

# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.  
VOL. XXXIII. NO. 36.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1895.

SEVEN TO TWENTY  
--\$1.00 A YEAR.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 562—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Agriculture in Transition. Corn in Central Kansas—A New Kind of Plow. Importance of Indian Corn as a Fodder Crop.  
PAGE 563—THE STOCK INTEREST.—The World's Wool Situation. Recent Fairs.  
PAGE 564—IRRIGATION.—A Land-Owner's View of Irrigation. Irrigated Wheat. From a Utah Irrigator. Some Windmill Experience.  
PAGE 565—Gossip About Stock.  
PAGE 566—THE HOME CIRCLE.—Three-score and Ten (poem). When First We Met (poem). Plants and Flowers. About Your Calls. Nutritive Value of Corn Meal. Corner Tea Table. Some Don'ts in Dress. Telling Age by the Coiffure. Important Invention in Weaving. Stuffed Tomatoes Are Good. Just Judgments.  
PAGE 567—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—Important for Drinkers (poem). A Bad Boy's Frank. Arizona's Road Runner. Three Famous Inscriptions. Donkeys in Egypt.  
PAGE 568—EDITORIAL.—The Route Via the Gulf. Probable Prices for Corn. California Wheat-Raising. Wages in Japan. Kansas Swine Breeders' Meeting.  
PAGE 569—EDITORIAL.—Stock Wanted in Reno County. A Small Fraud. Alfalfa on New Land. Publishers' Paragraphs. Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin. State Irrigation Convention.  
PAGE 570—HORTICULTURE.—Keeping Sweet Potatoes. Shawnee Horticulturists. Hale on the Peach....September Notes.  
PAGE 571—IN THE DAIRY.—A Successful Milking Machine. Give the Cows More Feed. Scrub Feeders.  
PAGE 572—THE VETERINARIAN...Weather Report for August, 1895.  
PAGE 573—Market Reports.  
PAGE 574—THE POULTRY YARD.—Preserving Eggs. Are Splendid Layers. Caring for Turkeys.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15 per year or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

### HORSES.

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

### CATTLE.

**PEDIGREED Holstein.** M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Prieslans, Kansas.

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

**ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE AND COTTS.**—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo.

**NEOSHO VALLEY HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.**—Imported Buccaneer 106668 at head of herd. Registered bulls, heifers and cows at bed-rock prices. Address D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Three Red Polled bulls; two 2 years old past and one aged. Imported. Price of latter \$75; the young ones \$50 per head. Can spare some heifers. D. Stainbrook, LaCygne, Linn Co., Kas.

### SWINE.

**FANCY** Poland-China. J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Boars and Glits.

**V. B. HOWEY**, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine and Silver-Laced Wyandotte chickens.

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER SWINE**—Pure-bred and registered. One hundred spring pigs at hard times prices. Also a few boars ready for service. H. S. DAY, Dwight, Morris Co., Kas.

**MAPLE GROVE HERD OF FANCY BRED** Poland-China swine. Also Light Brahma fowls. Owned by Wm. Plummer & Co., Osage City, Kas. Stock of all ages for sale at reasonable rates.

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

### SWINE.

**FOR SALE**—Duroc-Jersey pigs; also Poland-China. Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks, Barred Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn chickens. Ready to ship out. J. M. Young, Liberty, Kas.

**POLAND-CHINAS.**—District & Gentry, Richmond, Kas., have a fine lot of fall boars and sows and two very fine young sows bred that they will sell cheap. Breeding choice. Quality guaranteed. Write or come and see us.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—Choice Poland-China boar pigs, Cotswold and Merino bucks, fifteen varieties of pure-bred poultry. Prize-winners. No catalogue. Address with stamp, H. H. Hague & Son, Walton, Kas.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

**ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred** Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle and Plymouth Rock chickens. Boars in service, Admiral Chip No. 7919 and Abbottsford No. 23861, full brother to second-prize yearling at World's Fair. Individual merit and gilt-edged pedigree my motto. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

### POULTRY.

**EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.**—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, B. and White Leghorns, B. Langhams, M. B. Turkeys and Pekin ducks. Chickens at all times. Eggs in season.

### SWINE.

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

**TOPEKA BERKSHIRE HERD.**  
Let me send you some sample pedigrees and a list of premiums taken at the Kansas State fair in 1894. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

**S. McCULLOUGH**, Ottawa, Kansas. Breeder of Pure-bred **BERKSHIRE SWINE.** Stock for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for what you want.

### BERKSHIRES.

We offer choice selections from our grand herd, headed by a great imported boar. New blood for Kansas breeders.

**WM. B. SUTTON & SON**, Russell, Kansas.

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

### SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRES

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

**JAMES QUORLO, MOSCOW, MO.**

Breeder and shipper of prize-winning **Large Berkshire Swine.** S. C. Brown Leghorns and Bronze Turkeys. Headed by King Lee II. 29801, Mephistopheles 32412.

### THE WOOD DALE BERKSHIRES

Champions of Two World's Fairs. New Orleans, 1885, best herd, largest hog any breed. At Columbian, Chicago, won ten out of eighteen first prizes, the other eight being bred at or by descendants of Wood Dale. New blood by an 1894 importation of 21 head from England. For catalogue Address N. H. GENTRY, SEDALIA, MO.

**GEORGE TOPPING**, Cedar Point, Kas. (CHASE CO.)

Importer, breeder and shipper of **LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE**

of best families and breeding. Choice pigs for sale at low prices. Also Single-combed Brown Leghorns and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Eggs in season. Farm 6 miles south of Cedar Point. Mention K. F.

### BOURBON COUNTY HERD,

English o Berkshire o Swine.

J. S. MAGERS, Prop., Arcadia, Kas. Imported and prize-winning American sows headed by Imp. Western Prince 32202. All selected and bred to head herds and to supply those wanting none but the best. Fall litters now can't be beat. Write or come visit me and see the herd.

### SWINE.

**J. T. LAWTON**, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of Improved Chester White swine. Stock for sale. Pairs or trios not skin shipped. Correspondence invited.

**JOHN A. DOWELL'S HERD**  
**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**  
Robinson, Brown Co., Kas.

130 head, all ages, headed by Onward 8981 S., sired by George Wilkes. He is assisted by Tecumseh Wilkes, sired by General Wilkes 31937. The females belong to the best strains. Come or write.

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER** Whites and Poland-China swine, Light Brahma chickens and English Black and Tan ratters. A. E. STALEY, Ottawa, Kas.

**MARTIN MEISENHEIMER**, Registered Poland-China Swine. Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kas.

20 brood sows, headed by Tecumseh Free Trade 10788 S., assisted by a son of Benton's Last 8827 S. Some of best females bred to Butler's Darkness, Black U. S. Nemo (Vol. 9) and Victor M. Jr. (Vol. 9) Annual Clearance Sale, September 18, 1895.

**BERKSHIRE**, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China Pigs. Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue. S. W. SMITH, Cedarville, Chester Co., Penna.

**BROWN COUNTY HERD, PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.** ELI ZIMMERMAN, Hiawatha, Kas.

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

**FINE BLOODED** Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogs. 150 engravings. N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

### STANDARD POLAND-CHINA HERD.

**CHAS. A. CANNON**, Proprietor, HARRISONVILLE, CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI. Breeder and shipper of registered Poland-China swine of the best strains. Herd headed by Chow Chow 9903 S., assisted by a Black U. S. son of Imitation 27185 O., also a son of Tecumseh Jr. 10207 O. 220 head in herd. Young boars and gilts yet on farm. Write or come and visit me.

### Quality Herd Poland-Chinas.

For first choice pigs from stock producing winners of seven prizes World's Fair. Darkness Quality 2d and Ideal U. S. by Ideal Black U. S. head the herd. Both first-prize winners Kansas State fair 1894. Come or write your wants. Willis E. Gresham, Burtron, Kas. Secretary Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

### PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM.

J. A. WORLEY, Sabetha, Kansas. **Poland-China Swine, Short-horn Cattle, Light Brahmas** and G. L. Wyandottes. Herd headed by Anxiety 20251 A., assisted by Combination U. S. 13408 and America's Equal 12279. Have some choice fall pigs, both sexes, for sale, and a few Light Brahma cockerels. Eggs \$1 and \$1.50 per setting. Write. [Mention KANSAS FARMER].

### Evergreen Herd Poland-Chinas.

Winterscheidt Bros., Prop'r's, Horton, Kas. Headquarters for Admiral Chip pigs. The great \$250 boar, Admiral Chip 7919, heads the herd, assisted by Kansas Chief 13676, Winterscheidt Victor 13294, Geo. Wilkes Jr. 11893. Also pigs from Orient's Success 27289 and Banner Chief 12714. Sows of following strains: Tecumseh, None Such, Wilkes, Admiral Chip, etc. Prices reasonable. Write or come.

### CLOVER HILL HERD

Registered Poland-China Swine

Eighty head, headed by Royal Perfection 13159 S., a son of King Perfection 11315 S., that won sweepstakes St. Louis fair, 1894. Twenty-one April pigs, thirteen May farrow and twenty-five later, all by Royal Perfection. Write or come. T. E. Martin & Bro., Fort Scott, Kansas.

### ROCK QUARRY HERD.

N. E. MOSHER & SON, SALISBURY, MO. Breeders and shippers of the choicest strains of Poland-China hogs, Hereford cattle and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Top Black U. S. and Wilkes pigs for sale. None better. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

### "WILDWOOD" POLAND-CHINAS.

WILKES, FREE TRADE and U. S. BLOOD.

Everything reserved for Public Sale, October 30, 1895. Catalogues ready in September. L. N. KENNEDY, Nevada, Mo.

### CATTLE.

#### SUNNY SLOPE FARM

C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kas. We have one of the largest herds of registered **HEREFORD CATTLE** in the United States. Write for anything you want.

#### SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS. Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped **SHORT-HORNS.** Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Winsome Duke 11th 115137 and Grand Duke of North Oaks 11th 115735 at head of the herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors welcome. Address W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.

### SWINE.

#### Poland-China Hogs, Holstein Cattle

and B. P. Rock chickens of the choicest strains. Butler's Darkness No. 6846 S. and Ideal U. S. Nemo at head of swine herd. Only choice stock shipped on order. Sows bred and a few extra good young boars for sale. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sixth Annual Clearance Sale, Sept. 17, 1895. BERT WISE, Reserve, Brown Co., Kas.

#### R. SCOTT FISHER, HOLDEN, Johnson Co., MO.

**POLAND-CHINAS** of the leading strains—Tecumseh, Wilkes, Sunsets. Good ones, strictly first-class. Good bone, broad back, fine head. Prices reasonable. Visit me.

#### MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

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

#### I Did Want \$1,000,

BUT I HAVE \$1.00 NOW, MYSELF, and lack \$999. In order to get this I am offering **POLAND-CHINA** pigs sired by Graceful F. Sanders 13095 S., sire and dam prize-winners at World's Fair, and Early Sisson 11993, also U. S. Wise 13138. Write or come. A. W. Themanson, Wathena, Kas.

#### P. A. PEARSON

Kinsley, Kansas, Breeder of **Poland-China Swine** All ages for sale. Herd headed by Dandy Jim Jr. and Royalty Medium, a son of Free Trade.

#### TOWER HILL HERD

**PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS.**

B. R. ADAMSON, Prop., Ft. Scott, Kas. 25 highly-bred brood sows of best strains, headed by Black Dandy 8809 S., Black Stop 10550 S. and Joker Wilkes 12682 S. About 100 selected individuals sold this season. 25 youngsters coming on now for choice. Write or come and visit my herd.

#### ROYAL HERD

**POLAND-CHINAS** and **Plymouth Rocks.** Herd headed by Cunningham's Choice 13731, from the herd awarded grand sweepstakes at World's Fair on boar and sow; Royal King 11874. My sows are royal-bred. Ward A. Bailey, Callista, Kingman Co., Kas.

#### E. E. AXLINE,

OAK GROVE, JACKSON CO., MO.

Breeder of pure-bred **POLAND-CHINAS** of best families. Herd headed by Roy U. S. 24195 A., assisted by Western Wilkes 12847 S. Spring pigs at reasonable prices. A few choice fall gilts for sale cheap. Also breeds **Plymouth Rocks** of best strains. When writing mention KANSAS FARMER.

#### SUNNY SLOPE FARM, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

200 head of Poland-China hogs, headed by Longfellow 29935 O. (who has the best Columbian record west of the Mississippi), J. H. Sanders Jr., Hadley Jr. 27505, Sir Charles Corwin. We also combine the blood of Black U. S., Ideal U. S. and Wilkes. 100 head of brood sows. Also 100 head of **Berkshires**, headed by the well-known boar, Major Lee 31139. We have 25 gilts bred by him to General Lee of Gentry breeding and Royal Peerless the Great. We have one of the largest herds of hogs in the United States. Why not come to the fountain head for brood sows? 200 head of fashionably bred **Herefords.** H. L. LEIFRIED, Manager. (Breeders' Directory continued on page 18.)



## Agricultural Matters.

### AGRICULTURE IN TRANSITION.

Agriculture remains the largest single factor in the industrial world. It is one of the industries, and as such it must be subject to the disabilities, exigencies and influences of any industry. The same laws govern it. Its commodities must compete; must seek a market, and must run the gauntlet of boards of trade and the middlemen, who make their livelihoods in handling and manipulating them. It has some disabilities not common to all. Among these are bulk in products, time to produce, and to a generally larger degree the inclemency of the seasons. The time to make a pair of shoes may be shortened, but revolving suns are necessary for a field of wheat.

On the other hand, it has in its favor to a larger degree, necessity. Men must eat or die. Other industries are more largely sustained by desire for comfort, for luxury. The human want we minister to is exigent, fundamental, can never be disregarded. A barefoot "cad" has an appetite, a daily demand, which gives no peace until satisfied. Men may dispense with many products which make a great clatter and clamor in the world, but they find no substitute for food. Our art is the art sustaining as against the art preserving. The world can get along without the miller and the mill, but the farmer and the farm will abide as long as this globe revolves.

These conditions of disability and necessity bring about two results, to wit, (1) the permanency of the industry and (2) the comparative stability of prices. The first will be conceded. The farmer will be a fellow-traveler as long as there is a human pathway trodden by a human foot. The world may call him a "clodhopper," but his company is constant and his association brings life, and his vocation commands respect. He is a permanent institution, amid revolutions, commercial crises, national debts and disorganized society. This will be conceded.

But the other result, a comparative stability of prices, will not so generally be conceded. It is nevertheless true that the farmer is, taking all his products in the range of years, better assured of a stable price for the fruits of his labor, than those who follow other industries. Three things lie behind the price of any commodity; cost, supply and demand. The first is too often ignored in the discussion. The cost of agricultural products has not been subject to the same mutation as other products. As heretofore suggested, time is of the essence of agriculture. No labor-saving machinery can eliminate it. There is no patent device to ignore nature in her processes. In fact, while agriculture owes much to inventive genius, she is far less indebted to it than any other industry. In my recollection it took two pounds of butter to buy one yard of cotton cloth. Now one pound will buy two to five yards. Eliminate the considerations of supply and demand, the cost of production accounts mainly for this change in purchasing power. The spinning jenny has taken the place of the hand spinning, while there has nothing yet quite supplanted the old dash churn. Division of labor has reduced the cost of the cloth, but nothing has yet been devised that dispenses with the farmer's wife, or the daily routine of the dairy. Nimble fingers from constant manipulation of the web and the wool become expert as a machine, while from the time the cows come home at night till the golden product lies on the plate there is no time or place for such division of labor as shall materially diminish the cost.

Therefore, as it is a law of commerce that in the long run no commodity will be sold at less than cost, so the price of butter will not be subject to the same reduction as a yard of cloth.

That the illustration is true in fact will be considered as we proceed in our discussion.

The point under consideration is the stability of the price for agricultural products. If it be true that the cost of production has not been materially lessened as compared with other prod-

ucts, it must follow that the price they will bring will be held up to cost paying standard, or the product will be discontinued, then, whatever the cost, it will control the price—other things being equal. In many ways this may be more fully illustrated and its essential verity be established. Conceding all that may be said for labor-saving machinery as applied to agriculture, the points are so many where no such machinery can be successfully used, that the world will never see such a reduction in the price of its products as may be found along the lines of most of the mechanical industries.

Every disability adds to cost, whether it be inherent in the labor itself, or the times, seasons and weather incident to its exercise. The farmer shears his sheep in the old-fashioned way, at the old-time season. There is no short cut to the fleece. Some men are handy, but there are few experts in agriculture compared with the number if the work were continuous. Organized business methods may diminish the incidental expenses, but the net cost of the shearing is almost a fixed quantity and will always be so.

The situation for this generation is peculiar. While invention as applied to agriculture directly has made less impression than upon other industries, its indirect influence has been great. Every new invention in the industrial world displaces many laborers, and during the transition, that is, while labor is adjusting itself to the new conditions, there are many remuneratively unemployed, and the perturbation in some lines is so great at times that the whole economic world is almost disorganized. But by taking our bearings we are able to see that in the long run men find new places, and on the whole obtain better wages on shorter hours and less strain to mind and muscle.

Agriculture has for the last twenty-five years been going through this transition. Steam has shortened distances and the cost and terms of transportation have been so reduced that distant regions lie at our very doors, and their products are cheap competitors in our home markets, so sharp as to reduce profits. The virgin soil of the West in many large lines of agricultural productions has been too much for the older settled lands, and our farmers in the East felt that their occupation was imperiled.—Hon. Edwin Willits.

### Corn in Central Kansas—A New Kind of Plow.

McPherson county, it is claimed, has not had a single dry spot in it and the corn crop is the largest in its history. The corn area of the county, I am told, is 150,000 acres, and the average yield per acre, some say, will be fifty bushels, but forty-five would be a record-breaker. At an average yield of forty-five bushels per acre the aggregate corn product of the county would be 6,750,000 bushels, which is equivalent to the coinage of one and a quarter million gold dollars from the wealth of McPherson county soil and air. This, to say nothing of the wealth from other sources, is better than a gold mine.

Wheat in this county will not produce a large revenue this year. A large percentage of the area sown was harvested but much of it was weedy and the heavy and continuous rains during July and August damaged the wheat much in the stack. The yield is poor, as shown when threshed, and much is inferior in quality.

Forage crops, however, of all kinds are immense—sorghum, millet, Kaffir corn, etc. Sorghum, it is claimed, will yield in many cases ten tons or more to the acre. The value of this crop for feeding purposes has induced farmers to grow a largely increased acreage this year, and now they are in a quandary to know what to do with all this feed. They say they do not need their corn fodder and it will remain in the field, dry up and blow away.

The farmers of McPherson county, as a rule, are not stockmen. They are wheat-growers and milk-producers.

The creamery at Moundridge, which I visited, made, in the month of July, 40,375 pounds of butter, or an average

of 1,350 pounds per day. The creamery at Canton, in same month, made 28,014 pounds. These two creameries are owned and operated by Messrs. Brandt & Essley, who understand their business and make of it an unqualified success. The quality of the milk is tested and farmers get at the rate of about 15 cents per pound for butter during the summer months, of course more in winter. They have in this a steady and sure source of revenue and they are quite sure that they cannot expend the same amount of energy in any other way which would yield an equal net profit as feeding and milking a dozen, more or less, of cows. The aggregate amount of cash paid out to the patrons of the two creameries named above is about \$125,000 annually.

As for irrigation, subsoiling and alfalfa-growing, the three great factors in the thorough solution of the agricultural problem in Kansas, the farmers of this county have not as yet made much progress in utilizing them. They, however, will "get there" by and by. They all believe that alfalfa is the most valuable crop that can be grown in Kansas. Enough has been grown to demonstrate that fact. They believe in subsoiling as a means of saving a much larger percentage of rainfall just where it falls and of storing it in a reservoir below, convenient for plants to draw water from when the growing season comes. They believe in irrigation wherever practicable, but a mistaken idea prevails that it amounts to but little unless field crops—wheat, corn, etc.—can be irrigated. A fruit and vegetable garden, irrigated, which has in it a living for a family, is no trifling thing, especially when field crops wither and die. Such a garden, covering from one to ten acres, is all that is practicable for the average farmer in Kansas, and it is enough to make any industrious farmer as rich as he need be to enjoy life and to build up a home, glorified by the presence of celestial beauty in fruit and flower and unearthly things which he then can have.

### A NEW KIND OF PLOW FOR FARMERS.

The idea of subsoiling, which has taken such a deep hold upon the American people and from which such important results have already been obtained, has given rise to the idea that a new and different kind of plow is needed to give to the soil that kind of tilth which is in the highest degree favorable to the retention of moisture and to the production of crops.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, has the honor of being the first to call the attention of the public to the idea that a new kind of plow is needed. Among other things he said: The present mold-board plow packs the subsoil at the bottom of the furrow, tending to make it impervious to water. Again, it cuts too large a furrow and does not pulverize the soil in turning." He suggested the idea of a chopping machine, which, while it would cover trash, would at the same time pulverize the soil and leave the subsoil in better condition to admit moisture. A plow manufacturing company caught the idea of the Secretary, and in due process of time out of its brain leaped a full-fledged plow, new, original and practical, and this plow was on exhibition at McPherson while I was there.

It is a disc plow and subsoiler combined. They have a single and double disc plow. The subsoiler is an essential part of either. The plow and the subsoiler are combined and constitute one machine. The disc cuts a fourteen-inch furrow, covering up trash, and may be run nine inches deep. The subsoiler must be run not less than two and one-half inches deep and may be run eight inches below the depth of disc furrow. Both plow and subsoiler being run at greatest depth would loosen the soil seventeen inches deep. Four horses drew it—the double disc, at McPherson—but six would be better if plow and subsoiler are run full depth. This or something similar will, no doubt, be the coming plow—a plow and subsoiler combined. The party who had the plow in charge were going to Lyons, Great Bend and other points, giving exhibitions of the work the plow does, and they will be at Gar-

## Sick Headache Permanently Cured

"I was troubled, a long time, with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I began taking



### AYER'S

Pills that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now a well man."

C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

For the rapid cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Bilioussness, Nausea, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

## AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

den City with it at the fair in October.

At Lindsborg, in the northern part of McPherson county, in the Smoky Hill valley, I saw large and beautiful fields of alfalfa and other indications of a prosperous agriculture. Here are fewer wheat fields and more stockmen.

M. MOHLER.

### Importance of Indian Corn as a Fodder Crop.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The importance of corn as a fodder crop can hardly be overestimated. In some of its varieties it is adapted to a very large part of our country—indeed it is a native of this climate.

In the great corn-growing regions of the West it will continue to be raised in immense quantities, principally for the grain for home use and export, but the time is at hand when the fodder will be considered no small part of the crop and will be more carefully preserved for this purpose.

In the New England States, although corn can be profitably grown for the grain and fodder, yet, with the cheaper production at the West and the comparatively low prices that have ruled for the past few years, the tendency is to raise less corn for the grain and more for the fodder. Particularly is this the case where dairying in its various branches is the leading industry. To be successful in this there must be plenty of food for the cows at all times of the year and best adapted for the purpose.

There are but a few weeks in summer when the pastures can be depended upon to produce a sufficient amount of the best grasses, and then something else must be substituted in order to keep up the flow of milk, which is most desirable. There are a few crops aside from corn that can be of use for this purpose, especially early in the season, but corn must continue to be the leading crop. And not only is it being used to supplement the pastures in summer in its green condition, but its value for later feeding, either in a cured condition or as ensilage, is becoming more pronounced each year. The large amounts that can be produced to the acre with our modern methods of cultivation is almost marvelous and is having a marked beneficial effect on our agriculture.

