

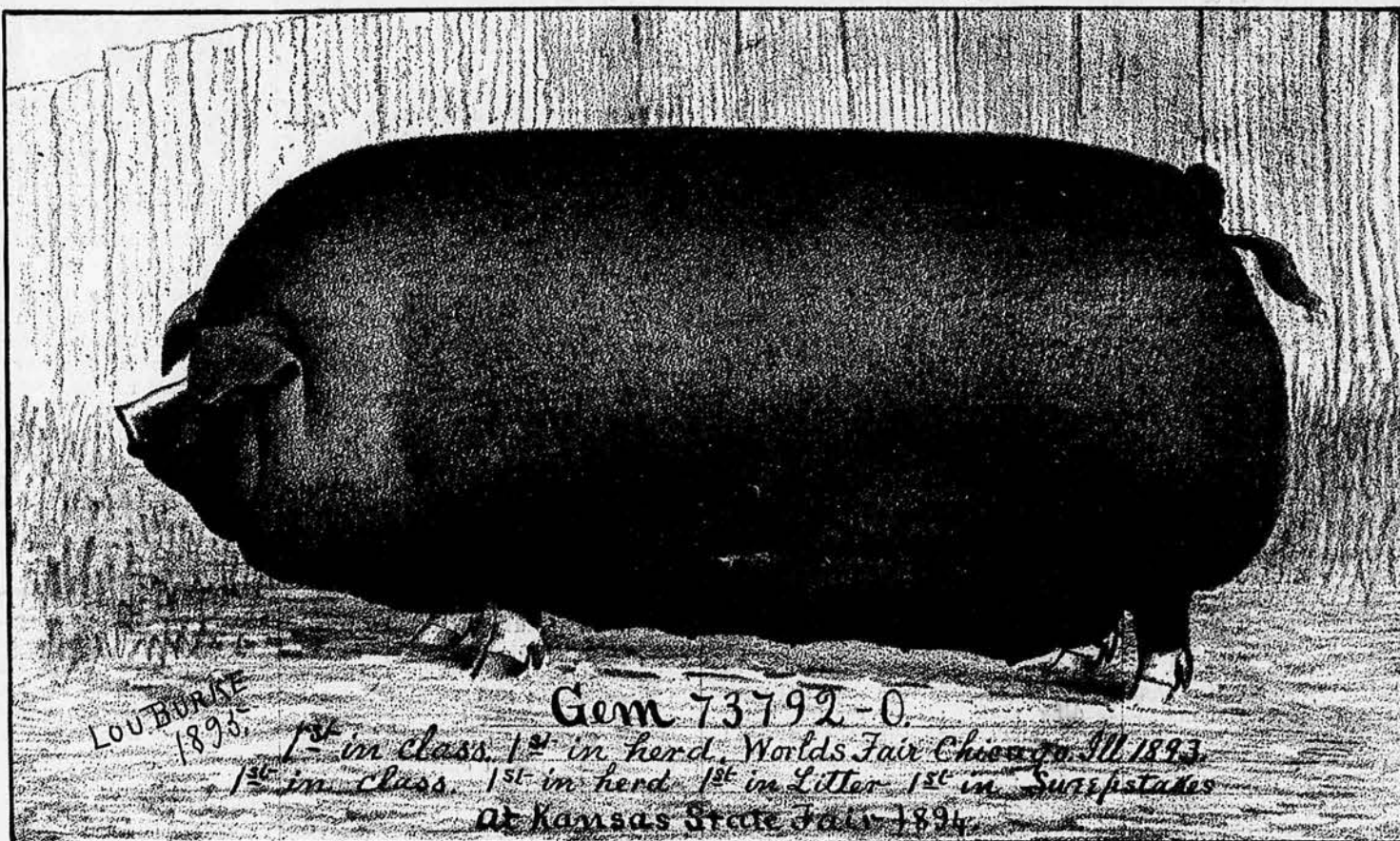
KANSAS FARMER

S. A. Sawyer

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Agricultural Matters.

PROBABLE TREND OF PRICES FOR CORN.

We are permitted to copy a letter from C. Wood Davis to an Eastern United States Senator who has taken great interest in the questions of grain production and grain markets, and has asked Mr. Davis for his opinion regarding the probable trend of prices for corn. The letter is in Mr. Davis' best style and will be read with profit and interest by every farmer who is properly studying the conditions affecting his business:

PEOTONE, KAS., October 14, 1895.

MY DEAR SENATOR:—Supplementing my brief reply to yours in relation to the probable supply and price for corn, and in support of my belief that prices are not likely to advance either very rapidly or to a high level, I enclose copies of two tables that I had in contemplation, but should have deferred their compilation, probably for months, but for my desire to give you reasons for the faith held and to enable you to reach satisfactory conclusions independent of my opinion.

The first of the tables [The tables are here omitted on account of their great length. The text is sufficiently conclusive without them.—EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.]—the one yet without a number, as its place in the series being prepared has not yet been determined—will afford a complete view of the progress of maize-growing throughout the world during the last twenty-five years, and show you that the power to grow maize—as measured by the acres devoted to that culture—has increased quite twice as fast as the people consuming maize and its derived products.

The first two sections of the table cover the areas, or regions, inhabited by the bread-eating races of European lineage, really the only areas that affect, by their production, either the price or the commercial supply, and are seen to have increased their corn-bearing acres 82 per cent. in twenty-five years, while the populations consuming the maize grown in such regions—those of European lineage—have increased no more than 35.6 per cent. in the same period. While it is true that a part of this increase of the maize-bearing acres—some 6,000,000—results directly from the destruction by drought and frosts of a part of the wheat, timothy and clover crops of the trans-Mississippi region in 1894-95, and another part from the reduced area devoted to cotton in 1895, because of the low price received for the enormous crop of 1894, yet this increase is more apparent—so far as future crop distribution is concerned—than real, and is altogether likely to be temporary, as it is probable that all these acres will, within two years, be again employed in growing cotton, timothy, clover and wheat. Excluding this ephemeral increase of 6,000,000 acres in the United States in 1895, the maize areas contributing to the supply of the populations of European lineage are found to have increased 72 per cent., or twice as fast as have the consuming populations. This is, to me, a logical as well as conclusive reason for believing that prices for maize must be much lower than twenty years, or fifteen years ago, except in seasons of meager acre yields, and explains, most satisfactorily and completely, the constant trend downwards in the prices realized for maize during the last two decades. To me it seems impossible, in view of these facts, that there should not have been this downward trend, and just as impossible that it should not continue as long as the productive power continues materially in excess of the consuming.

It is a fact, and a lamentable one if not reprehensible, that our government, through its statistical officials, has not made known this excessive increase of the world's power to produce maize. Nor have any of our legislators, politicians, editors or the so-called economists taken cognizance of this fact, although so many of them delve in the mines of gold and silver to find causes for declining prices. None of them have thought it worth while to treat the public to such a statement of

the facts in relation to maize production, and its increase, as is contained in the enclosed tables. There would be neither theory nor partisan politics in such a tabulation of available data, hence so obvious an explanation is ignored for those that are occult.

The conditions as regards maize are wholly different, as will be seen by reference to the notes at the bottom of the table numbered VIII., from those obtaining in relation to any one other of the primary food products of the temperate zones. Of all such staples, maize alone has, in the increase of acreage, kept pace with the increase of the consuming populations. In fact, maize has increased 34.3 per cent. more, in the last twenty-five years, than the consuming element, while every other of the great primary food staples—grains and potatoes—has, in the rate at which it has increased, fallen in the rear of the population rate of increase from 1 to 40 per cent.

But, I regret to say, this is not all. And especially not all so far as relates to prices for corn during the current harvest year. In recent years there has come into use what before was treated as a waste product, yet which has, directly and indirectly, if ever so obscurely, displaced—in my opinion—anywhere from 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels of corn yearly, or the equivalent of average crops from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 acres; so that, in fact, the production of corn, aided by this new adjunct, has, within twenty-five years, increased quite 82 per cent. as against an increase of no more than 35.6 per cent. in the consuming element. I refer to cottonseed and its secondary products. With every bale of cotton grown there is produced 1,000 pounds of seed, or with crops averaging, as they have in late years, some 8,000,000 bales, the seed product averages an annual aggregate of 4,000,000 short tons. Assuming that one-fourth this quantity is annually used on the plantation, in seeding and fertilizing the cotton fields, we find there has been injected into the commercial supplies, in the shape of cottonseed meal and cake, the equivalent of the product of 4,000,000 acres of maize, or 100,000,000 bushels. This meal and cake has taken the place of Northern maize, as feeding stuff, all over the South. More, much more, than that; it has in the last two or three years actually invaded the greatest of the maize-growing States, as well as other Northern ones, and is displacing great quantities of that grain in feeding cattle. During the autumn, winter and spring of 1894-95 immense quantities of cottonseed cake and meal were shipped into Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas—presumably to others of the great maize-growing States—and fed to cattle. At least a majority of the counties in the States named received and fed more or less of this product, which was fed out with a greater profit than was corn bought at the prices then current. In this county, parties who annually feed hundreds of steers used more cottonseed cake than corn. The railways, I am informed, made lower rates per ton on this product northwards than they ever have done on grain going south.

The most potent, however, if the least obvious instrumentality of cottonseed in displacing corn, and reducing the price for that grain, is in its use as spurious lard, butter and cheese. You can't buy a pound of the cheaper grades of cheese that is not "filled" with a mixture of cottonseed and oleo oils, nor can you, in a great majority of the grocery and provision stores within the Republic, buy a pound of lard that does not carry from 40 to 70 per cent. of cottonseed oil, while carrying enough beef stearine to give it something of the appearance and consistency of real lard. Some of these so-called lards, as you are doubtless aware, are wholly guiltless of swine fat.

It is easy to see how far-reaching this is when you reflect that although the number of hogs grown in the United States during each of the last four years has been from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 less than during either of the four preceding years, we are exporting

Indeed, we are actually exporting more lard than all the hogs packed could possibly make. The packing at the West—which practically provides all the lard exported and more than 90 per cent. of that sold in stores in the United States—that is, Western packers provide at least 95 per cent. of the whole commercial supply—has during the last four years averaged some 12,500,000 hogs annually, and the average lard product per hog not exceeding, but has probably been two pounds less than, thirty-five pounds, the aggregate annual average production has been not more than 438,000,000 pounds. This may, in fact, be considered the extent of commercial supply. If this calculation is approximately correct, and the data furnished by the packers themselves shows it to be, then the statement would assume the following numerical form:

| | Lard produced. | Lard exported. |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| 1890-91 | 438,000,000 | 493,000,000 |
| 1891-92 | 438,000,000 | 460,000,000 |
| 1892-93 | 438,000,000 | 385,000,000 |
| 1893-94 | 438,000,000 | 448,000,000 |
| Total | 1,752,000,000 | 1,772,000,000 |

It appears that we have exported some 20,000,000 more pounds of lard, in the four years, than all the hogs packed would have made, to say nothing of the many millions—hundreds of millions—of pounds bought and consumed by that great majority of the American people not resident upon the farms. There can be little room to doubt that at least 1,000,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil has gone into consumption at home and been exported in each of recent years, and displaced, in the forms of spurious lard, butter and cheese, at least 90 per cent. of as many pounds of the secondary products of maize, or the equivalent of the net product, yearly, of from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 acres. In other words, the market for corn has been reduced in that measure by the product, obscured in these forms, of the cotton field, and in an equal measure by the substitution, in feeding animals, of cottonseed meal. The use of cottonseed as a feeding stuff is wholly legitimate, but many believe the sophistication of lard, butter and cheese an illegitimate and wrongful use to make of cottonseed oil.

As the cottonseed oil has cost from 2 to 3 cents a pound only, it is easy to understand the avidity with which the packer, lard-refiner (?), butter and cheese-makers resorted to its use and secured many times the Dutchman's 1 per cent., and it is just as easy to understand why they so fiercely resist legislation requiring them to sell their products for what they really are; how it has affected the growers of maize and hogs, and how it is that we are able to ship more pounds of lard abroad, notwithstanding an enormous increase of domestic requirements, than when we had more swine, and more than all the swine slaughtered would make, and why, with this addition to the maize from a redundant acreage, the price for maize trends downwards.

Tabulating the officially reported product of corn since 1870, the quantities exported in primary and secondary form—arriving at the latter by estimating each twenty pounds of butter, cheese, tallow and canned meats, and each ten pounds of other animal products as representing a bushel of corn, and that each swine, sheep, horse and steer exported represents, respectively, a given number of bushels—I find that during the eighth and ninth decades the purely domestic consumption of maize to have averaged 25.9 bushels per capita, but that since 1890—notwithstanding many new uses for the grain as a substitute for barley in malting and the increased production of glucose, etc.—I also find the unit consumption for purely domestic purposes to have shrunk three bushels, or in the measure of more than 200,000,000 bushels yearly, the aggregate annual reduction very closely approximating the corn displaced by cottonseed in all its forms. That is, we actually require the average acre yields from 8,000,000 less acres of maize than the same population would but for the substitution of cottonseed for corn in its primary and secondary forms.

The facts heretofore stated—and

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

that they are facts I believe to be beyond successful controversy—are of the greatest significance. These substitutions affect the price for all staple farm products the world over. For a long time I could not understand the reduction which I had ascertained to obtain in the unit consumption of maize by the American people, and did not until I had spent months at the South and seen the trains of tank cars carrying the product of the (cottonseed) oil mills to the great Chicago packeries, and saw cottonseed meal everywhere for sale, where, years earlier, I had seen naught but Northern corn. Since then I have seen cottonseed meal taking the place—as a feeding stuff—of maize in my own county.

Not only has this use—these multiple uses—of what was formerly treated as a waste product, or used only as a fertilizer, lowered the price of maize and all its derived products, unless it be whisky and glucose, but I believe it will continue to keep the price low for some years, and I know it has, in a measure, vitiated my calculations as to the time when we should consume all the wheat grown upon our fields.

My original calculations were based upon the fact that, for any long period, the unit consumption of the great agricultural staples had annually been in the measure of the average yield from a given quantity of land, the unit consumption of corn during this period having been, for purely domestic purposes, the equivalent of the average yield from (1.08) one acre and eight-hundredths, and that in providing the meats and other secondary products exported—which I assumed we should continue to export—we consumed at the rate of 3.4 bushels for each unit of the domestic population, or a total unit consumption of an average yield from one acre and one-fifth. As new uses were being found for maize and the standard of living was being elevated somewhat, it was but reasonable to conclude that this rate would continue at least until we had absorbed all the available corn land, which I knew included millions of acres then, and now, employed in growing wheat for exportation. It was assumed that the reduction in the wheat fields of the United States would continue—as it has in some measure—at a progressively increasing rate as it became necessary, in the absence of considerable additions to the cultivated acreage, to convert wheat-bearing acres into meadows and maize fields to provide the required hay and corn for each successive year's addition to the population. Had we taken from the wheat fields—as we must have done ere this if we had continued to consume and convert corn into secondary products in the same ratio to population as

from 1870 to 1889—the 8,000,000 acres now represented by cottonseed substitution, we should now, and hereafter, have not a bushel of wheat for exportation except in seasons when acre yields were more than average ones. This use of cottonseed cannot increase materially. Its force—its power to depress or retard the rise in prices is largely spent; wheat fields must, from the inevitable increase of the home population and demand for maize, be from now on continuously converted into corn fields, as they must be converted into meadows to furnish the hay required by the added consumers until the wheat fields shall cover no more acres than required to meet home requirements for bread; hence wheat exportation must cease when this process of conversion has progressed so far as to largely offset the injection of cottonseed into the markets before wholly occupied by maize and its derived products. That is, if the maize acreage was not now slightly excessive, we should find it necessary to annually add at least 1,500,000 acres to the maize fields to supply the additions yearly made to the domestic population. Thus the 8,000,000 acres displaced by the products of the cotton fields would all have been absorbed by 1896, and we should then be converting wheat-bearing lands into corn fields, and wheat exportation would have ceased, except, possibly, in years of more than average acre yields.

There exists an exact and ascertainable ratio between population requirements and the acres producing each of the primary food staples; but in order to ascertain this ratio terms of years must be taken long enough to determine what is the average acre yield of each staple. This I have endeavored to do, and I seem to have been the first, as I continue to be the only one, applying this, the only scientific measure of productive power as related to requirements. Like all innovators I am sneered at and derided for my pains. Still, I am correct, and this will be generally acknowledged just as soon as one world crop of wheat and rye not above an average in acre yield shall be succeeded by another of the same character. Indeed, one short world crop of wheat and rye—that is, one materially below the average in acre yield—will, by exhausting the last vestige of existing stores of grain, bring great and continuous scarcity and astoundingly high prices, I have no doubt. Continuous scarcity, because there has been but one world crop of the bread-making grains—that of 1894—which equalled present requirements, requirements that increase by some 40,000,000 bushels annually.

When such conditions obtain, as obtain they will, maize, and all other staple products of the farm, will bring high prices, as we shall then be forced to take a part of the maize fields for other grain fields to provide the needed bread. The world needs additions aggregating at least 4,000,000 acres to grow the wheat and rye required by each year's addition to the bread-eating populations, and there is no probability of such additions. Including the additions being made in Argentina and Uruguay—the only regions on earth where additions to the grain areas exceed the increase of domestic requirements—there has been but 6,000,000 acres added to the world's grain areas since 1890, and of this at least the addition of 4,000,000 is but apparent, and results from a temporary reduction of the meadows west of the Mississippi and of the cotton fields. The fact is that additions being made to the world's cultivated acres are but a trifle if any more than sufficient to meet the added requirements for hay alone.

The tables which I have compiled—95 per cent. of the data used being official and the remainder, in the absence of official data, being estimates of acreage by the best European authorities—show that, with no more than average acre yields, the world's wheat and rye acreage is now defective in the measure of more than 40,000,000 acres, and that famine-like scarcity has been postponed only by the recurrence of exceptionally favorable seasons since 1886. That is, seven of the last eight crops have given yields of

both wheat and rye—world yields—so much above the average of the twenty-four years from 1871 to 1894 that the aggregate over and above what the product would have been with average yields from the same acreage amounts to more than 2,000,000,000 bushels of the two bread-making grains. Only the pressure exerted by this 2,000,000,000 extra bushels has kept prices below the famine level in recent years. How much longer can we expect climatic conditions—the most variable of all natural phenomena—to give the world acre yields that range from 2 to 12 per cent. above an average?

Table VIII., while dealing only with the regions inhabited by the bread-eaters of European lineage, practically takes in the whole bread supply, as the exports of the bread-making grains from North Africa and all Asia do not annually average the net product of 3,000,000 acres. This table shows how greatly the acreage devoted to all the primary food staples has shrunk, relatively to population, since 1870, and how great were the additions being made to the world's grain-bearing areas when development was going on—1870 to 1890—in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and how meager have been such additions since we ceased, by reason of the exhaustion of the raw material from which they are made, to open new farms in considerable numbers.

