peck; 60c to 70c per 1/2 bu.; shipped stock, freestones, 35c to 50c per 1/2 bu. box, 75c to 85c per 4-basket crate; tray boxes, 40c; \$1.00 to 1.50 per 6-basket crate; clingstones, 30c to 40c per 1/2 bu. box.

Vegetables—Potatoes, plentiful, 17c to 19c per bu. in car lots; 25c per bu., small way; new sweet potatoes, 60c to 75c per bu. in a small way. Cabbage, slow, home grown, extra fancy, 15c to 30c per doz.; medium to common, 10c to 15c. Onions, new, 25c to 30c per bu.

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Iron and Wooden Pumps,  
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Pipe, Points, Fittings, etc.  
Rubber and Gandy Belting.  
Thresher Tank Pumps.  
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CRANE COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.

Receipts of corn to-day, 109 cars; a year ago, 29 cars.  
Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed corn, 2 cars 35 1/2c, 17 cars 34c, 6 cars 34 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars early 33 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 1 car 30c; no grade, nominally 29c to 30c; No. 2 white, 2 cars 34 1/2c, 6 cars 34c; No. 3 white, 2 cars 35 1/2c.

Oats were about 1/2c lower. Not many samples were on sale and there was a fair demand.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed oats, 1 car 18 1/2c, 4 cars 18 1/2c; No. 3 oats, 1 car 17c, 1 car 17 1/2c; No. 4, 2 cars 15c; rejected, nominally 12c to 14c; no grade, 2 cars 12c, 1 car 12 1/2c; No. 2 white oats, 1 car 23c; No. 3 white oats, nominally 21c to 22c.

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Eggs—Receipts light; candied stock, 10c per doz.

Poultry—The market was unchanged to-day. Hens, 6c; springs, 8c; roosters, 15c. Turkeys, gobblers, 6c; hens, 7c. Ducks, 5 1/2c; springs, scarce, 9c. Geese, not wanted, 3 1/2c to 4c; springs, 7c. Pigeons, 75c to \$1.00 per doz.

Fruits—Apples, market steady; 20c to 40c per bu., according to quality; 75c to \$1.25 per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in small way; shipping stock, 20c to 25c per bu.; 65c to 75c per bbl.; old stock, fancy stand, \$5.00 to 7.00; common to choice varieties, \$2.00 to 4.00 per bbl. Peaches, supply limited; freestones, 30c to 50c per peck; 60c to 70c per 1/2 bu.; shipped stock, freestones, 35c to 50c per 1/2 bu. box, 75c to 85c per 4-basket crate; tray boxes, 40c; \$1.00 to 1.50 per 6-basket crate; clingstones, 30c to 40c per 1/2 bu. box.

Vegetables—Potatoes, plentiful, 17c to 19c per bu. in car lots; 25c per bu., small way; new sweet potatoes, 60c to 75c per bu. in a small way. Cabbage, slow, home grown, extra fancy, 15c to 30c per doz.; medium to common, 10c to 15c. Onions, new, 25c to 30c per bu.

**WANTED, HAY!**  
I want 2,000 tons Timothy Hay and 2,000 tons choice Prairie Hay. Shipments beginning August 22, 1895. Fifty cars per week. Address  
GEO. E. WARREN, Prospect, Ohio.

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MO., U. S. A.  
**WELL MACHINE & TOOL CO.**  
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Gem and Halladay Mills  
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Engines and Boilers,  
Gasoline Engines,  
Belting, Hose and Packing,  
Pipe, Fittings, Drive Points.  
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Fertilizers containing a high percentage of potash produce the largest yields and best quality of

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Send for our pamphlets on the use of potash on the farm. They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. Address,  
GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 31, 1895.

Jefferson county—County clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John H. Johnston, in Rural tp., June 25, 1895, one sorrel horse, about 12 years old, fifteen and a half hands high, white strip in face, saddle marks; also one top buggy, old; valued at \$15.

Greeley county—Robt. Eadie, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by —, in Tribune tp., (P. O. Tribune), June 20, 1895, one bay mare, branded V on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Wallace county—Hugh Graham, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by N. W. Hayes, in Sharon Springs tp., June 8, 1895, one black mare with gray mane and tail and white stripe in face, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by William Rainbolt, in Sharon Springs tp., June 1, 1895, one bay mare, 8 years old, scar on left hind leg, star in forehead, and small white spot on left fore leg; valued at \$15.