As an aid in our all-the-year-around dairying, the fodder corn crop bears a most important relation. Particularly is this the case when put into ensilage. Of course, the corn can be cured and used to good advantage in that condition, and many follow this practice, but our most progressive and successful farmers—those producing milk in the winter—much prefer putting it in the silo as the most economical and con-



venient method. When this is done in a proper manner the ensilage is well preserved and ready for use at all times.

The methods of silo-building and ensilage-making have been greatly simplified since the commencement, which is of much benefit to farmers. This is but the natural outgrowth of experience and observation. It has been found that costly silos built of brick or stone are not necessary—indeed, are not the best. They are now largely built of wood and located in some part of the barn where most accessible and convenient. This is very important, as the saving of time and labor in filling and feeding should always be kept in view. They should be placed in the barn, where there can be a strong frame-work of studding, as some claim that one thickness, on the inside, of well-matched lumber is all that is wanted. Of course, the best quality of boards should be and used be well coated on the inside with tar or some good preparation, to render them more durable.

In building a silo there should be a good water-tight foundation of stone, a little lowest in the center, and well covered with cement. On this the frame-work should rest. Good drainage and air-tight walls are what is wanted. Instead of having one large silo it is being found much better to have more smaller ones, or a large one divided into compartments, as the ensilage will thus be preserved better when feeding out. The deeper the silo the more compact the ensilage will become from pressure of itself and the better it will be. With the carriers now attached to the cutters there is no difficulty in elevating the ensilage to the top of the barn if necessary. Ten to twelve feet square and eighteen to twenty feet high are good dimensions. Silos of this description should be built for from 50 cents to \$1 a ton capacity, according to location and cost of material.

Corn can either be put in the silo whole—properly managed—or cut, but in general I think farmers favor cutting, as it is so much more convenient handling the ensilage when feeding. Excessive tramping of the ensilage when filling the silo or weighting afterward, is not now considered necessary, thus doing away with considerable work. When the silo is filled it should be covered with a thick layer of straw or poor hay to absorb the moisture and preserve the ensilage on top.

The kinds of corn to plant for ensilage will depend in great measure on the location. Amount of fodder is one thing and quality another. The time for raising a great mass of stalks without ears has gone by. It is found that the ears are as valuable as the stalks, so then the largest amount of both that can be grown the better the crop will be.

The best time to put in the silo is considered to be when the ears are in full milk or soon after. This will make a good rich feed. [Experience differs as to this. Some say the grain should be well glazed and others that it should be pretty well matured.—EDITOR.]

Instead of raising corn to husk, grind, and then feed corn and fodder separately, some now put the entire crop in the silo as the most profitable way to dispose of it. Much labor is saved by this method and more real nutriment got out of the crop.

Carefully-conducted tests at the Vermont Experiment Station with corn cured and fed to cows without husking, husked, the corn ground and then fed with the stalks, and ensilage made from the corn without husking, were found to be in favor of the latter method.

As it is difficult growing corn so as to be in condition to feed as early as some farmers would like to do, the practice of filling a silo to be kept over until the following summer for use when wanted, is being followed by some with advantage. The ensilage is found to keep well and can be fed at a time when it is very desirable to keep up the flow of milk until the new crop of corn is in condition for use.

It may be a little late for building silos this year, but the importance of the corn crop to this country and its

most economical and profitable disposition, may well engage our attention at all times, and the wise farmer, the one who thinks, studies and acts for himself, will be planning wisely for the future and zealously working in accordance therewith. E. R. TOWLE.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 6—Walter Latimer, Garnett, Kas., Poland-China swine.  
SEPTEMBER 11—W. H. Wren, Marion, Kas., Poland-China swine.  
SEPTEMBER 18—Martin Melsenheimer, Hiawatha, Kas., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 1—M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kas., Holstein-Friesian cattle and Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 4—Winterscheidt Bros., Horton, Kas., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 9—Geo. W. Null, Odessa, Mo., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 10—M. Walmire & Son, Fountain, Kas., Short-horn cattle and Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 10—J. R. Killough & Sons, Richmond, Kas., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 22—J. H. Pegram, Virgil, Kas., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 22—F. M. Lall, Marshall, Mo., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 23—C. G. Sparks, Mt. Leonard, Mo., and G. L. Davis, Elmwood, Mo., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 25—Chas. Cannon, Harrisonville, Mo., Poland-China swine.  
OCTOBER 30—L. N. Kennedy, Nevada, Mo., Poland-China swine.

### THE WORLD'S WOOL SITUATION.

The Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers says: "The extraordinary fall in the value of the great staples of agriculture which creates so much comment and concern, has been more striking in wool than in either cotton or wheat, but for obvious reasons has not attracted so large a share of the public attention. Wool is a product about the price of which only the producer, dealer and the direct consumer, that is, the manufacturer, greatly concern themselves. It is not a universal barometer of trade conditions, in the sense that wheat and cotton are. It is not a commodity largely dealt in for speculative purposes, sales for future delivery being practically unknown. The peculiar quality of the fiber, the hundreds of different varieties, constantly varying conditions of each great clip as to shrinkage, etc., and the different forms in which it reaches the market, render it practically impossible to reduce the world's wool product to standards of value which permit of buying and selling under any other conditions than those of actual test and inspection. Nevertheless, the value of wool is affected in like degree with the other conditions named, by the general currents and conditions of trade. It has also been affected in recent years by certain other conditions, peculiar to itself, extraordinary in their character, and of the utmost importance to the public at large.

"The wool trade of the world has grown so rapidly during the past quarter century that it has become a most important element in the general trade situation. The value of the world's wool clip is easily \$250,000,000 in first hands; any status which seriously and permanently influences that value cannot safely be ignored. It is possible to represent the decline in wool in exact figures. It has been a widely fluctuating variation, refusing agreement with any rule or law, but not greatly out of harmony with the fluctuations in other staples. In 1860 the average value per bale of Australasian and Cape wool sold in London market was 25½ pounds sterling, according to the very trustworthy statistics of Messrs. Helmut, Schwartz & Co., of that city. After three years of decline, to 22½ pounds sterling in 1863, it rose to 24½ in 1864, fell to 24½ pounds sterling in 1866, dropped suddenly to £20½ in 1867, and kept declining until 1870, when, under the effects of the Franco-Prussian war, it began to rise, reaching an average of £26½ in 1872, which is the high-water figure of a half century. From that year there ensued a gradual decline, which reached £16½ in 1879, followed by a sharp rise to £20½ in 1880, the year of abnormal values in all lines of produce and products. From the latter year the decline has continued with little variation until it reached £11½ in 1894.

"By comparison with the above figures a range of prices on Ohio washed fleece clothing is submitted—

this quality being selected because it is the standard of measure for American wools—showing that the decline has been equivalent to about 50 per cent. since 1880, when the top figure was 60 cents per pound in April on medium clothing, from which figure it declined to 18 cents per pound in July, 1894."

### Recent Fairs.

The leading attraction of the fair held last week at Rich Hill, Mo., was the speed ring, and in one of the races—three-minute class—it was made in 2:17.

The exhibit of live stock, while not extensive, was interesting, especially in the swine and poultry departments. There were four exhibitors of pure-bred swine, and among them was A. M. Markley, of Mound City, Linn county, Kansas, who showed nineteen head, ten Poland-Chinas and nine Chester Whites. These drafts were from his herd of sixty head. He won first and sweepstakes on boar, Black Tecumseh 14070 S. In the sweepstakes ring he had four extra good competitors. Also won first on yearling boar, same on boar under 1 year, first and second on sows in three classes, also same on pair of pigs under 6 months. He made several good sales. One of the best went to Watson Furguson, of Eldorado Springs, Mo. The young fellow was sired by Riley Medium, the prize-winner owned by Ed. T. Warner, of Kansas. The dam of the pig was Gilt Edge Rosa 25181 S.

There were several exhibitors of poultry, but the writer found them off to the races, except Mrs. R. V. Williams, of Passaic, Mo., and Wm. Markley, of Mound City, Kas. The former showed twenty birds, representatives of her 500 flock, of which 100 are Mammoth Bronze turkeys. She won first on Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Golden Sebrights and second on Barred Plymouth Rocks. Her chief competitor was Mr. Markley, who showed fifteen coops, consisting of White-face Black Spanish, Hamburgs, Brown and White Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White-crested Black Polish, Houdans, Black Langshans, Toulouse geese and Muscovy and Pekin ducks. Excepting Mrs. Williams, he took the lion's share of the premiums.

### AT BELTON, MO.

The live stock field man finds one of the most attractive and interesting little fair grounds at Belton, situated in the north-western part of Cass county, Missouri. Excellent buildings are provided for all kinds of displays and as good as any State fair ground, save in size. The exhibit of farm products at once exemplified the magnificent crop of grains, grasses and vegetables, while the live stock show was above the usual county fair exhibit, especially in cattle, swine and poultry.

John McDairmid, the well-known all-round live stock judge and newspaper writer, was out with two herds of Short-horns, a draft from the herd of eighty head from the farm of Thos. H. Mastin, that is located near Newton, in Johnson county, Kansas. Mc. had but one competitor, Mr. H. H. Grimes, of Belton, who showed five head of excellent cattle. The Mastin representatives took all first prizes and the Grimes carried away all seconds, which the writer thought a fair divide.

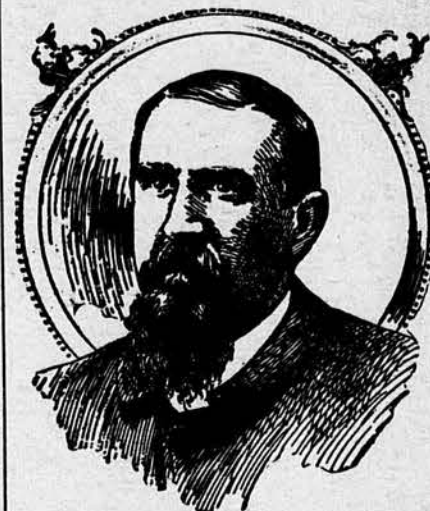
Among others in the swine show were W. H. Hill, proprietor of Maple Ridge stock farm, near Belton; O. B. Green, who showed twenty-one head of Poland-Chinas; Geo. P. Selesman, of Eight Mile; G. W. Sharp, Grand View, Mo., and W. N. Briskey, of Independence, Mo., who showed a draft from his very strong herd of English Berkshires. Mr. Hill made an excellent showing of his Poland-Chinas and fully sustained his past reputation as a high-class breeder of Polands. Mr. Green was a close competitor and Mr. J. W. McCarty, of Belton, rubbed Hill so close that honors were about even. Mr. Sharp showed one of the largest and smoothest cross-bred boars—Poland-China and Berkshire—that the writer ever saw. In the class, boars over 6 months and under 12, were two boars that are sure prize-winners. One was shown by Mr. Hill and the other by Mr. McCarty. We do not know of their equals in all Kansas, and would be much pleased to see them at the Ottawa and Paola fairs next month.

The poultry display was the best, both as to numbers and quality, that has come under the observation of the writer this year at the fairs already attended. William Bostian, of Independence, Mo., was out with five breeds, representatives of his 200 birds. L. B. Baldwin, of Independence, came in company with birds from his 300. H. P. Hawkins, of Pleasant Hill, showed Silver-laced Wyandottes and Brown Leghorns. Mrs. Sprull, of Belton, hustled some of her more pretentious competitors for prizes on White Wyandottes and won the special prize by the association. C. A. West, of Belton, showed Black Langshans and Brown Leghorns. The Belton fair was a success and worthy the imitation of fifty counties in Kansas.

## Nervous Prostration

Cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve.

Prolonged derangement of the nervous system not only affects the brain and mental powers, but develops disease in some of the vital organs. The most dangerous of these indirect results is when the heart is affected. This was the case of the Rev. N. F. Surface, Fawn River, Mich., who writes under date of Feb. 14, 1895:



"Fourteen years ago I had a slight stroke of paralysis. Overwork brought on nervous prostration. I was exceedingly nervous and the exertion of public speaking caused heart palpitation that threatened my life. I used two bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure for my heart trouble, and two of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve for my nervousness and feel better than I ever expected to feel again. I can speak for hours without tiring or having my heart flutter as it formerly did, and I have you to thank that I am alive today."

On sale by all druggists. Dr. Miles' Book on Heart and Nervous Disorders FREE by mail. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

**Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.**

### Avoid Contagion for Stock.

The Stock Fountain Company's advertisement still continues on page 14, and we wish our readers to notice express trial offer. The company has worked carefully for several years to arrange a fountain best adapted for hogs and other small stock; it has been advised by farmers and fancy stock breeders to retain the fountain now presented; the gravity valve is the only successful way of governing water; no other method will control water perfectly.

Notice in advertisement the company remarks regarding the foolishness of a large cup, and this is true; also notice remark that fountains for horses and cattle are not practicable; this is also true, as several fountains would be required around a tank for large stock when they could just as well reach over and drink without fountain.

The testimonial letter from ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa, whom all of our readers will remember as Iowa's only Democratic Governor; also as being suggested for President and offered the Vice President at last Democratic National convention held at Chicago. The next testimonial letter will be from one of the most prominent Republican ex-Governors of Iowa; both of these gentlemen own large farms and raise a large number of hogs. Surely when they recommend the Lake City and re-order in half dozen lots for their own use, the fountain must be successful.

The attention of readers is directed to the fact that 90 per cent. less hogs have died from cholera this season since the Lake City fountain was presented, than any other season. All will understand how many hogs died last year, and how few comparatively, this year. Early in the season the manager of the Stock Fountain Co. wrote many articles, published in all of the stock journals, bearing on the fact that cholera is due to impure water, and especially to spring and running water, as it carries contagion from one water hole to another, when stock pass through same.

The Lake City now has out over 100,000 fountains, and 2,000 dealers and agents representing them; many have sold from twelve to 500 in a single county. A majority of the best breeders and stock raisers are using them to the exclusion of all others; a great many dealers and agents have them in stock; if not, they may be ordered direct from the company, and as stated above, express is prepaid, charges \$3, and if not satisfactory fountain is only to be returned to express office; the company guarantees fountain to you before being paid for, which no other company does. Notice this point carefully; surely an offer of this kind should induce all to purchase one and find out if all claims are not true, regarding decrease of hog cholera, increase in growth, saving time, labor, and always supplying fresh water. We advise readers to try one and direct communications as indicated, requesting trial order, to Stock Fountain Co., Lake City, Iowa.



## Irrigation.

### A LAND-OWNER'S VIEW OF IRRIGATION.

By the courtesy of Judge D. M. Frost, President of the Kansas Irrigation Commission, we present the following timely suggestions contained in a letter from an Iowa land-owner:

VICTOR, IOWA, August 14, 1895.

Hon. D. M. Frost, Garden City, Kas.:

MY DEAR SIR:—It seems, no doubt, to many, unreasonable for a man living in a section of country where there is no thought of irrigation, to be a firm advocate of it as a means of prosperity and wealth. But I cannot change my humble convictions upon this important subject. If many farmers now living in central Iowa would sell 160 acres, or many even 320 acres of their land, having 160 or even eighty acres left, and resort to irrigation, they would be sensible, and their example would be one of great value to thousands of farmers now in this State. The conditions of things are changing, and have been during the past four or five years, which goes to prove that we are not having sufficient rainfall to produce the even minimum crop the land will produce when there is a sufficiency of water.

The study of irrigation is just as important for our people here as it is for your people in southwestern Kansas. Our people crave many broad acres, and consequently are the subjects of large mortgages, but these mortgages do not trouble them, as the security is amply satisfactory to the mortgagee. We are rapidly approaching the age that we must double up and divide our realty with others who are coming in. Large farms will be divided and smaller acreage owned by a single land-owner. It is not only a necessity, but a blessing, if we are forced to it by the elements. Land renters are being driven out because they cannot pay the rental of from \$3 to \$5 per acre, and then strain every effort to cultivate from 100 to 160 acres each year in order to meet their landlords' claims. This present year is only a repetition of the many preceding years. There are many farms producing about thirty bushels of oats to the acre, and that crop is the renter's first hope, and the acreage is large. This crop is now selling on our markets at 16 cents per bushel. You can see very readily where he is placed, and what resources he has to support a family, pay store bills and pay \$3 rental per acre. The proceeds being from his oat crop only \$4.80, he is loser on every acre. The corn crop is his next hope, and at this time it appears that the yield will be about an average of forty bushels, and the price will not exceed 25 cents per bushel. From this he may realize \$10 per acre, not more than making up his loss on his oats. He, being a renter, is not presumed to have hogs and cattle to feed the corn, and turn his crop into beef cattle, and where is he? He is just where he should take an object-lesson to heart. His business is the proudest occupation in America, but his practical sense is deficient, if he does not change his methods. He would do well to go farther west, and obtain in his own name, as owner, forty acres of land and utilize every square foot possible by irrigation, and be assured, beyond any question of doubt, of as much from one acre as he now realizes from twenty acres. This is not highly colored but far below the color line.

The poor renter should disabuse his mind as to his relative position among the land-owners. He should take into thought that he is not so far below the land-owner, after all, in wealth. He is seven-tenths of the time working mortgaged land, and the landlord is as hard run, pecuniarily, as he. He should take into consideration that it is not necessarily the truth that every man who is handling thousands of acres of land is a rich man. Men are many times mistaken in their opinion of what constitutes a rich landlord. Since beginning to write this letter, I have had three calls for land to rent. Young, industrious men, honest fellows whom I have known since they were born,

and still they hope that some time they will make a success of a year's work, and, after paying off rental, will have money enough to get in debt about \$6,000 on a farm purchase. They know that we will sell them farms if they have a few hundred dollars cash and are out of debt. The practice is bidding for a future servitude, and it makes my heart bleed when I see it and fail to show these hard toiling sons of honest parentage, who encourage them, rather, in order to hold their children about them. The practice of irrigation comes in play here, and is an unanswerable argument in favor of these poor young men getting farm homes, and living an independent farmer's life.

There are men here who have tried "intensive" farming, and they find it is not a success. They seem to think that it is a grand system, when considering it from the common literature they read, but even when rough feed and grain is cheap they miss in buying, and are making continual mistakes in calculation of supplies. Intensive farming and irrigation will go hand in hand like twin sisters. Large land-owners generally cry out against irrigation, and there is no reason why they should, if they would consider the facts. Their land would be more valuable, and they could calculate to bring their lands up to that state of husbandry that it would sell for \$500 per acre.

I know it is slow work to convince the vast populace of the solid facts as to the possibilities which you have so pointedly demonstrated, at various times in different places, as well as practically in your immediate vicinity. I am never tired of the duty to impress upon the minds of my clients these positive, undeniable facts. When you and I are done with things pertaining to real estate matters the rising generation will bless us for what we have said and done. ISA S. RICHARDS.

#### Irrigated Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The irrigated wheat on H. F. Hunter's farm averaged thirty-four bushels per acre, weighed sixty-two pounds to the bushel and graded "No. 1 hard." The field was irrigated only once—June 15—when it was given about six inches of water. An adjoining field which was not irrigated, and which was treated the same in every respect, only went sixteen bushels per acre—less than half. Sixteen bushels is an unusually heavy yield for unirrigated wheat, as but few fields are going twelve bushels to the acre in this vicinity. Both fields were planted to Fife and one bushel was drilled to the acre. Experiments here show that a bushel and one peck should be sown on irrigated ground, which will be done next year. The irrigated wheat stood over five feet in height, while the other was about two and a half. The irrigated wheat was not affected by hot winds, as the moisture tempers the atmosphere over the field. On another plot the following varieties of wheat were tested: April, Red Spring, White Chaff, Banham, Hybrid Red Chaff, Assiniboia Fife and Marvel. Of these Red Spring wheat and Assiniboia Fife were the best, the latter very much best of any. W. B. MOORE.

Mellette, S. D.

#### From a Utah Irrigator.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was very much interested in your irrigation items of August 14. Prof. Mason, from your Agricultural college, spent a month here. He suggested that had he done as much in irrigation as I he should write some for some of the irrigation journals. I told him that, in my mind, the irrigation journals did not care for facts, but wanted boom literature, and that I was not a boom writer. I see, however, that Mr. Rose, of Sterling, Kas., is after the truth and suggests: "Let all writers be honest in writing their convictions and not be too enthusiastic in writing irrigation articles." This and your "How to Irrigate," struck me as being in the right direction.

Bulletin 39, just sent out from this station, gives some facts of value, I believe, to the men who are after facts. The "How to Irrigate" both field crops and orchards is treated at some length

in this bulletin. The writers of the bulletin conclude that about the poorest way to irrigate anything is by the furrow system, and that that system is the best which will distribute the water most evenly all over or through the entire soil, wherein the roots are formed. It is only reasonable to suppose that such would be the case, and actual experiment with us has shown this to be so.

Another matter: It is a fact that flumes or "boxed" ditches of any kind are expensive, and when exposed to the sudden changes of the average weather become a great nuisance. By all means avoid uncovered wooden ditches if possible.

As Mr. Rose suggests, there are many drawbacks to irrigation, and it is very expensive. Where it can be got along without it is better to do so. As a matter of fact, however, if market gardening will pay at all it will surely give the best returns for irrigation of any crop grown. It is my judgment that the market gardener will find in irrigation his greatest aid to success.

Again, I fail to see how Mr. Rose, after finding his irrigated corn so much better than his unirrigated, an ear full to the tip on the one and nothing on the other, can conclude that irrigation does not pay. To the average mortal such a discovery would be proof positive that it does pay.

Though here in the arid West there are farms that are not irrigated—and one of the best ones here in Chache valley is not irrigated—I should much prefer a farm well irrigated; in short, I should have no other. Farming under irrigation becomes a certainty.

A. A. MILLS.

Agricultural College and Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.

#### Some Windmill Experience.

The editor of one of our best exchanges, the *Ohio Farmer*, relates some experience, which, though it could not probably be duplicated in Kansas, and may be considered as an extreme case, yet illustrates the importance of knowing what you want and where to get it. It is to be regretted, also, that, after all the trouble and expense here related, the editor's well went dry. This he does not charge up to the windmill manufacturers, however. A part of his account of his troubles is as follows:

"We put up a windmill last month. It was the first, and we are getting our eye-teeth out. There are windmills and windmills, and there are manufacturers and manufacturers. We have some valuable advice to give to our readers. We give it freely, without reservation. It cost us at least \$25 and we don't charge a cent for it.

"Be sure that you know what you want. Order just what you expect to receive from the manufacturers. If you deal with an agent you can specify in the order just what you want, and you need not accept it if there is anything lacking. If you don't know what you need, look out. There will be a lot of extras, which will cost you half as much as the original cost of what you ordered. Windmill manufacturers are honorable gentlemen, no doubt, but don't let them get the 'bulge' on you.

"For instance, we ordered a three-way, deep well force pump. We received a pump stock, simply. In order to get the mill into operation without delay, we had to drive to town and buy a cylinder, tubing and foot-valve. We supposed it was a mistake on the part of the company from which we ordered, and that they would cheerfully make it right. But we 'counted without our host.' In other words, we got hold of the wrong company. They wrote back that we had ordered a pump, only; that we ordered no cylinder, foot-valve or pump tubing. Correct, technically. They had us. Perhaps it was the only company in the United States that would have

## Vacuum Leather Oil

May as well know it. 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.

refused to recognize the fact that when we ordered a pump we meant a complete pump, one that would pump water. A pump stock is worth nothing alone. It must have a cylinder, tubing and foot-valve, or it will not work. We knew this, but we did not know enough to order all the parts, and hence the company 'done' us out of \$10, not counting delay, loss of time, trouble, and annoyance.