Reverting once more to the corn question, I would say that I now estimate present unit requirements, for purely domestic consumption, at not more than 23.5 bushels per annum, to which must be added 2.5 bushels to provide the meats and other secondary products exported, or a total of twenty-six bushels per capita, as against a consumption, for like purposes, in the eighth and ninth decades averaging three bushels more.

This would, estimating the mean population of the harvest year at 70,000,000,000, imply the consumption of some 1,820,000 bushels, whereas at the rate obtaining between 1870 and 1890 the consumptive requirements would be 2,030,000,000, and with exports of some 56,000,000 bushels—the average of recent years—we should dispose of nearly as large a crop as was ever grown. With 200,000,000 bushels displaced by cottonseed and its derived products, we are likely to carry into the next harvest year as much corn as this year's crop exceeds 1,880,000,000 bushels, unless our exports in the primary form greatly exceed the average. This may be the case, as the crops of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Russia are below the average, apparently, and that of Argentina defective in quality. The report now comes that, owing to the persistent ravages of locusts, the Argentine crop, now being planted, will cover a reduced acreage.

C. WOOD DAVIS.

It has been estimated by persons giving close attention to the subject that an acre of clover will furnish pasture during the summer for eight hogs weighing 100 pounds apiece in the spring, and that they would gain 100 pounds apiece by fall, thus making an acre of clover produce 800 pounds of pork. An acre of corn will not produce so much. Indeed, an acre of corn yielding fifty bushels will, if judiciously fed, produce about 600 pounds of pork. How much pork will an acre of alfalfa produce?

For Farmers and Poultrymen.

No more useful and convenient machine has been evolved for grinding dry bones, shells, corn, chicken feed, salt, etc., than the Enterprise Bone, Shell and Corn Mill. It is strong, durable and compact and grinds easily and rapidly, having a capacity of one and one-fourth bushels of corn per hour. The hand mill is made in two styles, one of which may be screwed to wall or post to save space. When desired, single or double pulleys for power are furnished. Bone meal is one of the best fertilizers, and for grinding that alone, an Enterprise mill will soon pay for itself. The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Third and Dauphin streets, Philadelphia, will send free to any one on application, a catalogue descriptive of this and many other labor-saving machines and devices.

Public instruction should be the first object of government.—Napoleon.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 29—Kirkpatrick & Son, Connors, Kas., Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 29—Chas. Cannon, Harrisonville, Mo., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 30—L. N. Kennedy, Nevada, Mo., Poland-China swine.

The Market Test.

In a valuable paper read before the Inter-State Swine Breeders' Association, President L. W. Leonard said:

"The professional breeder must look largely to the general pork-raisers for the sale of his stock, and it should be his chief aim to produce an animal that will be of the most benefit to his patrons. This he can do by properly selecting and mating the individuals of his herd.

"The hog that is the most profitable to the pork-producers is the hog that will convert the smallest amount of feed into the most pounds of pork. A good pedigree is a desirable appendage to the individuals of our herds, but, to be beneficial to the owner, the individual must be good, as well as the pedigree. The intelligent, enterprising and successful pork-raiser, as a rule, looks to professional breeders of his locality for a male to use on his herd. If he selects the proper kind of an individual he will sire him a crop of pigs that will be a source of both pleasure and profit to him. The ultimate end of the porker is the pork barrel. There are some sires that are more capable of transmitting their good qualities to their progeny than others, and we, as breeders, like to see the names of some of these noted sires in the pedigree of the head of our herd, and it is right we should.

"One of our pork-raisers breeds and feeds a car-load of hogs, and when fat, puts them on the Kansas City market. If they are an inferior lot will he sell them for any higher price by assuring the buyer that they were sired by a son of Geo. Wilkes, Happy Medium, Black U. S., or by some \$500 or \$1,000 hog? Not so. They must sell on their merits. So it should be with the sale of every boar pig; he should be sold on his merits, as well as his pedigree."

Prevention of Black-Leg.

"It has long been noted, both in England and this country," says Henry Wallace, in his *Farmer and Dairyman*, "that black-leg prevails to a much greater extent on certain farms and on certain fields in those farms than on other farms and other fields. Modern science has thrown some light on the matter and suggested an explanation of this singular fact by the discovery that black-leg, like most other dangerous diseases, is a germ disease, inasmuch as it has been common to allow animals that have died of black-leg to decay upon the farm and be devoured by dogs and wolves, thus scattering the germ. One can readily see why certain farms and certain fields on the farm should be more liable to impart the disease to the cattle pasturing on them. The remedy will at once suggest itself, and that is the burning of the carcass in order to clear the farm in the course of time of the germs. English farmers go so far as to say that if calves that have died of black-leg, or, as they call it, quarter-ill, are buried, that cattle consuming the grass that grows on these graves will in time contract the disease. We are inclined to doubt this, but it may be true. Another peculiarity of the black-leg is that it affects only young cattle. We have never known any animal over eighteen months of age to be attacked, although we hear such cases reported. It usually attacks calves just after they are weaned and about the time they are turned on grass the spring following. We lost one fall ten head out of thirty under the following conditions: They had run with the cows on the prairie all summer, were very large and fat, were weaned about the middle of September and fed heavily, with the idea of using them for baby beef. The season had been exceedingly dry and about the 25th of September there came a very heavy rain which soaked the pasture,

Waterproof:

Vacuum Leather Oil, if freely applied. 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 swob, 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.

a piece of rich bottom land, in which they were kept, thoroughly. This was followed by several exceedingly hot days, the grass came up rank and luxuriant, and the calves began to die. They were removed to an oat field upon which there was a rank growth of shatterings and the disease apparently disappeared. They were put back on the pasture and in a few days more died. They were then removed, after we had lost one-third of the herd, to the oat field and their feed taken off, with the result that no more died. Some one recommended hyposulphite of soda as a preventive, fed twice a week, at the rate of half an ounce per calf, in feed. We tried it the following spring on 100 calves before turning them on pasture, continuing the feed about a month, and lost none, although they were pastured on the same kind of land. After the treatment had been discontinued we purchased five head that had been kept in good condition during the winter and turned them into the herd; of these two died. We used the hyposulphite of soda for a number of years as a preventive and with apparent success.

"For ten years past we have had no losses, having come to the conclusion that whether it be a germ disease or not, black-leg is dangerous to calves that are changed in the spring and fall from scant feed to very rich, or conversely, and that the true policy is to feed well, keep them constantly growing, and avoid sudden changes. During these years our calves have been fed and pushed as rapidly as before but with no loss, except perhaps in a single instance, and whether this was black-leg or not we think is doubtful. We recommend, therefore, as the best preventive regular and good feeding and an avoidance of sudden changes in feed. Where this has not been done we recommend the use of hyposulphite of soda at the rate of an ounce per calf given, however, in two, three or four doses, as suits the convenience of the owner. It can be purchased at any drug store, and where a person has a number of cattle it is better to purchase it by the keg, pound it up thoroughly and feed with some kind of ground feed. We know no reason why it cannot be dissolved in water and sprinkled on the hay, care being taken not to overdose and each have its own. While we do not regard it as an absolute preventive, yet it is something that it will pay the farmer to use if he thinks there is any danger of black-leg."

We know whereof we affirm when we state that Ayer's Pills, taken promptly, at the first symptoms of colds and fevers, arrest further progress of these disorders, and speedily restore the stomach, liver and bowels to their normal and regular action.

ELECTROZONE.

IT KILLS THE GERM
An Absolute Cure for Chicken and

HOG CHOLERA

Mr. JEFF. D. CRENSHAW, of Riverton, Ala., in *South-eastern Cultivator*, of Sept. 25, 1895, says in part:

"After an experience of nearly a month during which time about every hog on our premises has had cholera, we have lost three out of a forty-odd killing ones—ELECTROZONE has proven to be a specific for which I go on record as saying it will cure hog cholera, and will prove of incalculable benefit to pork producers throughout the land."

50c. per quart bottle. Send for circulars and complete information to THE GEO. CARLETON BROWN CO., 79 Park Place, New York City. Manufactured by Electrozone Co. Used by Board of Health of New York City



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See them at your own Express Office. Buy them at your own price. Pay for them in your own time. All bids by mail. Bids close Nov. 11. Catalogue and Particulars free.
WILLIS WINEY, Salem, Ohio.

Irrigation.

HOW MUCH WATER IS AVAILABLE?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"I would like to be informed through the FARMER if there is any way of ascertaining the amount of water which a given depth of ordinary water-bearing sand will supply. We have eight and one-half feet of water-bearing river sand on Solomon river. We have a twelve-foot, triple-gear windmill, six-inch cylinder, twelve-inch stroke. When running in the strongest winds it does not seem to affect the supply of water. Now, what size pump or cylinder, and what power is needed to pump the water from such a bearing strata of sand, at a depth of twenty-five feet from top of water? Is there any rule that would be any guide in the matter without going to the expense of testing the number of gallons per minute or hour the strata will supply? It would be a great saving of expense if well men could tell the amount of water a given depth of sand will supply per hour. I think the parties having charge of the irrigation experiment station should give us some light on this subject. What is the most inexpensive way of testing to ascertain the amount of water per hour a well will supply? Some of the readers of the FARMER would confer a favor on the public if they would give some light on the above subject.

A. J. RICE.

Palco, Rooks Co., Kas.

This inquiry was referred to Prof. Haworth, of the State University and a member of the State Irrigation Commission, who attaches to his reply a letter from Prof. Murphy, also of the State University:

LAWRENCE, KAS., October 12, 1895.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your favor of the 9th ult., with a letter to you from Mr. A. J. Rice, of Palco, Kas., reached me just as I was arranging to start to the National Irrigation convention at Albuquerque. I have been so busy in connection with the opening of our term at the University that it has been impossible for me to give Mr. Rice's communication the attention it deserves earlier. I referred the letter to Prof. E. C. Murphy, of the engineering department of the University, with a request that he reply to certain portions of it, which he has kindly done. I enclose his discussion of the subject with this so that you may add it to the few remarks I shall make, if you choose.

Mr. Rice, if I understand his letter, asks questions which cannot be answered without more data being furnished than he proposes to give. I understand that it is now and always will be impossible for any one to determine the amount of water that can be furnished by a stratum of water-bearing sand, when none of its properties are known excepting its thickness, the one datum suggested by Mr. Rice. The most important factors, in addition to this, is its degree of coarseness, and the head of water which causes the pressure or flow. We may have a stratum of sand the upper portions of which are kept moist from capillary action upon water which otherwise would only be half or a third as thick as the sand stratum, or we may have a stratum with water in it under such a pressure that the natural flow would produce an underground lake several times as deep were it not for the overlying strata of clay or other relatively impervious material. We may have sand so fine that water will flow through it with exceeding slowness, or we may have a gravel so coarse that water will flow through it a hundred feet a minute. In the State well recently abandoned at Wakeeney, the sand was exceedingly fine, many grains being less than a sixty-fourth of an inch in diameter, while in the State well near Cimarron gravels more than three inches in diameter were taken out.

A fourth factor, as Prof. Murphy has pointed out, must ultimately be considered, and that is, the size and character of the water basin. It is now known that in some parts of Kansas the

water is in broad underground sheets, many miles in extent, agreeing with the popular opinion, but in other cases there is fairly good evidence that the body of water is relatively small, corresponding somewhat to the popular idea of pockets, a term often used in mining parlance.

The water-bearing sands, as a whole, in our State, are exceedingly diversified, regarding degree of coarseness, and the floor on which they rest is uneven in surface, so that the head or pressure under which the water exists is equally variable. There is little encouragement, therefore, for our hoping that at any time soon we will come into possession of sufficient data to answer Mr. Rice's question. I am glad to say that much of the work of our State Board of Irrigation is along dif-



ERASMUS HAWORTH, PH. D.
Professor of Geology, Kansas University.

ferent lines mentioned above, and still further that many facts published from time to time in the FARMER also bear directly on the subject. If each private citizen would accurately measure his well, the thickness of the water stratum, the rate it will bear pumping, and would send me samples of the sand, so that the grains may be measured, and send the FARMER the other data, it would only be a short time until this information, added to that which is being gathered in other ways, would make it possible to give approximate estimates on the amount of water each well will furnish. Will not the readers of the FARMER join in this work?

ERASMUS HAWORTH.

PROF. MURPHY'S LETTER.

The quantity of water which a water-bearing stratum will furnish to a well in it is very difficult to determine. It depends, first of all, on the volume of the stratum, its area and thickness, and the source of supply—whether the water is flowing through the stratum from some inexhaustible supply, or whether the stratum is only a reservoir such that each cubic foot taken from it lowers the surface somewhat.

If we assume an inexhaustible supply, then the quantity depends on porosity of stratum, the infiltration area and the head of water.

Water will pass through clay with exceeding slowness unless under great pressure. It will pass through coarse gravel freely, and its rate of flow through any material intermediate in coarseness depends on its porosity and the pressure of the water—principally on the latter. The porosity may vary a good deal in any locality, and often the change is quite rapid. It is not uncommon to find the stratum composed of fine sand near the top and gravel at or near the bottom.

The head of water may be taken as the depth of water in the well after pumping has ceased for a time. It varies quite a good deal, as a rule, especially if the source of supply is not large.

The infiltration area, or that through which the water enters the well, depends on the diameter and depth of the well in the water-bearing stratum. By increasing this diameter and depth the yield may be increased. The yield may also be increased by increasing the porosity of this infiltration area, as by the substitution of coarse gravel or broken stone for sand.

There is very little data bearing directly on this question of how much water a given material will furnish to a well in it, and what data we have is not complete. The porosity and head are seldom given.

For lack of time to collect data, we can only give the following:
Well of Mr. I. L. Diesem, Garden

City, Kas.—Dimensions, eight feet diameter; three feet of water; yield, eighty gallons per minute, through bottom and sides; materials, coarse sand and fine gravel; computed velocity of water—assuming porosity to be one-third—five inches per minute.

Well in Brooklyn, N. Y. (Prospect park). Dimensions: Upper part, fifty feet in diameter; lower part (that in water-bearing stratum), thirty-five feet in diameter, and ten feet deep; yield, 850,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, through bottom and brick sides eighteen inches thick and five feet high; material, sand; computed flow—assuming porosity of sand three-tenths and brick wall one-tenth—seven-tenths inch per minute.

Infiltration gallery, Lowell, Mass.—The floor of this gallery is eight feet below the surface of water in river and 100 feet distant from it. A test of capacity developed 150 gallons per square foot of infiltration area per twenty-four hours. The material is river sand. Assuming its porosity to be one-third, the rate of flow is one-half inch per minute.

Infiltration gallery, Brookline, Mass.—The floor is six feet below water in river and 100 feet distant from it. The bottom area is 4x762 feet; the side walls are of dry rubble masonry, having an area of 4x762 feet. A test developed 490 gallons per square foot of bottom area per twenty-four hours. Assuming the porosity of the side walls one-ninth and that of the sandy bottom one-third, we have for the rate of flow through the river sand 1.2 inches per minute.

It will be seen from these illustrations that the rate of flow into Mr. Diesem's well is much larger than that into the other wells, if the data is correct. The water is pumped from this well by a windmill and the rate of pumping varies a good deal. The average rate for, say, ten hours is probably not more than one-third the maximum rate.

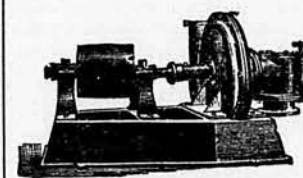
It is easy to compute the power necessary to raise a given quantity a given height. If wind is the motive power, then, from measurements of the pumping power of windmills made by the writer and published in the "Kansas University Quarterly" (Vol. 4, No. 2), we have the power (foot pounds per second) of eight-foot steel mill No. 1: 17.5 foot pounds per second in a six-mile wind; 23 in eight-mile wind; 30 in ten-mile wind; 37 in twelve-mile wind. In Vol. 3, No. 2, we have given the number of hours per month during the irrigating season that the wind velocity at Dodge City, Kas., is 0 to 5, 6 to 10, 11 to 15, 16 to 20, and 21 and upwards miles per hour. From this data it is easy for any one to compute the number of gallons this mill will raise to any given height in any month of the irrigating season. If the supply of water is greater than this mill can handle a larger mill can be used, remembering that the power varies as the wind area, or nearly as the square of the diameter of the mill.

E. C. M.

Old Mexico.

Modern Mexico is a beautifully illustrated monthly journal, published in the English language, and devoted to the interests of Mexico. Send 10 cents for sample copy. Address Modern Mexico Publishing Co., Topeka, Kas. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

For everything that is given something is taken. Society acquires new arts, and loses old instincts. The civilized man has built a coach, but he has lost the use of his feet; he has a fine Geneva watch, but can not tell the hour by the sun.—Emerson.



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What Irrigation Will Do for Kansas and Nebraska.

By C. M. Heintz, Los Angeles, Cal., Secretary of the National Irrigation Congress.

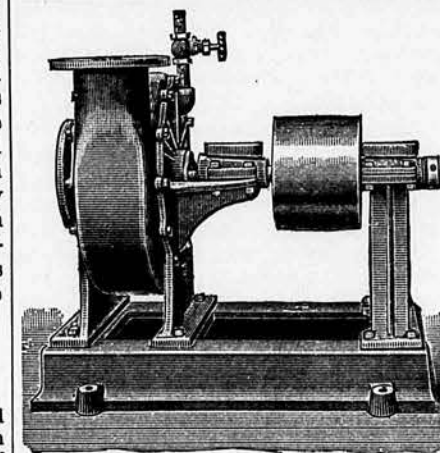
Irrigation in the western portion of Kansas and Nebraska has passed the stage of experiment. No experiment was needed, for the results had already been shown in many parts of California, where the rainfall is ample for almost all crops, and where the farmer can raise more to the acre without irrigation than in almost any part of the East. In these sections it has been found, as it was long ago in Italy, that whatever you may do without irrigation can be so far surpassed with it that no one can afford to dispense with it where it can be easily had. The reclamation of western Kansas and Nebraska from the almost hopeless desert of a few years ago means far more than people imagine. It has not only shown that there is no such thing as desert where water is near enough to the surface to be raised with a windmill or other cheap power, but is proving what it long since proved in California—that irrigation makes small holdings with condensed and lively settlement, while farming on the rainfall alone makes large holdings with slow and sleepy neighborhoods. Under irrigation, almost every one who has over forty acres wants to sell land and have more neighbors; without it, nearly every one who does not want to sell out to leave the country wants to buy out his neighbor if in a condition to do so.