Sumner county—Chas. Sadler, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry H. Bumgardner, in Walton tp., (P. O. Geuda Springs), July 9, 1895, one light bay mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, white on outside of right front foot; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 2 years old, wire out on left hind leg; valued at \$15.

MULE—By same, one brown horse mule, 2 years old, slit in right ear; valued at \$15.

MULE—By same, one brown horse mule, 2 years old, slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

MULE—By same, one bay horse mule, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Miller, in Greene tp., (P. O. Knox), May 30, 1895, one bay horse, 4 years old, white on left hind foot; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 8 years old, branded M on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

Coffey county—T. N. Bell, clerk.

COW—Taken up by H. F. Danford, in California tp., one red cow, left ear marked, dehorned, branded O on right hip; valued at \$15.

Wichita county—W. S. Place, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Nick Ernst (P. O. Coronado), June 19, 1895, one bay mare, five feet two inches high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, branded P. K. on left shoulder, had on head halter; valued at \$30.

Rush county—W. J. Hayes, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by George Reim (P. O. Blon), July 15, 1895, one bay mare pony, brand similar to 3D on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. E. Burges, in Spring Valley tp., July 1, 1895, one gray mare, fifteen hands high, weight 300 pounds, shod all round, short mane, harness marks; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7, 1895.

Crawford county—Peter McDonnell, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. T. Jones, in Grant tp., July 9, 1895, one bay horse, fifteen hands high, roached mane, fresh wire cut on left front knee, scar under pastern on right front foot; valued at \$17.50.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14, 1895.

Logan county—H. G. Kiddoo, clerk.



**NO MORE FLIES** The New Discovery  
**FLEOGON OIL**

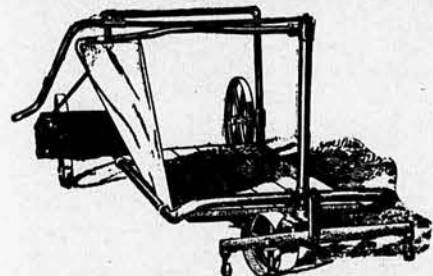
No Nets nor Blankets for horses. One package lasts team a season. Cows 25 per cent. more milk, better flesh, less feed. Easily applied. Good for hair and skin. All who handle stock find it unequalled. After first application, twice a week or less. Ask us questions or send \$1.25, trial package express paid. T. Y. FROST & CO., Whiting, Kas., or 171 Randolph St., Chicago.

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SUCTION HOSE, VALVES,  
LUBRICATORS and PACKINGS.**

If you need anything in this line it will be to your advantage to get our prices before placing your order. A full line of Engines, Boilers and Pumps in stock.

If in the market send us your specifications and get our figures.

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Is the most practical machine ever placed upon the market. One man and horse can cut from four to seven acres per day and put it in shock. Light and easy running. Gathers, cuts and delivers the corn in a nearly standing position upon the platform, thus making the act of cutting and shocking corn the least possible work for the operator. Shipped on short notice. Perfectly safe for man and beast. Price \$20 for single machine, \$35 for double. Over 800 in practical operation.

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**A NEW BOOK  
FREE**

It has 128 pages, is printed on fine book paper, it has hundreds of illustrations—wood cuts, zinc etchings. Its reading matter is interesting, as much so for a man as a woman, and the children also are not neglected.

The mere sitting down and writing for it will secure it for you **FREE**. Do you want it? If so, send your name and address to

**EMERY, BIRD, THAYER & CO.**

Successors to

**Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.,**

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**GET THE BEST**

The best is none too good. **DR. KAY'S RENOVATOR** is the best, safest and most effectual family medicine known for renovating and invigorating the whole body. It increases the appetite, promotes digestion, will make you gain in flesh, renew your blood and prevent your having a run of fever if you will take it in time. Delays are dangerous. If you would guard against fevers, so prevalent at this time of year, take at once **DR. KAY'S RENOVATOR**. It removes the cause and you get fat and healthy, instead of languishing with fever. It cures dyspepsia, liver disease, constipation, etc. If your children's breath smells bad and they have a poor appetite, etc., it is unsafe to neglect them. Give at once the **RENOVATOR**, a part of a tablet half an hour before each meal, and it will restore them to health in a few days. Always keep it in the family and by its prompt use thousands of lives will be saved, and many a doctor's bill as well.