"All companies are not like this one. We know of a man who ordered a pump of another company this summer, without naming the parts, and he received the complete pump—cylinder, valves and stock. The tubing must be mentioned, in every case. Get the exact depth of your well, if you order tubing, and specify whether your well is dug or drilled or driven.

"If you order direct from manufacturers, as we did, be sure to have one of their recognized agents put it up. If anything is wrong then, they can't blame it on the agent of some other mill, who, they say, is thus trying to injure them. We made this mistake. We couldn't get an agent of the mill ordered, without paying him from the moment he left Columbus till he got back home. We could get an agent of another mill right at home—an honest man, who didn't care what mill it was, so he got his wages. But everything that went wrong was charged to this agent, and there was no redress. We had to foot the bill ourselves.

"As we said, perhaps there is not another company in the United States that would have 'gone back' on us in the manner indicated. But we want to show how it can be done, and to point out the only way to avoid trouble. Know what you want, and order every part specifically. If you happen to patronize the company we did, it might be well to specify that the pump stock should be hollow—have a hole clear through it, so that the pump rod could be inserted. They might otherwise send you a solid stock and claim that you did not order a hollow one."

Of course, manufacturers who expect to remain in the business cannot afford to treat anybody, even a "green" editor, like that. We know a manufacturing company, whose specialty is hay presses—and we may as well say, right here, that it is the Kansas City Hay Press Co.—which furnishes with each machine everything needed, double-tree, single-trees, neckyoke, even to a pitchfork, so that, when the purchaser orders a hay press and gets it into the field, he is ready to go to baling hay.

Treatment such as that described by the *Ohio Farmer* should bring failure to its perpetrator, and we are almost sorry that our Ohio contemporary did not mention the name of the concern entitled to its "roast," so that all might be on guard.

But there are several manufacturers of windmills and other irrigation supplies doing business in Kansas who can be relied upon to deal fairly. Their

## DRAIN TILE

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.,  
20th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

## IRRIGATION.

## IRRIGATE!

All right; you need CHEAP Power. One Cent per Horse-Power per Hour is CHEAP. Weber Gasoline Engines run anything. "Economy is Power" is our motto. For Catalogue and testimonials, address

Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., 459 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.





prices may not be as low as those of the other class, but an outfit bought from them is cheapest in the long run. From a large experience in the machinery business the writer has this to say: Buy your complete outfit, including windmill, pump and all connections, from one person or company, and let it be specified that it is "to be complete in every respect and to do the work properly before it becomes the property of purchaser." The manufacturer who would sell a part of an outfit to the uninformed, under the impression that it is complete, is ruled out by this general clause. Such precautions are especially necessary in the purchase of irrigation machinery, because the general purchaser frequently does not know all the details of what he wants nor all the tricks of such as would take advantage of his inexperience in this particular line of machinery. The honest manufacturer or dealer will be glad to have his competitors held down to an iron-clad contract of this kind.

#### Gossip About Stock.

J. R. Killough, of Richmond, Kas., announces that he will not sell any more stock now, as he is reserving everything for his forthcoming sale, on October 10. Particulars will be given later.

F. M. Lail, Marshall, Mo., writes to cancel his sale date of October 23, owing to apprehension as to the condition of his swine, and has therefore shipped out about 100 head, reserving the pick of the lot for future sales.

Convert your cheap corn, oats and forage into beef, pork and mutton, and thereby realize a good price for your feed-stuff and labor. A splendid opportunity to do this is afforded by the public sale of thoroughbred Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle at Ashland stock farm, by M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison county, Kansas, Monday, September 16, 1895. The offering is every way desirable, including the entire spring farrow of pigs and some of the best yearling and two-year-old sows bred to the noted sire, Admiral Chip 7919. Look up the advertisement in this issue and prepare to attend the sale.

The KANSAS FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the annual reduction sale of pedigreed Poland-China swine, announced elsewhere in this issue, by one of Brown county's most successful breeders, Mr. Martin Meisenheimer. Breeders who attended his reduction sale last fall, or who have visited his farm, will appreciate the high quality of the offerings. To have competent judges say that the Tecumseh Free Trade boar to be sold is one of the few best in the State, and that about half of the sale offerings are by him, is enough for one gossip note. Consult his sale advertisement elsewhere in this issue and govern yourselves accordingly.

H. S. Day, Dwight, Kas., rises to remark that "the O. I. C.'s are booming. Corn here is immense and the Chesters eat more of it to the square inch than any hog on earth, consequently are the hog for us now, and are selling well. When it is a positive fact that farmers generally have feed, swine will go 'sky high.' I have boars—yearlings and under—still for sale reasonable. Will sell one of my herd boars, Pure Silver 11219 I. O. I. C., having purchased one last fall to take his place the coming season. Have tried this new purchase (Gov. Morrill) and he gets very fine pigs and is a sure breeder. Also have a fine lot of spring gilts which will be bred this fall, for sale. All at reasonable prices."

"Answering five letters a day," says W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Kas., "concerning hogs, shows the present interest in the future hog crop. It has averaged three inches of rain per week here for the past six weeks, which indicates the condition of the corn crop. We have fed about 200 bushels of oats and 300 bushels of apples to the pigs and they are growing lively, while they run in fifteen lots, including seventy acres of grass. Oats are 12 to 15 cents and apples about as cheap, and as transportation will eat up such crops, as well as the great corn crop, our only safety is to pack into beef and pork and the wide-awake farmer sees it now. With stock hogs at over 5 cents in Kansas City and public sales bringing 10 cents a pound on one year's time, calves quick at \$10, things have changed with the crops."

H. H. Hague & Son, Walton, Kas., write: "Everything is healthy and a big corn crop at hand. It seems like old times to get another corn crop out here. We had rather bad luck in getting a good number of July and August pigs, on account of it being too hot and wet to gather, but we have got about forty nice ones to select from. They are sired by Young Model 9857 S., King's Royalty 13927 S. and Rosa Nell's Sensation. Young Model, sired by Admiral Chip 7919

S. and out of Sal Fox 7th 14658 S.; King's Royalty, sired by Kansas King 8911 S., dam Tulip 24568 S.; Rosa Nell's Sensation by Sensation 25897 S. and he by One Price 18689 S. and out of Hadley Pride 45000 S., so you can see how our hogs are bred on sire's side, and out of such sows as Fancy Girl 32599 S., she by Kansas King 2819 S., dam Fancy Bess 13623 S.; First Choice of Seven 32646 S., sire John Harkrader 5956 S., dam White Nose 17372 S., and Young Model. Sows—Wren's Beauty, Mattie H., Chubby, Sunnyside's Choice, Model's Queen, Model's Beauty, Black Bess and Tippy D. The last two are full sisters, sire Jenny's Boy 3987 S. He traces to Isaac Wood's Tip Top family. Their dam, Fancy Girl 32599 S. and Topsy Maid, sire Gold Coin 7412 S., he by Tecumseh Chip 2169 S. and out of Miss Poka 11423 S., a full sister to Free Trade. Topsy Maid's dam was Putnam Maid 22448 S., she by Seldom Found 7815 S. and out of White Nose 9628 S. We have two boars, farrowed May 2, dam Tippy D., sire King's Royalty 13927 S. Write for description and extended pedigree on anything that you want. We will sell Young Model or King's Royalty, both sure and good breeders. Young Model has to his credit the highest-priced gilts sold in Missouri in 1894—went for over \$100 each. We will price stock very reasonable considering quality. Our sheep are doing finely. We have a few Cotswold, Shropshire and Vermont Merino bucks for sale—lambs and yearlings. Write for samples of wool. We also have some good Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Single-Combed Brown Leghorns, old and young, for sale. We expect to be at the State fair."

The KANSAS FARMER takes pleasure in introducing to its readers Mr. J. M. Turley, of Stotesburg, Vernon county, Missouri, who shies his castor into the Poland-China breeders' ring and announces that his very excellent herd of pure-bred Poland-China swine are ready for the inspection of the Kansas swine-breeding public. Our field man, Mr. Brush, says that Mr. Turley settled in Vernon county twenty-four years ago and has been more or less engaged in the breeding of live stock since that time. His excellent farm of 200 acres lies two miles southeast of Stotesburg, a station on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad, and four miles north of Richards, on the Missouri Pacific railway. The first pair of pedigreed Poland-China pigs that he bought, several years ago, were from the noted Illinois breeders, Shepherd & Alexander, and such was the superiority of the pure-bred ones over the scrub that he discarded all the natives and built up his present herd, that consists of sixty head, all ages, headed by the very excellent harem king, Silver Dink 14180 S. He was bred by the well-known breeders, J. D. Turley & Son, of Missouri. His sire was June Victor 14179 S., he by Handy Andy 14178 S. Both sire and grandsire were great breeders and strong in character and individuality. His dam was Missouri 33143 S. by Cooper 14175 S. and out of Star Beauty 33142 S. He is one of the smooth, even kind and possesses all the points required by the most fastidious of up-to-date Poland-China breeders. But better still, the thirty-four sons and daughters that are included in the spring pig crop attest his great value as a sire. Our friend, B. R. Adamson, proprietor of the Tower Hill herd, at h't. Scott, Kas., quietly informed us before our advent on Mr. Turley's farm, that we would meet with an agreeable surprise, and, sure enough, surprised we were. The youngsters are a large, growthy and broad-backed lot and at once convince the visitor that Turley is both a breeder and feeder. The female division consists of a good strong lot of brooders, especially two of which, Daisy K. 30198 S. farrowed July 28, 1893, bred by Adamson, of Kansas, sired by Cherokee Chief 9372 S., he by Duke's Ben 9371 S., dam Daisy K. 23774 S. by Major B. 7676 S. and out of Calico Katy 20429 S. She and her daughters are extra good sucklers. Her last litter of nine she now brings up into the spring crop youngster crowd for inspection, and right good ones they all are. In close company is the long yearling Orphan Girl 30294 S. by Black Stop 10550, one of the best breeders in Kansas. He was by Short Stop 6938 S., that won first at the great show of Polands exhibited at St. Louis last fall. Her dam was Jenny Ross 25387 S. by Black King 8653 S. and out of Lady Ross 11864. More will be given later on concerning the females in the herd. Mr. Turley intends adding a strong list of recruits this fall and hopes to have a much larger herd for the inspection of the swine-breeding public before another year rolls around. The reader will understand that the location of the Vernon County herd affords shipping facilities in any direction. Write Mr. Turley for prices, as the youngsters are going off at a rapid rate.

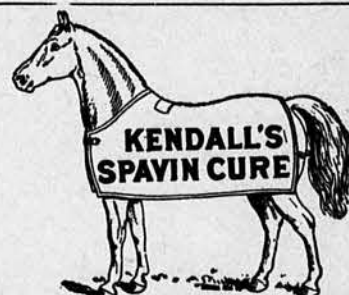
Seven students of the Topeka Business College took positions in one week in April, 1895.

Nothing is so atrocious as fancy without taste.—Goethe.

#### Bayfield Herd Poland-Chinas.

The writer, a few days since, visited Mr. J. S. Machir, proprietor of a very excellent herd of Poland-China swine, known as the Bayfield herd, that was founded in 1891. The place known as Bayfield farm is located one mile east of the sprightly little town of Linwood, on the Union Pacific railroad, in south Leavenworth county, Kansas. It consists of 650 acres, one-half of which is rich Kansas river bottom and the other high and rolling, well set in blue grass and admirably adapted for stock-raising, especially swine husbandry. The visitor finds the improvements of a modern build, particularly the hog barn, which is 144 feet in length by ten, divided into compartments eight by fifteen feet. In front are runs or paddocks, eight by sixteen feet. The whole thing is constructed of the best materials, painted and furnished, making it one of the model swineries of the State. The herd was founded in 1891 and since recruited by the best from modern herds. The visitor finds now 130 head, all ages, headed by three boars—Souvenir 9421 S., Magnet 13537 S. and Duke of Bayfield 14327 S. Souvenir was bred by the noted breeder, F. M. Lail, of Missouri, sired by Lail's Victor 4298 S. and he by Victor 2094 S. The well-posted Poland breeder will at once recognize the great strength of blood in the veins of Souvenir on the side of his sire, that was sold at Mr. Lail's clearance sale last fall for \$200. The dam was Beauty Corwin 6538 S. by King Corwin 832 S. and out of Beauty H. 6533 S. His conformation and the strong array of sons and daughters in the herd to his credit at once confirms his blood in his maternal line and his value as a sire. His first lieutenant, Magnet, is by Young Model 9857 S. and he by Admiral Chip 7919 S., that went a year ago to Messrs. Winterscheidt Bros., of Brown county, and M. C. Vansell, of Atchison county. They jointly paid \$250 for him, and since, after trial, consider it money well invested. Model was bred by C. G. Sparks, of Missouri, whose annual clearance sale last fall averaged \$45.91. Magnet is a smooth, deep, wide, broad-backed individual, stands on a big, smooth bone and well up on his toes. His get are of the broad-backed, mellow kind that go faster than "you can raise 'em." The Duke of Bayfield belongs to the type that a breeder keeps after he has been at breeding a few years and knows more about the business. He is a credit alike to both himself and his master. The harem queen division of the herd is a grand good collection of twenty-four brood sows, of an even, smooth and growthy type that at once impresses the visitor that the Bayfield herd has been founded and built up right. There are too many of them for one brief herd write-up, but suffice it to state that among them that are sure to be leeted out for final inspection is the showing winner, Belle of Bayfield 25201 S., that at once reminds one of Lady Lail B., owned by Baldrige, of Kansas, or of Lizer's Nemo, that Bert Wise, of Kansas, paid \$275 for. She ought to be good, as her dam was a first-prize winner at the Lincoln, Sedalia and Kansas City fairs in 1891. Close up in her company are two sisters, Zilla 25198 S. and Esther 25196 S., by King Quality 6967 S. and out of Kirk's Beauty 15953 S. Both their grandsires and granddams were prize-winners, and the granddaughters at once show the years of work and type developed by the noted Missouri breeders, Messrs. Vivion & Alexander. Then comes American Girl 24987 S., bred by Lail, sired by Brick 7137 S. and out of White Face L. 15976 S. She is one of the prolific and profitable kind and is just what every successful breeder hopes to have and usually, or at least ought to retain in the herd. Two sisters of the long, deep, roomy, broad-backed type, Ruth 25199 S. and Rachel 25200 S., by King Perfection 7030 S. and out of Moorish Bess 2d 15955 S. Many an old breeder over the entire Mississippi and Missouri valleys knows of the King Perfection blood and show-yard success, and these two females ably sustain that reputation, both in individuality and produce. There are three daughters of Young Model, that one can't well pass by—Bayfield Bess 33538 S., Bayfield Beauty 33539 S. and Maud Muller 33540 S. They are out of American Girl 24987 S. They are all good producers and have a nice lot awaiting the going out order. Among the yearling sows are three—Prudence 33541 S., Juno 33543 S. and Supreme 33542 S.—by Souvenir and out of Rachel 25200 S., that have a strong string of youngsters. The harem queen, Zilla, has three daughters by Souvenir—Queen Elizabeth 33549 S., Queen Anne 33548 S. and Bonny Maid 33550 S.—that are good producers. There are three by Cash Boy 7074 S. and out of Princess Mary 28924 S. that are extra good ones. Then two of Esther's were retained in the herd, by Souvenir—Josephine 33547 S. and Roxanna 33546 S. But enough of the females in the brooder division, and a moment with the youngsters. Enough has been cited, perhaps, to give the reader an idea of the herd and the breeding of the ninety spring pigs, consisting of forty boars and fifty gilts, that are

coming on for the fall trade. For further particulars, consult Mr. Machir's advertisement elsewhere in this issue and write him for further particulars. The Bayfield herd ought to be more extensively known, as it will be by the Western swine breeders, and it is a fitting exemplification of "Every one must toot his own horn, else the same shall not be tooted."



#### THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

FOR MAN OR BEAST.  
Certain in its effects and never bilsters.  
Read proofs below

#### KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

BLUEPOINT, L. I., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1894.  
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.—I bought a splendid bay horse some time ago with a spavin. I got him for \$30. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The spavin is gone now and I have been offered \$150 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got \$120 for using \$2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure.  
W. S. MARSDEN.

#### KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

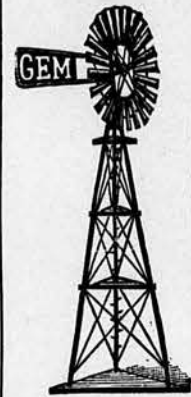
SHELBY, Mich., Dec. 16, 1893.  
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curb on two horses and it is the best liniment I have ever used.  
AUGUST FREDERICK.

Price \$1 per Bottle.  
For sale by all Druggists, or address  
DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,  
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

## WIND MILLS AND PUMPS

### Gem and Halladay Mills

FOR IRRIGATION OR  
ANY OTHER USE.

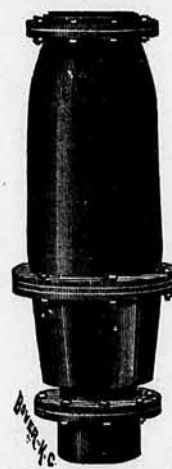


Wooden and Steel Tanks,  
Iron and Wooden Pumps,  
Engines and Boilers,  
Gasoline Engines,  
Belting, Hose and Packing,  
Pipe, Fittings, Drive Points.

WRITE FOR  
CATALOGUE.

U. S. WATER & STEAM SUPPLY COMPANY,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Irrigation Supplies



"Crane" Irrigator Wind-mills.  
"Frizell" Irrigation Cylinders.  
"Lone Star" Irrigation Cylinders.  
Centrifugal Pumps.  
Gasoline Engines.  
Pipe, Points, Fittings, etc.  
Rubber and Gandy Belting.  
Thresher Tank Pumps.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

CRANE COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.

## IRRIGATE or IMMIGRATE!!

THE

IDEAL  
IRRIGATOR

### WIND MILL

makes it possible to stay where you are and live in peace and plenty—the Ideal Irrigator is the only mill on the market made especially for irrigation work, all others offer you their regular farm style, entirely too light and cannot stand continuous heavy duty—the best is the cheapest for this kind of pumping. Ask your dealer for the IDEAL IRRIGATOR and take no other. If he does not have it, send for our catalogue and prices.

STOVER MFG. CO.,  
835 River St., FREEPORT, ILL.



## 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.

### THREESCORE AND TEN.

Who reach the threescore years and ten,  
As I have mine, without a sigh,  
Are either more or less than men—  
Not such am I.

I am not of them; life to me  
Has been a strange, bewildered dream,  
Wherein I knew not things that be  
From things that seem.

I thought, I hoped, I knew one thing,  
And had one gift when I was young—  
The impulse and the power to sing,  
And so I sung.

To have a place in the high choir  
Of poets, and deserve the same—  
What more could mortal man desire  
Than poet's fame?

I sought it long, but never found;  
The choir so full was, and so strong  
The jubilant voices there, they drowned  
My simple song.

Men would not hear me then, and now  
I care not, I accept my fate,  
When white hairs thatch the furrowed brow,  
Crowns come too late!

The best of life went long ago  
From me; it was not much at best;  
Only the love that young hearts know,  
The dear unrest.

Back on my past, through glimmering tears,  
Once more I cast my eyes, and see  
Bright shapes that in my better years  
Surrounded me!

They left me here, they left me there,  
Went down dark pathways, one by one—  
The wise, the great, the young, the fair;  
But I went on!

And I go on! And, bad or good,  
The old allotted years of men  
I have endured, as best I could—  
Threescore and ten!

—Richard Henry Stoddard, in *Independent*.

### WHEN FIRST WE MET.

When first we met I wondered why  
She never frowned nor breathed a sigh;  
Her heart was light, her spirits glad,  
And naught had power to make her sad;  
Her voice was always sweet and kind,  
Its tones bespoke a happy mind;  
And loving smiles beamed all the day  
On lips no angry words could say.  
In short, she seemed an angel sent  
To fill each soul with sweet content.  
How could she always charming be,  
Or was she only so to me?

Now Time has flown, and in his flight  
Has borne away my angel bright.  
No loving word, no tender voice  
Now bids my cheerless heart rejoice.  
No silvery laugh doth greet mine ear,  
And hasty words oft times I hear;  
That saucy little mouth can say  
Such cruel things the liveliest day.  
Alas! I've learned she is but human,  
And just like every other woman.

—A. G. K., in *American Cultivator*.

### PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

When Properly Dried They Make Very Pretty Winter Ornaments.

For winter use as bouquets, immortelles, grasses, sedges, berries, etc., preserve a fresh appearance and enhance the beauty of the home. Now is the time to make the selections for drying and preservation. There is a class of plants called everlasting, immortelles, and the like, which from their strappy nature are particularly adapted to winter use, retaining their colors fully as well after drying as when growing. An old favorite of this class in times gone by was the Globe amaranth, with several colors. It was useful as a garden flower and excellent in



FLOWERS PRESERVED FOR WINTER USE.

the winter bouquet. Now it is almost a rarity. Then there are several colors of acrocliums, very graceful in outline. The amobiums, aelichrysum or eternal flowers, the rhodanthes, xeranthemums or straw flowers, all were

common garden plants a few years ago.

Drying these flowers consists simply in cutting at the proper time, which is when in full bloom and before seeds have formed. Where practicable the whole plant may be cut or pulled and hung bottom up in a partially darkened room or shed. Usually, however, the flowers come out at different times and must be cut as ready, leaving on as much stem as possible. Tie in bunches and hang up. The immortelles imported in such quantities from France and Germany, originally yellow, but now to be had in various colors, are charming herbaceous plants. Unfortunately they are not hardy with us. There are, however, several natives of the same genus, guaphalliums, in English, cudweed or common everlasting, which may be preserved in a similar manner. There are also the purple cudweeds and the pearly everlastings, often found in dry, gravelly or sandy soils, which may be had for the gathering. All the work necessary is to hang up in the spare room until the whole collection is harvested or the material is wanted for making the winter bouquet.

As flowers in themselves will have a somewhat stiff appearance alone, dried grasses of various kinds will be found very useful. Hang bottom up to dry, as directed for flowers, for the reason that all plants when first cut wilt and are unable to hold their parts erect. They soon become rigid and when fully dried have a quite natural appearance.

If flowers are allowed to even partially ripen seed, they will fall to pieces when taken into a warm room. Among the best grasses are foxtail, cat-tails, bents, feather grass and numerous marsh grasses and sedges. The many brizas or quaking grasses are all well known. Even wheat, rye and oats, if collected early enough, are quite desirable, as are also a number of summer grasses.—Edgar Sanders, in *Farm and Home*.

### ABOUT YOUR CALLS.

Visiting Card Etiquette as Explained by Ruth Ashmore.

I know it to be true that when you came to town you had for a visiting card a faintly-tinted stiff one on which was written your name, "Elinor Smith," in a fine Italian hand heavily shaded, writes Ruth Ashmore in *Ladies' Home Journal*. Fortunately for you, your hostess saw this and kept you from making a faux pas. In the place of these rose-tinted ones, happily consigned to their proper resting place, the wastebasket, you now have rather thin white cards, almost square, with, as you the oldest daughter, and as your middle name is your mother's maiden one, "Miss Cholmondeley Smith," engraved upon them. Your visiting card represents you, and consequently it must be in good taste. This form is desirable because, seeing it, old friends who knew your mother as "pretty Elinor Cholmondeley" will recognize you as her daughter and make an effort to show you some special courtesies.