To make a success of irrigation, it by no means follows that water should be available for all the land or even half of it. The meanest country to farm without irrigation is the country that on the rainfall will yield a good crop in about four years out of ten, half a crop in two more, a third of a crop in two more, and a quarter of a crop in the other two. California has some of this and it is worse than the Colorado desert, because it will toy with a man's hopes for years and play him the same trick at last that the desert will do in one season. But if

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the owner of a quarter section of it can irrigate five acres, the case is vastly different. His living is then assured and in dry seasons he can work the dry ground to its full capacity. With five acres of wet land and seventy-five of dry, the farmer is richer than he would be with a thousand of dry with no wet land attached to it. It would take the thousand of dry land several years longer to close him out than it would eighty of dry land, but the outcome would be just as certain. But with the small tract of irrigated land to carry him, neither time nor fate can drive him from the place if he is as industrious and economical as every one should be who expects to make a living from the soil. This is seen in many parts of California where two or three sets of settlers have been successively driven out. And some of the most prosperous settlements, where they now brag the most about their water advantages, are those where but a few years ago "no irrigation required" was the most conspicuous part of their advertisements.

As the "no irrigation required" people learned their folly by seeing the success of near neighbors, so will western Kansas and Nebraska be object lessons to the eastern portions of those States. There are thousands of places in the most rainy sections of the East where they can no more afford to ignore irrigation (where it can be had at reasonable expense) than they can in Los Angeles and Orange counties in California, where uplands will raise without any irrigation a better average crop of corn than any part of Illinois, and where the damp lands will beat their best. These lands will do it because there is never any loss from too much rain, while the very dry seasons are not as frequent as in Ohio or New York. But in those very sections water brings the highest price for irrigation in the United States. This is not because the people are fools, but because they know from long experience that even the dearest water pays.

For a long time people will doubt and say it is a humbug and an advertising dodge, then they will say western Kansas and Nebraska are not such bad sections after all, then they will conclude they are even better than the eastern part of the State, and the next thing the eastern part of the State will be imitating them. From there irrigation will spread over the whole East wherever it can be cheaply applied, and after they have become skillful irrigators they will conclude that the cost is not so important an item after all, and will lower the price of dry land according to the cost of putting water on it. Thus these semi-arid sections will do in a few years a missionary work that it would have taken ages for the very arid sections to have done, and show the country how to support in comfort several times its present population, whether the standard be silver or gold.

The Abundance of the Underflow.

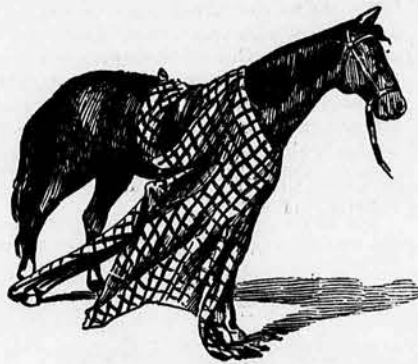
In a letter expressing regrets at not being able to attend the meeting of the Kansas Irrigation Association, at Garden City, H. V. Hinckley, irrigation engineer, Topeka, wrote:

"You may say to the people: First—That after two years devoted almost wholly to the study of water supply, and after having made nearly a thousand tests of the flow of the underflow, I am prepared to state, from my own knowledge, that the underflow furnishes the most reliable inland supply of water that is obtainable anywhere. Second—That the commonly accepted view, that the underflow does flow, is correct. Third—That the rate of flow in general cannot be stated; as the rate or speed in one locality may be (and is) several hundred times the speed in another locality. There is no trouble whatever in getting reliable supplies from the underflow of any desired amount, whether one hundred gallons a minute or ten thousand gallons a minute, and by reliable, I mean a steady flow through the growing season or through the year, as may be desired. Fourth—The day for building canals for tapping the surface flow of the Arkansas, and similar streams,

has gone by. Fifth—The proper method of utilizing the floods of the Arkansas (I may say the only practical way) is by pumping from the underflow. Sixth—Thousands of pumps must be put in before the underflow level can be lowered enough to take in the Arkansas floods. Seventh—I am not interested in any pump or other irrigation machinery, but the man who wants to build a canal in the Arkansas valley (except with a gravity underflow development), will always find me ready to advise him to try pumps instead. Eighth—The greatest drawback to irrigation development to-day is found in the mistakes that have been and are being made. For example, a man puts up a windmill to irrigate twenty acres that will pump water for only one acre. When the season is over he says the windmill is a failure. Another man attempts to pump a thousand gallons a minute from a well that cannot supply over a hundred gallons a minute, and he says the underflow is a failure. The man himself is the failure. He who goes to law without an attorney is no more to be criticised than he who goes into water supply without competent advice."

Control of Sex.

A practical farmer of thirty years' experience, writing to the *North British Agriculturist*, on the subject, "Can Breeders Regulate the Sexes of Their Live Stock?" has some views that will be interesting even to those who do not accept them. His position is that while many theories have been advocated as to how the male or female offspring are produced, yet there is, after all, no theory about the matter, but simply a natural law, established from the beginning, based upon the



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necessity of maintaining the equilibrium of sex in the race. He holds that in the mating of cattle, for example, where the bull and cow are of the same age, and of equal vigor, the produce may be of either sex, but if the bull be old or weak or out of condition the calf will almost without exception be a male, the reason being that the bull, in its condition, is likely to die first, and therefore nature's demand, as a rule, will be to replace him with a calf of the same sex. In short, the offspring, he thinks, will be of the same sex as the weaker of the two parents. He admits that this is contrary to the generally received opinion, which tends to a belief that the sex is impressed by the stronger of the two parents, but he says that after a study of the matter for thirty-six years past he has found it to be true, not only in regard to cattle, sheep and horses, but even human beings. When the British colonies were first settled and quantity rather than quality of stock was the one thing desired, young spring rams were put to old, broken-mouthed ewes with the result that ewes were produced in numbers as eighty is to twenty; but when the country had become fully stocked up and heavily fleeced wethers were wanted, old rams were then put to two-year-old ewes, and the result was that about three parts of the lambs were rams. In this connection he cites observations by Dr. Brooks, of Hopkins University, in this country, who came to the same conclusion with respect to the human race. Dr. Brooks is quoted as saying: "Whenever we are surrounded with a favorable environment there is a tendency to an excess of females; unfavorable circumstances, on the other hand, tends to an excess of males." By this he means that so long as a man has a good income and can live well the fe-

male part of the population will go on increasing more rapidly because these conditions tend to render the mothers relatively weaker and more effeminate. So, many savage nations have been civilized off the face of the earth, because bad whisky and worse rum have wrecked the constitution of the males so that their progeny are all of the male sex and in time the females gradually die out, and the males have only the poor satisfaction of following suit. The theory is an interesting one at all events, and has at least the advantage of stamping the production of sexes with a purpose, the purpose being to replace that parent which conditions show is likely to die soonest.

Kansas Corn Crop.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The "outside world" certainly is generous enough to rejoice with Kansas over her tremendous corn crop, but Secretary Coburn does well in saying it is harmful buncombe to talk of even 300,000,000 bushels.

I am willing to allow my friend, Clarence J. Norton, a large amount of enthusiasm as to subsoiling and his new subsoil plow, but I would like to know how he can possibly figure that dead furrows in the corn fields if properly subsoiled would add 48,000,000 bushels and \$12,000,000 to the crop. How many dead furrows have you in your Kansas corn fields? As a fair estimate this would be adding at least one-fifth in bushels to your present immense crop and one-fourth in value, for highest quotations in Kansas City market was but 25¢ cents, as reported in same issue, and there will be much corn sold for 15 cents. I have no estimate at hand of the acreage of 1895, but that of 1894 was about 6,400,000



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" Kansas City, " Kansas City, Mo. " Evans " Indianapolis, Ind.
" Des Moines, " Des Moines, Ia. " W. P. Orr " Piqua, Ohio.
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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.

IN AN ORCHARD.

Over me the grave winds go,
Voyaging beneath the noon;
Through the orchard's gloom and glow
Strays the echo of a tune;
Tune in whose few notes are set
Old desire and new regret.

Here are apples gold and red,
Mellowed by the patient sun;
Round about and overhead
Light and shadow deftly run;
Leaves make murmur, grass is deep,
All the orchard breathes of sleep.

Happy boughs of apple trees
Bending to the apple's weight!
Happy orchard secretaries,
Guardians of the sacred gate
Where through autumn slowly moves,
Smiling on the land he loves!

Over me the grave winds go,
Voyaging beneath the noon;
Through the orchard's gloom and glow
Strays the echo of a tune;
Tune in whose few notes are set
New desire and old regret.
—*Pull Mail Gazette.*

LOVING ECHOES.

Praise, and the world will heed you;
Blame, and it heeds you not,
For a word of praise in the memory stays,
Never to be forgot.
Or, if chiding can be remembered,
It is only for its sting,
But loving words, like songs of birds,
Are forever echoing.

Look for the fragrant roses,
Not for the thorns and weeds,
For the crimson sky when night is nigh
And the golden sun recedes—
Glistens the starry Dipper,
Sparkles the Milky Way;
Through midnight trees the clear eye sees
Glimpses of the dawning day.

Kisses, but no upbraidings;
The smile, but not the frown,
For the love must be deep that afloat will keep
If hardships press it down.
Like the falling dews of summer
Or the welcome autumn rain,
Kind words may flow from the lips and go
To the skies of the heart again.

Praise, and your friend will hear you,
Blame, and he heeds you not,
For a word of praise in the memory stays,
Never to be forgot.
But if chiding be remembered,
It is only for its sting,
And loving words, like songs of birds,
Are forever echoing.
—*Julia May, in New York Recorder.*

CHICAGO ENTERPRISE.

Clubs for Working Women Conducted on a Sensible Plan.

Much has been said and written about the young women who are obliged to earn their living by working down town. At best their lot is not a bed of roses, but, says the Chicago Chronicle, with the cooperation of the club known as the Alpha club—or, rather, Alpha branch of the Greek Letter club—these young women are made as comfortable and happy as one who is domiciled in the lap of luxury and ease. The organization was formed December 18, 1894, under the personal supervision of Mrs. John W. Thomas, who was a member of the Klio club. She thought the quarters at the "Noon-day Rest" too small and determined to open another establishment of the same kind. The two upper floors of the new Athenaeum building on Dearborn street were rented and fitted up in excellent and comfortable style. A large, perfectly appointed reception-room and an immense room used as a library are tastefully equipped with everything to rest the body and delight the eye. The library contains a large number of the finest books, the latest periodicals and daily papers, while on the tables boxes of paper and writing utensils are placed for the use of the club members.

Great rugs, dainty bits of bric-a-brac, old mosaics, Indian pottery, antiques—including an old Dutch clock—choice paintings, a large collection of curios arranged by a thoughtful and refined hand give the club the appearance of a splendid home rather than the cold, uncomfortable feeling of the usual clubhouse.

The north room is used as a refectory, and here, seated at small tables, at the noon hour from 300 to 500 women take their luncheon each day. The bill of fare is a curiosity as far as the price list is concerned. Soup with crackers costs 5 cents; all kinds of hot meats, 5 cents; vegetables, 3 cents; pies, per cut, 4 cents, and so on, no one article exceeding the sum of five cents. The usual cost of a meal for each woman is 14 cents. This is the maximum cost.

While the members are eating others play the piano or go into the library to



IN THE DINING-ROOM.

read or rest, and still others sit in the great chairs in the drawing-room or rest on the comfortable couches. In case of a storm or for other good reason the members are permitted to stay at the club all night for the meager sum of 25 cents. This small amount entitles them to all the privileges of the house—a bath, clean, warm room and plenty of light and air. The club is never closed to members. The morning meal is served from 7 to 8, the noon meal from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. and supper from 5:30 to 6:30 p. m. The dinner being the principal meal taken, the house at 12 o'clock is crowded to the utmost.

The club is self-supporting. It is not a philanthropic venture, but rather a cooperative enterprise, and each one is supposed to make himself as comfortable and agreeable as possible. In the evening classes are held in the different rooms, and the best of teachers are secured for this purpose. Among the studies are French, German, art, travel, physical culture, Delsarte, dancing, elocution, literature, stenography, bookkeeping, china painting, music (vocal, piano, mandolin, guitar and banjo), millinery, dressmaking, art needle work and parliamentary law. Any of these lessons may be taken for 10 cents. The resident physician, Dr. Helen R. Kellogg, has her hours at the Alpha, and may be consulted by the members for a small price.

In the early part of the summer Mrs. Thomas secured for the benefit of the Greek Letter club a large, comfortable house near South Haven, Mich., that is now known as the Delta beach. This house is for those members who wish to take a vacation away from the noisy, dirty city; and here they may stay for the modest sum of \$4 a week. The house is situated in a nest of peach and apple orchards. On one side its broad piazzas command an unbroken stretch of the lake, and on the other the beautiful prospect of country. Many a young woman who would otherwise have found it utterly impossible to go away has been able to avail herself of the privileges of this resort, and has returned much benefited physically and mentally.

Women from all walks in life hold membership in this club—clerks, stenographers, secretaries, housekeepers, women of leisure, teachers, writers, artists, musicians and professional women. They meet, chat over their luncheon about the current topics of the day, listen to some good vocal or instrumental music, discuss the latest books or pictures, talk shop, and on the whole have an hour or so of real enjoyment. Many lonely women look upon this club as the greatest blessing that could possibly reach them in their lives. It is at once a rest and a source of knowledge from which the thirsty may partake and be satisfied.

Invitation to Children's Parties.

Naturally a birthday party made up of fifty little people, more or less, takes on certain gala-day phases. There are invitations, either written or engraved, to be sent, specifying the day, hour and nature of the party, says the Ladies' Home Journal. If the stationery is to be engraved some device which will appeal specially to children should be chosen, something in which animals or birds are to serve as bearers of the much-thought-of invitation cards. Perhaps the Brownies might be pictured as carrying huge envelopes, inscribed with suitable monograms.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

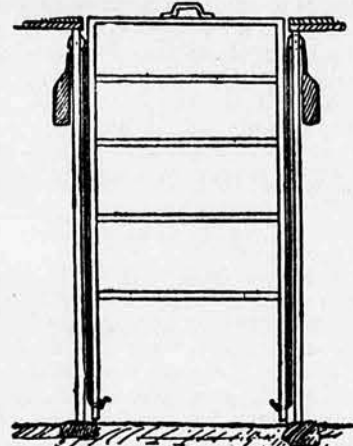
Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SIMPLE DUMB-WAITER.

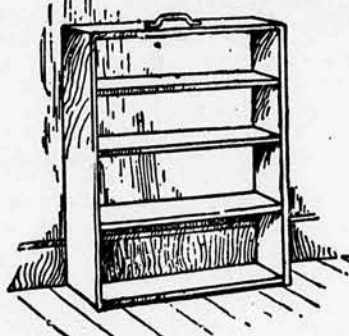
A Suggestion for Housewives Who Are Tired of Stair-Climbing.

The ordinary dumb-waiter is rather too elaborate for home construction, and is, moreover, somewhat expensive. The construction that is suggested in the accompanying illustrations is simple,



and the result is a dumb-waiter as practical in every way as those that have a closet on the first floor, and a more or less complicated apparatus for lifting the waiter from the cellar below. As to the advantages of having a dumb-waiter in the house, there can be no question. One of the hardest things about housekeeping, particularly in the country, where ice and refrigerators are not very commonly used, is the repeated going down and up cellar stairs to carry and obtain food that must be kept cool in hot weather.

To build the waiter that is shown, cut an opening in the pantry floor three-



fourths of an inch larger than the size of the waiter. From either end of this opening uprights of two by four scantling are let down to the bottom of the cellar, where they rest firmly upon flat stones. These uprights contain the pulleys over which run the cords that are attached to the bottom of the waiter, as shown in the diagram. These pulleys and the cord are the same as are used for raising heavy windows. Guides, not shown in the diagram, hold the waiter in place, and cause it to rise and fall without tilting. These guides may be in the form of a smooth groove in either upright, in which hardwood pegs upon the sides of the waiter run smoothly, or they may be of some other character, as circumstances suggest.

The waiter itself has side-pieces extending from the pantry floor nearly to the cellar floor, the cords being attached to the lower end. The top will come flush with the pantry floor, and may well be made of wood to match that floor. The weights should be open boxes filled with bricks, so that the weight can be varied from time to time, as circumstances demand.—Webb Donnell, in Country Gentleman.

Do you know a good farm and fruit paper when you see it? Let us send you the *Rural New-Yorker* this week. Send your address; no money.

The Rural New-Yorker,
409 Pearl street, New York.

HINTS ABOUT NAPERY.

BUFFET cloths, which are included in the list of table linen, are usually made of plain linen, hemstitched and decorated with any kind of embroidery that will stand washing.

SIX DAMASK tablecloths, with napkins to match, are a sufficient supply for ordinary use, as a set of napkins may be allowed to two tablecloths, if the family is small.

A PRETTY idea for a room where the colors will harmonize is to have the buffet cloth, table center, tray cloth and carver's cloth all of pale pink or ecru linen, embroidered with white.

For table linen the material is usually either single or double damask—though plain heavy linen, hemstitched and decorated with any kind of embroidery, is sometimes chosen for special occasions.

An economical housekeeper who has some fine damask tablecloths that are beginning to wear out may convert them into tray cloths by cutting out the best parts, hemming them and finishing with torchon lace.

THE unbleached will prove much more durable, as the chemicals used to whiten the damask injure it in some degree. The faint yellow tint of this flax is not objectionable, and a very few visits to the laundry will bleach it snowy white.

TRAY cloths and carvers' cloth not only look well on the table, but are genuine saving in the wear and tear of frequent washings, as they catch many a splash of gravy or drop of coffee which otherwise would soil the fair linen tablecloth.

ANOTHER point to be remembered concerning tablecloths is the ironing. The ordinary laundress is apt to make a cross fold, which mars the smoothness of the linen. Direct her to fold the cloth lengthwise and then fold once more only, also lengthwise.

A Chance for Women to Make Money.

I see so many men giving their experience in the Dish-Washer business that one would almost think the men had "taken to washing the dishes," but ladies can do just as well as men. I have been devoting my time for over a year to selling Perfection Dish-Washers. My husband has aided mornings and evenings, and we have cleared \$5,000 in a year. The trouble with people is they will not try new things, so let the golden opportunities pass. Every family wants a Dish-Washer, and any one can sell them if they try. I do not canvass at all; people come or send after washers. I have examined all the Dish-Washers made, but the Perfection has no equal. You can get complete instructions by addressing the Perfection Manufacturing Co., Drawer a-3, Englewood, Ill. I want ladies everywhere to try this business and let us hear how they succeed.
A READER.

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The Young Folks.

THE CANDIDATE AND HIS WAYS.

"Father, what travels the road so late?"
 "Hush, my child, 'tis the candidate;
 Fit example of human woes—
 Early he comes and late he goes;
 He greets the women with courtly grace,
 He kisses the baby's dirty face,
 He calls to the fence at the farmer at work,
 He bores the merchant, he bores the clerk,
 The blacksmith while the anvil rings,
 He greets, and this is the song he sings:

"Howdy, howdy, howdy do?
 How is your wife, and how are you?
 Ah! it fits my fists as no other can,
 The horny hand of the working man."