**A REMARKABLE CURE.**  
OMAHA, NEB., July 3, 1895.  
Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.:  
GENTS:—I had been feeling very bad for over a month, due, so my physicians said, to the change of life. I was all run down and all tired out; confined to my bed most of the time, terrible pain in my stomach and bowels which would seem to extend down into my limbs and feet. Several doctors said I had cancer of the stomach; I would bloat up and belch gas from the stomach which would leave a very bad taste in my mouth; I was terribly nervous and despondent; I had hot flashes and could not sleep nor eat and cared not whether I lived or died, as I longed to be at rest; I had severe pain in my right side and could not go to sleep on that side, but had to lie mostly on my back. I commenced taking your Dr. Kay's Renovator and I felt better right away. The cancer of the stomach has disappeared; I have no more belching of gas and no more bloat; am eating and sleeping well and feeling better than I have for years, and I feel that it is all due to your Dr. Kay's Renovator. It has done me more good than all the other medicines I have ever taken.  
MRS. IDA GILMORE,  
Lorenzen Block, Second Floor.

Send for a circular. Sold by druggists or sent to any address on receipt of price. Trial size, 25 cents, for thirty-five doses, or \$1.00 for 150 doses. Address  
**DR. B. J. KAY MEDICAL CO.,**  
620 South Sixteenth St., OMAHA, NEB.

**Kansas Tannery.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1889.

Does a general tanning business, including robes, rugs, etc. Tanning Galloway hides for robes a specialty. First-class work, reasonable prices. All kinds of leather in stock—best quality. Have you any oak bark? Good prices paid for it. Write me.  
**M. C. BYRD, Lawrence, Kas.**

**German Hair Restorer**

Is a positive cure for Dandruff or Falling Out of Hair and the best known cure for Baldness. Our **GERMAN CHIGGER KING** is a prompt and sure thing on Chiggers. Send for prices, also testimonials of people you know. Address  
**GERMAN MEDICAL CO., Topeka, Kas.**

**TEN ACRES IS ENOUGH**

If situated on the famous Live Oak Peninsula, adjacent to Aransas Pass, to support the largest family. Do you know that for fruit and vegetables Southwestern Texas is the equal of California? Grapes and Pears can be put on the market three weeks earlier than from any other section.

Vegetables Grow the Year Around and Northern markets supplied when prices are highest. Soil wonderfully productive. Climate almost perfect and unexcelled for health. Range of temperature 20 degrees above in winter and 45 in summer. Abundance of good fresh water.

**TEN-ACRE TRACTS, \$200.** One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years. The very best judgment used for those entrusting selection to us, and their interests protected.

We have also for sale tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 acres and some of the choicest city property in the new seaport, **ARANSAS PASS**, now attracting so much attention. Correspondence solicited. Maps, plats and other information furnished on application. Address  
**ARANSAS HARBOR REAL ESTATE CO.**  
Aransas Pass, Texas.

**THE  
Kansas City Northwestern  
RAILWAY COMPANY**

Is now running its trains to and from the **UNION DEPOT IN KANSAS CITY** without transfer of passengers or baggage, and connecting with all lines for

**ALL POINTS.**

As good service and low rates as offered by our competitors.

For tickets or full information, call on any Agent of the Company, or

**H. C. TOWNSEND, M. K. FLEMING,**  
Gen'l Passenger Agt., ST. LOUIS, MO. Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., KANSAS CITY, KAS.



We will send you the marvelous French Preparation **CALTHOS** free, and a legal guarantee that **CALTHOS** will restore your Health, Strength and Vigor. Use it and pay if satisfied. Address **VON MOHL CO.,** Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Reduced Rates!**

ON THE

**Burlington Route.**

Annual Meeting of the

**ST. JOSEPH FAIR ASSOCIATION,**

September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 1895.

**Great Exposition ... and Fair**

A Harvest Home and Grand Reunion of the Pioneers of the Grand Old "Platte Purchase." Magnificent Display of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Manufactured Products of

**Grand Old Missouri.**

**\$30,000 in Speed Ring.**

Go See the "Crackerjacks of the World,"

**ROBERT J. 2:01 3-4 and**

**ALIX 2:03 3-4,**

The "King and Queen of the Turf."