When you make your visits you leave your card with the lady of the house and for each daughter who is in society. When you cannot go to a reception or a tea your cards represent you. When you do go you leave your card either with a servant who holds out a silver salver for it or you put it on the table prepared for cards. This is done because, seeing many people, your friend may not remember all who were there, and the little bits of thin pasteboard tell of her visitors and warn her of those to whom she owes either a personal visit or a return card. You called one day on a friend who lives very quietly, and who opened the door for you. For her a card must be left also, and as you are a bright girl you can either do it before her, reminding her that you do not intend to let her forget you came to see her, or you can leave it in the hall when you are alone, for your hostess does not accompany you further than the drawing-room door.

### Nutritive Value of Corn Meal.

Codfish, oysters, cow's milk and potatoes stand very low as fuel foods. The greatest nutritive value in any kind of food is found in cornmeal. In ten pounds of cornmeal there are a trifle more than eight pounds of nourishment.

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

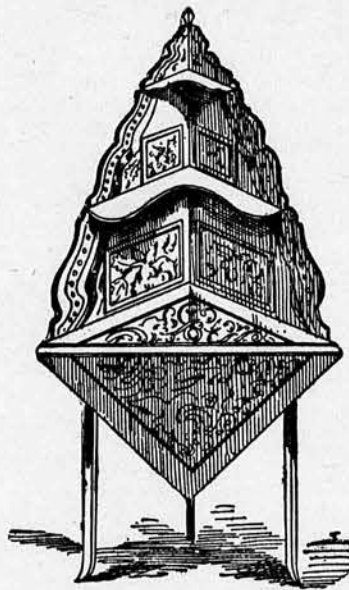
# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

### CORNER TEA TABLE.

Designed and Executed by British Association Workers.

A recent exhibition in London that has been under the patronage of royalty is that of the Home Arts and Industrial association. This enterprise encourages the cultivation of artistic effort among the rural population, the farm workers and village laborers, as well as in more pretentious communities. Side by side with a piece of embossed leather work executed by the



A CORNER TEA TABLE.

princess of Wales may be a screen of hammered brass which is the product of a coal heaver. One of the best workers in brass is a washerwoman.

The corner table illustrated is one of the exhibits, the work of two pupils of one of the schools, and it is both beautiful in execution and unique in design. It was built by one young man and carved by another, and is a graceful and convenient model for reproduction. It is especially useful as a tea table, the china to be arranged on its shelves, while its folding leaf can be raised and utilized for the tea-brewing apparatus. Its shape affords an often valuable economy of space.

### SOME DON'TS IN DRESS.

- Don't neglect quality for the sake of quantity.
- Don't wear a white petticoat unless it is white.
- Don't forget that long credit often brings discredit.
- Don't trim good material with common trimmings.
- Don't imagine that beauty will atone for untidiness.
- Don't look a frump because you cannot look a swell.
- Don't expect great bargains to turn out great saves.
- Don't dress to startle people's eyes, but to satisfy them.
- Don't make your own dresses unless you can do it well.
- Don't jump into your clothes and expect to look dressed.
- Don't achieve the grotesque while attempting the original.
- Don't wear a fur or a feather boa with a cotton dress or skirt.
- Don't dress your head at the expense of your hands and feet.
- Don't buy cheap imitations if you can afford the genuine article.
- Don't put cost before cut. Corded silk won't cover a clumsy fit.

### Telling Age by the Coiffure.

The common objection among woman-kind to letting their age be known is not shared by the ladies of Japan, who actually display their cycle of years in the arrangement of their hair. Girls from 9 to 15 wear their hair interlaced with red crepe in a semi-circle around the head, the forehead being left free with a curl at each side. From

the age of 15 to 30 the hair is dressed very high on the forehead and gathered up at the back in the shape of a butterfly or fan, with twistings of silver cord and perhaps a decoration of colored balls. Beyond the milestone of 30 a woman twists her hair around a shell pin placed horizontally at the back of the head. Quite differently, again, a widow arranges her coiffure, and the initiated are able to tell at a glance whether she desires to marry again or not.

### Important Invention in Weaving.

One of those inventions which will inevitably displace a large amount of labor because of its increased economy has recently found its way into textile manufacturing. It is a loom which automatically feeds bobbins into the shuttle. This work hitherto has been one of the duties of the weaver. Now five persons can take care of eighty of these looms, whereas, at present, one person looks after six. The new process will run for an hour or two after every one has left the factory at night and through the noon hour. It is said that it will save one-half the labor cost in weaving and one-fourth the whole labor cost of manufacturing.

### Stuffed Tomatoes Are Good.

Select about six large tomatoes and scoop a hole out of the top of each. Make this stuffing: A tablespoonful of bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of minced veal or chicken, a teaspoonful of mixed sweet herbs, and some lemon peel chopped very finely. Season all rather highly with pepper and salt, moisten with cream or a beaten egg. Place the tomatoes on a baking tin, fill the hole in each with the above stuffing, and bake in a moderate oven for about a quarter of an hour. To serve, place the tomatoes on a hot dish and pour thick, brown gravy round.

### Just Judgments.

Love is an infinite capacity for suffering.

A man's affection is regulated by his digestion.

The beauty of pain is not in the thing itself but the way it is borne.

The mere accident of relationship does not give one the right to be insulting.

A lawyer is a man who makes his living by attending to other people's business.—Judge.

### Hand-Painted Novelties.

Hand-painted satins are one of the latest novelties, and they are used for bodices, parasols and capes, and hand-painted ribbons are already imported for various purposes of trimming.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

## ORGANS AND PIANOS

Moats-Brownell • Piano • Co.

1009 Walnut St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

FARRAND & VOTEY ORGANS,

The best organ manufactured, at a reasonable price. Guaranteed for six years. Easy terms.

ALSO

Hallett & Davis, Schaffer and Stodart Pianos

Write for catalogue and prices.



General or local Agents, \$75 a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer. Washes all the dishes for a family in one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Bright, polished dishes, and cheerful wives. No scalded fingers, no soiled hands or clothing. No broken dishes, no mess. Cheap, durable, warranted. Circular free.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 12, Columbus, O.



## The Young Folks.

### IMPORTANT FOR DRINKERS.

A man who drinks whisky  
Will feel awhile frisky  
And paint the town brilliantly red;  
But soon in the gutter,  
With misery utter—  
He'll wish with a curse he was dead.

A man who drinks brandy  
Will feel like a dandy  
As long as the smell's on his breath;  
But soon in the tremens  
Snakes, bogies and demons  
Will chase him and scare him to death.

A man who drinks wine  
Will feel very fine  
And play funny antics and shout;  
But for it he'll pay  
With headache next day,  
And die when young from the gout.

A man who drinks gin  
With pleasure will grin  
And have what he calls a good time;  
Till with a red nose  
And dirty old clothes,  
He, homeless, will beg for a dime.

A man who drinks rum  
Will think yum-yum,  
For, maybe, an hour or so,  
Till poisoned his blood,  
And brains turned to mud,  
He dies in sad spasms of woe.

A man who drinks beer  
Feels good for a year,  
And thinks it don't hurt him a bit,  
Till bloated and red  
And hog-like in head,  
He falls on the street in a fit.

An apple-jack drinker  
Feels gay as a tinker  
Until the gay feeling comes on;  
Then, nerves in a quiver,  
He jumps in the river,  
Or blows off his head with a gun.

A man who drinks water,  
As every one ought to,  
Enjoys to the utmost his life;  
He's happy and healthy,  
Respected and wealthy,  
And loved by his children and wife.

—Chicago Sun.

### A BAD BOY'S PRANK.

How He Made a Big Pelican Struggle  
with a Rubber Band.

Several hundred people were intensely amused at the queer antics of the usually dignified pelican, who swims around in Stow lake at Golden Gate park.

Of course, a small boy was at the bottom of it, and the bird is undoubtedly still wondering how it all happened.

The pelican's enormous bill with its membranous sack has made the bird an object of more than ordinary interest to visitors.

So much bread was thrown to it for the sake of seeing the big bill open and



HAD A RUBBER BAND IN HIS HAND.

close that the pelican grew quite tame and a few days ago it swam up to take a piece of bread from the hand of a small boy on the bank.

The youngster had a rubber band in his hand. This he slipped over the big bird's bill.

The pelican at once felt something decidedly unusual had happened. He tried to shake the band off.

The band didn't move; then the bird opened its bill, but as it gave its head an impatient shake the muscles relaxed. "Snap," the rubber band got in its work and the mandibles came together with a noise like the slapping of slats.

The big bird looked surprised. Its round eyes were focused on its bill, which it again essayed to open.

But the rubber band, being near the end, had too great a leverage and the mandibles could be separated but four or five inches, only to audibly snap together.

A most amusing struggle ensued. The bird's bill opened, only to snap shut. Each time the pelican was more surprised than before.

It tried to rub the band off on its

back. Then it stuck its bill under water and in the mud. Still the band stuck.

Then the unhappy fowl made for the land.

As it walked, it lifted its big, broad feet unnaturally high, and after going a short distance brought its right foot down on its left. Then it couldn't pick the left foot up.

The ungainly bird, with its big bill stuck heavenward, teetered for awhile and then lost its balance and fell over.

This released the foot, and the pelican started for the water, where it continued to struggle with the tenacious band while the crowd fairly shrieked its applause.—San Francisco Call.

### ARIZONA'S ROAD RUNNER.

Bird with Tireless Legs and a Deadly Hatred of Rattlesnakes.

"There's a bird down in my country," said Maj. Ransom, of Arizona, to a Denver reporter, "which we call the road runner. It is an interesting fellow, this bird, with long legs that never give out and which devour distance with an appetite that never seems appeased. Generally two road runners go together—for company's sake, no doubt. They seem to be great gossipers and do a vast sight of talking to each other. They will chase ahead of your horse as you ride along the trail, and keep up the stride for miles and miles and hours and hours with a steady side-to-side motion much like the gait of a packing horse. Why they run along ahead of one in this insane fashion can only be guessed at. It would seem to be for fun and exercise.

"They are gifted with a great deal of sagacious malevolence toward the rattlesnakes, with which crawling brood the runner has deadly feud. I suppose the rattlesnake pounces upon the road runner's eggs and makes omelets of them; or gobbles up their young on a spring chicken theory. Whatever the cause of hate, however, the road runner is the deadly enemy of the rattlesnake. They wreak vengeance on it in this way: They espy a rattlesnake asleep in the sun. 'Mum' is the countersign with your road runner; he never says a word. He and his fellow road runner go about in discreet silence and collect the dried, dead joints of the flat cactus, which abounds in the southwestern deserts. They build a corral about the dozing serpent with them.

"These pieces of cactus bristle with thorns as sharp and keen as needles. When they have their snake corralled the two road runners arouse it with yells and the flapping of their little jimcrow wings. They revile it and scold it and appear to apply all kinds of hard epithets to it. The snake gets frightened and its rattles buzz. But they don't come near it. They stand at a safe distance and rail at it. At last the snake tries to crawl away, but can't cross the cactus fence which the road runners have built. The spines prick the snake and it draws back. Meanwhile the road runners keep up their derisive racket. With each prick of the cactus the rattlesnake's wrath increases. At last, in desperate, brainless fury it begins to bite itself. Its poison is as deadly to itself as to everybody else, and in a short time it dies. Great, then, is the mad triumph of the road runners, which taunt it until its last gasp and exult over the corpse like savages. After the snake is surely dead they walk off with airs of cockney satisfaction, and, as it were, arm in arm."

### Three Famous Inscriptions.

Over the triple doorway of the cathedral of Milan there are three inscriptions spanning the splendid arches. Over one is carved a beautiful wreath of roses, and underneath is the legend: "All that pleases is but for a moment."

Over the other is sculptured a cross, and these are the words underneath: "All that troubles us is but for a moment."

But underneath the great central entrance in the main aisle is the inscription: "That only is important which is eternal."

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to chronic bronchitis. No prompter remedy can be found than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

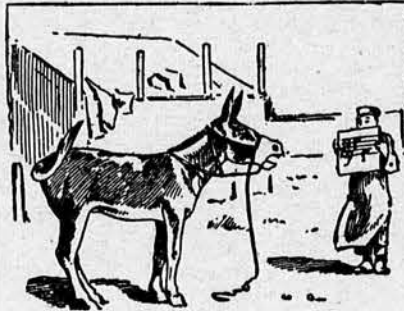
Three months \$12. O'Connor's Business College, Kansas City, Kas.

### DONKEYS IN EGYPT.

How One of Them Earned the Sobriquet of "Musical Moke."

The Egypt of the Pharaohs might still be a land of plenty for the agriculturist and a heaven of research for the archaeologist and Egyptologist, but it could never be the happy hunting ground of the average tourist without the assistance of the meek but hard-working ass! We read and hear so much of him nowadays that he will surely soon be of as much importance as the workman. But who cares to say a word for his prototype and ever-faithful companion, the Egyptian donkey?

Who does all the work, from carrying a lordly pasha on his violet velvet saddle, to creeping home at sunset so laden with berseem (clover) that nothing is visible but his head and his tail, with a full-grown man and child perched on top of the load? There are



A LESSON IN MUSIC.

donkeys of all sorts to be found in Egypt. The little kittenish, fluffy beast of a few weeks old takes the cake for charm and good spirits, especially if he be a white one, with black points. Perhaps the most curious donkey was one that would always sing when requested. He was dubbed the "Musical Moke." But the adjective was questionable, and he sang the same tune on all occasions, sometimes accompanied by the banjo, sometimes having to read from notes which he would hardly recognize, and certainly the joke contained in them could never have entertained his asinine head.

But he did his best, and none of us can do more. He may not have enjoyed it, but I doubt if donkeys can ever be said to enjoy anything; they take life from a philosophical point of view, bearing the kicks and half-pence with the same placid equanimity and patience.—London Daily Graphic.

### A Chance to Make Money.

I am delighted with my success selling dish-washers. In the last six weeks I have made \$534, and was sick part of the time. I think this is pretty good for an inexperienced lady. I am surprised there has never been a good dish-washer put on the market before, as every one seems so anxious for one. It certainly is a popular demand that is unsupplied and that means big money for the agents that supply the demand. I believe any woman or man can make \$5 to \$12 a day anywhere in this business, and by addressing the Perfection Manufacturing Co., Drawer a-3, Englewood, Ill., you can get full particulars. It simply requires a little push. You can't expect to make money unless you try. I would like to have the experience of others of your readers in this business. A READER.

No violent extreme endures.—Carlyle.

THE KANSAS CITY VETERINARY COLLEGE. 310 EAST TWELFTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO. For Catalogues address the Secretary, JUNIUS H. WATTLES, D. V. S.



## CURE OF PAIN

Is certainly the most important object of medicine.

Dr. J. H. McLean's  
Volcanic Oil Liniment

Gives instant relief in cases of Scalds, Burns, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Aches, Chilblains, Itch, Frostbites, Sore Nipples, Cramps, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc. Easily applied.

SOOTHING AND PENETRATING.

For sale everywhere. Price, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

THE DR. J. H. MCLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

That Plate means  
**Columbia**  
THE BEST  
BICYCLE

On the steering-head of every Columbia bicycle of this year's make that name-plate appears. It is unique, handsome, and indicates much—satisfaction and highest enjoyment to the rider.

No other bicycle has ever equalled a Columbia. No other bicycle ever shall equal Columbia. The greatest bicycle factory in the world say so.

New Price \$100

HARTFORDS, next best, \$80 \$60.  
\$50 for boys' and girls' sizes.



POPE MFG. CO.  
Hartford, Conn.  
BOSTON, CHICAGO,  
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,  
PROVIDENCE, BUFFALO.

An Art Catalogue of these famous wheels at any Columbia Agency, or will be mailed for two 2-cent stamps.

WM. TAYLOR,  
Agent for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles  
TOPEKA, - KANSAS.

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

A LABOR-  
SAVING INVENTION  
The LOLLIE  
CORN  
HUSKER  
WILL PAY  
FOR  
ITSELF  
IN  
ONE DAY.  
Sent postpaid on receipt of 30¢.  
For further information, address  
F. O. KEES, BEATRICE, NEB. MFG.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE  
OF GUNS AND  
SPORTING GOODS

NOW READY.  
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.  
SEND 2-CENT STAMP FOR COPY.  
E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS,  
MO.

THE BEST RESULTS ARE  
WHAT YOU WANT  
WHAT YOU WILL GET  
BY ATTENDING THE  
EMPORIA, OR HUTCHINSON BUSINESS COLLEGE  
AND INSTITUTES OF SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPHY.  
TO BE CONVINCED, GET OUR ILLUSTRATED "COLD FACTS"  
ALSO OUR "BUSINESS EDUCATOR" WRITE "TO-DAY"  
MENTION THIS PAPER + ADDRESS + PARKER & GOLDEN  
EMPORIA - KANSAS - OR HUTCHINSON - KANSAS

Wichita  
Commercial College  
Write for catalogue - F. H. Robbins, Pres.

The only Commercial College in Wichita! Actual Business Practice, through U. S. mail, with students of best Eastern Colleges, is the finest thing extant. The Commercial still leads, our only competitor having closed its doors. Write for Journal to-day!



# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published every Wednesday by the

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:

No. 116 West Sixth Avenue.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

Electros must have metal base.

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

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

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

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

Address all orders—

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

A good many straws in the political wind indicate a purpose to make Grover Cleveland the "sound money" candidate for the Presidency in 1896.

Trial subscriptions for KANSAS FARMER to the first of the year 1896 for only 25 cents. Show this to your neighbor and send in his quarter for him.

The financial reports speak of business as booming. Undoubtedly there are larger quantities of products changing hands than for a long time. This is especially true of manufactured products.

Since the commencement of vigorous attempts to enforce the prohibitory law at Wichita, the howl from that city has seemed to vary with the extent to which their whisky has been shut off. If Wichita could but realize it, she would be better off without than with the liquid refreshments about which she is making such a fuss.

Deaf children are educated free at the Kansas School for the Deaf, located at Olathe. The next term begins Wednesday, September 11. If you know of a deaf child in Kansas who is not attending this school, you will confer a favor on such child by sending its parents' address to A. A. Stewart, Superintendent, Olathe, Kas.

The Maryland Experiment Station reports, as the result of variety tests of wheat, that the six varieties that have given the best yields for the past three years are as follows, with their respective yields: Fultz, 41.8 bushels; Currell's Prolific, 41.5 bushels; Valley, 41.2 bushels; Badger, 40.5 bushels; Tuscan Island, 39.7 bushels; Wisconsin Triumph, 39.6 bushels.

The activity of the bimetalists is unabated. In this State a call has just been issued for a meeting of the Bimetallic State Central committee to be held at Hotel Throop, Topeka, on September 10, at 2 o'clock. It is said that the State is organizing rapidly. This movement has not taken on the form of a separate political party, and if its promoters are wise it will be kept from such action.

## Kansas Swine Breeders' Meeting.

The seventh annual meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association will be held in connection with the Kansas State fair, Wichita, Kas., Thursday, October 3, 7 p. m. An interesting program is being prepared for the benefit of all breeders and feeders in our country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who are cordially invited to be with us. The great corn crop of 1895 should seek its market through the great mortgage-lifter and poor man's friend, so be with us and hear something of interest and profit to you. Reduced railroad rates will be offered. WILLIS E. GRESHAM, Secretary Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

## THE ROUTE VIA THE GULF.

At the request of the Governor of Texas the Governor of Kansas has called a Western States Conference, to be held in Topeka, October 1, to consider the development of deep water at Galveston, with a view to having an inter-American exposition at that city in 1897.

The fact that the natural outlet to the markets of the world for the products of the great central region of the United States is via tide water at the Gulf of Mexico, has long been recognized. Kansas is the central State of the Union. If the geographical center of Kansas be taken as a center of circumference, and on a map of the United States one leg of a compass be placed on this center and the other upon Chicago, and then brought around to the south, it will be found that tide water between Houston and Galveston is no further than Chicago from the center of Kansas. If, now, Chicago be taken as a center, it will be found that the distance to salt water is barely reached without changing the dividers; so that the products of central Kansas are no nearer to the great markets which level prices, after traveling about 700 miles to Chicago, than before they started to traverse on artificial roads this great distance. It may be remarked that the only tide water reached from Chicago by the dividers which covered the distance from the center of Kansas to the gulf, is at Washington, D. C., and that the direct line between Chicago and Washington is never taken by grain shipments on account of the precipitous nature of much of the direct route. On the other hand, transportation from the gulf to Kansas is practically direct, the plains country prevailing in almost unbroken reach all the way, and even much farther north. It seems absurd that even for so many years we should have been carrying our products so many miles to get them further from market than when we started. It will, indeed, be questioned whether we have done this. True, the major part of the farm products of Kansas are consumed in the United States. The great population of our manufacturing and commercial centers are to be supplied before there is any surplus to send over the ocean. These centers are reached via the eastern route, and we shall always rejoice in the fact that excellent facilities for transportation in this direction are at hand. But so long as we produce annually a surplus to be sent to European centers, so long shall we have an interest in finding the shortest and cheapest route to tide water. Further, it is probable that still further advances in civilization will witness still greater growth in commerce between the various parts of the world—a commerce the cost of which must, under all conditions, be paid out of the products transferred. Our interest, therefore, in the shortest and cheapest route to the leveling markets of the world is destined to be an abiding and an increasing interest. The cost of transportation from Kansas to tide water and from tide water to Kansas can never cease to be a factor in the net receipts of the Kansas producer, who is, in this, a typical representative of the great central West. It is therefore to be expected that the conference called by Governor Morrill will be largely attended. Its influence should be felt in Congress in order that such national attention to the gulf harbor as is necessary may be had. Congress has been unsparing in its expenditures for the betterment of Atlantic coast harbors. It is not here questioned that the money has been well applied and that the improvements have been of great value to the entire country. But here is a region whose commerce is destined to exceed that which now seeks the Atlantic shores. The eyes of this young empire have settled upon Galveston harbor as their nearest door to the outer world.

An inter-American exposition is suggested. Unquestionably an inter-American exposition is always in order anywhere on this continent. But this exposition, in the nature of a celebration, a distinctive recognition, of the Galveston route, is one which may

well interest others than the Americans and there need be no surprise if the exposition shall broaden out to international dimensions.

The movement has started under able direction, its present momentum is such as to assure its success, and the only remaining question is how big an affair shall it be made!

## PROBABLE PRICES FOR CORN.

Since Kansas has made a phenomenal crop of corn, and this is to be her chief reliance for revenue this year, whether sold directly, as corn, or in the form of beef and pork, all information bearing on the probable price is exceedingly important to our people. Too late to do much good for the drought-stricken crops for this cereal in the great States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the rains have at length been copious. Portions of Iowa and Nebraska have also suffered from lack of moisture at the critical time, and small areas in northern and central Kansas have been likewise unfortunate. The estimates of a few weeks ago as to the probable corn crop of the United States have, therefore, been considerably reduced by careful observers and compilers of statistics. The Cincinnati *Price Current* now places its estimate at about 2,000,000,000 bushels for the entire crop, and remarks that this would be a large production, reached only in 1888, 1889 and 1891, while, for the five years ending with 1894 the average production was but little over 1,600,000,000 bushels; and for ten years, 1,715,000,000 bushels. The stocks of old corn on hand are generally low, from the fact that the crop of 1894 was a short one.