"Husband, who is that man at the gate?"
 "Hush, my love, 'tis the candidate."
 "Husband, why can't he work, like you?
 Has he nothing at home to do?"
 "My dear, whenever a man is down,
 No cash at home, no money in town,
 Too stupid to preach, too proud to beg,
 Then over his horse his leg he flings,
 And to the dear people this song he sings:

"Howdy, howdy, howdy do?
 How is your wife, and how are you?
 Ah! it fits my fists as no other can,
 The horny hand of the working man."

Brothers, who labor early and late,
 Ask these things of the candidate:
 What's his record? How does he stand
 At home? No matter about his hand,
 Be it hard or soft, so it is not prone
 To close over money not his own.
 Has he in view no thieving plan?
 Is he honest and capable?—he is our man;
 Cheer such one till the welkin rings,
 Join in the chorus when thus he sings:

"Howdy, howdy, howdy do?
 How is your wife, and how are you?
 Ah! it fits my fists as no other can,
 The horny hand of the working man."

PRINCE OF GNAWERS.

Beavers Have Won a Good Reputation by Their Industry.

Celebrated as the prince of gnawers is this sturdy rodent, and his well-earned reputation of industry has given rise to the familiar proverb of "working like a beaver." The beaver belongs to the order rodentia, but his family relations are all deceased. A glance at the animal's personal appearance is sufficient to indicate his mode of living. A strong-made fellow of a reddish brown color, with big orange-colored front teeth, small eyes and ears, head and body in the neighborhood of two feet long, tail about ten inches in length—broad, flat and covered with scales—fore feet small, hind feet much larger and webbed. The coat is better than a mackintosh, being composed of two kinds of fur, the outer of long, stiff hair and the under coat of fine, soft,



A MASTER WORKMAN BEAVER.

compact down. It is therefore not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that the beaver is aquatic, and that his principal occupation is gnawing. The young are produced in April or May, and in four or five weeks are able to follow their mother in the water. The average weight of the adult individual is about forty pounds; their winter food consists of bark and the roots of aquatic plants, especially the yellow pond-lily. In summer, however, they go some distance from the water in search of berries, leaves, etc. This inoffensive creature has suffered a long and severe persecution on account of his very valuable fur and castoreum. The latter (a substance secreted in two sacs near the root of the tail) has been known since very ancient times for its medicinal properties; it is chiefly used now to bait beaver traps.

Two centuries ago these animals were so numerous in what now constitutes the state of New York, that from 8,000 to 10,000 skins were annually taken in that section alone. The trade in beaver skins was one of the leading inducements to the early French and English colonists to settle in this country. The home of the beaver was once in nearly

all the wooded districts of the northern hemisphere; at the present time it is entirely exterminated in many places, and is scarce in the United States east of the Mississippi river. Much has been told of the wonderful building instinct of the beaver. Working only in the night, it is not easy to know the exact manner in which this little engineer proceeds, but in the morning the amount of work accomplished speaks for the diligence of this builder of dams, canals and houses, or "lodges," as their habitations are termed. The canals afford an easier mode of transportation than dragging the wood overland, and are dug through clearings back to the timber; they are sometimes many feet in length, and may be made on two or three different levels.

—N. Y. Recorder.

TOMBSTONE RHYMES.

Remarkable Samples Discovered in New England Cemeteries.

It is common to say that makers of gravestones have little regard for the truth; "monumental liars," they are sometimes called. But though the good side of the departed is generally—and properly—emphasized, there are many instances in which a spirit of frankness seems to have possessed the village poets, whose services are so much in demand on mortuary occasions.

In a Vermont cemetery, according to an exchange, one may read the following epitaph, which certainly does not err on the side of flattery:

Here lies in silent clay
 Miss Arabella Young,
 Who, on the 21st of May,
 Began to hold her tongue.

And here is a quatrain, never before in print, of a curiously similar import:

Here lies the body of Hannah Thurber,
 Once she talked, and none could curb her;
 Three husbands had she, all are dead,
 They died of earache, so 'tis said.

In the same rural cemetery where this last outspoken epitaph is found, visitors sometimes pause to smile at the ingenuous grief of a widower whose change of mood in the concluding couplet was perhaps quite unintentional:

In memory of Susan Glover,
 My wife most true and kind;
 Though I should marry ten times over,
 Her like I shall not find.

Grammatical correctness is perhaps too much to ask of the unprofessional muse. Meter and rhyme are hard tasks-masters, and while a man is intent upon minding them, he is almost to be pardoned for using a little too much of that very convenient article known as poetic license. In a case like the following we may praise the smoothness of the verse rather than laugh at the ruggedness of the grammatical construction:

Pause, good friend, and drop a tear,
 The body of John Pratt is here.
 Think of the day when you will be
 Under the sod as deep as me.

The amateur poet is troubled not only by the trammels of meter and rhyme, but by the narrow space in which he is obliged to work. It is impossible to say everything in four lines, and, as a consequence, much must be left to the understanding of the reader. So it was, no doubt, with the author of the following:

Beneath this stone lies William Bett,
 In the river he was drowned;
 A squall came up, his boat upset,
 His body was never found.

Winding the Chickens Up.

There is a pretty little girl of five years in northwest Baltimore who has been tenderly raised. Her mother has guarded her against witnessing acts of violence or cruelty, and she is in ignorance of the methods employed in killing fowls for the table. Several days ago, unknown to the careful parent, the little girl strayed into the rear yard of her home, where a servant was killing a number of chickens for dinner by wringing their necks. The child watched the proceedings with great interest for several minutes, and then in a glow of excitement ran to her mother. "Mamma!" she cried, "just come and see the fun. Mary is winding the chickens up."

The Schoolmaster's Boast.

In my school
 The children, good and bad, I rule;
 The children rule their mothers. So!
 The mothers rule the men, you know;
 The men with ballots—understand—
 Elect the ones who rule the land;
 So, consequently, from my stool
 The world and all therein I rule.

—H. C. Dodge, in Brooklyn Eagle.

A TRIAL OF STRENGTH.

How One Boy Can Easily Keep Four Men at Bay.

Here is a good experiment for boys who would like to beat four men in a trial of strength. Procure two brooms and a long rope. Ask two men to hold each broom tightly by the handle,



keeping them parallel to one another and about a yard distant. Tie firmly to one handle the end of a rope or strong cord, then pass the cord several times round both handles—say five times, as in the picture—taking care not to cross the rows. Now holding in both hands the other extremity of the cord, you may inform the men holding the brooms that you are going to force the brooms to come together, no matter how hard the men may try to keep them apart. To do this, you need only draw the cord, the effort you will thus make being multiplied by the number of turns to the rope, as in the case of a pulley, helping you to obtain the desired result. But just as in the case of a pulley, what is gained in strength is lost in momentum. You will require, to draw the brooms together the distance of a yard, a rope five times as long, or five yards. If this experiment is tried on a polished floor, it will be very amusing, as the men will have difficulty in overcoming the resistance of the rope, and a very young child or a delicate girl will be able to conquer the efforts of the four most vigorous men among the company.—Once a Week.

Animal Humbugs Are Numerous.

In military stables horses are known to have pretended to be lame, in order to avoid going to a military exercise. A chimpanzee had been fed on cake when sick; after his recovery he often feigned coughing in order to procure dainties. The cuckoo, as is well known, lays its eggs in another bird's nest, and, to make the deception surer, it takes away one of the other bird's eggs. Animals are conscious of their deceit, as shown by the fact that they try to act secretly and noiselessly; they show a sense of guilt if detected; they take precautions in advance to avoid discovery; in some cases they manifest regret and repentance. Thus bees which steal hesitate often before and after exploits, as if they feared punishment. A naturalist describes how his monkey committed theft. While he pretended to sleep the animal regarded him with hesitation and stopped every time his master moved or seemed on the point of awakening.

In many cases, the first work of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is to expel the effects of the other medicines that have been tried in vain. It would be a saving of time and money if experimenters took Ayer's Sarsaparilla at first instead of at last.

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

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

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

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

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

An English estimate of the world's wheat crop is, for 1895, 2,395,000,000 bushels; for 1894, 2,558,000,000 bushels; for 1893, 2,458,000,000.

It has been suggested that hogs do not have cholera when pastured on clover. The experiences of those who have tried it might be valuable.

Reports of the United States Weather Bureau show that the present drought is the most general as well as the most protracted since the organization of the bureau.

The first farmers' institute of the season is announced to be held at Oneida, November 21 and 22. The Agricultural college will have a prominent part in the program.

Sunday and Sunday night, October 20 and 21, which gave to Kansas such superb autumn weather, gave twenty inches of snow and a veritable blizzard to western and northern New York.

In a summary of Department of Agriculture estimates, the Chicago Record gives the acreage and production in the United States, as, of wheat, 33,944,850 acres and 424,231,000 bushels for 1895, and 460,267,416 bushels for 1894; of corn, 81,990,800 acres and 2,161,357,000 bushels in 1895, and 1,212,770,552 bushels in 1894.

This is to notify all parties concerned that A. S. Koonce, of Howard, Kas., is not our agent and is not authorized to take subscriptions or to receive any moneys on account of KANSAS FARMER. Persons who have done any business with him under the supposition that he represented this paper will confer a favor by communicating the facts to this office.

Don't get in a hurry to remove to Cuba in order to find a mild climate. The wind registered seventy-eight miles per hour in that disturbed island last Monday. This velocity gives about thirty pounds pressure per square foot. The heaviest winds registered in Kansas have a velocity of about fifty miles per hour and a pressure of about twelve and one-half pounds per square foot.

For the first nine months of 1895 the imports of the United States have exceeded those of the same months in 1894 by \$97,480,000. The exports for the nine months have been almost exactly the same as for the corresponding period last year. For these nine months in 1895 imports exceeded exports by about \$43,000,000. But we have thus far exported less gold this year than last. This is explained by financiers as owing to the fact that we have this year exported about \$100,000,000 in bonds. It is said, however, that the industry of exporting securities has now fallen to small dimensions.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE FUTURE —FOR WHOM?

There appears on pages 2 and 3 of this paper, a most interesting and important letter from C. Wood Davis to an Eastern United States Senator. Mr. Davis may well be considered the apostle of better prices for farm products and better times for the farmer. In this matter he is not an apostle by faith but by logic. There is not a more careful gatherer of statistics nor one whose reasoning on them is more unassailable. His effort is to see all the facts bearing on the situation, and if there is ever error in his conclusions it is because in reasoning on a world-wide subject some important facts are not ascertained. One of these important facts not usually considered, viz., the extensive use of cottonseed, is pointed out in the letter on page 2. Only a few years ago cottonseed was an inconvenient waste product of the Southern plantation. That it is even now an important factor in the industrial problem is scarcely suspected by the careless. Yet Mr. Davis shows that it is supplanting the product of some 4,000,000 acres of corn.

That a time is coming when the productive resources of the earth will be taxed to supply human wants, is the conclusion of every thoughtful person. That this time is near is readily inferred from considerations of the now nearly full appropriation of the arable lands of the world, together with the continuous and uninterrupted increase of population. The United States Treasury estimate of the population of this country on October 1, 1895, is 70,253,000. The ascertained rate of increase is about 2 per cent. per annum. An increase of 2 per cent. on 70,000,000 is 1,400,000. The excess of births and immigration over deaths and emigration is this vast number. And corresponding numbers are growing from childhood to manhood. By the summary of the Kansas census of 1895, furnished in another column, by Secretary Coburn, it is seen that the population of Kansas is 1,334,000. Thus the increase in population in the United States is sufficient each year to populate a State as Kansas is populated. He is yet not a very old man who was a boy when the active peopling of the States west of the Mississippi river began. Well might he have said that crowding was then a long way off. But the young man of to-day may not go out upon the frontier and secure a homestead as could his father, for there is no frontier. Compared with the recent past, the country is now crowded, and yet there must be found somewhere room and sustenance for nearly one and a half million more every year. Cessation of exports or more intense and productive agriculture is unmistakably indicated. Greater production or lower living must presently ensue.

Experiments in intensive culture have shown that the capabilities of our agricultural resources have been but partially developed by the average tiller. Mr. Davis places the average of the corn crop high enough at twenty-five bushels per acre. Four times this yield can be readily attained under intensive culture, and some of the experiment stations have found that eight times as much, or 200 bushels per acre, may be produced with fertilizers, water and intelligence. This year the potato crop is so abundant that it is a question what to do with the product. Agricultural science has found a way to combat the enemies of the potato, and the methods of the irrigators are extended to the plains, until it appears as if potatoes may always be produced in great abundance. The yield of wheat, under improved methods, averages better than under the primitive usages of the pioneer. Mr. Davis' showing of the present utilization of the formerly waste cottonseed is a surprise which, while it may not be repeated, is a reminder that there is yet much wasted that will, under necessity, be made useful.

Again, an expensive part of living is meat. In crowded countries the poor eat little of it. Meat is nitrogenous food, and nitrogenous food is essential to the development and sustenance of strong and healthy bodies. The vegetable world varies greatly in the content of nitrogen and the nitrogenous constituents are capable of increase under scientific cultivation. It is not beyond conjecture that meat may some time be supplemented by vegetables, fruits and grains. Soy beans contain almost enough nitrogenous constituents to take the place of meat, and they yield bountifully. To the palate they are not acceptable as a substitute for meat. Perhaps palates may be educated and perhaps some vegetable product may be found or developed which shall be so agreeable to the palate of its period that our descendants will look back with pity and some feeling of horror on their carnivorous ancestry. About six pounds of grain are required to produce one pound of meat. If we may conjecture that agricultural science shall produce a grain or a legume as easily and as abundantly raised as corn, and possessed of qualities which cause it to take the place of meat, provision for vast increase of population will have been made.

But, while humanity is treated to an occasional surprise like the discovery of the value of cottonseed, in general the progress of agricultural improvement is slow, and it is not at all likely that it will keep pace with the increasing demands of the rapidly-growing population. These demands have heretofore been met by increasing cultivated areas. Now they must be met by more scientific methods. Heretofore the farmer might be a pioneer into unexplored regions and add their productive capacity to the resources of the world. Now the farmer must be a scientist in the sense that he must apply the methods of science to his calling. Heretofore the rapid opening of new lands has filled the world's markets to their great depression. Soon the world's markets must demand more of the farmer than it is probable that the most scientific methods will enable him to produce. Heretofore he has been under-paid. The future surely holds a day when the markets for his products will be under-supplied.

It is doubtful, however, if the farm prosperity of the future is in store for the mere plodder. Intelligence, as well as labor, must constantly characterize the man of success to even a greater degree in the future than in the present, and incomparably more than in the past.

AN APPLE CARNIVAL.

Arrangements have been made by the Kansas "Million club" for sending a train East loaded with the products of Kansas. The headquarters of the Million club are located at Leavenworth, and the train will be made up at that city. The arrangements have now been completed with the Santa Fe Railroad Company to take the train over their system. It will leave Leavenworth on the 29th day of October. On the 28th it will be on exhibition. The citizens of Leavenworth have decided to make the 28th a general holiday, and on that day they will have an Apple Carnival. All of the business men of the city have agreed to decorate their stores with apples. The electric railroad company will build an apple arch on Delaware street and light it up with incandescent lights. There will be several apple pyramids, and at night there will be a parade of floats, representing the different interests of the city. In fact, they are going to make it, as it is the first apple carnival ever held west of the Mississippi river, an event that will attract the attention of other States. There will be cheap rates from all points, so as to give the people of the State an opportunity in particular to see the Kansas train.

A subscriber "way out upon the prairie," in renewing his subscription for the KANSAS FARMER, incloses \$1.25 in addition for the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. This is 25 cents too much for the magazine, but it is not this fact which leads the editor to call attention to this circumstance. Further, it is not to be understood that this is an isolated case. Many farmers select their entire list of periodicals and order them through this office and thereby secure many of them at wholesale rates. Some send\$20 to \$30 per year and secure reading of the highest class and in great abundance for every member of the family. But the particular instance first mentioned is one in which, we have reason to know, the sender is obliged to scrutinize expenditures very carefully and to confine purchases to things deemed absolutely essential. Of course, the "Old Reliable" is essential to prosperity. In selecting the *Cosmopolitan* he did well, for while other magazines are as good, this is first-class and up-to-date, and is to be had for only \$1 a year. It will shed refinement and culture in that family and will exert influences and give pleasures the effect of which in later years the recipients would not sell for any money consideration. The people of Kansas are a cultured people and this culture extends to the residents of the farms as in no other State.

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL ONLY PARTIAL.

The improvement recently made in the activity of the iron industries of the United States and the great advances in prices of iron have led to the probably premature assertion that prosperity had returned. It has been found, in the experience of former panics and depressions, that the recovery of the iron industry was the forerunner of better times. Indeed, iron has been called the thermometer of industry. But the last depression seems to care nothing for precedent and to contradict the theories of the financiers. A recent showing of R. G. Dun & Co. indicates that if prosperity has returned it must be the prosperity of low prices, especially for the products of the farm. Thus, breadstuffs declined over 20 per cent. from the end of May to the end of August and are still down; prices of meat 10 per cent.; dairy products, fruit and vegetables 23 per cent., and other food, including sugar, tea and coffee, liquors, fish and spices, only 2 per cent. All clothing rose over 10 per cent., including boots and shoes, while iron and steel products rose about 32 per cent. A comprehensive showing of changes in prices is obtained by taking the prices for October, 1890, as a basis, and representing changes therefrom in percentages:

| | Food products. | Cotton goods. | Woolen goods. | Iron products. | Boots and shoes. | Total products. |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| October, 1890..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| October, 1891..... | 84.8 | 91.9 | 92.4 | 82.6 | 83.1 | 85.7 |
| October, 1892..... | 64.4 | 82.7 | 82.3 | 74.0 | 82.5 | 73.9 |
| July 1, 1893..... | 50.3 | 80.1 | 82.3 | 61.3 | 83.7 | 63.9 |
| July 1, 1894..... | 50.3 | 74.3 | 78.3 | 54.7 | 79.9 | 53.3 |
| January, 1895..... | 50.3 | 72.2 | 75.7 | 54.7 | 74.7 | 53.3 |
| July 1, 1895..... | 50.3 | 72.2 | 75.7 | 54.7 | 74.7 | 53.3 |
| September 1, 1895..... | 50.3 | 72.2 | 75.7 | 54.7 | 74.7 | 53.3 |
| October 1, 1895..... | 50.3 | 72.2 | 75.7 | 54.7 | 74.7 | 53.3 |

Thus it is seen that the beginning of the present month found food products, which include most of the products of Western farms, lower than ever before, while the total of all products of industry marked less than one point above the lowest.