**JOE PATCHEN 2:04,**

The "Black Cyclone" from the Sunflower State.

Don't miss the Great Free-for-All Trot, in which the following Great Ones are entered:

**DIRECTUM 2:05 1-4,**

**FANTASY 2:06,**

**AZOTE 2:06 1-4,**

**RYLAND T. 2:07 1-4,**

**KLAMATH 2:07 1-2.**

This will be "out and away" the greatest meeting of the year.

For information as to rates, etc., apply to

**W. O. BROWN, Gen. Mgr., St. Joseph, Mo.**

**D. O. IVES, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.**

**BROOMCORN** ESTABLISH'D 1873  
ON CONSIGNMENT OR SOLD DIRECT.

We carry the largest stock of Broom Manufacturers' Supplies in the United States. Correspondence solicited.  
**J. P. GROSS & CO., 249-251 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.**

**FARMERS!**

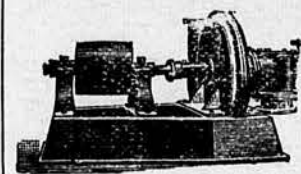
Are you looking for a place where you can improve your present condition and insure the future of your children? If so, write

**The Texas Colonization Co., 315 S. Sixteenth St., Omaha, Nebraska.**

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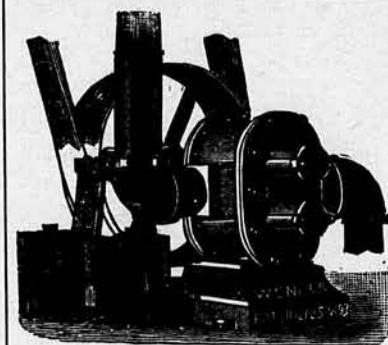
Why pay 60 to 90c. a rod for fence when you can make the **BEST WOVEN WIRE FENCE ON EARTH FOR 13 TO 20 CENTS A ROD?**

Horse high, bull strong, pig and chicken tight. A man and boy can make from 40 to 60 rods a day. Over 50 styles. Illustrated Catalogue Free.  
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If you want the most practical, efficient and cheapest irrigation pumping machinery, write for catalogue of Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps, Engines, Boilers, Gasoline Engines, etc., to

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FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES.

Now in successful use throughout the West. For full particulars address the

**NATIONAL PUMP CO.,**

306 W. 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Catalogues of Cherry Orchard Poland-Chinas**

Now ready for distribution. One hundred tops out of my spring crop of 140 pigs, will be sold at **PUBLIC SALE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895.** They were sired by my hard boars, Wren's Medium 12887 and Corwin's White Face 9224. The pigs are in fine health and making good growth on alfalfa and light feed of slop. **FOR PRIVATE SALE,** fall boars and sows bred. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address **W. H. WREN, Marion, Marion Co., Kansas.**

**GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF**

**600 HEAD 600**  
**HEREFORD CATTLE**

AT THE WISER RANCH

Five Miles North of Allen, Lyon County, Kansas, on the Missouri Pacific Railway.

**SEPT. 10, 11 AND 12.**

Continuing until everything has been sold. The cattle consist of 125 head Registered Hereford Cattle, 500 head High Grade Hereford Cattle running up to nine crosses. No such offering of this noted breed has ever been made on either continent. The Ranch has been rented and everything will go regardless of price.

**TERMS OF SALE:**—Nine months time will be given on approved notes bearing 8 per cent. interest, with privilege to pay at any time. 5 Per cent. off for Cash.

The Registered Cattle will be sold on the 10th and 11th. Sale beginning at 9 a. m., each day. Grades will be sold in lots to suit buyers. Ample accommodation for parties from a distance can be had at the ranch. Free conveyance from railroad to Ranch. Catalogue furnished on application.

Col. F. M. WOODS,  
Auctioneer:

**J. P. WISER.**

Allen, Lyon County, Kansas.

**THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.**

(Consolidated in 1865.) The largest live stock market in the world. The center of the business system from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed.

Accommodating capacity: 50,000 cattle, 200,000 hogs, 30,000 sheep, 5,000 horses. The entire railway system of Middle and Western America center here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business also an army of Eastern buyers, insure this to be the best market in the whole country. This is strictly a cash market. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time the stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep. Shipper should ask commission firms for direct information concerning Chicago markets.

The Greatest Horse Market in America, the Dexter Park Horse Exchange.