There has been some discussion all over Kansas as to what price ought to be realized at the crib for this corn, and rather hastily, as appears from the data before recited, the low price of 15 cents has been, almost by mutual consent, fixed upon as the selling price for the opening market. At present prices for hives and fat hogs, there is certainly a wide margin of profit in feeding corn at 15 cents, and the feeder who secures a supply at this price will probably, next spring, consider himself very fortunate if he lays in now an amount sufficient for his season's needs. The 15-cent price was made upon a supposition that the crop would be at least 20 per cent. larger than it is now conceded that it will be.

Of course, the farmer who feeds his grain on the place is likely, this season, as in most cases, to be the one who is on the right side of the situation, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when Kansas farmers will cease to sell corn as corn, but will convert it into higher-priced products before committing it to the transportation companies to be tolled.

## CALIFORNIA WHEAT-RAISING.

The 1894 report of transactions of the California State Agricultural Society is an interesting volume of about 400 pages. Besides giving a report of the State fair held by the society it contains a careful inquiry as to wheat-growing in California, conducted after the manner by which Secretary Cpburn, of the Kansas Department of Agriculture obtained so much and so valuable information as to the then new subject of wheat-feeding and the cost of growing this cereal in Kansas. It is to be noted that estimates of the cost of wheat production in the two States are much alike.

So highly was the author of the California report pleased with the Kansas report that he set over into his book—giving proper credit—several pages of Mr. Coburn's generalizations on the subject of wheat-feeding.

It should have been stated, in connection with the elegant illustrations of methods of irrigation, which appeared in the KANSAS FARMER of August 14, that they were published by courtesy of *Western American*, an elegant magazine issued from Chicago.

The present revolutionary movement in Cuba is reported to be in sight of success, and the talk of annexation to the United States is renewed with as much fervor as if it were not an old, old story. But it may happen.

## WAGES IN JAPAN.

The ever-recurring and ever-present struggle to maintain or increase wages and its counterpart, the effort to obtain labor and its products at lower prices, constitute a familiar chapter in every book of experience in the western world. In this connection, the western world includes not only the new world of Columbus, but the British Isles, and to a somewhat less degree the continent of Europe. That the struggle is also prevalent in the older countries of Asia is probably true, but there it is certainly less effective than in England and America.

When Abraham journeyed from the east he probably formed a part of a more or less desultory movement from a comparatively densely settled to a sparsely settled region. How far east this movement originated probably cannot be definitely determined. But the traditions and the histories of the orient leave little room for doubt of the great antiquity of their institutions. The exclusiveness which for many centuries prevented not only ingress of foreigners but also emigration of the natives, resulted in a density of population which, even without the use of much machinery, produced a competition for opportunities for labor which depressed wages, whether reckoned in money or utilitarian commodities, to the lowest figure at which subsistence was possible. The opening of these countries to commerce has had the effect of making a market for their labor products the effect of which on wages could but be beneficial. But even with this betterment it is difficult to see how the orientals exist on what they earn.

Consul General McIvor, writing from Kanagawa, Japan, April 15, gives the following as the wages prevalent at Yokohama in January, 1895:

PER DAY.	
Carpenters.....	\$0.26
Plasterers.....	26
Stonecutters.....	31
Sawyers.....	26
Roofers.....	26
Tilers.....	31
Matting makers.....	24
Screen makers.....	26
Joiners.....	29
Paperhangers.....	24
Tailors:	
For Japanese clothes.....	24
For foreign clothes.....	48
Dyers.....	24
Cotton beaters.....	17
Blacksmiths.....	36
Porcelain makers.....	24
Porcelain artists.....	38
Oil press men.....	24
Tobacco cutters.....	24
Printers.....	19
Ship carpenters.....	29
Lacquer workers.....	24
Compositors.....	29
Sake brewers.....	22
Silk spinners (female).....	17
Tea workers, picking and preparing.....	29
Tea firing:	
Male.....	10
Female.....	7
Common laborers.....	19
Confectioners.....	17
Sauce makers.....	24

PER MONTH.	
Farm laborers:	
Male.....	1.44
Female.....	1.20
Silk worm breeders:	
Male.....	1.92
Female.....	96
Weavers (female).....	96
Servants in foreign houses:	
Male.....	2.88
Female.....	7.20
	2.40
	4.80

How carpenters can live on 26 cents per day or printers can exist on 19 cents per day is hard to understand. It must, of course, be considered that their manner of living is very simple. But they must have food to sustain their bodily functions, and they must have clothing to protect them in a temperate climate. The former cannot be much cheaper than in this country, since our food prices as well as theirs are regulated to the level of the world's markets.

But, aside from the curiosity as to how they do it, people in this country have a more or less immediate personal interest in this question of foreign wages. By protective tariffs our government seeks to exclude the products of their labor from full competition in our markets with the products of labor in this country and thereby to artificially maintain a higher rate of wages for American labor. Further than this, we now have laws against the importation of foreign contract labor and also against a certain class of immigration, viz., Chinese. But against Japanese, who, at home, work for



wages as above shown, against all classes of European laborers who choose to come to this country and bid against our own laborers, there is no exclusion. In the mining and manufacturing regions this competition is already felt.

It may be said, truly, that there should be no objection to the immigration of workers, as such, while our resources are only partially developed, while there is yet needed so much at the hands of industry. But it must be remembered that in one form and another the hand of monopoly has been laid upon our resources, and there is an incubus to their development and utilization about which there is an ever-present and ever-broadening and deepening debate, so, that, so far as the laborer is able to see, there is a limitation upon the opportunities to work and no limitation on the numbers competing.

Can the young man of ambition look down along the line of the future and read the personal lesson of the situation here briefly suggested? Can he see the importance of a sure foot-hold in his own right upon a productive portion of Mother Earth? The craze has been to get a salary—a sure thing, to be relieved from the anxieties of responsibility for one's own subsistence, to drift—securing as much pay for as little effort as circumstances would admit. Our statesmen have for a quarter of a century howled themselves hoarse in making prominent their interest in the case of these drifters. They have legislated in the professed interest of this element—much in evidence—to the encouragement of great increase in the numbers of those dependent upon the day's labor for the day's bread. There now appear many applicants for every opportunity to work. There is a grave question as to whether a policy of promoting independence and self-reliance, of fostering the interests of freehold ownership, of making it desirable to work for one's self rather than another, would not be at once more humane, more patriotic. Under the world's system so far wages tend, in all countries, to the Japanese level and lower, with a sinking of the laborer in the scale of humanity. In ancient times it sunk him into slavery; then came debasement of all classes and, except in the orient, decay of institutions, revolution and destruction of society.

#### Stock Wanted in Reno County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Corn in this locality is very good as a rule, still there are some fields that are cooked a little. Wheat did not amount to very much; light yield and poor quality. Oats worse than the wheat. Apples not a very large crop; what there is of large size but do not seem to have keeping quality—soon decay. Not very many peaches—enough for home consumption. Have had lots of rain; ground is thoroughly soaked and in fine condition for sowing wheat. There is not a very large acreage being sown this fall. Farmers have been losing too much money raising 40-cent wheat; have got to raise something that they can make expenses out of. Who will tell us what it is? We have lots of corn, but are we going to get anything out of it? We ought to have 5,000 head of steers run into this township to eat our surplus and save freight. Hogs have been sold off pretty close; times have been hard and as fast as farmers could get them so that they would pass to ship they had to go; and then some were afraid to hold for fear of cholera.

Our creamery is about the only thing that keeps money in circulation here. It is paying out about \$1,600 per month.

J. U. SCHOONOVER.

Haven, Kas.

#### A Small Fraud.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Knowing that your paper has a wide circulation in Kansas, I write you in regard to a couple of wily agents who are doing up this part of Kansas (Franklin county) with a little device they call a gas generator. They fit it on ordinary coal-oil lamp wicks, and explain to the housewife that it will save one-half the oil, the flue in great measure, save trim-

ming the wick, and will last, say, from three to five years. They charge from 15 up to 35 and 50 cents for these little caps. They sell at almost every house. I write to you, hoping that through your valuable paper you may be able to help head them off.

In one instance one of them sold territory to a young lady living in this county, who discovered the fraud after it was too late to get her money back. At my house one of the agents put one of these generators on a coal-oil lantern wick and it burnt off in about two hours.

Now, if there is any way to head these fellows off we would be glad to do so. I believe the FARMER is interested in exposing frauds and I believe you will confer a favor on your many patrons by widely advertising the agents for these gas generators for coal-oil lamps, as well as all other frauds that are set on foot to rob the farmer.

J. W. COWGILL.

Princeton, Kas.

#### Alfalfa on New Land.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I noticed in your issue of August 21, an inquiry from W. V. Jackson for information in regard to sowing alfalfa on sod. I sowed eight acres the present year on sod prepared in the following manner: Sod was first broken the ordinary way, about three inches deep, then disked until thoroughly pulverized; it was then plowed six to eight inches deep with a stirring-plow and harrowed until in good condition to receive the seed, which was sowed broadcast, harrowed twice and finished by planking. The seed was sown on the 15th of June. August 7 it was mowed and left on the ground, the plants being from four to twelve inches high. It is now making a nice growth, and I expect to get a light crop of hay from it yet this fall. My land is dark loam, some sand, and six to eight feet to water. No weeds have grown, giving the young plants the benefit of all moisture and other properties contained in the soil, which is a big advantage over old ground. I am so well pleased with the results of my experiment that I shall never cultivate the land intended for alfalfa (which is all new) to any other crop prior to seeding it.

New ground broken during the spring or summer and seeded the next spring, after thorough preparation, may be preferable to fresh-broke sod, and I shall give it a trial next spring.

I am under many obligations to the patrons and correspondents of the FARMER for information gained from their varied experience, and to the FARMER for furnishing such a ready means for an exchange of ideas, and if this article proves of any benefit to a single patron I shall feel that I have rendered only a partial equivalent.

J. R. GUILBERT.

Leoti, Wichita Co., Kas., August 26.

#### Publishers' Paragraphs.

Nebraska State fair and exposition will be held this year at Omaha, September 13 to 20, inclusive. This fair is one of the best held by any State and it always pays to visit there.

"THE FARMER'S SIDE."—We have on hand a limited number of cloth edition of Senator Peffer's famous book, which we will send postpaid for 60 cents, or will give as a premium for two new subscribers and two dollars.

The Drovers' Commission Co., of the Kansas City stock yards are in a position to assist our farmers in the purchase of feeding steers this fall. The managers of the Drovers' are experienced cattlemen of good reputation for fair and honorable dealing. Farmers with a surplus of feed should call on or write them.

Our Chicago agricultural contemporary, the *Farm, Field and Fireside*, through its novel colony plan, is doing much to help those who contemplate bettering their condition by moving either West or South. It has secured 50,000 acres of the best land in Florida and will run one of its popular, special train, cheap rate excursions to that State on October 2. For those going West, it has closed a deal for the famous San Juan grant, one of the richest old Mexican grants in California. November 14 is the date set for a special train excursion to that State. Those who join these colonies are sure of good society, churches, schools and many other conveniences, in addition to land at about half the usual prices.

#### Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending September 2, 1895.—T. B. Jennings, Observer Weather Bureau, Director:

##### CONDITIONS.

A warm week with the the daily temperature about 5° above the normal, while an abundance of rain has been quite well distributed over the middle and eastern divisions of the State, with light scattered showers over the western.

##### RESULTS.

##### EASTERN DIVISION.

Much hay has been spoiled during the week by the rains, and the damp weather keeps the corn and grass green. Fruit is abundant and fine. Stock water is plenty. Threshing and plowing are delayed by wet weather.

Allen county.—Bad haying weather with plenty of grass; even the pastures are fit to mow.

Brown.—Too much rain for late potatoes, which are rotting; much corn moulding, while wheat and oats are being damaged in stack; second crop of clover extra fine.

Chautauqua.—Putting up hay.

Cherokee.—Too wet to plow first of week.

Clay.—Ground in fine condition for plowing; late corn maturing better than early; hay and pastures first-class; too wet for potatoes.

Coffey.—Too wet for haying or threshing; much hay ruined after being cut; corn, apples and late peaches fine.

Doniphan.—Corn and late potatoes fine; too damp for haying or threshing.

Douglas.—Corn maturing slowly; potatoes fine; too wet for haying.

Franklin.—Corn keeps green, some rotting; fruit very good.

Greenwood.—Corn and sorghum good.

Johnson.—Too much rain; haying and fall plowing retarded.

Labette.—Threshing and plowing re-

tion; haying in progress; new corn already on the market.

Harvey.—Too wet for threshing and plowing; all kinds of fruit abundant; some wheat rotting in the stack.

Kingman.—Hot winds the fore part of the week, succeeded by good rains; ground almost too wet for plowing; corn-cutting has begun.

Kiowa.—Corn is drying up rapidly; a large acreage of wheat will be sown.

Osborne.—Corn, especially the late, greatly damaged by hot winds; good rains in south part of county have revived everything; haying in progress.

Ottawa.—Kaffir corn and sorghum look well; ground in good condition for fall work.

Phillips.—All crop conditions splendid.

Reno.—Fine growing weather; all vegetation flourishing.

Rice.—Good rains have put everything in No. 1 condition.

Russell.—Late corn much injured by the hot, dry weather; the heavy rain of the 29th of great assistance.

Saline.—Plowing almost done; hay a heavy crop; late corn somewhat damaged.

Sedgwick.—Corn-cutting in progress.

Smith.—Late corn doing well; early practically ripe.

Stafford.—Splendid weather for late corn; haying, plowing and broomcorn-cutting in progress.

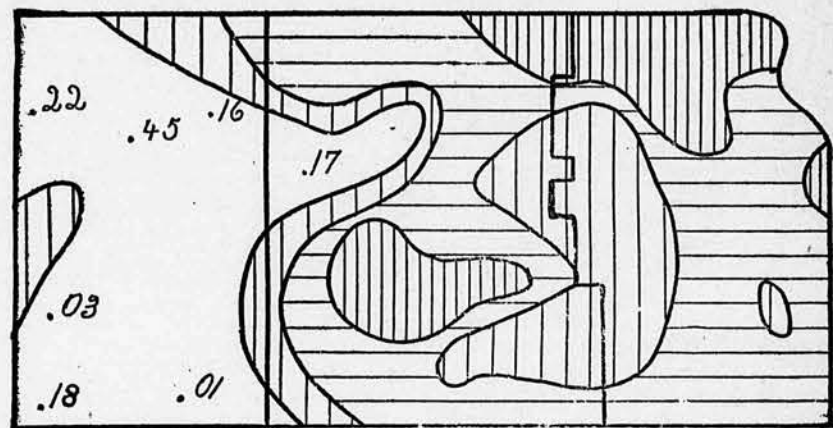
Sumner.—All forage crops plentiful.

Washington.—Very heavy rains; hay, pastures and late corn growing finely.

##### WESTERN DIVISION.

The week has generally been dry, with occasional hot winds. Haying has been pushed except in Hamilton, where the rain interfered. The third crop of alfalfa is being harvested along the Arkansas river. The ground is generally in fair condition for plowing, though too dry in some counties.

Gray.—A dry week; the ground too dry for plowing.



Scale of shades less than 1/4 1/4 to 1 1 to 2 over 2 T Trace

ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31.

tarded by the wet weather; fall and winter apples falling badly from the trees.

Leavenworth.—Corn maturing slowly on account of the rain; a small part is being cut.

Lyon.—Corn-cutting in progress; apples and peaches abundant; haying retarded.

Marshall.—A splendid week for late corn but poor for haying; pastures excellent.

Miami.—Wheat, oats and flax greatly damaged in the stack by the excessive rains; all crops flourishing.

Montgomery.—A good week for haying and plowing; corn maturing nicely but full of chinch bugs; pastures could not be better.

Morris.—Good rains; crop conditions excellent.

Osage.—Much hay spoiled by the rains; everything growing rapidly.

Pottawatomie.—A splendid growing week, but bad for haying; corn-cutting begun.

Riley.—Corn-cutting and haying delayed; plowing in progress; peaches plentiful, grapes a half crop.

Wabaunsee.—Plenty of rain; corn almost ready to cut; haying in progress.

Woodson.—All crops maturing nicely.

##### MIDDLE DIVISION.

This has been a fine growing week in the middle division and nearly all of the counties report good progress, including those which have been suffering from dry weather, while plowing for wheat is being vigorously pushed where not too wet.

Barber.—Everything "O. K."

Barton.—Heavy rains this week; late corn maturing finely; ground in excellent condition for fall plowing and sowing.

Butler.—Late corn doing well; apples and peaches plentiful; hay and pasture lands good.

Cloud.—A good growing week; pastures and late corn flourishing.

Cowley.—Lots of chinch bugs but no damage done; all crops maturing nicely.

Dickinson.—Most of the corn has been cut up for fodder; grass greatly improved by the late rains.

Harper.—Good rains; crops in fine condi-

tion; haying in progress; new corn already on the market.

Hamilton.—Fair showers; haying somewhat retarded.

Kearney.—Ground in good condition for plowing; the third crop of alfalfa is being cut.

Meade.—This county very dry, only .17 inch rain since July 24; all crops suffering.

Morton.—A fine haying week; some corn being cut for fodder; peaches plentiful.

Norton.—Early part of the week hot and dry but the timely rains the latter part helped the corn, especially the late, very much.

Sheridan.—Wheat yield fair; late corn needs rain; hay crop excellent; too dry for fall plowing.

Sherman.—Hot winds on the 26th; Indian corn and broomcorn need rain; other crops all harvested.

Thomas.—Fair rains this week; corn greatly revived from the preceding drought.

Wallace.—The hot, dry weather during the week greatly injured the corn; forage crops abundant; vegetables fair.

Wichita.—Harvest almost done; corn in good condition; hay crop very heavy.

All young people should have an education such as the Topeka Business College gives.

#### State Irrigation Convention.

The third annual State Irrigation convention is hereby called to meet at Garden City, October 1 and 2, 1895. All who are interested in irrigation from any standpoint, and all who want to see Kansas restored to her rank as an agricultural State, are invited to be present to see what is being accomplished, and how.

The Kansas Irrigation Association, by its Executive committee.

JNO. E. FROST, Chairman.

H. V. HINCKLEY, Secretary.

Topeka, Kas., July 27, 1895.

Catalogue free, Topeka Business College.



## Horticulture.

### KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 26, United States Department of Agriculture, gives the following on the care of sweet potatoes:

"Sweet potatoes should be dug only when the ground is dry and before severe frost occurs. Dig in the forenoon, and after several hours exposure gather the potatoes in baskets or boxes, the latter holding about a bushel each. Before digging the vines are cut and drawn from the row with a sharp hoe; the hand, the hoe or the plow is used to dig the roots. A light turning-plow with rolling coulter run once on each side of the row has been recommended as a means of cutting off a large portion of the vines. The potatoes may be assorted into two or three grades, either in the field or at the place where they are to be stored. The greatest care is necessary to prevent bruising the potatoes in handling, for their skins are exceedingly tender, and wounded or bruised roots are almost sure to decay.

"There is need for further investigations to determine the best methods of storing sweet potatoes, for the losses occurring during storage are sometimes enormous. In the colder parts of the sweet potato region, where artificial heat is necessary to prevent freezing, we hear less complaint of rotting during the winter than in the States where it is customary to store sweet potatoes in kilns or banks covered with litter and earth.

"In Delaware, New Jersey and some other States tightly-built houses are constructed for storing this crop, and by means of a stove these houses are kept quite warm for a week or two after the potatoes are put in and at 47° to 65° F. during the rest of the winter.

"The following extract from a paper by a New Jersey truck farmer, giving his method of storing sweet potatoes, may convey useful information to growers in other localities:

"The floor of the storage room should not be tight, and beneath it should be a cellar to contain a coal stove, by which the temperature of the room may be raised to 100° F. The storage room should have full ventilation at top and sides.

"While the potatoes are being stored from the field keep up the heat to the degree named and dry off all moisture as soon as possible. Keep up the heat and ventilation a couple of weeks, when the 'tubers' (if stored in separate crates) will be dry. After this, ventilators may be closed to keep out the cold and the heat may diminish to say 60° F. I often let the temperature sink as low as 45°, which will do when outside temperature is cold. But whenever the weather turns warm and consequently damp, raise the temperature of storage room speedily. The object is to keep the 'tubers' a little warmer than the surrounding air, so that the moisture from this will not condense on the cooler surface of the potato, causing it to 'sweat.'

"A farmer who has had extensive experience with this crop in the north-western part of Arkansas thus states his method of storing sweet potatoes in a specially-constructed cellar:

"Divide inside of cellar into slatted stalls six feet wide, three to four feet deep, giving a foot space between stalls. If stalls are one above another, leave six-inch space between the stalls. For a large cellar, twenty or thirty by fifty or seventy-five feet, leave a three or four-foot hall lengthwise through cellar and build bins on each side of hall. \* \* \* Take sweet potatoes immediately from field to cellar and put in bins three or four feet deep. If ground is wet sun awhile so that the dirt will slip from the potatoes. \* \* \* Put nothing around, over or under them. Leave free to air. \* \* \* Every night or day that the thermometer registers 40° above zero, but mostly at night, if possible, keep all ventilators wide open; but should it get above 65° outside, close all ventilators tight, for if you let hot air in your cellar it will condense or cause potatoes to get wet (sweat). \* \* \* Keep as near 45° or 60° inside as possible. But be sure never to have any part of this cellar stand open when the air outside is 15° warmer than inside. This hot air not being allowed to strike the cool potatoes or walls and condensing is the whole secret in keeping them. Cool or cold air will go all through them and drive out all the moisture, but hot air will not."

"Sweet potato houses can be made above ground as well as below, by using one or more layers of building paper under the siding and ceiling.

"From Virginia southward the usual method of keeping sweet potatoes is to store them under an open shelter in cone-shaped banks, covered with four to eight inches of straw, hay, or pine

needles, and a similar thickness of earth on top of that. A ventilator, made of three or four narrow boards perforated with auger holes, should be provided. A few corn stalks laid on the potatoes beneath the covering of litter and extending from the straw floor of the bank to the point of the cone, and also on the raised ground below the litter on which the cone is built, improve the ventilation and reduce the moisture within the bank. In fair weather the dirt covering may be omitted for a few days and the ventilator, protected from rain, should remain open except during cold weather. In the South sweet potato houses are also made of logs daubed with clay.

"Small quantities may be kept for a few months by packing in dry sand and placing in a dry cellar or room. In the South the writer found that sweet potatoes stored several days after digging in large baskets or boxes lined and covered with several thicknesses of newspapers keep fairly well for a short time. In experiments at the South Carolina Experiment Station he found cottonseed hulls to be a packing material superior to cottonseed, so often used for this purpose. Dry sand was found useful as a covering for sweet potatoes, but less convenient and satisfactory than cottonseed hulls.

"To sum up, sweet potatoes during storage should be kept in a dry atmosphere, with ample ventilation, and a temperature between 50° and 65° F., except during the sweating period, for which time the temperature recommended by those who use artificial heat is about 80° F."

### Shawnee Horticulturists.

The August meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society was held, last Thursday, at the State house. It was the original intention to picnic under the trees, but the threatening aspect of the weather in the morning caused the officers to abandon this plan and remove into the corridor of the south wing of the capitol. This is a large hall, and though not well lighted from without, is amply provided with electric lamps.

The display of fruits, especially of apples and pears, was superb. Flowers of great beauty and in abundance were tastefully arranged.

Owing to the scarcity of tables the banquet was enjoyed with less formality but quite as much jollity as usual. Governor Morrill spoke briefly of his experience, some forty years ago, as a Kansas nurseryman, and dwelt upon the present horticultural development and the future prospects of this industry, and predicted that eventually the Western third of the State will excel.