Explanations of these facts would be interesting and doubtless various, according to the prejudice, or to put it more mildly, the preconceived notions of the persons making them. It is well to keep informed as to the facts, whether explained or not, and it is well to remember that for the individual who cannot expect to seriously modify the course of events, the only safe course in times of depression, is one of frugality and the avoidance of large risks.

We reform others unconsciously when we walk uprightly.—*Mme. Swetchine.*

POPULATION OF KANSAS IN 1895.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture, which the law requires to supervise the taking and compilation of the State's census each tenth year following 1875, has completed the tabulation of inhabitants as returned by the assessors for 1895, and below is given the results by counties, with the increase or decrease in each as compared with the enumeration of one year ago. Forty counties show an increase of from eleven to 4,144, aggregating 30,246, and sixty-one counties a decrease of two to 2,988, aggregating 33,909. The net decrease within the very trying year between March, 1894, and March, 1895, is shown to have been but 3,663. After deducting all losses from all causes during that period the net increase in population since the State census of 1885 is found to be 66,138.

| Counties. | 1895. | Increase | Decrease |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Allen..... | 18,111 | 841 | ..... |
| Anderson..... | 18,457 | 182 | ..... |
| Atchison..... | 26,995 | 540 | ..... |
| Barber..... | 5,145 | ..... | 608 |
| Barton..... | 12,888 | ..... | 560 |
| Bourbon..... | 25,849 | 759 | ..... |
| Brown..... | 19,414 | ..... | 2 |
| Butler..... | 21,126 | ..... | ..... |
| Chase..... | 7,227 | 438 | ..... |
| Chautauqua..... | 10,208 | ..... | 360 |
| Cherokee..... | 30,651 | 4,144 | ..... |
| Cheyenne..... | 3,729 | ..... | 1,315 |
| Clark..... | 1,529 | ..... | 195 |
| Clay..... | 14,785 | ..... | 328 |
| Cloud..... | 17,055 | 11 | ..... |
| Coffey..... | 15,752 | 352 | ..... |
| Comanche..... | 1,720 | ..... | 1,830 |
| Cowley..... | 28,660 | ..... | 737 |
| Crawford..... | 33,846 | ..... | 806 |
| Decatur..... | 6,953 | ..... | 653 |
| Dickinson..... | 20,926 | ..... | ..... |
| Doniphan..... | 18,995 | 2,558 | ..... |
| Douglas..... | 23,587 | 474 | ..... |
| Edwards..... | 3,232 | ..... | 98 |
| Elk..... | 10,820 | 637 | ..... |
| Ellis..... | 7,478 | ..... | 39 |
| Ellsworth..... | 8,873 | 121 | ..... |
| Finney..... | 3,553 | ..... | 155 |
| Ford..... | 4,940 | ..... | 754 |
| Franklin..... | 20,734 | ..... | 696 |
| Geary..... | 9,395 | ..... | 242 |
| Gove..... | 2,126 | ..... | 241 |
| Graham..... | 3,825 | ..... | 239 |
| Grant..... | 532 | ..... | 247 |
| Gray..... | 1,256 | ..... | 236 |
| Greeley..... | 1,035 | ..... | 129 |
| Greenwood..... | 14,961 | ..... | 324 |
| Hamilton..... | 1,411 | ..... | 1,214 |
| Harper..... | 9,238 | ..... | 350 |
| Harvey..... | 16,250 | ..... | 236 |
| Haskell..... | 595 | ..... | 380 |
| Hodgeman..... | 1,792 | ..... | 953 |
| Jackson..... | 15,273 | ..... | 999 |
| Jefferson..... | 17,173 | ..... | 80 |
| Jewell..... | 17,498 | ..... | 647 |
| Johnson..... | 16,794 | ..... | 55 |
| Kearney..... | 1,159 | ..... | 691 |
| Kingman..... | 9,400 | ..... | 550 |
| Kiowa..... | 2,210 | ..... | ..... |
| Labette..... | 27,023 | 1,067 | ..... |
| Lane..... | 1,490 | ..... | 303 |
| Leavenworth..... | 34,821 | 1,405 | ..... |
| Lincoln..... | 9,065 | ..... | 229 |
| Linn..... | 16,278 | 1,063 | ..... |
| Logan..... | 2,071 | ..... | 539 |
| Lyon..... | 23,785 | 170 | ..... |
| Marion..... | 20,374 | 151 | ..... |
| Marshall..... | 24,567 | ..... | 574 |
| McPherson..... | 20,317 | 1,042 | ..... |
| Meade..... | 1,741 | ..... | 234 |
| Miami..... | 19,739 | 815 | ..... |
| Mitchell..... | 18,327 | ..... | 609 |
| Montgomery..... | 23,943 | ..... | 504 |
| Morris..... | 10,944 | 67 | ..... |
| Morton..... | 898 | ..... | 69 |
| Nemaha..... | 19,900 | 978 | ..... |
| Neosho..... | 18,578 | 879 | ..... |
| Ness..... | 3,785 | ..... | 716 |
| Norton..... | 8,671 | 1,040 | ..... |
| Osage..... | 24,818 | 1,030 | ..... |
| Osborne..... | 10,877 | ..... | 319 |
| Ottawa..... | 10,424 | ..... | 826 |
| Pawnee..... | 1,737 | ..... | 847 |
| Phillips..... | 11,712 | ..... | 1,355 |
| Pottawatomie..... | 16,552 | 176 | ..... |
| Pratt..... | 6,583 | ..... | 926 |
| Rawlins..... | 5,702 | ..... | 515 |
| Reno..... | 28,492 | 426 | ..... |
| Republic..... | 18,674 | ..... | 95 |
| Rice..... | 13,867 | ..... | 607 |
| Riley..... | 12,304 | 427 | ..... |
| Rooks..... | 7,440 | 231 | ..... |
| Rush..... | 4,863 | ..... | 237 |
| Russell..... | 7,470 | ..... | 220 |
| Saline..... | 17,475 | 1,331 | ..... |
| Scott..... | 1,088 | ..... | 75 |
| Sedgwick..... | 39,108 | 65 | ..... |
| Seward..... | 826 | ..... | ..... |
| Shawnee..... | 47,978 | 2,853 | ..... |
| Sheridan..... | 2,673 | ..... | 548 |
| Sherman..... | 8,883 | ..... | 1,992 |
| Smith..... | 14,019 | ..... | 457 |
| Stafford..... | 8,339 | ..... | 349 |
| Stanton..... | 613 | ..... | 159 |
| Stevens..... | 634 | ..... | 113 |
| Sumner..... | 24,138 | ..... | 2,988 |
| Thomas..... | 3,512 | ..... | 903 |
| Trego..... | 2,163 | ..... | 815 |
| Wab-unsee..... | 11,813 | 642 | ..... |
| Wallace..... | 1,592 | ..... | 891 |
| Washington..... | 21,602 | 1,194 | ..... |
| Wichita..... | 1,438 | ..... | 239 |
| Wilson..... | 14,393 | 370 | ..... |
| Woodson..... | 9,313 | 338 | ..... |
| Wyandotte..... | 57,826 | 564 | ..... |
| Total..... | 1,334,093 | 30,246 | 33,909 |

*1894; no returns for 1895.

M. A. C., Garden City, writes: "Australian White Beardless Hulless barley was first raised in this country, in Colorado. It has the general appearance of wheat, while the middle of the grain is larger and more pointed at the ends. The straw is about the size of a lead-pencil and grows about two and one-half feet high; is softer than oat straw. The head has about fifty grains and

no beards on it. I have had this barley stand three weeks after being ripe. When it was cut and stacked you could not find that any of the seed had shattered out. Under favorable conditions this barley will produce seventy bushels per acre, and will weigh sixty-six pounds to the bushel. It is the best horse and hog feed that can be raised, or at least better than anything I ever tried. Stock are very fond of the straw, and so much so that they will leave the best alfalfa hay and eat this straw."

LOUIS PASTEUR'S SERVICES TO THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

Harold Sorby, of 369 Broadway, New York city, writes:

"It is not generally known that the great scientist, Louis Pasteur, who has just passed away at the age of 72, devoted several years of his busy and remarkably useful life to a study of the diseases that annually commit terrible ravages among live stock in all parts of the world. His studies resulted in the discovery of a preventive remedy for anthrax, dry and bloody murrain, black-leg, black-quarter, quarter-evil, splenic fever, splenic apoplexy, carbuncular fever, blood-striking, charbon, milzbrand, rauschbrand, etc. These diseases are very prevalent among cattle, sheep, horses, mules, goats and swine; and, before Pasteur's discovery, the annual loss amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The use of Pasteur's vaccine has reduced this loss to almost nothing, and millions of dollars have thus been saved to the owners of live stock. The live stock industry throughout the world is greatly indebted to Pasteur for his wonderful discovery. Among the floral tributes at Pasteur's state funeral, in France, were several wreaths representing the live stock interests in that country."

What Kind of Corn?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please state what sort of corn yields the heaviest crops, one year with another, in the south half of the middle division of Kansas. And does such variety of corn mature before the coming of the usual drought in July and August? At about what date should it be planted in the locality above indicated?

Would Dungan's Early Prolific grown this year in Oklahoma from Northern-grown seed prove more profitable in next year's crop on the same ground than Northern-grown seed?

Will not any small, early sort of Northern-grown corn become larger in size and later in maturing if grown in Kansas or Oklahoma during several consecutive years?

For feeding stock which is considered most valuable, white or yellow corn?

In central North Carolina the farmers raise what they call "winter oats" and sow the seed in September. The yield is greater and the berry is heavier than that of the spring-planted crop. Have the people of southern Kansas tested such oats in that part of the State?

W. MCKAY DOUGAN, M. D.
White Rock, Nev., September 30.

The part of this inquiry in relation to corn yielding the heaviest crops, was referred to one of the largest farmers in Sedgwick county, who replies as follows:

"As to the inquiry in relation to corn yielding the heaviest crops, I would say, as I wrote you last spring, that we have, or did for years, make it a practice to buy every promising variety of seed corn advertised in the agricultural papers. We have for many years been cultivating a mixed corn—red, white and yellow, some ears a dark red, others almost a clear pure white, still others as clear a yellow, and more a calico—and have at last discarded everything else for this. This year this mixed corn that was planted the first ten days in April—when the earth at the bottom of the lister furrow was cold—matured in 120 days; that planted the first week in June where corn had been blown out—and by the way this late planting is the best piece of corn out of 930 acres—matured in 105 days; but then the ground was moist and very warm when

the last planting was made and it grew, from the start, with great rapidity until it was mature. I apprehend that much of the stuff printed about early-maturing varieties—my experience with those so designated leads to this conclusion—is only warranted by just such conditions—that is, planting when rapid growth was assured by the advanced season.

"We want a corn that grows a big stalk (you can't well hang a big ear on a small stalk) the cob of which is large enough to hold from sixteen to twenty-two rows of great, broad, long grains. The mixed corn comes nearer to this than any corn we have been able to find, although we got it from a renter who could not, for the life of him, inform me where it came from or where or from whom he procured it. If I don't forget it, will send you a dozen ears by express after we begin harvesting."

As to the effect of planting Northern seed corn in Southern latitudes, it is probable that under the usual practice of selecting seed, such varieties will develop into larger-growing and later-maturing grains. Not unlikely this change is owing to the fact that the Southern seed selector chooses the largest and best developed ears, which, in the case of corn, are quite as likely to be late as early-maturing. Indeed, the natural tendency of the farmer to select the largest ears easily accounts for the fact that the small varieties from the North naturally develop into the larger varieties when grown in the South, and the fact that the rigorous selection of the earliest ripening, which in the North was necessary to secure perfect specimens, is here quite likely to be reversed, readily accounts for the reversion of the early varieties, artificially made early by selection at the North, into medium and late-maturing varieties when grown at the South. It is quite possible to develop early-maturing varieties by selecting the earliest-maturing ears from Kansas fields, and it has been a question whether this might not as readily be done, and the object as readily accomplished here as at the North.

Opinions differ as to the relative value of white and yellow corn for feeding stock, but where the color is the only difference there is probably little ground for preferences.

So far as the writer knows, winter oats have not succeeded in Kansas.

Labette County Fair.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The county fair was held at Oswego, October 9, 10 and 11, and was a success, the farm product display being especially commendable, showing that the county was well provided with fruit, grain and vegetables of extra large size and fine quality.

The exhibit of poultry at this fair was above the average and consisted of eighteen different varieties. The swine department failed to materialize, and in the sheep yard I only found a half-dozen Shropshires and a like number of Angora goats. The cattle exhibit was made up of Herefords and Jerseys, the first-named being the property of Charles S. Perkins, who captured all awards shown for. Mr. Perkins also had an exhibit of the Kitzelman woven wire fence and an automatic gate-opener of his own invention.

An odd sight was presented to my view in this part of the State, and that was pear and cherry trees in full bloom, something not usually seen in the month of October. New cherries are now (October 14) about the size of half-grown peas.

A Book Every Farmer Should Have.

Every farmer ought to be more of a "business man" than he is. He ought to know how to conduct all the ordinary transactions in which he is likely to be concerned. And "Dassler's Book of Forms" will give the forms to be followed in any transaction one may want legal and right. If you wish to make an affidavit, or arbitrate a dispute, make a written agreement, binding in court as well as out of it; if you want to make an assignment of a note, mortgage or bill of sale; if you wish to give or take a note, mortgage, bill of sale or bond; if you want to make a contract or power of attorney, a deed or will; if you want to act as administrator or trustee and make legal report of your doings; if you want to take or give a lease or notice to quit, or to terminate a lease legally, you will find in this book the proper forms for doing them. There are over 400 forms of documents in the book and they ought to save the owner of the book more than its

CATCHING COLD

Is What Many People Are Doing Nowadays, and Thus Laying a Foundation for Chronic Catarrh.

Already the season of catching cold is upon us. The cough and the sneeze and the nasal twang is to be heard on every hand. The origin of chronic catarrh, the most common and dreadful of chronic diseases, is a cold. This is the way chronic catarrh usually begins: A person catches cold, which hangs on longer than usual. Then follows sensitiveness of the air passages, which inclines one to catch cold very easily. At last the person has cold all the while, seemingly—more or less discharge from the nose, hawking from the throat, nostrils stopped up, full feeling in the head, cracking in the ears.

The best time to treat catarrh is at the very beginning. A bottle of Pe-ru-na, properly used, never fails to cure a common cold, thus preventing chronic catarrh. While many people have been cured of catarrh by a single bottle of Pe-ru-na, yet as a rule, when the catarrh becomes thoroughly fixed more than one bottle is necessary to complete a cure. Pe-ru-na has cured cases innumerable of more than twenty years' standing. It is the best, if not the only, internal remedy for chronic catarrh in existence. But prevention is far better than cure. Every person subject to catching cold should take Pe-ru-na at once at the slightest symptom of cold at this season of the year, and thus prevent what is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh.

Send for free book on catarrh. Address the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O. Ask your druggist for the Pe-ru-na almanac.

cost every year. Many men have to drag through vexatious and expensive law suits every year because they did not put some business transaction into the proper and legal form of a written contract. The book is published by Crane & Co., Topeka, at \$4 a copy.

First-Page Illustration—Gem 73792.

On our first page this week we present a correct sketch from life, by Lou Burke, of one of the greatest Poland-China show sows ever produced in the West. Her owner, Mr. R. S. Cook, of Wichita, Kas., has the following to say of her and his herd: "Gem 73792, at the great World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1893, won first in class and herd. She also won first in class and herd and sweepstakes at Kansas District fair before leaving for Chicago; first in class, herd, litter and sweepstakes at Kansas State fair, 1894. Her litter at same fair won first with sire, also a first on sow pig under 6 months old. Her yearling sow won first in class and herd at Kansas State fair, 1895. Also a sow of hers, 6 and under 12 months old, won first in class, herd and sweepstakes, also in young herd a special by Union stock yards. She has not only proved to be a great show animal, but has produced great show animals. One of her fall males I sent to California and he was shown at California State fair and won first in class, first in herd and sweepstakes. Where is there a sow that will equal such a show record? I sold a number of her grandsons to breeders at good figures—one to W. E. Gresham, Burrton, Kas.; one to S. T. Tuttle, Caldwell, Kas.; one to Jas. Mathews, Columbus, Kas. I still have two real choice males and a real model gilt to spare. These pigs were sired by that great breeder, World Beater, whose cut we hope to show in the FARMER in the near future. I also have a few good males out of Gem's sister, sired by World Beater. I sent one of his male pigs out of Black U. S. to John Warner, Manhattan, Kas.; one to V. E. Breeze, Ware, Okla.; one to Mr. Dietrich, of Ottawa, Kas. I have also a choice lot of about fifty gilts to spare at figures to suit the breeding and times. Catalogues are now ready for distribution to those that will write for same. The herd is healthy and doing well.

The engraver's art has been called into requisition for many purposes, and has succeeded in making pleasing presentations of many ideas which would have been lost through neglect but for the aid of the pictures. Modern progress has so perfected and cheapened the making of fine pictures that the illustrations in our magazines possess the merit of the framed pictures of less than a generation ago. But now comes an advertiser, the Burlington Blanket Co., and in its latest catalogue presents several full-page views of lake and woodland scenery in the highest style of the engraver's art. Aside from its information about horse blankets, it is well worth while to send a postal card to Burlington, Wis., requesting a copy of the catalogue on account of the pictures alone.

One of the neatest wire fences ever made is the De Kalb. For valuable information about steel fences write to the De Kalb Fence Co., De Kalb, Ill.

Horticulture.

THE DISCOVERER OF THE CONCORD GRAPE.

On September 27 there died, at Concord, Mass., Ephraim Bull, in his ninety-second year, a man whose claim on the attention of the fruit-growers and consumers rests upon the fact that the most widely known grape we have—the Concord—originated with and was first exhibited by him at the twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Boston Common, in 1853, and from that time right down to the present the Concord has gradually and surely gained a firmer and firmer hold on popular favor, till to-day there are planted more vines of this variety than of any other of the many excellent native grapes. Its vigorous health, great productiveness, handsome appearance, fully balance, in the popular mind, all the shortcomings, including liability to rot, of the variety; and one other quality especially has assisted materially to this end, namely, its power of adapting itself to almost any and all conditions of soil and situation.

It was to this grape that the committee appointed by the American Institute, New York, awarded the cash prize of \$100 offered by Horace Greeley for the best popular grape, a decision of which the wisdom was much questioned at the time, but in the light of later events has been fully justified.

Ephraim Wales Bull was born at Boston, on March 4, 1806, and some ten years later settled in the town where he breathed his last. Dr. Bull was a most enthusiastic horticulturist, and turned his attention to the grape early in the forties. For twelve years he was a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, and until very recently continued to reside on the place where he did his work on grapes. It was his delight to show visitors the original parent vine from which all of the Concord grapes and their vast progeny of seedlings have sprung. His own statement to the writer was that he discovered the original vine along an old hedgerow or fence, and noticing its peculiar excellence, dug it up and set it out in his yard.