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**The Kansas City Stock Yards**

are the most complete and commodious in the West,

and second largest in the world! The entire railroad system of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1894.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	869,640	2,060,784	387,670		
Sold to feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to shippers.....	409,965	468,616	45,780		
Total sold in Kansas City, 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

**CHARGES:** YARDAGE, Cattle, 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY, \$1 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1 per 100 lbs.; CORN, \$1 per bushel.

**NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.**

**C. F. MORSE,**

General Manager.

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Gen. Superintendent.



## The Apiary.

### ABOUT SWARMING.

This Part of Beekeeping Has Been Reduced to a Science.

All insects, as well as the animal kingdom, says the Iowa Homestead, have some means of reproducing their like, that their race may not become extinct. Nature and their instinct have taught them how, and the time of season when all elements and solar heat can assist them best. Perhaps the wisest and most intelligent of insects is the honey bee. In mid-winter, when the mercury drops down to fifteen and twenty below zero, they are making preparations to multiply their race in a wise and cunning way. Before the solar heat can assist them they begin, first by using only a small space of comb, perhaps not larger in diameter than a quarter dollar and not containing more than fifty cells, and then directly on the opposite side of the comb the same amount of eggs are deposited. If the cluster is large enough the opposite comb is used in the same way. Now, after the eggs are hatched into grubs and the temperature of the hive will permit, the circle will be enlarged and perhaps an adjoining comb used. This process is constantly repeated every twenty-one days, every time enlarging the circle. The queen is not so particular when the days begin to warm up and the solar heat can assist them. The entire hive will soon be used to multiply their number; but the population itself is not sufficient to divide themselves into colonies, unless all things are favorable. They will not divide themselves into colonies, be they ever so numerous. In my grandfather's time the population of the colony was a sure sign of the colony casting a swarm, and many a day, week and perhaps month was faithfully watched for the cast, but all in vain. But in these days all enterprising bee-keepers can tell the very condition of the colony and whether they are preparing to swarm within eight days or not by simply opening the hive. An expert can tell by observing the motion of the bees without making an examination inside. An expert can also force the colony to cast a swarm at his command without dividing. A colony of bees, in their normal condition to cast a swarm, must consist of one good, prolific queen, from sixty to eighty thousand workers and a few hundred drones. Next, there must be a continuous flow of nectar to be gathered, and the bees must have a daily gathering of honey and pollen of from one to five pounds. To bring out a natural prime swarm it must continue for ten to twenty days, as this is essential for the queen to develop to her full laying capacity. She must lay from two to three thousand eggs daily for a certain length of time to have the colony in normal condition to cast a prime swarm. Brood must be in all ages, from the egg to the maturing bees, and the queen must use all the comb in the hive and all things must be favorable in the field. If all these things exist you may look for your bees to swarm, but if they do not you do your watching in vain.

### ABOUT HIVE-MAKING.

Investigate Prices and Buy the Best Quality of Goods.

The bee supply business has increased with great rapidity in the past ten years. And the large manufacturing establishments have been a great help to the beekeeping world. Lumber is brought in carload lots direct from the sawmill, and after being seasoned is made up into hives. Every hive is perfect in shape and size, by being sawed and cut by gauges. Probably many think they get poor hives, which is very true, so many people want bee hives cheap. In buying cheap bee hives money is wasted. Buy of a responsible factory and be willing to pay for a good article. Some factories charge more for the same article than others. Investigate the prices and quality of the goods and buy the best.

Before placing the hive see that it is clean and contains three or four sheets of broad foundation. Place the empty hive on a summer stand, where it is to set when the bees are in it. Be sure the hives are painted, preferably

with white. Have the rear end the highest, so no rain will run in the hive. Let the hives front to the east when possible. Place them where the morning sun will shine on them, but the afternoon and noonday heat be shaded off. Do not have too big a front door for weak swarms. Swarms are often caught by fastening an empty hive in a tree, the hive attracting their attention the same as a hole in a hollow limb. We do not recommend this, however, as it seems too much like coaxing neighbors' bees away from home in order to steal them.—James Pearson, in Farm and Home.

### MYTHS ABOUT BEES.

A Minnesota Farmer Dispels a Number of Popular Illusions.