Mrs. J. G. Wood read a paper on "Effect of Horticulture on the Human Race." Hon. F. M. Stahl, on his experience in fruit-growing. Senator Edwin Taylor, of Edwardsville; Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, and Deputy Secretary Barnes, of the State Horticultural Society, read exceptionally fine papers on pertinent topics. Most of these papers are in the hands of the editor of the KANSAS FARMER and will be given to our readers in due time.

The next meeting of the society will be held at the farm of William Jordan, near Wakarusa, on the last Thursday in September.

### Hale on the Peach.

The following is a report of part of a discussion in which the originator of some of the finest peaches took part:

"Mr. Hale:—Our first planting of peach orchards was sixteen feet apart. In 1884 I planted a twenty-two acre orchard in company with another man. The idea was to see which distance was the best, as we had different notions about it, but we finally compromised by planting half the orchard 12x12, and the other half 18x18. A mistake was made by the man who set out the trees so that eleven acres were planted eleven and one-half feet each way and the other half eighteen feet each way. That orchard bore its first crop when it was five years old. The close planting netted about \$3,000 the most money. Two years after there was a good, big crop, and the close planting

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

## The Leading.

One of the leading and best known painters in this country says, "I cannot afford to use anything but Pure White Lead" (see list of brands). Every practical painter knows this. It is only those who haven't any reputation to lose who don't know it, or will use misleading brands of White Lead or unknown worthless mixtures. Although low-priced, they are not cheap. Pure White Lead is the cheapest, because it is the best.

If colors are required they are easily made by using the National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead tinting colors. Pamphlet and color-card sent free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,

1 Broadway, New York.

netted over \$2,000 the most money. The close planting is now a little over \$7,000 ahead in profit. I put in another orchard in Georgia, where our recent planting of perhaps fifty acres are ten feet each way, and our large orchard is all 13x13.

"Mr. DeCou:—What are those peach trees washed with?

"Mr. Hale:—We usually use a wash of carbolic acid, common potash and lime; fifteen pounds of potash to a forty-eight gallon cask of water, and lime enough to make a good paste. We have used cotton hull ashes for a wash. It burned the trees some. They put a bushel to a barrel of water. It was applied in May. We always put the borer wash on in May, and where we use such a wash as that we very rarely have borers, or but a small percentage of them.

"Mr. Carhart:—What do you do with them?

"Mr. Hale:—We go over the trees every year in October, and where we see any trace of them we dig them out and then, as I say, we apply this wash in May.

"Mr. Mathews:—Do you commence to fertilize your land immediately after the trees are planted, provided the soil is in good ordinary condition?

"Mr. Hale:—Suppose you were starting to manufacture plows. Would you make a lot of plows until you had some material to make them out of? So when you begin to manufacture peaches, you get the material that it takes to make peaches of in the soil and then keep it up every year. Our plan is—our peach trees are planted on good ordinary corn or wheat land in a fair state of fertility. The holes for trees are dug about twice as large as necessary to receive the roots, and a good big handful of fine ground bone is scattered in the bottom of the hole and two or three more on the dirt, and that is worked in around the roots at the time the tree is planted. Then we put on the muriate of potash. The next spring we broadcast about from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre of fine ground bone and 400 to 800 pounds of muriate of potash or its equivalent, and keep that up every year, whether the trees bear or not. Some years we can get cotton hull ashes. It is pretty liberal feeding, but it pays to be liberal with the trees."

### Tobacco-Twisted Nerves.

Millions of men keep asking for stimulants because the nervous system is constantly irritated by nicotine poison. Chewing or smoking destroys manhood and nerve power. It's not a habit, but a disease, and you will find a guaranteed cure in No-To-Bac. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Book free. The Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

### "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 8,000 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.

### September Notes.

Crowd the corn-cutting.

This is a good month for weaning the colts and calves.

Be sure to cut sufficient fodder for the stock during the winter.

Crowd the fattening stock now. Early fattening is most profitable.

Determine the number of stock to be kept by the amount of feed on hand.

In very many cases it will be best to commence feeding the stock a little grain and dry feed.

Generally the stock that is ready for market reasonably early in the fall pay the best profit.

This is the month when the shelter should be provided so as to have ready for use when needed.

Of all seasons in the year, now is the poorest time to allow stock of any kind to run down in condition.

See that all of the tools are gathered up and put under shelter. It is poor economy to allow them to lay out during the winter.

Plan to make, save and apply all of the manure possible during the winter, and in this way keep up the fertility of the farm.

It will cost considerable less in feed with all classes of stock during the winter if proper care is taken to make as comfortable as possible.

With growing stock especially, better health and thrift can be maintained if the stock are allowed to run out every day that the weather will permit.

With all fruits and vegetables that are intended to be stored away for late keeping, care must be taken in handling not to bruise, as this often starts decay.

Generally, the potatoes can be dug this month, and in doing this care must be taken not to allow them to remain exposed to the sun for any length of time.

With fattened stock especially, it is quite an item to market as soon as they are fully ready. It is only in exceptional cases that it is best to feed beyond this.

The safest plan and the one that will occasion the least loss is to commence shucking out the fodder corn as soon as it is sufficiently dry to store away.

While it is often only moderately cool weather until November or December, the safest plan is to have as nearly as possible everything in readiness, so that if an early storm should come the stock will not suffer.

While it is an item to plan to feed out as fully as possible all of the farm products, it is rarely an advantage to attempt to keep more stock than the feed will keep in a good thrifty condition.

With all stock and with the poultry an invariable rule should always be followed, and that is, to select and keep on the farm a sufficient number of the very best animals for breeding. This is the best and most economical way of improving.

Eldon, Mo.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Which is worse, imprisonment for life or a life-long disease, like scrofula, for example? The former, certainly, would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsaparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strength and happiness.

Faith is not reason's labor, but repose.—Young.

Precept is instruction written in the sand the tide flows over it and the record is gone Example is graven on the rock.—Channing.

Washburn College, Topeka, Kas.

Fall term begins September 11. Admits both sexes. Facilities excellent, expenses reasonable.



## In the Dairy.

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

### A Successful Milking Machine.

One of the lines on which dairy progress is seeking an outlet is milking by machinery. The most obvious advantage to be derived from a machine lies, of course, in the fact that a large number of cows can be milked with the employment of but few hands. This is a matter of greater importance in dairying than in most other lines where machinery is sought to be introduced, because while in other lines it may cheapen production, in dairying the number of cows that can be kept is limited by the number of hands that can be kept busy on the farm outside of the milking hour. An additional advantage, which, perhaps, at first thought is not fully appreciated, is the absolute cleanliness that is possible with a properly constructed machine, it being admitted that even the most strictly clean and careful hand milkers cannot entirely keep out impurities from the milk. The most successful milking machine up to date is the "Thistle," of which we are enabled to give a brief description. We had the privilege of seeing it at Darlington, where it attracted more attention than any other novelty in the show. The machine has been so thoroughly tested by experts that it is now considered to be almost perfect, and it has given so much satisfaction as to warrant the erection of large works in the east end of Glasgow for the manufacture of the machinery. The construction of the "Thistle" is based on the principle of suction produced by vacuum in a teat cup, which, pressed against the teat of the cow, extracts the milk, which is carried off to a receiving pail. When the teat is drained of its milk, air enters the cup, allowing the former pressure to relax, and the teat is again filled with milk from the udder. Vacuum is once more created in the teat cup, which again collapses, pressing out the milk into the tube, and it then passes to be received as before. The exhaustion is, of course, effected by means of an air-pump, which can be worked by the motive power most convenient. In connection with the actual milking, the teat cup is by far the most important part of the machine. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the cup manufactured on account of the complications of movement required in imitating the calf's lip and tongue, special machinery having to be manufactured for this alone. These teat cups are about the size of an ordinary wineglass, are made of flexible india-rubber, and are adapted to any cow. The four cups join at the bottom with a tube attached long enough to carry the milk to the glass cylinder or trap on the top of the pail, another tube connecting this glass pipe with the exhaust pipe running overhead and to which it is screwed in. When the cups are placed on the teats, the exclusion of air complete, and the machine in full working order, the milk begins to flow, not in a continuous stream, as most people imagine, but intermittently, streaming into the glass receiver with each respiration of the pulsometer, just as it did when the hand closed on the teat in the act of milking, the momentary interval between each stroke being exactly the same. By aid of the glass receiver the attendant is able to see when the milk ceases to flow, and then remove the cups at once. Should the suction go on, however, after the milk ceases to flow, no injury will be done. This has been fully borne out by practical experiment. It is also worthy of note that the milk "froths" up in the pail just the same as if done by the hand. The friction used by this "Thistle" machine is so gentle that the cows seem to enjoy being milked by it. A "Thistle" hand machine for four cows, with a woman and a lad, is capable of milking thirty cows in less time than four women can do it. It costs £45, but larger machines are being fitted to milk large numbers at a time—the number being dependent on the available power which is fitted up. —The Cable (London).

### Points About a Good Milch Cow.

It is strange how many people will, in choosing a cow, take one that is well built, of a heavy muscle, well-rounded sides, etc. The good milch cow is just the reverse; she has a long, lean neck, a narrow back and is generally "slab-sided." Her muscles are very small, but hard and firm. As good, at least as valuable a milch cow as we ever saw was the ugliest one. But the man who buys cows for the profit there is in it will not generally be governed by the good looks if he is successful.

A small cow of the right type is much more desirable than a large one of the beefy build. One point that is greatly in her favor is the size of the Jersey. It is agreed on by men of authority that the amount of food required for sustaining life and repairing waste, or what is usually known as a maintenance ration, is in proportion to the size of the animal, i. e., an animal weighing 700 pounds will require more food for this purpose than one weighing 400 pounds, and this food must be given before any return can be looked for in the milk bucket or churn, and this difference of cost of maintenance ration when extended over the entire milking period of 100 animals is a large and very important item and should receive more consideration. A cow that puts on fat does it at the expense of the butter tub. —Exchange.

### Give the Cows More Food.

A man would be considered crazy if he required power from an engine which needed forty pounds of steam to furnish it and he supplied only enough coal to get thirty-five pounds pressure on the boiler. He could use tons and tons of coal during the winter if he shoveled in only enough to keep the pressure at thirty-five pounds, and he would have nothing but ashes and a worn-out boiler to show for his time and coal. Now substitute the word cows for boiler and feed for coal and see how it reads. It would be something like this: A man has a cow which needs fifteen pounds of food per day to keep her alive, and for every pound above that she would give three pounds of milk. If he gives her only fifteen pounds a day he could keep her all winter and in the spring a heap of manure is all there is for his feed and work, while if he should feed her twenty pounds or more a day he would get enough milk to pay for the feed and a profit besides. There are thousands and thousands of dairymen who are working upon the plan of the man with the engine. They give their cows only enough feed to keep them alive, or if they do give them any more it is not enough to get the most out of them. Not more than one-tenth of the cows in this country produce as much as they are capable of doing or give as much profit as they might, and it is only because of the lack of a little more feed. Four cows will eat what five ordinarily get and give as much or more milk than the five did for this fourth extra of feed. Here is a saving of one cow and the work necessary to care for her. As a rule, dairymen would find it more profitable to feed their cows 25 per cent. more or to decrease the size of their herd 20 per cent. and feed the same amount of food to the balance. —Practical Dairyman.

### Scrub Feeders.

Before the New York Dairymen's Association H. H. Matteson said: "Coming along up here to-day I came by a herd of cattle that I know. That man sold everything he had and put a pile of money into a herd of cattle, and was calculating to roll the shekels into his coffers right along. Recently I talked to him, and he said, 'I never saw a herd so poor in all my life.' It was then about 8 o'clock in the morning, and that man had these cattle out in the mud, browsing. He had the breeding but had forgotten the feeding and care of these cattle, and he is condemning to-day the man who talked about breeding stock. And he said, 'I had rather have the old scrub dairy that I had on the farm five years ago than to have two like this.' That is why we are condemned and called cranks, because we are asking for just as much

skill and care in the feeding as in the breeding of the cattle in order to reach a certain point. Then there is no better business in the world."

### Cream Separator Patents.

There have recently been several important decisions in the United States courts regarding centrifugal cream separator patent rights, which are deserving the attention of those interested in any way in these machines.

On June 18, Judge Cox, sitting in the United States Circuit court for the Northern district of New York, at Canandaigua, N. Y., granted a decree, inclusive of a perpetual injunction, sustaining the material claims of the von Bechtolsheim patent, better and commercially known as the "Alpha" De Laval patent, in the suit of the De Laval Separator Co., of New York, against Samuel Hotchkiss, of Delaware county, New York, who had been making and selling a cream separator with an interior bowl device, thus held to infringe the "Alpha" patent as charged by the De Laval Company.

Following this decision, Judge Wallace, sitting in the United States Circuit court, at Syracuse, N. Y., on August 20, granted an injunction against John Houston, of Hamden, Delaware county, New York, an owner and user of one of the so-called Hotchkiss separators, which injunction restrains Houston from the further use of such machine.

These decisions are of no little interest to creamerymen and dairymen, and for that matter to the public generally, since it is maintained that the centrifugal cream separator, which has already revolutionized the existing conditions of the separation of cream from milk, is soon to be introduced in a form for household use, that we may perhaps "grind" the cream for our coffee as we now do the coffee itself.

The centrifugal separator patents have long been in litigation. The De Laval Company was practically the pioneer in the introduction of these machines, but of late years various concerns previously making gravity cream setting appliances have taken up the manufacture of the centrifugal machines as well. The De Laval Company has bitterly resented this trespass upon its claimed rights, and infringement proceedings under its patents, in which it claims to have invested and expended nearly a million dollars, have been brought in several States.

In its later machines, the De Laval Company has practically abandoned the older types of separator construction and now uses what is termed the "Alpha" process, consisting of an interior device dividing the milk in the revolving separator bowl. It is this new and improved "Alpha" patent which the United States courts now sustain and hold other machines to infringe in the use of bowl dividing appliances.

It is not definitely known how broad the scope of the present decisions may be as regards their immediate bearing upon the manufacture and use of asserted infringing machines other than the ones specifically sued upon in these actions.

It will be noted that, in the decisions rendered, the user is held equally responsible with the manufacturer, and in simple protection of self-interests any purchaser of an appliance, the subject of pending litigation or likely to be involved in costly infringement proceedings, should exercise due caution.

Germs of tuberculosis have been discovered in samples of milk taken from a herd of cows owned by a dairyman who is selling milk in the city of Ottumwa, Iowa. We understand that the milk in one of the samples was very thick and viscid, and contained large quantities of pus. Selling milk of this kind, which is plainly unhealthy, should be made a criminal offense.

One thing is often overlooked, and that is the thorough stirring of the cream every time a fresh lot is added. In doing this care must be taken to mix not only from the bottom, but also from the sides, as cream adhering to the sides and not being distributed or mixed with the fresher becomes, in a measure, decomposed and imparts a bad flavor to the whole lot of cream when it is put in the churn.

### Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75 cents.

FARM CREAM SEPARATORS. Power and Hand. Send for Catalogue. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa., Elgin, Ill.



If you have FIVE or more Cows a Cream Separator will save its cost each year of use. Beware of imitating and infringing machines.

Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

**The De Laval Separator Co.**

Branch Offices: General Offices:  
ELGIN, ILL. 74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

### PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK

Can only be accomplished with the very best of tools and appliances. Cream Separator you are and better the skimmed uable feed. make no mis-Davis. Neat, catalogue Agents wanted  
**DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO.**  
Cor. Randolph & Dearborn Sts., Chicago.

UR 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. GRIESA, 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.

**FRUIT EVAPORATOR**  
THE ZIMMERMAN  
The Standard Machine  
Different sizes and prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.  
THE BLYMYER IRON WORKS CO., Cincinnati, O.

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.]



### FREE TO SUFFERING WOMEN.

I suffered for years with uterine troubles, painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacements, and other irregularities, and finally found a simple, safe home treatment, that cured me without the aid of medical attendance. This is no quack doctor's medicine; but nature's own remedy for women. It costs nothing to convince yourself of its merits, for I send it free with full instructions to every suffering woman. Address  
MRS. L. HUDNUT, South Bend, Ind.

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



### 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 BROTHERS, 56 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  
R. I. PEARSON & CO., 801½ Main St.,  
Rialto Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.



## The Veterinarian.

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

**SWELLINGS ON HORSES.**—Will you tell us what ails our horses? They get swellings on their breasts larger than the crown of a man's hat, and it runs back between the fore legs. They are not sick and are in good condition. The fourth one has it now. H. C. Sedgwick, Kas.

**Answer.**—I have treated many cases such as you describe and have invariably found them due to some injury—a kick or from rubbing against some object. If these are not due to the same cause I am unable to say more without an examination.

**LAME FOOT.**—I have a mare that kicked and drove the end of the side-bar of the buggy over an inch in the bottom of the foot near the center. I treated her for four weeks but she grew worse, and I got a veterinarian, who pared out the bottom of her foot and she got better and is not much lame now but handles the foot as if she had string-halt, and there is an enlargement at the crown of the hoof. Will she ever be sound? T. P. T. Bateham, Kas.

**Answer.**—The nerve has been injured and she may always have a defective gait.

**INFLAMED UDDER.**—I have a mare that has one side of her udder caked and broke open in several places. What can I do with it? J. P. F. Spring Hill, Kas.

**Answer.**—Mix 1 ounce of gum camphor, pulverized, in 4 ounces of olive oil, and apply to the udder twice a day after bathing with hot water. Also inject the openings with a solution made by mixing 2 ounces of carbolic acid in one pint of water. Draw the milk away several times a day.

Topeka Business College places more young people in good positions than does any other school in the State.

### Weather Report for August, 1895.

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

The past month has been especially remarkable for its large amount of rainfall. The rainfall for the month reached 12.3 inches, which exceeds the average by over eight inches, and which exceeds by over three inches that of any other August in the twenty-seven years immediately preceding. In twenty-four consecutive hours 5.38 inches of rain fell. Only once in the past twenty-eight years has this been beaten.

The rainfall, too, for the eight months of the year, now completed, is more than twelve inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty-seven years. The month of August has also been remarkably cool. On only five days did the mercury reach 90°. The relative humidity and cloudiness for the month were high and the run of wind rather low.

Mean temperature was 74.37°, which is .54° below the August average. The highest was 94.5°, on the 18th; the lowest was 57.5° on the 1st, giving a monthly range of 37°. On only five days did the mercury reach 90°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 70.08°; at 2 p. m., 88.03°; at 9 p. m., 72.19°.

Rainfall was 12.3 inches, which is 8.17 inches above the August average. Rain fell in measurable quantities on eleven days. There were eight thunder storms. The entire rainfall for the eight months of the year now completed is 35.66 inches, which is 12.24 inches above the average for the same months in the twenty-seven preceding years.

Mean cloudiness was 46.28 per cent. of the sky, which is 11.63 per cent. above August average. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy), eleven; half clear (one to two-thirds cloudy), ten; cloudy (more than two-thirds), ten. There were two entirely clear days, and two entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 49.03 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 47.41 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 42.41 per cent.

Wind was southwest twenty-nine times; southeast, eight times; south, twenty-two times; east, fourteen times; north, five times; northeast, ten times; west, three times; northwest, two times. Total run of the wind was 7,719.5 miles, which is 560 below the August average. This gives

a mean daily average of 249 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 10.3 miles. The highest velocity was 40 miles an hour, between 2 and 3 p. m. on the 23d.

**Barometer.**—Mean for the month, 29.060 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.080 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.065 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.026 inches; maximum, 29.198 inches, on the 31st; minimum, 28.748 inches, on the 26th; monthly range, .45 inch.

**Relative Humidity.**—Mean for the month, 79.46 per cent.; at 7 a. m., 87.41; at 2 p. m., 68.80; at 9 p. m., 87.19; greatest, 100, at 7 a. m. on the 14th, 21st and 25th and at 9 p. m. on the 4th, 14th and 23d; least, 42 per cent. at 2 p. m. on the 3d. There was one fog during the month.

### Harvest and Home-Seekers' Excursions.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates on September 10 and 24, to points in Missouri, Kansas and Texas. For further particulars address G. A. McNutt, D. P. A., 1044 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

### REIGN OF HIGH CARNIVAL.

St. Louis in a Blaze of Glory—Seven Weeks of Uninterrupted Gaiety.

The name of America's greatest carnival center—St. Louis—will be blazoned on the skies of gaiety from September 4 to October 19, 1895. The eighteenth annual reign of carnival will pervade the city, and for seven weeks European capitals noted for their seasons of mystery and regal entertainment will gracefully bow to the superiority of the city on the banks of the Mississippi.

September 4 will mark the opening of the Twelfth Annual St. Louis Exposition. This splendid feature of St. Louis' carnival period will remain open until October 19. In addition to Sousa's world-famed band, many new attractions will be offered. September 4 to 14, the celebrated French equestrians, the Kins-Ners, will appear. September 15 to 23, Calcedo, "the king of the wire," and Louis Oloriz, "the man monkey," by their unique entertainments will delight the fun-seeking public. September 30 to October 12, Ivan Tschereff's celebrated educated mutes, the Russian dogs, are carded for a series of wonderful performances. October 13 to 19, Price Kakin, the greatest Japanese juggler alive, will fill an engagement, while Buck Taylor and a troupe of native Sioux Indians and Miss Cornelia Campbell Bedford, of New York, Demonstrator of Cooking, will appear every day during the exposition season.

That mysterious personage, King Hotu, and his retinue will give a daylight parade September 28. This is one of the most unique attractions of the carnival season in St. Louis, and is grotesquely staged. October 7 to 12, the world-beater, the great St. Louis fair, will be the chief attraction. On the evening of October 8, His Majesty the Veiled Prophet and royal court will parade the principal thoroughfares of the city, followed by the famous ball, which is known of throughout the land.

All the St. Louis theaters during the season of high carnival have billed most excellent attractions. Among the number might be mentioned "Trilby," "Lyceum Theater Company," Chas. Frohman's Stock Company, Hoyt's "A Black Sheep," De Wolf Hopper, etc.

The management of the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route, constantly having the interests of St. Louis in mind, will sell tickets from all points on the system to the carnival city and return at greatly reduced rates. For copy of the program giving the features of the carnival season in detail, address company's agents, or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

### Wanted, an Idea.

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer.

### 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.

## 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.

**JONES SCALES**  
**"THE CHEAPEST,**  
**THE BEST."**  
**FOR FREE CATALOGUE**  
ADDRESS  
JONES of BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

**PERINE'S**  
**NEW**  
**SUBSOIL PLOW**  
Specially designed to break up the hardest subsoil. It can be run 2 feet deep which lets in all the rain, storing it up for all crops, which insures against drought and standing water on the surface.  
For further particulars address,  
PERINE'S PLOW WORKS, Topeka, Kas.

**STEEL Picket Lawn Fence**  
Steel Posts, Steel Rails and Steel Gates; Steel Tree, Flower and Tomato Guards; Cabled Field and Hog Fence, 24 to 36 in. high; Poultry, Garden and Rabbit Fence; Steel Wire Fence Board, etc. Catalogue free.  
DEKALB FENCE CO., 23 High St., DeKalb, Ill.

**Double-Barrelled Testimonials.**  
When our railway salesman went to Europe to attend the Inter-National Railway Congress, he carried a score of splendid testimonials from officials of the leading lines in America. We are not allowed to publish them, but nearly all mentioned among other reasons why they used the Page, that "it suited the adjoining farmers." Thus we are able to "stay on both sides of the fence," some thing politicians can't do.

**PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.**

### A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked; I use the California cold process; do not heat or seal the fruit; just put it up cold; keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes; last week I sold directions to over 100 families; any one will pay \$1 for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many poor people like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident that any one can make \$100 or \$200 around home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit in nice case and complete directions to any of your readers for eighteen 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me. MRS. A. M. CURETTE, 606 Chestnut St., Englewood, Ill.

### FLORIDA Oct. 2. EXCURSION

**SPECIAL TRAIN.** Cars start from Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, picking up passengers en route.  
**HOME-SEEKERS** who contemplate moving..... will do well to confer with us. By joining a FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE colony you secure the advantages of good society, schools, churches, such as you are accustomed to, and many helpful conveniences not to be obtained in any other way, and what is equally good,  
**Land at About Half the Usual Prices.**

Send for particulars of our colony plan and the excursion. **CALIFORNIA EXCURSION**, with special train, November 14. Address  
Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, Ill.

### THE Kansas City Northwestern RAILWAY COMPANY

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

### ALL POINTS.

As good service and low rates as offered by our competitors. For tickets or full information, call on any Agent of the Company, or

H. C. TOWNSEND, M. K. FLEMING,  
Gen'l Passenger Agt., St. Louis, Mo. Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., KANSAS CITY, KAS.

### HAY THERE! OMAHA HAY PRESS!

  
MARTIN & MORRISSEY MANUF'G. CO.,  
Seventh street, Omaha, Neb.

### "Eli" Baling Presses

38 Styles & Sizes for Horse and Steam Power  
48 inch Feed Opening  
Power Leverage 64 to 1  
Send for 64 page illustrated catalogue.  
COLLINS PLOW CO., 1120 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

This is the **QUAKER CITY GRINDING MILL**  
For CORN and COBS, FEED, and TABLE MEAL. Improved for '94-'95. Send for all mills advertised. Keep the best—return all others.  
A.W. STRAUB & CO.  
Phillada, Pa., and 41 S. Jefferson St., Chicago Ill.

**STAR FEED-GRINDER.**  
Greatly Improved.  
SOLD ON TRIAL,  
12 to 25 Bushels per hour  
of Ear Corn, dry or damp, and all small grain, fine or coarse.  
STAR MFG. CO.,  
New Lexington, Ohio.  
83 to 89 Main St.

### CAST-IRON HUBS, WROUGHT-IRON TIRES

To fit any wheel. Saves cost several times over by having a set of low wheels to fit your wagon, for hauling grain, fodder, manure, hogs, etc. No resetting of tires. Write for particulars and prices to  
TOPEKA FOUNDRY, Topeka, Kas.

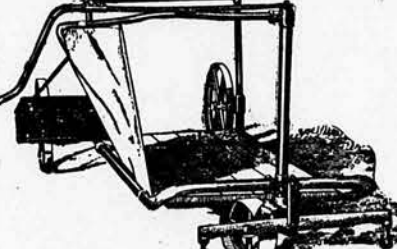
### THE OLD RELIABLE PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS

Grinds more grain to any degree of fineness than any other mill. Grinds ear-corn, oats, etc., fine enough for any purpose. Warranted not to choke. No warrant the Peerless to be THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH. Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the  
JOLIET STROWBRIDGE CO., JOLIET, ILL.  
Jobbers and Manufacturers of Farm Machinery, Carriages, Wagons, Windmills, Bicycles, Harness, etc. Prices lowest. Quality best.

### SAFETY CORN HARVESTER. PRICE \$15.00

THINK OF IT  
EVERY ONE  
GUARANTEED.  
Write for description  
Kansas City Hay Press Co. KANSAS CITY, MO.

### The Blue Valley Corn Harvester



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

BLUE VALLEY FOUNDRY COMPANY,  
Manhattan, Kas.

**TANSY PILLS!**  
ALL DRUG STORES  
SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD. WILSON SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.



## MARKET REPORTS.

## Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 7,372 calves, 868; shipped Saturday, 2,402 cattle, no calves. The market was slow, with a weak tendency as a rule. Calves, some cases, were \$1 per head higher. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.					
19.....	1,272	\$4.80	81.....	1,228	\$4.45
81 Tex.....	1,001	3.25	80.....	997	3.25
74 Tex.....	997	3.25	26 Ind.....	855	2.90
1.....	1,210	3.00			

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.					
72.....	992	\$3.30	17.....	1,020	\$3.25
133.....	1,000	3.15	73.....	994	3.15
6.....	893	2.90	92.....	918	2.95
92.....	918	2.95	54.....	838	2.80

ARIZONA STEERS.					
69 win.....	1,200	\$2.90	76 win.....	1,048	\$3.05

69 win.....	1,200	\$2.90	76 win.....	1,048	\$3.06
TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.					
27.....	881	\$2.60	29.....	608	\$2.45
20.....	745	2.40	29.....	778	2.45
3.....	760	2.15	2.....	710	2.00
9.....	830	2.00	9.....	870	1.75

2.....	830	2.00	2.....	870	1.75
COWS AND HEIFERS.					
10.....	871	\$2.95	1.....	1,210	\$2.90
9.....	890	2.75	1.....	880	2.75
12.....	897	2.75	5.....	1,207	2.75
1.....	1,210	2.65	11.....	980	2.65
3.....	676	2.50	1.....	1,120	2.50
21.....	961	2.40	3.....	450	2.40
2.....	1,060	2.00	4.....	832	2.00
1.....	840	2.00	2.....	565	2.00
1.....	873	1.75	1.....	1,080	1.75
2.....	1,010	1.50	1.....	910	1.00

1.....	1,210	2.65	11.....	980	2.65
3.....	876	2.60	1.....	1,120	2.60
21.....	961	2.40	3.....	450	2.40
2.....	1,060	2.00	4.....	812	2.00
1.....	840	2.00	2.....	565	2.00
1.....	870	1.75	1.....	1,080	1.75

Hogs—Receipts, since Saturday, 1,196; shipped Saturday, 102. The market was strong to 5 cents higher. The following are representative sales:

19.....	495	2.70	7.....	462	2.70
Hogs—Receipts, since Saturday, 1,192.					
shipped Saturday, 162. The market was					
strong to 5 cents higher. The following are					
representative sales:					

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 3,025; shipped Saturday, 110. The market was generally steady. The following are representative sales:

251 N. M. st.	73	\$3.85	758.....	80	\$2.82½
298.....	77	2.25			

Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 151; shipped Saturday, none. There was no business transacted at the horse and mule market to-day. The receipts are fair and a better market is anticipated this week, as several foreign buyers are looking around.

## Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; natives stronger; rangers 10¢ to 15¢ lower; fair to best beefs \$3.40 to \$5.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.00; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.20 to \$3.75; Texas, \$2.90 to \$3.40; western, \$3.90 to \$4.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market active and prices 5¢ higher; light, \$3.95 to \$4.55; rough packing, \$3.90 to \$4.10; mixed and butchers, \$4.03 to \$4.60; heavy packing and shipping, \$4.15 to \$4.60; pigs, \$2.40 to \$4.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; market steady; native, \$1.50 to \$3.40; western, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Texas, \$1.50 to \$2.00; lambs, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

## Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 2.—Butter—Market firm; good dairies scarce; considerable poor stock coming in; extra fancy separator, 17¢; fair, 14½¢ to 15¢; dairy, fancy, firm, 14¢; fair, 12¢; store packed, fresh, 9¢ to 11¢; off grade, 8¢.

Eggs—Price of eggs is firm; candied stock, 11¢ per doz.

Poultry—Receipts heavy; market weak on springs. Hens, 6¢; springs, 8¢; roosters, 15¢. Turkeys, wanted at 7¢, except springs, which are worthless. Ducks, 5½¢; springs, 8¢. Geese, not wanted, 3½¢ to 4¢; springs, 7¢. Pigeons, 75¢ to \$1.00 per doz.

Fruits—Apples, market glutted and slow; 15¢ to 30¢ per bu., according to quality; 75¢ to \$1.00 per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; shipping stock, 20¢ to 25¢ per bu.; \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bbl.; crabapples, 60¢ to 75¢ per bu.; common grades, prices uneven; fancy packed stand apples, 25¢ to 40¢ per bu. box.

Peaches, supply moderate to-day; freestones, 20¢ to 30¢ per peck; 35¢ to 60¢ per ½ bu.; 70¢ to \$1.00 per bu.; shipped stock, freestones, choice to fancy, 40¢ to 60¢ per ½ bu. box; 40¢ to 60¢ per 4-basket crate; 75¢ to \$1.00 per 6-basket crate; clingstones, 20¢ to 25¢ per ½ bu. box. Minor plums, 25¢ per peck; Damson plums, 40¢ to 50¢ per peck, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bu.; wild plums, 50¢ to 60¢ per bu. Pears, home grown, 20¢ to 25¢ per peck, 40¢ to 50¢ per ½ bu.; shipped, 30¢ to 40¢ per ½ bu. box, \$1.00 per bu.; small sugar pears, 80¢ to \$1.00 per bu.

Vegetables—Potatoes, steady, 20¢ per bu. in ear lots; fancy large, 25¢ per bu.; 25¢ in small way; sweet potatoes, 30¢ to 35¢ per bu. in small way. Cabbage, home grown, 15¢ to 20¢ per doz.; medium to common, 10¢ to 15¢. Onions, new, 25¢ per bu.

[In consequence of Labor day being celebrated on the 2d most of the exchanges were closed and there were no reports made.]

**DROVERS COMMISSION COMPANY,**  
Kansas City, Mo., Stock Yards.

G. W. CLAWSON, Loans. MONEY LOANED  
A. T. MUSTON, CATTLE  
J. P. McMURRAY, SALESMEN.  
SAM M. WEST, HOG SALESMAN.  
J. W. T. GRAY, OFFICE.

**CRIMSON CLOVER.** Send your address on a postal card and get the most complete instructions ever printed. Tells what seed is hardy. How to succeed in dry weather. Tells everything you want to know. J. A. EVERETT, Seedsmen, Indianapolis, Ind.

**RANCH FOR SALE.**  
TEXAS RANCH, near San Antonio, with cattle and horses. Ten thousand acres on Blanco river, Blanco and Kendall counties. Abundance of water, timber and grass; mostly fenced. Good house and ranch buildings. Everything in perfect order, with 250 horses, 100 cattle, including several fine Jersey and Polled Angus cattle. Land \$3 per acre, cattle and horses at market value. Would take some trade if unincumbered. Other ranches as low as \$1 per acre. JAY E. ADAMS, Owner, San Antonio, Texas.

Fertilizers containing a high percentage of potash produce the largest yields and best quality of

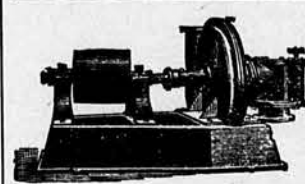
## Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats,

and all winter crops.

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

## Catalogues of Cherry Orchard Poland-Chinas

Now ready for distribution. One hundred tops out of my spring crop of 140 pigs, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895. They were sired by my herd boars, Wren's Medium 12387 and Corwin's White Face 9924. The pigs are in fine health and making good growth on alfalfa and light feed of slop. FOR PRIVATE SALE, fall boars and sows bred. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address W. H. WREN, Marion, Marion Co., Kansas.



## IRRIGATION MACHINERY.

If you want the most practical, efficient and cheapest irrigation pumping machinery, write for catalogue of Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps, Engines, Boilers, Gasoline Engines, etc., to

IRVIN VAN WIE,  
717-726 W. Fayette St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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.

## THE SECOND ANNUAL

## Kansas State Fair

— WILL BE HELD AT —

Wichita, October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1895.

Reduced rates on all railroads. All premiums paid in cash. Remember the dates. Big attractions each day. Speed Program and Premium List free to everybody. Send your name and address on postal card to

W. R. HEWEY, Secretary, Wichita, Kas.

## THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

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

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

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

N. THAYER, President. JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice President and Gen. Manager. J. C. DENISON, Secretary and Treasurer. WALTER DOUGHTY, Ass't Secretary and Ass't Treasurer. JAS. H. ASHBY, General Superintendent. D. G. GRAY, Ass't Superintendent.

## The Kansas City Stock Yards

are the most complete and commodious in the West,

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

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1894.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	959,646	2,060,784	387,570		
Sold to feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to shippers.....	409,955	468,616	45,730		
Total sold in Kansas City, 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

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

NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Assistant Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Superintendent.

## CENTROPOLIS HOTEL.

Fifth and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

A strictly first-class house at moderate rates. Central location. Half block from new million dollar court house and half million dollar city hall. On direct Fifth street cable line from Union depot and stock yards. 225 choice rooms, all newly decorated. Lighted by electricity. Rates, \$2 per day. Rooms with bath, and parlors, \$2.50 per day.

E. K. CRILEY & CO., Proprietors.

In writing to our advertisers please say you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

## 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.

Ask your neighbor to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER.

## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21, 1895.

Shawnee county—Chas. T. McCabe, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W. R. Stillman, in Tecumseh tp., one bay yearling colt, left front foot white; valued at \$10.

MARE—By same, one dark bay mare, about 5 years old, left hind foot white; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28, 1895.

Cloud county—Thos. Lomay, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Jantzen, in Lawrence tp. (P. O. Hollis), August 5, 1895, one red steer, coming 2, dehorned; valued at \$14.

Woodson county—H. H. McCormick, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Hale, in Eminence tp., (P. O. Rose), August 20, 1895, one brown mare, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Greeley county—Robt. Eadie, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Lewis Chapman, in Tribune tp., (P. O. Tribune), August 9, 1895, one bay mare, weight 1,000 pounds, bar on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, weight 800 pounds, bar brand on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one brown horse, weight 1,000 pounds, bar brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Culp, in Lowell tp., August 12, 1895, one roan mare, 12 years old, blaze face, left hind foot white, blemish on left knee.

Hodgeman county—John L. Wyatt, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by D. C. Smith, in Hallet tp., (P. O. Laurel), August 5, 1895, one sorrel mare mule, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 4, 1895.

Stevens county—Daniel Forker, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Riddpath, of Moscow, one spotted horse, 12 years old, Spanish brand; valued at \$25.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, fifteen hands high, 7 years old, branded D. D. H.; valued at \$12.50.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, fifteen hands high, 4 years old, branded 7; valued at \$14.

Wallace county—Hugh Graham, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. W. Bously, in Sharon Springs tp., (P. O. Sharon Springs), July 25, 1895, one red and white spotted cow, 7 years old, branded J-N with line underneath on left side; valued at \$12.50.

COW—By same, one strawberry-roan cow with a few white spots, 8 years old, branded J-N with line underneath on left side; valued at \$12.50.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Lichtenhaler, in Garden tp., July 16, 1895, one black horse pony, fourteen hands high, three-link brand on left shoulder; valued at \$12.50.

FILLY—By same, one bay filly, white snip on nose, fourteen and a half hands high; valued at \$12.50.

## Reduced Rates!

ON THE

## Burlington Route.

Annual Meeting of the

ST. JOSEPH FAIR ASSOCIATION,

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

## Great Exposition Fair

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

Grand Old Missouri.

## \$30,000 in Speed Ring.

Go See the "Crackerjacks of the World,"

ROBERT J. 2:01 3-4 and

ALIX 2:03 3-4.

The "King and Queen of the Turf."

JOE PATCHEN 2:04,

The "Black Cyclone" from the Sunflower State.

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

DIRECTUM 2:05 1-4,

FANTASY 2:06,

AZOTE 2:06 1-4,

RYLAND T. 2:07 1-4,

KLAMATH 2:07 1-2.

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

For information as to rates, etc., apply to

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

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

Send postal for a copy of

THE

Kansas Bee Journal

Devoted to the interests

of Bee-keepers.

Catalogue of BEE-KEEP-

ERS' SUPPLIES free for

the asking. Address

MILLER & DUNHAM,

Topeka, Kansas.

Send postal for a copy of

THE

Kansas Bee Journal

Devoted to the interests

of Bee-keepers.

Catalogue of BEE-KEEP-

ERS' SUPPLIES free for

the asking. Address

MILLER & DUNHAM,

Topeka, Kansas.



## The Poultry Yard.

### PRESERVING EGGS.

Old Methods Which Have Been Tried and Never Found Wanting.

There is no known method by which eggs can be kept to be equally good as fresh eggs, but there are many ways of preserving them so as to make a fair substitute for use in the kitchen. The great object to be attained is to prevent evaporation. Cutting off the air from the contents of the shell preserves them longer than any other treatment. At present cold storage is considered the best method of preserving eggs, but few have the necessary facilities, and where the amount is small one of the following recipes will be found acceptable:

Eggs may be preserved by packing small end down in salt, sand or dry bran, care being taken that they do not touch each other. They must be well covered with the packing material and kept in a cool place. If preferred, they may be wiped before packing with vaseline, to which salicylic acid has been added, or given a coating of salt butter, or covered with spirit varnish made by dissolving gum shellac in alcohol.

For preserving in lime a pickle is made in the following way: Take twenty-four gallons of water, twelve pounds of unslacked lime and four pounds of salt, or in that proportion, according to the quantity of eggs to be preserved. Stir several times daily and then let stand until the liquor has settled and is perfectly clear. Draw or carefully dip off the clear liquid, leaving the sediment at the bottom. Take five ounces each of baking soda, cream of tartar, saltpeter and borax and an ounce of alum. Pulverize and mix these and dissolve in a gallon of boiling water, and add to the mixture about twenty gallons of pure lime-water. This will about fill a cider barrel. Lower the eggs in carefully in a basket or colander, so as not to crack any of the shells, letting the water always stand an inch above the eggs, which can be done by placing a barrel head a little smaller upon them and weighting it. The eggs should remain in the brine until ready for use. If it evaporates more water may be added, but the pickle should never be used more than once. These proportions will give brine enough to preserve about one hundred and fifty dozen eggs.

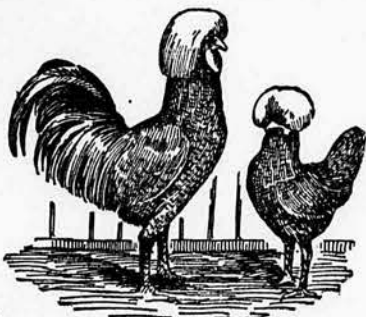
### ARE SPLENDID LAYERS.

White Crested Black Polish Said to Be a Very Profitable Breed.

Polish fowls are unknown in Poland. It is conjectured that the name comes from the peculiarity of the head, or poll, and that the polish or polled has been shortened to Polish.

All the varieties of this breed have a large top knot or crest, shown in the illustration, which represents the white crested black. This is one of the oldest varieties of the Polish fowls.

When well bred the plumage is a deep black with beautiful iridescent tints on the hackle, saddle and tail



WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

feathers of the mate, the crest alone being pure white. There will generally be a few dark feathers in the crest, but the fewer the better.

As may be supposed, this combination gives these birds a striking appearance and they are much admired when on exhibition.

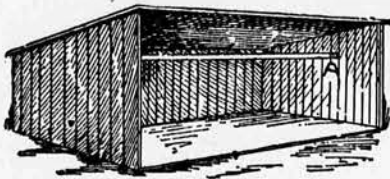
The Polish fowls are unexcelled as layers, but their eggs are not large. They are classed as non-sitters. In size they are small to medium, the mature hens weighing from four to five pounds and the cocks five to six. In favorable situations they are profitable to keep,

but are not considered to be capable of enduring exposure to rain, wind and cold like some other breeds.—Farm Journal.

### CARING FOR TURKEYS.

It Pays to Provide the Birds with a Secure Roosting Shed.

The turkey usually seeks a high roosting place, as a matter of protection from enemies, but the jumping from the tree limbs often causes lameness. They are also exposed in winter, which causes roup. A cheap shed, open on one side, with a high roost, will protect them from winds, and at the same time give them all the ad-



vantages of being in the open air. Such a shed will cost but little, but care must be taken that no holes or cracks are in the walls, as small currents of air are more injurious than exposures outside. The walls may be lined with tough paper of some kind, which may be tacked on. By this arrangement more turkeys can be raised, and they will be less liable to disease. They can be easily taught to go under the shed by placing wire mesh along the front and confining them therein for a few days. The house should face the south.—Farm and Fireside.

ONE of the best ways to kill contagion is to kill the very sick birds, isolate those that are not so bad and use preventives with those that are apparently in good health.

THE tendency of wheat feeding is to produce a healthy growth, build up the muscular tissues and aid in causing the hens to lay often.

## ATTENTION.

Should be given at once to any symptom or signs of disease as soon as they manifest themselves. By so doing you may save much suffering and expense. DR. HATHAWAY & CO., the experienced and established specialists, have devoted years to the exclusive treatment of those delicate and private diseases of men and women.

Blood and skin diseases, red spots, pains in bones, sore throat and mouth, blotches and eruptions of skin and ulcers, painful swellings, etc., kidney and bladder disease, frequent micturition, scalding inflammation, gravel, etc., organic weakness, undeveloped organs, nervous debility, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of all will power, weak back, lost vitality, melancholy and all diseases, excesses, indiscretions or over-work, recent or old, speedily and thoroughly and permanently cured. How many suffer from the above diseases for many weary months without being able to get cured, and yet how easily curable under DR. HATHAWAY & CO.'S treatment. "Where shall I go to get cured?" many a sufferer asks, not knowing whom to trust. Go where thousands of others have gone and be restored to perfect health, the comforts of home and the enjoyments of society—to DR. HATHAWAY & CO. Many chronic diseases that have been neglected or have failed to yield to the treatment of less skillful hands, soon get well under DR. HATHAWAY & CO.'S superior treatment.

When suffering from diseases patients should seek advice from an expert whose experience and practice have taught him to apply promptly the proper remedy and quickly remove the disease. As experts DR. HATHAWAY & CO. acknowledge no superiors. An uncommonly successful practice during many years, with the enormous experience derived from it, enables them to apply the proper treatment at once, without useless experiments, thus saving the patient much time, anxiety and expense.

Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 68 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

**CROUP** Positively cured by our remedies (if directions are carefully followed) or money refunded. Send 50c. for a trial. Agents w't'd. Dr. W. T. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln, Ill.

### Lake City Automatic Stock Fountain.

Waters 50 to 150 Pigs Daily.



Governed by gravity weight valve. No springs to rust. No float. No stick in the mud and let out tank of water. Has the right sized drinking cup, not a large, double drinking cup to hold a lot of hot, filthy water before fresh supply comes down. Valve-seat is in body of water and acts as a lock-nut. Can be set to water two pens at once, and can be attached to a tank or barrel in ten minutes. Works successfully in winter.

Retail price \$3. We pay express. Fountains sent to any address on trial. Price to be remitted by express agent if satisfactory. It costs nothing to try; send for one. Agents wanted in every locality. Order through implement dealer or

STOCK FOUNTAIN CO., Lake City, Iowa.

When writing advertisers mention FARMER.

### CLAIRETTE SOAP.

# Little Clairette

will go farther in doing the family washing or doing the housework than a quantity of ordinary soap

## CLAIRETTE SOAP.

**Saves** YOUR CLOTHES, YOUR FINGERS, YOUR TEMPER, YOUR MONEY.

Try it. Sold by all Grocers. Made only by  
The N. K. Fairbank Company, - St. Louis.

### THERE'S MONEY IN WHEAT.

Of course there is. But how shall the farmer get it out? Start at the beginning. Plant your seed well and your crop is half made

## THE KENTUCKY SHOE DRILL

is a money maker. Never wastes seed. Does perfect work. New catalogue, free. Kansas city freights.