Unfortunately, this man, like many another who has deserved well of his compatriots, by adding to the everyday wealth of the public, never profited materially by his discovery; the later years of his life were passed alone and in comparative poverty, although happily in comfort, for the sunset of his life was spent within the "Home of the Aged." He remarked to the writer, a year or so ago, that the only monument he desired was the gratitude of the millions of poor people, especially children, who, by reason of his discovery, were enabled to enjoy grapes such as they had never had before—that monument he has—but it is to be hoped, however, that the horticulturists of America will mark his grave with a suitable monument.

The Concord has been the parent of many other varieties, among which are:

Black.—Albert, Black Hawk, Balsiger's Concord Seedling No. 2, Bundy, Burr's Concord Seedling, Cambridge, Campbell's Early, Chautauqua, Chase Bros.' Seedling, Chidester's Michigan Seedlings, Cottage, Dr. Warder, Eaton's Edmeston, Hero, Hosford, Jumbo, Keystone, Kramer's Seedling, Linden, Modena, Moore's Early, McDonald's Ann Arbor, Nectar, New Haven, Osage, Oswego, Paxton, Rockland Favorite, Rockwood, Storm King, Worden and Young America.

White.—Adeline, Antoinette, Augusta, Alphonso, Balsiger's No. 32, Capital, Diamond, Esther, Golden Concord, Hayes, Lady, Leavenworth, Martha, Mason's Seedling, Niagara, Pocklington, Una, White Ann Arbor, White Concord, Colerain, Witt, Triumph, Lady Washington, Concord Chasselas, Concord Muscat.

Red.—Woodruff, Jefferson. — *American Gardening.*

When the scalp is atrophied, or shiny-bald, no preparation will restore the hair; in all other cases Hall's Hair Renewer will start a growth.

Sweet Potato Experience.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Once before I gave my most successful method of growing sweet potatoes, but I tried a plan this year which reduced the cost of production so much as to be worthy of some study. I grow sprouts for sale, and I had a large supply ready for sale before there came any demand, and I was puzzled to know what to do with them without loss to me. Finally I hit upon a plan, and if it was not successful, there was not much loss, and if successful, quite a gain to me.

I had some fall plowing that was millet stubble turned under, and it was quite clean. I ran the two-horse cultivator crosswise of this, throwing up ridges, and then harrowed the small ridges lengthwise, then raised them again by running the subsoil plow in the center. In these open cracks I set the plants, and the heat and frost killed all the tops, but the roots made such a fine growth as to push the tops along later on. I cultivated these rows the first time with a two-horse corn plow and afterwards with the Planet Jr. twelve-tooth cultivator and pulverizer. This implement would drag around, lengthwise, any runner that was in the middle of the row, until the tops began to make such a growth as to need cutting. To keep them cut back I put a rolling-cutter in the place of the wheelbarrow wheel and cut them as fast as I could walk.

The ground was so clean between the ridges that I drilled in onion seeds and raised some fine bottom sets.

I transplanted the plants without any water and the whole care of the crop was less than usual, and when it was time to dig them, I put a weight in the barrow and ran the cutter deep about six inches from the center of the ridge, on each side, then with the subsoiler I turned them all out, or, in other words, brought them up on the surface, and they fell in clusters on either side of the plow.

To keep sweet potatoes is quite a trade, but very simple if one understands the main principles. They should be dug early in the day and dry all day, and then picked up with great care into crates and left in the crates where they can receive a free circulation of air. A warm, dry place and not a moist place is necessary to keep them. Never put them in sacks or baskets. Any room that has no moisture, that never goes below 45°, will keep them all right if left in crates. Some have a chamber over a room that is kept warm all winter and the heat from the room below—especially if the chimney runs through the room above—will keep the temperature about right, if the crates are covered up. When picked up in crates, they are sorted when picked and never handled but this once. If bruised when in milk, the milk will sour and the potato will rot at once. Therefore, the principal thing is to handle carefully and keep in a dry atmosphere.

I shall winter mine in lath chicken coops that I had poultry in at our fair, and pack the lath coops closely around a brick chimney that is warm all winter. CLARENCE J. NORTON. Morantown, Allen Co., Kas.

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

Waldo F. Brown writes the Ohio Farmer that "the plan almost universally adopted now for keeping sweet potatoes, is to put them up in bulk as soon as dug, without any packing material or covering, and allow them to heat. This heating brings on what is called a sweat, but is really driving off the moisture, and when it is complete and the potatoes have cooled, they can be kept with less risk than Irish potatoes, but should have a somewhat higher temperature. We aim to keep the temperature between 40° and 60°, but during the past three years the temperature of my cellar has gone both lower and higher.

"I keep my sweet potatoes in a barn cellar that has a cement floor and rat-proof wall, two sides being a stone wall laid in mortar, the other two made of double boards nailed on ten-inch studding, and the space packed

with sawdust, and the inner boarding is covered with tin.

"We bring the potatoes in bushel baskets as fast as dug, and fill bins holding from 100 to 200 bushels. The bins are made four to five feet wide and filled to a depth of five feet. We shut the doors and windows until the heat comes up, and then ventilate moderately, but like to keep the temperature up to or above 60° until the cold weather comes. In large rooms where several hundred bushels are stored, no fire is required, as the potatoes will give off heat enough, but with a less quantity arrangements should be made to build fire in severe weather.

"After the first heat has passed, and the moisture dried off, it is best to cover the top of the bin with a few inches of dry loam or some other good non-conductor. I do not know how small a quantity of potatoes can be kept in this way, but I put up twenty bushels last winter in a bin four feet square in a room with a drum from an anthracite stove below. Without my knowledge, the top of this bin was covered when the potatoes were put in, with an old, heavy bed comfort. A week later I noticed a peculiar smell, and on uncovering the bin I found the potatoes as hot as a manure heap and the top so covered with mold that I could hardly see the tubers, and dripping wet. I thought they were ruined entirely, but a single day's airing, by opening doors and windows, dried them off, and I never had potatoes keep better. One of the coldest mornings of the winter I found the thermometer marked 28° in the room, and it was several hours before I could get it above the freezing point, and for some days it was below 40°, but the potatoes were all right.

"I think if I was to put up less than ten bushels I would make the box tight, and would spread a cover over the top when I put the potatoes in, and then would examine them daily, and if they got too hot, uncover them. The less handling the better, and they should not be buried. Do not allow them to be exposed to sun and wind, but bring them in and pack them as fast as dug. We assort as we pick them up, putting the merchantable tubers by themselves, then seed size in another bin, and the culls by themselves, and feed them out, as hogs and cattle are very fond of them."

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WARDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Invited to send for my latest price list of small fruits. Half million strawberry plants 800,000 Progress, Kansas and Queen of West raspberry plants. B. F. Smith, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas. Mention this paper.

A. H. GRISEA, Prop'r Kansas Home Nurseries, Lawrence, Kas., grows trees for commercial and family orchards—the Kansas Raspberry, Blackberries, standard and new Strawberries—also shade and evergreen trees adapted to the West.

ESTABLISHED IN 1873.

WILLIS NURSERIES.

Offers for fall of 1895 large stock, best assortment. Prices low. Stock and packing the best. We should be glad to employ a few reliable salesmen. Address A. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kansas.

[When writing mention KANSAS FARMER.]

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

— FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. —

W. F. SCHELL, Secretary and Manager.

A. B. COMBS, Assistant Secretary.

Five hundred and sixty acres in nursery and 240 acres in bearing orchard. Extensive growers for the wholesale and retail trade. All kinds of nursery stock for sale. Write and obtain our prices before placing your order elsewhere. Unequaled railroad facilities. No transfer or exposure of stock. We take up, pack and ship from the same grounds. SPECIAL PRICES on large orders and carload lots. We solicit correspondence and invite inspection of our stock.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

You Can Shell Corn

in any quantity with the several sizes of

"Keystone" Corn Shellers.

All sizes, from One Hole Hand to Six Hole Self Feeding Shellers for steam or horse power. For farmers own use, nothing equals the "Keystone" a two hole self feeding sheller requiring only two horse power, and shelling 60 to 75 bu. per hour. Get our special sheller catalogue.

KEYSTONE MFG. CO. Sterling, Ill.

Branches: Council Bluffs, Kansas City, St. Louis, Columbus, Philadelphia.

Rheumatism

can be cured without internal medicine; the direct effect of Electro-Magnetism is to drive out of the system all traces of this troublesome enemy.

Dr. Scott's Electric Belt,

for men and women, will quickly cure Rheumatism, Gout, Liver and Kidney trouble, Nervous Debility, Indigestion and kindred complaints.

Standard Belt, 36 Power, \$3.00. At all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. "THE DOCTOR'S STORY," a valuable book, free.

FALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, Room 10, 844 Broadway, New York.

Agents Wanted Quick sales. Liberal pay. Satisfaction guaranteed.

I used Ely's Cream

Balm for catarrh and

have received great benefit. I believe it a safe

and certain cure. Very

pleasant to take.—Wm.

Fraser, Rochester, N. Y.



CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS. "HERS", 55 Warren Street, New York.

RETAINS RUPTURE

WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL.



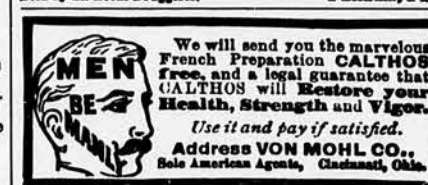
The Dr. Harvey Human Hand Truss.

JUST LIKE USING YOUR FINGERS—YOU KNOW HOW THAT IS!

For Descriptive Circulars Address H. I. PEARSON & CO., Sole Mfrs., Rialto Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuses dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.



In the Dairy.

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

NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association will be held at the Ragsdale opera house, Newton, Kas., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 20, 21 and 22, 1895.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are interested in the welfare of Kansas and its advantages. We believe that our great State has "superior" advantages that should be grasped and made available as a source of profit, and as a result take no small part in the make-up of one of the greatest, "if" not the greatest, agricultural and dairy States in the Union.

Nine years ago, when this association was formed, we had but a few successful creameries; to-day we can name them by the dozens, and when we take into consideration the history of the dairy business we must acknowledge the fact that those who have taken an active part from the start in the interest of the association are the very ones who to-day stand before us with gratifying results as proof of what can be done with good cows and Kansas soil.

I trust that every creamery in the State will be represented, as well as private dairies and all others who desire to take up the work or are otherwise interested. Come with a determination to "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Newton is the county seat of Harvey county and has about 5,000 people, bears the good name of being one of the best regulated in the State, her society is of the most intelligent, and your presence during the convention will in no wise be unnoticed.

The Newton Musical Union, a chorus of some fifty voices, who are too well known to need further introduction, will give a grand entertainment on the evening of the first day. The premiums are handsome and large and certainly command your attention by way of making a nice exhibit. Competent judges will be appointed to do the scoring of all butter and cheese. Headquarters at the Clark hotel, opposite the A., T. & S. F. depot.

PROGRAM.

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

1. Invocation, Rev. T. M. Erb, Newton, Kas.
2. Address of Welcome, J. W. Cox, Mayor of Newton, Kas.
3. Response, J. E. Nissley, Abilene, Kas.
4. Report of Secretary and Treasurer.
5. President's Annual Address.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

6. "Can We Increase the Per Cent. of Butter Fat by Feeding?" D. L. Sammis, Peabody, Kas.
7. "My Way of Making a Creamery a Permanent Success," N. E. Westcott, Morganville, Kas.
8. "Regulation of Temperature in the Average Creamery," Chas. S. Dille, Edgerton, Kas.
9. "Which is the Most Profitable Dairy Cow for the Kansas Farmer?" A. L. Harris, Emporia, Kas.

EVENING SESSION.

10. Music. The Newton Musical Union, Mrs. Gaston Boyd, Instructor.
11. "How Can We Best Obtain 'Oleo' Legislation?" Ex-Governor Lewelling, Wichita, Kas.
12. Music. The Newton Musical Union, Mrs. Gaston Boyd, Instructor.
13. "Dairying Versus Wheat-Raising in Kansas," Amos Hess, Hesston, Kas.

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

14. "Progress of the Test System," C. O. Musser, Abilene, Kas.
15. Report of Special Committee on Incorporation.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

16. "Possibilities of Kansas as a Dairy State," A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kas.
17. "Kansas Cheese," C. B. Merry, Nortonville, Kas.
18. "Fine Points for 'Gilt-Edge' Butter-Making," D. S. Brandt, Hesston, Kas.
19. "Ensilage Feeding," Capt. A. C. Pierce, Junction City, Kas.

EVENING SESSION.

20. "The Bright Side," J. E. Nissley, Abilene, Kas.
21. "Dairying as an Agricultural Pursuit," Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kas.
22. "Benefits of a Dairy School in Connection With the State College," Prof. C. C. Georgeson, Manhattan, Kas.
23. "B 41," J. H. Rattsaff, Canton, Kas.

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

24. Election of officers.
25. Report of committees.
26. Miscellaneous.

27. "Duties of the Creamery Patron," J. K. Forney, Abilene, Kas.
28. "Review of Improved Machinery," J. L. Hoffman, Newton, Kas.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

29. "Creamery Management," T. C. Matthews, Winchester, Kas.
30. "Artificial Refrigeration," A. H. Barber, Chicago, Ill.

PREMIUMS ON EXHIBITS OF BUTTER.

- All creamery butter scoring 95 points or over, \$50
 All creamery butter scoring 90 points and less than 95, 75
 All creamery butter scoring 85 points and less than 90, 80
 All dairy butter scoring 93 points and over, 10
 All dairy butter scoring 85 points and less than 90, 15
 All cheese, any make, scoring 95 points and over, 10
 All cheese scoring 80 points and less than 85, 10
 All creamery butter must be packed in twenty-five or thirty-pound tubs and dairy in five or ten-pound pails or tubs and not jars; cheese in any style of packages used by the exhibitor.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PRO RATA LIST.

John Holsten, New York city, \$30; C. H. Weaver, Chicago, Ill., \$25; Jno. H. Palmer & Co., Chicago, Ill., \$25; Price & Keith, Chicago, Ill., \$15; Nichols Bros., New York city, \$10; P. F. Brown & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., \$10; Ed. F. Davis, Concordia, Kas., \$10; Church & Brauling, Chicago, Ill., \$10; J. Dixon, Avery & Co., Chicago, Ill., \$5; J. S. Martin & Co., New York city, \$5; F. B. Fargo & Co., Lake Mills, Wis., \$5. Total, \$150.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Premiums offered by the Creamery Package Manufacturing Co.—We will give our regular customer on butter tubs who scores the highest number of points on his butter, 500 of our fine, Elgin style, white ash, hand-made butter tubs, valued at \$115. We will give to the butter-maker who makes the butter that secures our 500-tub premium, \$25 in gold.

By C. E. Hill & Co., Kansas City, Mo.—To the creamery scoring the greatest number of points on butter packed in our tubs we will give 100 of our sixty-pound white ash tubs, valued at \$28. To the creamery scoring second highest, using our tubs, we will give 100 of our twenty-five-pound white ash tubs, valued at \$18. To the creamery securing sweepstakes we will give 100 of our ten-pound spruce tubs, valued at \$12.

By Francis D. Moulton & Co., New York city, N. Y.—To the creamery scoring the highest number of points, provided butter is salted with Ashton salt, we will give ten 224-pound sacks of Ashton salt, valued at \$27. To the creamery scoring second highest, provided such butter is salted with Ashton salt, we will give seven 224-pound sacks, valued at \$18. To the creamery scoring the third highest, providing such butter is salted with Ashton salt, we will give five 224-pound sacks Ashton salt, value \$13.50.

The Worcester Salt Co.—\$30 in premiums will be awarded by the Worcester Salt Co., as follows: \$25 gold watch to separator butter, salted with Worcester salt, scoring highest. \$15 gold watch to separator butter, salted with Worcester salt, scoring second highest. \$25 gold watch to gathered cream butter, salted with Worcester salt, scoring highest. \$15 gold watch to dairy butter, salted with Worcester salt, scoring highest. We believe the above will appeal to the butter-makers, as the award for which they are given will be inscribed in the watches, and will serve as medals as well as useful ornaments. Besides it makes pro rating impossible.

The De Laval Separator Co., Elgin, Ill.—To the creamery or dairy scoring highest, using Alpha for the making of the same, we will give, in cash, \$15. To the second highest score, under the same conditions, we will give, in cash, \$10.

Standard Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo.—To the creamery scoring highest we will give twenty gallons of "A" separator oil, valued at \$6.40. To the creamery scoring second highest we will give fifteen gallons of "A" separator oil, valued at \$4.80. To the creamery scoring third highest we will give ten gallons of "A" separator oil, valued at \$3.80.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.—To creamery scoring highest, using our color, we will give a handsome gold watch valued at \$40. To the creamery scoring second highest, using our color, we will give, in cash, \$10. To the highest score on dairy butter, using our color, we will give, in cash, \$5. To the second highest score on dairy, if colored with our color, we will give a can of our color, valued at \$1. Owatonna Manufacturing Co., Owatonna, Minn.—To the creamery scoring the highest on butter made with the combined Disbrow worker and churn we will give, in cash, \$10.

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

All butter and cheese should be expressed, not freighted, and charges prepaid. If freighted the association will not be responsible. Each package must be plainly marked and addressed to H. M. Brandt, Secretary, Newton, Kas., at Ragsdale opera house and shipped so as to arrive not later than November 20.

After the awards have been made

the exhibitor can dispose of his butter and in case of his absence and no instructions have been given, the Secretary will take the liberty of disposing of such butter, and remit upon receipt of returns.

Only Kansas creameries and factories as well as dairies are eligible to compete for the above prizes as defined.

No one will be allowed to compete for the premiums offered before this convention unless he is a member of the association. Membership fee, \$1.

Entry cards will be furnished upon application to the Secretary. All entries will close at noon, November 20.

H. M. BRANDT,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Canton, Kas.

Two exhibits of oleomargarine and none of butter at the Rhode Island State fair doesn't speak well for the agriculture of that State.

It seems that there is a good prospect of making a case for boodling against some Illinois legislators in connection with the oleomargarine bill. The grand jury has been investigating the matter and collecting evidence.

We have always believed that the inferior flavor of winter butter is due in a great measure to slack methods of handling the milk and cream. As cold weather comes on the butter-maker is less likely to detect improperly cleaned vessels, and more likely to be a little careless in his cleaning up work. Eternal vigilance and strict cleanliness will do wonders toward improving the flavor of winter butter.

How to Make Money.

MR. EDITOR:—I read how Mr. Walton made \$47 a month. I am only seventeen, but can beat that. I received a fine outfit from Gray & Co., Columbus, O., for plating gold, silver, nickel and white metal. It was complete, all materials, formulas, trade secrets and instructions, they teach their agents. I silver plated a brass ring in five minutes to test it. Made \$39 first week plating tableware and jewelry, \$65 second, \$243 first month. Brother makes \$10 a day selling outfits; get all I can do. Any one can do as well by having good outfit. Hard times can't starve me. WM. WETMORE.