Bees, said Farmer William Russell to a reporter for the Minneapolis Tribune, are just like human beings. When they are busy they are virtuous and peaceable; but when in idleness they become vicious, given to foolish actions that dissipate the strength of the colonies and make the work of the beekeeper twice as arduous. Last year the season ran so that the bees were busy all the time. The blossoms came in rotation and the bees always had something to do. They made honey very fast and the business was prosperous.

This season there has been less honey to gather and the bees, with nothing to busy themselves upon, have devoted their time to frolic and idleness. The old rhyme,

"How doth the busy bee  
Improve each shining hour—"

is all nonsense. The bees are marvels of thrift and industry when they have work to do, but they can be quite as foolish as men.

The talk of the "idle drone" is another foolishness that has crept into the language through ignorance. The drone is the male bee. He has no business to gather honey; his function is altogether different and quite as important as that of the worker. He is the father of the hive, and when his work has been performed he is killed off as useless.



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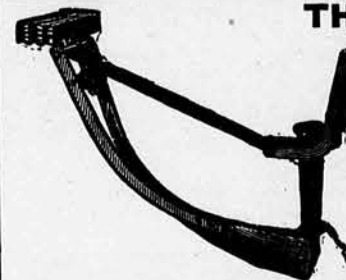
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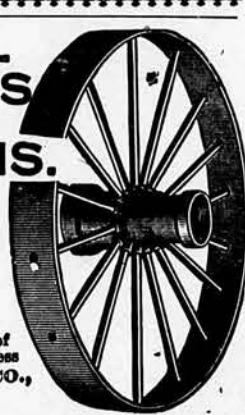
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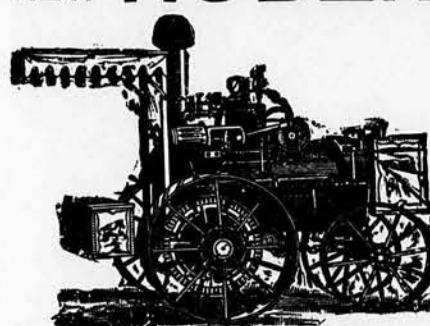
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JAS. MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kas. (Jefferson County.)  
A grand lot of sows bred to Monroe's Model, Excel, McWilkes Jr. and Storm Cloud 2d. Also all other classes and ages of stock for sale. I guarantee safe arrival and stock as represented or money refunded. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C. R.

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B. R. ADAMSON, Prop., Ft. Scott, Kas.  
25 highly-bred brood sows of best strains, headed by Black Dandy 8809 S., Black Stop 10550 S. and Joker Wilkes 12652 S. About 100 selected individuals sold this season. 25 youngsters coming on now for choice. Write or come and visit my herd.

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**IRWIN & DUNCAN,** Wichita, Kansas, Sedgwick Co.  
Breed and have for sale Bates and Bates-topped Short-horn, Waterloos, Kileys, and other fashionable families. Also bred and have for sale the best thoroughbred Poland-Chinas that can be obtained. Write or come and see.

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Westphalia, Anderson Co., Kas.  
Breeder of high-class pedigree Poland-China swine. Herd headed by Tecumseh Grand 9178 S., assisted by Guy Wilkes 3d 12101 S. Fifty choice April pigs ready to go. Write, or better, visit the farm.  
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Breeder of pure-bred **POLAND-CHINAS** of best families. Herd headed by Roy U. S. 24195 A., assisted by Western Wilkes 12347 S. Spring pigs at reasonable prices. A few choice fall gilts for sale cheap. Also breeds Plymouth Rocks of best strains. When writing mention KANSAS FARMER.

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Walter Latimer, Prop'r.  
**POLAND-CHINA SWINE**  
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**Poland-China Hogs, Holstein Cattle**  
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All ages for sale. Herd headed by Dandy Jim Jr. and Royalty Medium, a son of Free Trade.

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WILKES, FREE TRADE and U. S. BLOOD.  
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46 brood sows in herd, headed by Black U. S. Nemo Vol. 9, Model Wilkes (Vol. 9), Sunset Chip (Vol. 9) and Billy Bundy (Vol. 9). Female lines: All Right, Short Stop, King I. X. L., Wilkes, Free Trade, Wansmaker. Aged sows, bred gilts and fall pigs for sale.

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Shipped by express to eighteen States and Canada. Original Wilkes, Corwin, Tecumseh and World's Fair blood. Write for one to  
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