Union Pacific Route.

What you want is the through car service offered between Denver and Chicago via the Union Pacific and Chicago & Alton railroads, which is unexcelled by any other line. Magnificent Pullman sleepers, dining cars and chair cars, run through daily without change, Denver to Chicago via Kansas City.

Homes for the Homeless.

The opening of two Indian reservations in northeastern Utah to settlers opens up over three and one-half million acres of fine agricultural and stock-raising land for home-seekers.

The Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations are reached by the only direct route, the Union Pacific system, via Echo and Park City. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A., U. P. system, Omaha, Neb.

"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.

The Western Trail

Is published quarterly by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. It tells how to get a farm in the West, and it will be sent to you gratis for one year. Send name and address to "Editor Western Trail, Chicago," and receive it one year free.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.

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.

A FARM! IN KANSAS.

A big prolific farm cheap. Cheap because the owner is too busy and too far away to run it. The Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm, at Colony, Anderson county, East Kansas—1,489 acres of land; fine buildings. Write for booklet with surprising offer. Write J. B. LEWIS, 301 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

California Excursion.

NOVEMBER 14.

Special Train, Lowest Rates, Extra Comfort and a Good Time.

This Excursion is designed for home-seekers who want to locate in the Beautiful Land of Sunshine, Fruits and Flowers, especially those who want to visit

FAIR OAKS AND OLIVE PARK,

in the heart of California, and get a piece of the best land in the State, where the best and earliest fruits grow; in the best climate and adjacent to the best markets in the State; near a big city; water plenty, piped to each lot; electric cars, etc. Better still, considering advantages, the cheapest lands in the State. Address the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE COLONY DEPT., Chicago, Ill. When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

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 95 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.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

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.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KNOCK THE SPOTS OUT.

A sore spot, green, black, or blue, is a

BRUISE

Use ST. JACOBS OIL and watch the color fade, the soreness disappear.

IT IS MAGICAL.



GO BUY A

"STAY ON" BURLINGTON

STABLE BLANKET.

Your horse is always clean, it keeps the hair smooth and glossy. No sore back. No chafing of mane. No rubbing of tail. No horse can wear it under his feet. No Come Off to Them! Your Harness Dealer Keeps Them. If not, write us for Free Catalogue and prices. The "Stay On" Burlington is patented. We protect our patents. BURLINGTON BLANKET CO. Burlington, Wis.

Gossip About Stock.

There will be sold at the Westbrook stock farm, Peabody, Kas., November 6, forty horses, including standard mares, colts and fillies, matched teams, driving and family horses; also Jersey and Short-horn cattle. Send for catalogue.

John E. Garrett, of the stock yards, Kansas City, Mo., proposes to give some one a splendid bargain in the purchase of a ten-months Jersey bull for only \$35. He is a very finely bred animal, as will be seen by the description given in our "Two-cent column."

The grand public sale of Poland-China swine, at Richmond, Kas., on Saturday, October 26, should not be overlooked by our readers. The best strains of Poland-China blood are represented in this offering of fifty head of boars, gilts and brood sows. Look up the advertisement of Dietrich & Gentry.

Mr. Waltmire, of the firm of Waltmire & Son, Carbondale, Kas., was a recent caller at the Farmer office. He stated that his late public sale was quite satisfactory, and forty Poland-China pigs and nine Short-horn bulls were sold in two hours time. The famous dairy Short-horn cow, Nellie Burdick, went to Peter Sim, Wakarusa, Kas.

The dispersion sale of the Clover Hill herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle owned by M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., which occurs on next Tuesday, October 29, is unquestionably the best chance for breeders to secure grand foundation stock ever offered in the West. The FARMER would like to see every animal offered in this sale come to Kansas.

James Lawton, of North Topeka Kas., reports his Chester Whites doing well. No disease within several miles. Has had good sales and has disposed of all except a few boars and gilts of the April and May crop. Two new boars introduce fresh blood for the spring pig crop. These are of excellent breeding and fine individual merit. J. E. Bell, of St. Paul, Neosho county, the purchaser of one of Mr. Lawton's boars, has just reported excellent satisfaction.

The attention of our readers is again called to Mr. L. N. Kennedy's public sale of pedigreed swine, which will take place on his farm, adjoining Nevada, the county seat of Vernon county, Missouri. One hundred head of Black U. S. and Wilkes will be sold without reserve or by bid. Vernon county is free from disease and the herd is in a perfectly healthful condition. Remember the date—Wednesday, October 30, 1895, and govern yourselves accordingly.

Of course it always pays to use the advertising columns of the KANSAS FARMER, as is instanced by the recent sale by Geo. W. Null, of Odessa, Mo., who writes: "I had a very good sale, everything considered, as most of the offering consisted of late spring pigs. I had a little better than a \$20 average sale. You sent us a number of good boys from Kansas, and one of them, Mr. John Rollin, of Kickapoo, took a \$44 boar pig home with him. I still have seventy-five pigs on hand for the fall and winter trade."

A chance to improve the Holstein herds should not be overlooked. On the 31st of this month there will be sold over fifty head of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesians, at farm, one mile east of Corder, Mo., on line of Chicago & Alton railroad. Notice advertisement on 16th page. Mr. Whitney will offer his whole herd without reserve, and his animals are noted as the best to be found in the West. His address is Mexico, Mo. Write him for catalogue, and if you are interested in Holsteins, attend the sale, whether you buy or not.

The KANSAS FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the sale announcement elsewhere in this issue, by James Mains, of Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, Kansas, who will offer at public sale on Tuesday, November 12, 1895, one hundred head, the tops of his Poland-China swine herd. Mr. Mains has been an exclusive breeder of Polands for twenty-two years, and now has one of the best lots to offer his patrons ever bred on the farm. Our field man reports a visit last week, and says that the herd is in excellent condition and the best of health. By reference to the "ad." some information may be had of the breeding and the make-up of the offerings. A complete sale catalogue has been compiled, which will be sent free to all those that desire a copy. More will be given later on concerning the offerings. Keep in mind the date—Tuesday, November 12, 1895.

The last chance to get your choice at your own price of Aberdeen-Angus cattle will be afforded by the closing-out sale advertised by Kirkpatrick & Son, Connors, Kas., to be held on next Tuesday, October 29. The farm on which these cattle have been held has been sold, therefore it became necessary to close out, at auction, the entire herd. Mr. Kirkpatrick makes the following final statement: "This sale of Angus cattle is an absolute dispersion sale

of the largest and best bred herd of this excellent breed of cattle in this State, and the only sale of the breed to be held this season in the Southwest. It will afford a rare opportunity to get a first-class young bull, well bred, or to add to or lay the foundation of a herd of these cattle. There is no better property to invest money in. There will be no by-bidding. The cattle will go to the highest bidder, if it takes the hide off. Send for a copy of catalogue. It gives full information of how to get to the farm, and also gives the good points of this breed as compared with others. Don't forget the date, etc."

Electricity.

It has been well said, "Electricity is the steam in the human engine which keeps it going and regulates its movements." As a curative agent for the ills that flesh is heir to, the oldest and most successful is that of Dr. Geo. A. Scott's, whose advertisement of his Electric Belt appears in this issue. Dr. Scott's Electric appliances have now been sold for over seventeen years, which is a guarantee in itself of their valuable medical properties. The Doctor informs us that over 80,000 cures have been made since its introduction, and the cheapness of the article makes it well worth a trial from every sufferer.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9, 1895.

Coffey county—T. N. Bell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by U. S. Grant, in Pleasant tp., September 23, 1895, one light red yearling heifer, small white spots on belly, crop off left ear, dehorned; no other marks or brands.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16, 1895.

Norton county—D. W. Grant, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Goodwin, in Noble tp. (P. O. Clayton), September 19, 1895, one iron-gray mare, medium size, branded O with line above and below, no other marks or brands perceptible; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by —, in Garden tp. (P. O. Vavok), one bay mare; valued at \$15.

Harvey county—T. P. Murphy, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry F. Glore, nw. 1/4 sec. 31, tp. 24, r. 2 w. (P. O. Sedwick), one gray mare, 8 years old, about fifteen hands high, collar marks on shoulders, small rope around neck fastened with snap and ring, smooth shod in front.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23, 1895.

Butler county—Jno. T. Evans, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by William Armor, one mile southeast of Rosalia, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, blaze face and white hind legs; valued at \$15.

Washington county—August Soller, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Chas. Stamm, in Logan tp., P. O. Washington, one iron-gray mare, 4 years old, no marks nor brands except small slit in one ear; valued at \$12.50.

Wilson county—V. L. Polson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. Loether, five miles southwest of Fredonia, October 5, 1895, one bay mare, 6 years old, dark mane and tail, white star in forehead; mare had a colt September 10.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

MULES—Taken up by Clark Pitman, in Center tp., P. O. Farnell, October 4, 1895, two bay mare mules, 7 years old, thirteen hands high; valued at \$35.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

LiveStockAuctioneer. JAS. W. SPARKS, Sales made everywhere. Refer to the best breeders in the West, for whom I sell. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable. Write before claiming dates. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

ELI ZIMMERMAN, Hiawatha, Kansas, Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Pedigreed and registered live stock a specialty. Write for dates. Sales conducted anywhere in the country. Best of references and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

VETERINARY SURGEON.

D. R. B. MCCURDY, Veterinary Surgeon. Graduate Ontario Veterinary college, Toronto, Canada. Can be consulted on all diseases of domestic animals at office or by mail. Office: 114 West Fifth Street, Topeka, Kas.



DEAFNESS

and Head Noises relieved by using Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums. New scientific invention; different from all other devices. The only safe, simple, comfortable and invisible Ear Drum in the world. Helps where medical skill fails. No wire or string attachment. Write for pamphlet. **WILSON EAR DRUM CO.** Offices: 202 Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky. 1122 Broadway, New York.



\$3 A DAY SURE.

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once. **ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., DETROIT, MICH.**

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. Special:—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE CURES Catarrh and kindred diseases. A free month to those beginning treatment before December 1. Write for symptom blank and particulars. Address 1024 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

JERSEYS FOR SALE.—A few choice cows and heifers of leading strains. Prices reasonable, quality considered. Write or come and see. Rolla Oliver, Dearborn, Mo.

FOR SALE.—Jersey bull calf, 10 months old, sired by Khedive's Landseer Jr. 26016, dam Polly Rioter 71145, thus combining the best Tennessee blood with that of Rioter. Polly Rioter makes over 400 pounds butter per year. This calf is very stylish and handsome. Ready for light service. Price \$35, registered and f. o. b. John E. Garrett, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

STRAYED.—A small three-year-old sorrel mare, mane and tail long, mane turns to left, small blaze in face. Any one giving information leading to recovery to Cope & Co., 117 Kansas Ave., Topeka, will be suitably rewarded.

EMPLOYMENT AND REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.—If you want to hire help of any kind, if you want employment, if you have property or stock of any description to sell or exchange, don't fail to address J. E. Ansel, 111 East Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Forty head registered Short-horn cattle, from the noted Young Mary, Duchess, Cruickshank, etc. Farm to rent. Theodore Saxon, St. Clare, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE \$2 TO \$5 PER DAY putting in our Fit-all Store Repairs? If so, write the Topeka Foundry, Topeka, Kas.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO DAIRYMEN.—A dairy location, thirteen miles from Kansas City, on through line of railroad, is for rent, or will be put into stock of a dairy company, organized for the purpose of handling it. The place is equipped with cattle barn having mangers and water fixtures for 126 head of cattle; silo, with capacity of 500 tons; steam engine, grinding mill, feed-cutters, etc., and is only forty rods from depot. A sufficient amount of best bottom land for support of 200 head of cows goes with the place. Address Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville, Kas.

TO EXCHANGE.—Do you want to go into business or give your boys a chance? Have you a good city or suburban property, or good farm worth \$15,000? I have a good business located in the live/est 3,000 town in Missouri; established ten years; kept busy all through the hard times; a rare chance. Address Robert Thomson, Lucas Building, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.—A few Otiswold bucks. Address Jas. Walton, Newton, Kas.

FOR SALE.—White Plymouth Rock chickens. Hens, 50 cents; cockerels, \$1. Inquire at KANSAS FARMER office.

WANTED.—To exchange a cow for fresh milch cow. Jersey preferred. Will pay something to boot. Inquire at KANSAS FARMER office.

WANTED.—Buyers for 100 cockerels. A few pullets of Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rock, Black and White Langshans. For prices apply to Mrs. B. F. Scott, Burlington, Kas.

DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERY.—Offers for fall and spring trade a general supply of all kinds of nursery stock. Send for catalogue. Address Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

TO FRUIT, MARKET GARDENERS AND POULTRYMEN.—For rent, eighty-acre fruit and truck farm, five miles from Topeka. For particulars apply to "E. W. S." care KANSAS FARMER, Topeka.

FOR A GOOD HAND-REWED BUCK, CALF OR kid glove or mitten, address Mrs. Ed. Warner, Lexington, Clark Co., Kas. Reference: KANSAS FARMER.

FOR SALE.—We have concluded to reduce our herd of Jerseys to about forty head and will dispose of about thirty head of cows, two-year-olds and yearlings, all safe in calf and most of them will calve on or before February 1, 1896. All descendants from Stoke Pogue 5th, Alphas, Rosetta of Whiteland, Princess (Chuck, Jersey Belle of Situate, Bloomfield and others. All tops, ranging in price from \$75 to \$100. Either would bring more than that under the hammer. All to be registered in A. J. C. O. H. B. Let us hear from you, or come and see us. The La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka, Kas.

THE FINEST HONEY.—Is gathered from alfalfa and clover blossoms. You can buy it of the bee-keeper, cheap and in any quantity, by freight, and know it is genuine. Address Oliver Foster, Las Animas, Colo.

WE MAKE A GOOD FARMER'S SPRING WAGON, on two last backs and let-down end-gate, for \$55. Warranted. Kinley & Lannan, 424-426 Jackson street, Topeka.

WANTED.—Buyers for Large English Berkshires. One hundred pure-bred pigs, farrowed in March and April, are offered for sale at from \$10 to \$15 each. Farm two miles west of city. Riverside Stock Farm, North Topeka, Kas.

\$75 a month and expenses to competent men and \$75 women. Write for particulars at once. E. C. Morse & Co., 55 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

FOR SHORT-HORN BULLS.—Calves and yearlings, extra fine, write D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Finely located and choice rental and business properties in Kansas City or Topeka to trade for farm, stock ranches or wild lands. Send numbers and full description in first letter. I will make offers. John G. Howard, Topeka, Kas.

FOR RENT.—Photo gallery, Syracuse, Kansas. County seat, no competition. Address Box 119, Syracuse, Kas.

10 EXTRA FALL GILTS AND FIFTY SPRING pigs, the pigs sired by Tecumseh J. Corwin 10744 S. and the great breeding and show boar Riley Medium 12306 S. E. T. Warner, Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

STEAM CIDER MILL.—Two miles west of Kansas, avenue, on Sixth street road, Topeka. Farmers, bring your apples Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week until December. I will make cider for you at 2 cents per gallon. H. W. McAfee.

WANTED.—Young ladies and gentlemen to learn bookkeeping, stenography and office work. Limited number pay expenses by assisting two hours daily. Address H. Coon, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

WRITE.—To Alex. Richter, Hollywood, Kas., for information concerning sub-irrigation. Enclose 2-cent stamp for reply. Manufacturer of galvanized sub-irrigation pipe.

FOR SALE.—Hereford bulls sired by a son of Mr. Funkhouser's celebrated Hesiod. Apply to Peter Sim, Wakarusa, Kas.

WANTED.—Sale bills, horse bills, catalogues and other printing. A specialty at the Mail Job printing rooms, 900 North Kansas Ave., North Topeka.

FOR SALE.—Three Jersey bull calves, all solid colors. One sired by son of Stoke Pogue 5th, dam granddaughter of Rosetta of Whiteland, official butter record 27 lbs. 2 1/2 oz. in seven days. One sired by Lucy's Tobaco, dam sired by son of Stoke Pogue 5th, an inbred Alpha on granddam's side. One sired by Lucy's Tobaco, son Tormentor, dam great-granddaughter of Rosetta of Whiteland, sire son Stoke Pogue 5th. Price for choice or either, \$25, graded and f. o. b. at Topeka, on or before November 1, 1895. The La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka, Kas.

Salesmen Wanted!

\$100 to \$125 per month and expenses. Staple line; position permanent, pleasant and desirable. Address, with stamp King Mfg. Co., P. 29, Chicago, Ill.

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE. Certain in its effects and never blisters. Sold everywhere.

THOS. B. SHILLING, A.W. Real Estate and Rental Agency, 115 East Fifth St., Topeka, Kas. Established in 1884. Calls and correspondence invited.

Australian White Hulless Beardless Barley For sale at \$2 25 per hundred pounds.

M. A. CALHOUN, Garden City, Kas.

\$90 Agents Wanted everywhere to take orders for MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK, "Home of the Bible." Over 200 New Photos. Please Sell Fast. Pay Big. No experience needed. One sold 51 in 30 hours. Illus Circulars Free. Address Historical Pub. Co., Phila.

Pete's Coffee House AND LUNCH COUNTER.

The popular restaurant. Opposite

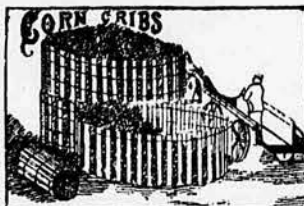
Kansas - City - Stock - Yards.

F. S. RITTER, Proprietor.

GOTHILAND--

Texas' greatest settlement, is located near the Gulf of Mexico, only a short distance from Texas' biggest cities—Houston, Galveston and Velasco. Climate healthy. Lies high and is on three sides surrounded by navigable water. Do you know of any settlement with such a location? It will pay you to join our half-fare excursions and see for yourself. Write for maps, pamphlets, and further information, free. Texas Colonization Co., Omaha, Neb.

OUR NEW CORN-CRIB!



Cheap, durable and convenient. Costs only 1 cent per bushel to crib your corn.

These cribs are furnished in two (2) sections, a lower and upper, each four feet high, making a crib eight feet high. They are made of selected seasoned white oak or cypress, and five double strands of No. 11 galvanized steel wire, and will last a lifetime. Ask your dealer for them; if he does not keep them, write to us.

WESTERN MANUFACTURING CO.,

Seventh and Wyandotte. KANSAS CITY, MO.

LOVER'S KNOT

THE LATEST PUZZLE.

You first get him "ON A STRING" and then you twist him around to suit yourself.

Sent by Mail, Postpaid, to any part of the World on receipt of

PRICE 10 CENTS.

Address **WOMAN'S COMMERCIAL COMPANY**

CHICAGO, ILL.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, since Saturday, 8,025; calves, 143; shipped Saturday, 1,637 cattle, 156 calves. Native cattle were steady; Texans strong to 10c higher. The following are representative sales:

| SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| No. | Ave. Price. | No. | Ave. Price. |
| 38..... | 1.48 \$4.15 | 58..... | 1.206 \$4.15 |
| 226..... | 1.338 4.00 | 40..... | 1.358 3.85 |

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

| | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| 95..... | 1.029 \$3.05 | 77..... | 1.018 \$3.05 |
| 73..... | 1.003 3.05 | 76..... | 1.055 3.07 |
| 77..... | 1.033 3.05 | 147..... | 1.133 2.95 |
| 26..... | 980 2.90 | 21..... | 1.016 2.90 |

WESTERN COWS.

| | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| 16 hf..... | 863 \$2.70 | 17..... | 871 \$2.20 |
| 398..... | 769 2.15 | 218..... | 7.8 2.15 |

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

| | | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 7..... | 818 \$2.31 | 4..... | 817 \$2.35 |
| 10..... | 765 2.33 | 23..... | 793 2.25 |
| 29..... | 774 2.15 | 40 mix..... | 793 2.15 |
| 31..... | 751 2.05 | 5..... | 812 2.03 |

COWS AND HEIFERS.

| | | | |
|---------|------------|--------|------------|
| 2..... | 945 \$3.01 | 2..... | 895 \$3.00 |
| 8..... | 901 2.75 | 1..... | 1.250 4.75 |
| 2..... | 1.190 2.75 | 1..... | 1.010 2.70 |
| 1..... | 1.261 2.65 | 5..... | 714 2.45 |
| 2..... | 840 2.40 | 3..... | 973 2.35 |
| 13..... | 823 2.31 | 1..... | 1.210 2.35 |
| 2..... | 1.140 2.30 | 1..... | 1.23 2.25 |
| 1..... | 980 2.15 | 1..... | 1.180 2.15 |
| 1..... | 1.020 2.15 | 2..... | 1.030 2.10 |
| 1..... | 780 2.10 | 4..... | 1.045 2.10 |

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

| | | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 58..... | 993 \$3.50 | 28 yrl..... | 763 \$3.45 |
| 20..... | 8 0 3.11 | 1..... | 7 0 3.00 |
| 1..... | 1.260 2.90 | 2..... | 587 2.90 |
| 4..... | 88 2.75 | 2..... | 975 2.75 |

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 7,331; shipped Saturday, none. The market ranged from steady to 10c lower. The following are representative sales:

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| 80..... | 27 \$3.75 | 72..... | 303 \$3.75 | 62..... | 370 \$3.70 |
| 110..... | 241 3.70 | 74..... | 261 3.65 | 67..... | 264 3.61 |
| 34..... | 318 3.65 | 24..... | 315 3.65 | 57..... | 287 3.62 1/2 |
| 30..... | 292 3.62 1/2 | 75..... | 294 3.62 1/2 | 75..... | 193 3.60 |
| 75..... | 28 3.60 | 81..... | 232 3.60 | 61..... | 242 3.61 |
| 50..... | 250 3.61 | 138..... | 207 3.61 | 84..... | 202 3.61 |
| 65..... | 255 3.60 | 53..... | 248 3.60 | 47..... | 247 3.60 |
| 26..... | 232 3.60 | 70..... | 240 3.60 | 23..... | 250 3.61 |
| 88..... | 142 3.60 | 65..... | 213 3.61 | 62..... | 234 3.61 |
| 160..... | 240 3.60 | 78..... | 245 3.61 | 19..... | 255 3.60 |
| 83..... | 238 3.61 | 75..... | 247 3.60 | 51..... | 207 3.60 |
| 66..... | 231 3.60 | 75..... | 195 3.61 | 9..... | 284 3.57 1/2 |
| 7..... | 185 3.74 | 47..... | 238 3.55 | 78..... | 199 3.55 |
| 51..... | 219 3.55 | 31..... | 115 3.55 | 65..... | 214 3.55 |
| 18..... | 173 3.55 | 56..... | 188 3.52 1/2 | 59..... | 164 3.50 |
| 98..... | 189 3.50 | 84..... | 172 3.50 | 77..... | 164 3.50 |
| 4..... | 137 3.50 | 131..... | 198 3.50 | 53..... | 183 3.45 |
| 24..... | 129 3.49 | 78..... | 155 3.25 | 13..... | 62 3.00 |

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 5,733; shipped Saturday, 828. The market was strong for sheep; lambs were lower and stockers and feeders dull. The following are representative sales:

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 56..... | 63 \$3.50 | 61 Col. l'bs..... | 58 \$3.00 |
| 148 Wyo..... | 107 2.65 | 9 Col. sh..... | 93 2.31 |

Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 383; shipped Saturday, 174. There was a strong demand for mules this morning at fully steady prices. The receipts have been moderate and the movement good. The regular week's market for horses will open to-morrow and from the number of buyers now looking around a lively market is anticipated. The supply on hand is fair and generally of good quality. Prices are steady and firm.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market steady to unevenly higher; fair to best beefs, \$3.30@3.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.20@2.75; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.10@3.50; Texas \$2.75@3.70; western, \$3.00@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 39,000; market 5c lower; light, \$3.40@3.85; rough packing, \$3.30@3.45; mixed and butchers, \$3.45@3.90; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.50@4.15; pigs, \$1.45@3.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; market slow and steady; native, \$1.25@3.40; western, \$1.75@3.10; Texas, \$1.40@2.60; lambs, \$2.50@4.25.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market active and steady; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.40@3.15; Texas steers, \$1.90@2.70; native steers, \$3.35@4.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; market 5c lower; heavy, \$3.40@3.75; mixed, \$3.25@3.65; light, \$3.60@3.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market stronger.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

| | Oct. 21. | Opened | High'st | Low'st | Closing |
|----------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| Wheat—Oct..... | 59 1/4 | 59 1/4 | 59 1/4 | 59 1/4 | 59 1/4 |
| Dec..... | 60 1/4 | 60 1/4 | 60 1/4 | 60 1/4 | 60 1/4 |
| May..... | 64 | 64 1/4 | 63 3/4 | 61 1/4 | 61 1/4 |
| Corn—Oct..... | 29 1/4 | 29 1/4 | 29 1/4 | 29 1/4 | 29 1/4 |
| Dec..... | 27 1/4 | 27 1/4 | 27 1/4 | 27 1/4 | 27 1/4 |
| May..... | 29 1/4 | 29 1/4 | 29 1/4 | 29 1/4 | 29 1/4 |
| Oats—Oct..... | 17 1/4 | 17 1/4 | 17 1/4 | 17 1/4 | 17 1/4 |
| Dec..... | 17 1/4 | 17 1/4 | 17 1/4 | 17 1/4 | 17 1/4 |
| May..... | 20 1/4 | 20 1/4 | 20 1/4 | 20 1/4 | 20 1/4 |
| Pork—Dec..... | 8 2 1/2 | 8 2 1/2 | 8 1 1/2 | 8 2 1/2 | 8 2 1/2 |
| Jan..... | 9 1 1/4 | 9 20 | 9 05 | 9 1 1/4 | 9 1 1/4 |
| May..... | 9 4 1/2 | 9 50 | 9 35 | 9 40 | 9 40 |
| Lard—Oct..... | 5 50 | 5 50 | 5 50 | 5 57 1/2 | 5 57 1/2 |
| Jan..... | 5 60 | 5 60 | 5 53 | 5 75 | 5 75 |
| May..... | 5 80 | 5 80 | 5 73 1/2 | 5 75 | 5 75 |
| Ribs—Oct..... | 4 70 | 4 7 1/2 | 4 67 1/2 | 4 72 1/2 | 4 72 1/2 |
| Jan..... | 4 60 | 4 60 | 4 55 | 4 57 1/2 | 4 57 1/2 |
| May..... | 4 75 | 4 7 1/2 | 4 75 | 4 77 1/2 | 4 77 1/2 |

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 21.—Wheat by sample met with fair demand to-day, but all buyers insisted on paying lower prices. The market averaged about 1/4c lower, though some sales, especially No. 2 spring, were 1c lower. Offerings were large, and about two-thirds spring wheat. Soft wheat was not quotably lower.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 229 cars; a year ago, 82 cars.

Sale of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 hard, 12 cars \$80, 10 cars \$74 1/2, 2 cars \$70; No. 3, 1 car \$55 1/2, 6 cars \$50, 1 car \$44 1/2, 4 cars \$40, 2 cars \$30, 1 car \$24 1/2, 3 cars \$20, 3 cars \$10; No. 4 hard, 1 car \$40, 5 cars \$40, 1 car \$40, 1 car \$40, 2 cars \$40, 5 cars \$40, 7 cars \$40; rejected, 2 cars \$40, 1 car \$38, 1 car \$30, 1 car \$30; soft, No. 2 red, 1 car \$40, 1 car \$34 1/2, 1 car \$30; No. 3 red, 2 cars \$60, 2 cars \$40, 2 cars \$34 1/2; No. 4 red, 4 cars \$50, 2 cars \$50, 1 car \$40, 3 cars \$40, 1 car \$40; rejected, nominally \$40@48; no grade, 1 car \$30; spring, No. 2, 6 cars \$50, 3 cars \$55 1/2, 9 cars \$40; No. 3, 45 cars \$50;

rejected, nominally \$40@47; white spring, No. 2, 1 car \$50, 1 car \$50; No. 3, 1 car \$49.

Corn met with fair demand and was rather firmly held. The receipts were less than most traders expected.

Receipts of corn to-day, 59 cars; a year ago, 38 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 19 cars \$23 1/2; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars \$23, 2 cars \$23 1/2, 8 cars \$20; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$21; no grade, nominally \$20; No. 2 white, 2 cars \$24, 6 cars \$23 1/2, 8 cars \$23 1/2; No. 3 white, 2 cars \$23 1/2, 2 cars \$23.

Oats met with good demand. The offerings were fairly large. Prices were unchanged.

Receipts of oats to-day, 20 cars; a year ago, 17 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars \$16; No. 3, 1 car \$14 1/2, 1 car \$14 1/2; No. 4, nominally \$13@14; no grade, nominally \$11@12; No. 2 white, 2 cars \$17 1/2, 5 cars \$17 1/2; 10 cars \$18; No. 3 white, 2 cars \$17.

Hay—Receipts, 97 cars; market steady; timothy, choice, \$14.00@11.00; No. 1, \$8.50@9.50; No. 2, \$7.50@8.50; fancy prairie, \$6.50; choice, \$5.50@6.00; No. 1, \$4.50@5.00; No. 2, \$4.00@4.50; packing hay, \$3.00@3.50.

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Receipts, wheat, 80,423 bu.; last year, 23,903 bu.; corn, 18,000 bu.; last year, 25,000 bu.; oats, 72,700 bu.; last year, 6,380 bu.; shipments, wheat, 20,910 bu.; corn, 19,100 bu.; oats, 29,710 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—Cash, 61 1/2c November, 60 1/2c December, 61 1/2c May, 66 1/2c. Corn—October 27 1/2c; November, 27c; December, 24 1/2c; May, 26c bid. Oats—Cash, 17c; November, 17c; December, 18 1/2c; May, 20 1/2c@20 3/4c.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 21.—Butter—Extra fancy separator, 21c; fair, 17@20c; dairy fancy, 14@15c; store packed, fresh, 10@12c; off grades, 7@8c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh candled stock, 15c per doz.

Poultry—Hens, 6c; large springs, 6 1/2c; small and medium, 7c; old roosters, 15c; young, 20c. Turkeys, 7c; springs over 8 lbs., 7c; under 8 lbs. not wanted. Ducks, 8c. Geese, 3 1/2c@4c; springs, 7c. Pigeons, \$1.00 per doz.

Fruits—Apples—Cooking, 20@40c per bu.; choice eating, 40@50c; fancy, \$1.75@2.00 per bbl.; choice, \$1.35@1.50; common to good, \$0.70@1.00 per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way. Grapes—Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio Concord, fancy, 20@22c; poor stock, 10@15c. Pears—Kiefer, 85@90c per 1/2 bu. Cranberries—\$7.00@7.50 per bbl.

Kansas City Sheep Market.

(Special report, furnished by KNOLLIN & BOOTH, Kansas City stock yards.)

Business for the week opens with considerably better feeling than last week's general market. The supply was heavy—over 7,000 offered—but quality of stock was generally good and prices secured were very satisfactory. Feeders were dull and hard to move at any price. Below please note actual sales:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 56 Utah lambs..... | 63..... | \$3.50 |
| 257 Utah lambs..... | 69..... | 3.25 |
| 695 Colorado lambs..... | 58..... | 3.00 |
| 1070 Utahs..... | 114..... | 2.75 |
| 213..... | 113..... | 2.72 1/2 |
| 452..... | 109..... | 2.72 1/2 |
| 223..... | 120..... | 2.72 1/2 |
| 255..... | 108..... | 2.67 1/2 |
| 148 Idaho..... | 107..... | 2.65 |
| 37 Clipped Colorado ewes..... | 91..... | 2.35 |
| 23 Cull lambs..... | 53..... | 2.12 1/2 |
| 10 Utah culls..... | 100..... | 2.00 |

Chicago Wool Market.

| | KANSAS AND NEBRASKA WOOL. | Heavy. | Average. | Choice. |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Fine..... | 6@7 | 7@9 | 10@11 | 10@11 |
| Medium..... | 9@10 | 10@12 | 13@15 | 13@15 |
| Low Medium..... | 9@10 | 10@12 | 13@15 | 13@15 |
| Coarse..... | 8@9 | 10@12 | 12@14 | 12@14 |

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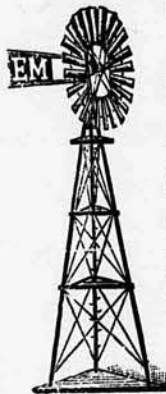
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(Continued from page 1.)

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GRAND PUBLIC SALE OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS!

AT FAIR GROUNDS OTTAWA, FRANKLIN CO., KAS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1895.—1 P. M. 50 HEAD—Boars, Gilts and Brood Sows. All well up in Black U. S., Lord Corwin 4th, One Price, J. H. Sanders, King Butler and the noted Tecomseh—all the most fashionable breeding of the day. Terms:—Six months time on approved notes at 8 per cent. interest, or 5 per cent. off for cash. Send for catalogue. Col. S. A. Sawyer, Auc., Manhattan. DIETRICH & GENTRY, Richmond, Kas.

KENNEDY'S SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS!

Wildwood Farm, Wednesday, October 30, 1895.

On the above date I will sell at public auction, 100 head of pure-bred Poland-China hogs, consisting of aged sows, sows with litters, yearling gilts, bred and unbred, yearling boars, and my entire crop of 1895 pigs. WILLIAMS, FREE TRADE, BLACK U. S. and other best blood. Free transportation from depot and free entertainment. Sale begins at 10 a. m. Dinner at 12. Write for catalogue and particulars.

COL. J. W. SPARKS, Auc., L. N. KENNEDY, Nevada, Mo. Marshall, Mo.

AUCTION SALE OF Pure-bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle

AT FARM, ONE MILE WEST OF CORDER, MO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1895, 1 P. M.

(Order is on line of C. & A. R. R., sixty miles east of Kansas City, and four miles east of Higginsville, on the M. P. R. R.) Over fifty head. This is the best bred herd of Holsteins ever offered at public sale in the West. It is a dispersion sale. Every animal in the herd will be offered. Having sold at public auction, last May, forty-six head of the original herd of 100, those offered now are the "tops"—the very best to be found anywhere. Write for catalogue and be sure to attend the sale. Address

COL. J. T. JOHNSON, Auctioneer. W. F. WHITNEY, Mexico, Mo.

SOMETHING NEW!

To be sold to the highest bidder, bids to close November 1, 1895, CHOICELY BRED JERSEYS AND PRODUCERS.

LAURA DAINTY—Half sister to Princess Chuck, published butter record 24 pounds 14½ ounces in seven days. Her self has been tested for two days and made 7 pounds 3½ ounces in two days. Age 11 years. Perfect in every respect and safe in calf to a Tormentor and Stoke Pogis 5th bull. MAURIN vd (Fresh)—Half sister to Nipple M., butter record 21 pounds 3 ounces in seven days; Nipple M. half sister to Princess Chuck, butter record 24 pounds 14½ ounces in seven days; sired by a son of Stoke Pogis 5th. Age 8 years. Perfect in all respects. LA VETA S SITUATE—Great-granddaughter of Jersey Belle of Situate and close descendant on dam's side to Nipple 2d; he was sire of Eurotus. LaVeta's Situate was sired by son of Stoke Pogis 5th. Well along in calf to Tormentor 6th. Perfect in all respects. Four years old. All Solid Color. We will take bids for either or all three up to November 1, 1895. There must be two bid or more and the highest bidder takes one or three. You will be treated the same as if you were here and we had an auction sale. All to be registered and transferred on the books of the A. J. C. C. H. B. and delivered f. o. b. at Topeka. Bids will be published in KANSAS FARMER after November 1 and name of highest bidder. THE LA VETA JERSEY CATTLE CO., TOPEKA, KAS.

OCTOBER 29. OCTOBER 29.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS

CATTLE. 55 head. 40 cows and heifers. 15 young bulls. Most fashionably bred. Good individuals. The bulls and heifers are the get of that grand old bull, Baron Mauricio 5442, sire of many prize-winners. Sale absolute, without reserve, at farm adjoining town of Connors, Kas., thirteen miles northwest of Kansas City, on Missouri Pacific railway; all trains stop. These are the farmer's, butcher's and exporter's cattle, and this sale a rare opportunity to lay the foundation of a herd of the best cattle in the world. Sale at 1 o'clock. Lunch at 12. Terms:—Cash or bankable notes, nine months, 7 per cent. Send for catalogue.

COL. JAS. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer, Marshall, Mo. KIRKPATRICK & SON, CONNORS, KAS.

Public Sale of Poland-Chinas

On my farm, two and a half miles southeast of OSKALOOSA, KAS., TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1895.

Tops of Mains' herd—one hundred head, consisting of three yearling boars, ten young tried sows with litters or bred for spring, also about thirty-five spring boars, forty spring gilts, about ten early fall pigs. My entire spring farrow, with two exceptions, have been reserved for this sale. They were sired by Monroe's Model U. S. 29939 O. (a grand Black U. S. hog), Excel 3171 O., McWilkes Jr. (Vol. 17 Ohio Record), and out of such sows as Columbia 72904 O., Boss Stebbins 3d 7138 O., Shell's Boxey 32784 O., Shell's Wilkes 76576 O., Shell's Wilkes 2d 82788 O. (the above named sows were bred by S. E. Shellenberger, Camden, Ohio), and other as well bred and selected sows. There will be many royal individuals in this offering.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp. Lunch at 11. Write for catalogue and particulars. JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kas.