BRENNAN & CO., Louisville, Ky.

### Cattle Feeding Machines

The best, most rapid, most powerful and most efficient Feed-Cutter, Corn-Crusher, Ensilage-Cutter and Root-Cutter ever invented. Cuts and crushes corn fodder with ears on or off. Crushes ear corn with shuck on or off, hard or soft, wet or dry. Crushes shelled corn and cotton seed—all faster than any machine made. We sell on trial. For free circular and location of nearest shipping place, address

E. A. PORTER & BROS.,  
930 State St., BOWLING GREEN, KY.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

## Pekin Plow Co.'s ALIX Sulky Plow

RECORD

2:03<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

### Raises Twelve Inches

Pulls from end of beam, not from frame. A twelve-year-old boy can operate it. Made in Gangs also.

FERGUSON IMPLEMENT CO.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**LIGHTNING WELL MACHINERY Works.**  
All kinds of tools. Fortune for the driller by using our Adamantine process; can take a core. Perfectly Economical. Artesian Pumping Rises to work by Steam, Air, etc. Let us help you. THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS, Aurora, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.

## WELL DRILLS

awarded Highest Medal at the World's Fair. All latest improvements. Catalogue free.  
F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

### ST. LOUIS

MO., U. S. A.

## WELL MACHINE & TOOL CO.

CATALOGUE FREE.

GREAT WESTERN MFG. CO., AGENTS,  
Leavenworth, Kas., and Kansas City, Mo.  
When writing advertisers mention FARMER.

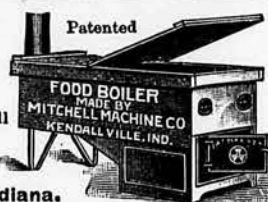
A Small THRESHING MACHINE of great capacity for Light Power. The Columbia something new. EVERY FARMER can now DO HIS OWN THRESHING, with less help and power than ever before. Send for Free Illustration Catalogue. We make a full line of Horse Powers. **DELA CITY MFG. CO., Racine, Wis.**

RUBBER GOODS. Plain sealed particulars. SPECIALTY CO., Carrollton, Mo.

### BEST COOKER

made. Write for full information.

MITCHELL MACHINE CO.,  
Kendallville, Indiana.



## THE KEYSTONE DEHORNER

Cuts clean on all sides—does not crush. The most humane, rapid and durable knife made, fully warranted. Highest World's Fair Award. Descriptive Circulars Free.  
A. C. BROSIUS, Cochranville, Pa.

## "HARTMAN" WIRE FENCE

For FIELD and FARM

HUMANE—STRONG—VISIBLE—ECONOMICAL  
Holds but DOESN'T HARM your stock. Can be built to STAY TIGHT all seasons. Get circulars & estimates from dealers or

HARTMAN MFG. CO., 277 Broadway, NEW YORK  
601-2 MANHATTAN BLDG., CHICAGO.  
Factories: ELLWOOD CITY, Penna.  
For Beautiful Calendar, send 4 cts. in stamps.



# THIS IS THE BEST OFFER YET!

## THE NEW IMPROVED KANSAS FARMER MACHINE.

### A Large, Handsome, Noiseless, Five-Drawer Machine,

With oak or walnut stand, gothic cover, drop leaf, locks to cover and drawers, nickel-plated rings to drawers, dress-guards to wheel and a device for replacing belts.

A \$65 Machine, Delivered, including a Year's Subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, for

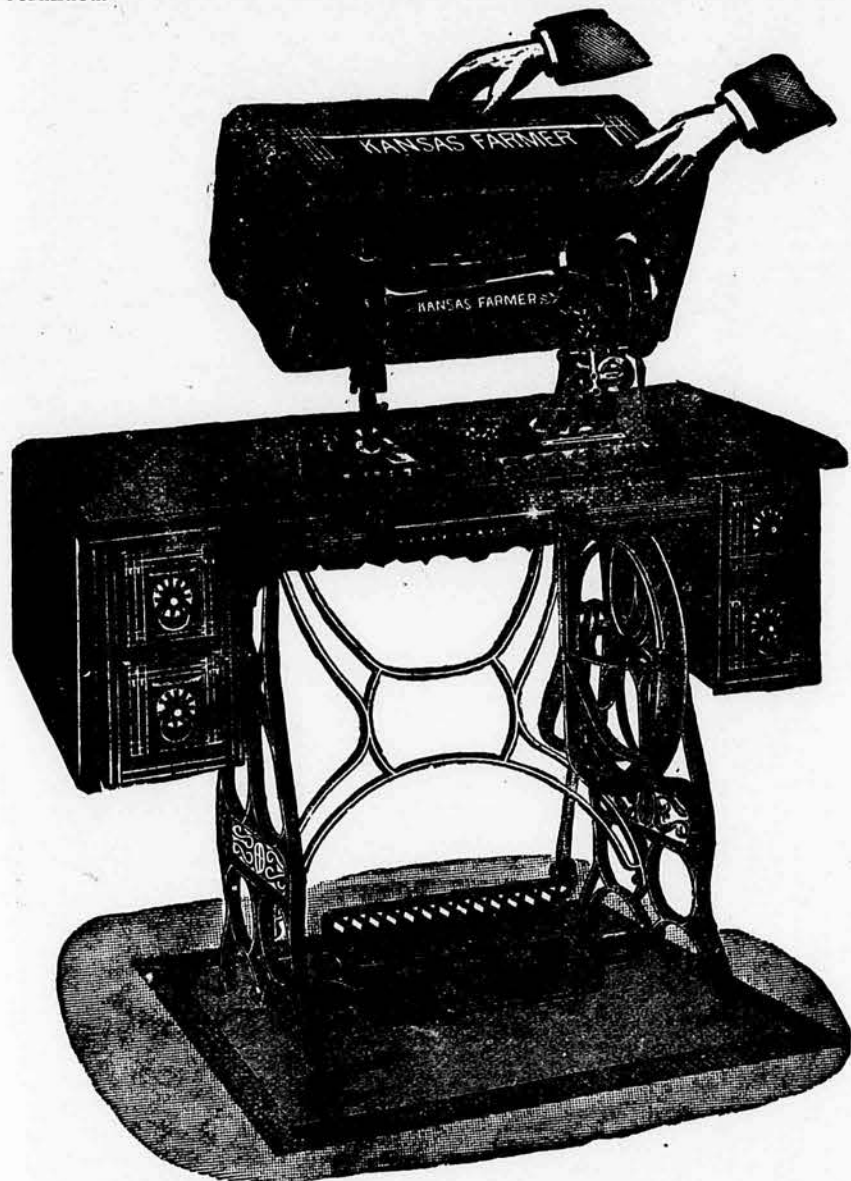
**\$20.**

### LOOK AT THIS!

Arrangements have just been completed by which we are enabled to furnish this latest improved high-arm machine to our readers for the remarkably low price of \$20. This is an unprecedented offer that we are enabled to make only by contracting for them in large quantities for cash. A complete set of attachments in elegant velvet-lined box is furnished with each machine, with all the modern improvements, such as automatic bobbin-winder, self-threading shuttle, self-setting needle, tension-releaser, together with the usual outfit of bobbins, needles, oil can, screwdriver, and illustrated book of instructions.

### OUR WARRANTY.

Read our new ten-year guarantee and terms under which you can buy one of these machines without a possible risk. We will warrant every new improved KANSAS FARMER high-arm machine for ten years from date of purchase, and after ten days trial, if perfect and entire satisfaction is not given the machine may be reshipped at our expense and the money paid will be promptly refunded.



### You Will Make No Mistake in Buying this Magnificent Sewing Machine.

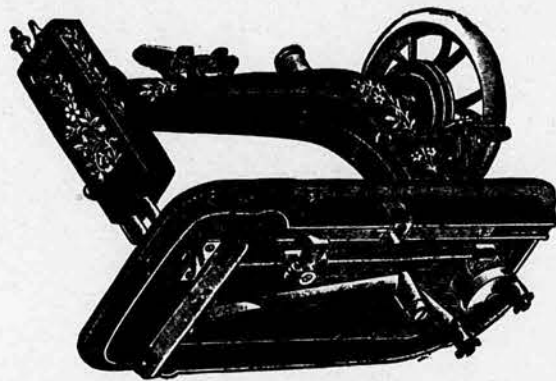
Traveling agents sell no better machines than ours, and half of them not as good, for prices ranging from \$50 to \$70. Agents will use their best arguments to convince you that our machine is not first-class, and at the same time insist upon your paying them a profit of from \$40 to \$50. Remember, it costs more to sell sewing machines through agents than it does to make them. We are at no big expense in selling our machines. No agents; no high-priced salaried officers; no fancy store rents and no loss through credit sales. We contract for these machines in large numbers, they are manufactured by one of the oldest sewing machine companies in the United States. We pay cash and are in this way enabled to furnish them to our readers at bottom wholesale prices, and but a trifle above cost, thus saving them all middlemen's profits. Do not confound the new improved KANSAS FARMER with sewing machines offered at lower prices than named for the new Kansas Farmer, but keep in mind that in the purchase of one of these machines you are buying an article that will compare with any sewing machine in the American market retailing at \$65, and thus discouraging the formation of pools.

### SOME OF THE ATTACHMENTS

that go with

## Our New Improved Sewing Machine

Money Saved is  
Money Earned.

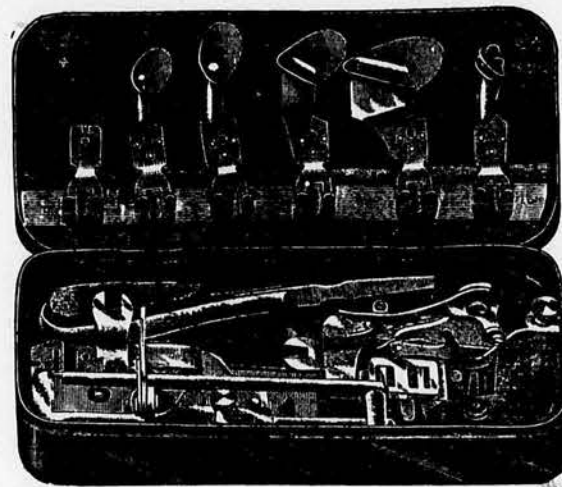


THE DIRECT FEED BAR.

The Cheapest  
and the Best.

All wearing parts are case-hardened steel, possessing great durability, and by the turning of a screw all lost motion can be taken up. All parts are fitted so accurately that these machines are absolutely noiseless and as easy running as fine adjustment and best mechanical skill can produce. No expense or time is spared to make them perfect in every respect, as every machine passes a rigid inspection by competent men before leaving the factory.

It Pays to  
Buy the Best.

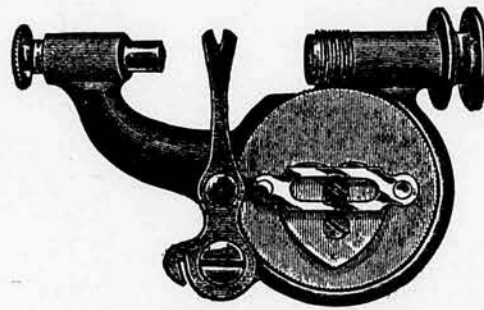


BOX OF SELF-ADJUSTING ATTACHMENTS.

We Break Down  
Monopoly Prices.

The above illustration shows extra attachments in a velvet-lined case, sent free with each machine; one tucker, one ruffler with shirring-plate, one hemmer set, four widths, and binder, one braider, foot and slide, one thread-cutter. Each machine is also supplied with the following accessories: One hemmer and feller, one piece, ten needles, six bobbins, one screwdriver, oil can filled with oil, cloth-gauge and thumb-screw, and a book of instructions, which is profusely illustrated and answers the purposes of a competent teacher.

One Machine  
Sells Others.



THE AUTOMATIC BOBBIN-WINDER.

\$20 Buys  
Our Machine.

The improved automatic bobbin-winder shown in half size in foregoing cut, is so simple that a child can easily operate it—winding the thread automatically on the bobbin as evenly and regularly as the thread on a spool. This valuable attachment renders possible a perfect control of the shuttle tension, and all annoyance resulting from shuttle thread breaking while the machine is in motion.



THE NEW SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE.

A self-setting needle and self-threading cylinder shuttle shown in accompanying picture are used with our machines and are among its strongest features. The self-threading shuttle is so simple that with two motions of the hand, backward and forward, shuttle is threaded.

We want all our patrons to assure themselves that our machines are perfect in every particular. While we are not in the sewing machine business, we have gone into the supplying trade merely as an assistance to those who desire a first-class machine at factory prices and no middlemen's profits.

Remember, we deliver this machine to your nearest railroad station, with all attachments and a year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, for only \$20.

Send for brochure giving fuller particulars.

**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas.**



## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

## SWINE.

D. W. EVANS' HERD  
REGISTERED POLAND-CHINASWINEFAIRVIEW, BROWN CO., KAS.  
250 head headed by Swi Tecumseh 11029 S., by L's Tecumseh 11413 S., and Billy Wilkes 9309 S., by George Wilkes 5950 S. Inspection invited.

## VERNON COUNTY HERD

PEDIGREED  
POLAND - CHINAS.  
Forty-five spring pigs sired by Silver Dick 14150 S. and out of high-class dams. Write or visit herd.  
J. M. TURLEY, Stotesburg, Vernon Co., Mo.PLEASANT VALLEY HERD  
REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINEWestphalia, Anderson Co., Kas.  
Breeder of high-class pedigree Poland-China swine. Herd headed by Tecumseh Grand 9178 S., assisted by Guy Wilkes 3d 12101 S. Fifty choice April pigs ready to go. Write, or better, visit the farm.  
E. A. BRICKER.R. S. COOK  
Wichita, Kas.,  
Breeder of  
Poland - Chinas.  
Won seven prizes at  
World's Fair—more than any single breeder west of Ohio.J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS,  
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.Richmond, Franklin Co., Kansas.  
Headed by Upright Wilkes 13246 and assisted by J. H. Sanders Jr. 13739. Our brood sows are all richly bred and high-class individuals. A fine lot of fall pigs, both sexes, ready to go at reasonable prices.

## ELM BEACH STOCK FARM

IRWIN & DUNCAN,  
Wichita, - Kansas,  
Sedgwick Co.  
Breed and have for sale Bates and Bates-topped Short-horns—Waterloo, Kirklevington and other fashionable families. Also breed and have for sale the best thoroughbred Poland-Chinas that can be obtained. Write or come and see.

## 1,309 POLAND-CHINAS

Shipped by express to eighteen States and Canada. Original Wilkes, Corwin, Tecumseh and World's Fair blood. Write for one to  
Box 218,  
W. S. HANNA, Ottawa, Kansas.

## HILLHURST STOCK FARM

GARNETT, KAS.,  
(Anderson Co.)  
Walter Latimer, Prop'r.  
POLAND-CHINA SWINE  
of the Tom Corwin and I. X. L. strain. None better. Public sale, Friday, Sept. 6, 10 a.m. Send and have your name recorded for a catalogue at once. Stock grown by Latimer are sure winners. Col. Sawyer, auc.

## DOGS.

HIGHLAND KENNELS, TOPEKA, KAS.—Great Danes and Fox Terriers. The first prize and sweepstakes winner, Great Dane King William, in stud. Dogs boarded and treated for all diseases; also, remedies by mail. Correspondence solicited.

## VETERINARY SURGEON.

DR. U. 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.

## German Hair Restorer

N. H. F.—NEVER HAS FAILED—to cure  
Baldness, Dandruff and Falling Out of Hair.  
Write for testimonials and prices.  
W. F. RIGHTMIRE, Secretary,  
GERMAN MEDICAL CO., Topeka, Kas.

## Farmers, Spay Your Sows

Mares, Cows and Gipsy Dogs with Howsley's Spaying Mixtures. No knife, so no deaths. Easy to use and absolutely sure. Price, large bottle with syringe, \$3; small bottle \$1, syringe 25 cents extra. Large bottle spays thirty to fifty head of sows. Write us for testimonials and particulars. Corresponding office, New Orleans, La. Sole manufacturers  
THE HOWSLEY SPAYING CO. L'T'D.,  
Kansas City, Mo. New Orleans, La.

Instantly and positively prevents flies, gnats and insects of every description from annoying horses and cattle. It improves the appearance of the coat, dispensing with fly-nets. Applied to cows it will give them perfect rest, thereby increasing the quantity of milk. It is also a positive insecticide for plants. We guarantee it pure, harmless and effective. Recommended by thousands using it. One gallon lasts four head an entire season. Price, including brush, quart cans, \$1.00; half-gallon, \$1.75; and one gallon, \$2.50. Beware of imitations. Made only by The Crescent Manufacturing Co., 2109 Indiana Avenue, Philadelphia.

## 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!

A BARGAIN.—Will close out my entire lot of choice Indian game fowls at 50 cents each. Look Box 26, Marion, Kas.

FOR SALE.—I have fifty cows, with calves, in good condition, for sale. H. J. Gyles, Dodge City, Kas.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE OR SHEEP.—Improved farm, fifty-six acres bottom and slope land, in Pottawatomie county, close to school, four miles to postoffice. Will rent for \$100 cash. Willis Hardick, Louisville, Kas.

FOR TRADE.—Good eighty-acre farm in Allen county, Kansas, for well-improved smaller farm near Topeka, Lawrence or Kansas City. Address G. Israel, Scranton, Kas.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Small ranch or farm; 440 acres fenced. Also horses and cattle to trade for farm in eastern Kansas. Joe S. Williams, Goodland, Kas.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS.—From high-scoring stock. Pullets will lay in October. Best winter-laying breed. Fifty cents each. T. V. Codding, 1701 Huntoon St., Topeka.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS R from imported stock, for sale. E. S. Kirkpatrick &amp; Son, Wellsville, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Tracts of ten, twenty or forty acres near this city at a low figure for a short time. Also good farms in eastern Kansas for sale on easy payments or for exchange. John G. Howard, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Twenty-four hundred stock sheep—ewes, lambs and wethers—including fourteen thoroughbred Merino rams. Address D. G. Curtis, Spearville, 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 1074 S. and the great breeding and show boar Riley Medium 13306 S. E. T. Warner, Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.—One thousand five hundred young stock sheep. Merino-Shropshire cross; large and good shearers. Half are one and two-year-old wethers. Address "F. L." KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka, 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.

SHORT-HORN BULLS.—Five yearlings for sale. D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

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 A GOOD HAND-SEWED BUCK, CALFOR kid glove or mitten, address Mrs. Ed. Warner, Lexington, Clark Co., Kas. Reference: KANSAS FARMER.

HOLSTEIN BULL.—Three years old, of extra quality and breeding, for sale for much less than he is worth. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

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, 300 North Kansas Ave., North Topeka.

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.

FOR SALE.—The tried and grand breeding boar, Kansas King 8911 S., sired by Dandy Jim 6442 S. and out of Broadback (11913). Weighs 700 pounds. He is a desirably-bred hog, extra good in conformation, having broad back and extra good ham. Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kas.

THREE HOLSTEIN BULLS.—A two-year-old, a yearling and one 6 months old. Registered and belong to the Korndyke family. For further particulars write H. L. Liebfried, Emporia, Kas.

WE MAKE A GOOD FARMER'S SPRING WAGON, two lazy backs and let-down end-gate, for \$55. Warranted. Kinley &amp; 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.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From Cawley &amp; Bailey's pasture, three miles south of Arrington, about July 1, brown mare, biased face, white left legs, right hind foot white, about 1,100 pounds, in good flesh, 8 years old, branded G on left shoulder and U on left hip. Ten dollars reward for information leading to recovery. J. L. Thayer, Dunavant, Jefferson Co., 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.

## We Can Save You Money

THRESHER BELTS, TANK PUMPS  
SUCTION HOSE, VALVES,  
LUBRICATORS and PACKINGS.

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

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

JOHNSTON-LEWIS SUPPLY CO.,

1228 Union Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard MILLET CANE SEEDS  
1400-2 Union Avenue, CLOVERS  
KANSAS CITY, MO. TIMOTHY GRASS SEEDS.

## Bayfield Herd Pedigreed Poland-Chinas

Ninety spring pigs, twenty-four brood sows. Boars in service, Souvenir 9421 S., Magnet 13537 S. and Duke of Bayfield 14377 S. Write for particulars, or better, come and make selections. J. S. MACHIR, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

POLAND-CHINAS  
AT PUBLIC SALE.

Hillheurst Herd of THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS to be sold at Hillheurst farm, one-half mile west of

Garnett, Kansas, on Friday, September 6, 1895.

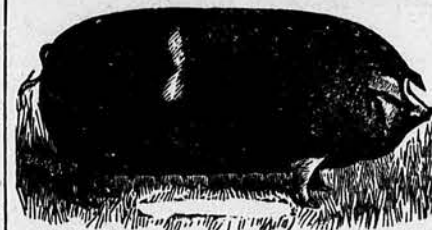
Sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Get catalogue. Attend sale. See notice elsewhere. WALTER LATIMER, Proprietor,  
COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. GARNETT, KANSAS.GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF  
600 HEAD 600  
HEREFORD GATTLEAT THE WISER RANCH  
Five Miles North of Allen, Lyon County, Kansas, on the Missouri Pacific Railway.  
SEPT. 10, 11 AND 12.

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

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

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

Col. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer. J. P. WISER, Allen, Lyon County, Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE OF  
POLAND-CHINAS!I will sell at public sale, at my farm, five miles northwest of  
Marion, Marion Co., Kansas, September 11, 1895,

ONE HUNDRED AND TWO HIGHLY-bred and choice individual Poland-China pigs, sired by the choicely-bred boars, Wren's Medium 12387 and Corwin White-face 9924, and all by such boars as Orient, Allerton by George Wilkes, El Capitan by Chief Tecumseh 2d, Iowa Champion 2d, Good Quality 4700. Three choice pigs out of His Lazy U. S. by Longfellow, that are not in catalogue.

TERMS:—Six months at 10 per cent. or 5 per cent. off for cash. Trains will be met on sale day and evening trains the day before. Catalogues are ready and will be mailed on application. This offering comprises the tops of 140. There is not a pig in the lot that is down on feet or in back.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. W. H. WREN, Marion, Kas.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE OF  
POLAND-CHINAS!At my farm, one and a half miles north of  
Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas., Monday, September 16, 1895.

On Central Branch Missouri Pacific, or six miles south of Horton, on the C. R. I. &amp; P. railroad.

I will sell, without reserve, Seventy head of Pure-bred Poland-Chinas, consisting of twenty head of two-year-old, yearling and coming yearling sows, one October and three January boars, balance spring pigs, from March 15 to June 10 farrow. These are the get of Admiral Chip 7919 S. (the great \$250 boar); Abbottsford 12951; U. S. Wise 13138, a grand son of A. B. by Black U. S. and out of the \$275 sow, Liger's Nemo, by Black U. S., and Chip's Model, one of Admiral Chip's best sons, out of sows by Parrott's Choice 7934 by Business, Grover, Exchange, and Berry, a son of the \$300 boar, and Berry, a son of the \$300 boar. This offering contains show-yard material, boars fit to head any herd and all bred to the "top line." number of the best sows have been bred to Admiral Chip for fall litters. Will also sell THREE RED SHORT-HORN BULLS. You cannot afford to miss this sale.

Free hotel accommodations at Kentucky hotel, Muscotah. Free lunch at 11:30. Sale at 12:30 prompt.

TERMS:—Six months at 8 per cent. or 2 per cent. off for cash. For catalogues address

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer. M. C. VANSSELL, Muscotah, Kas.

SECOND ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF CHOICE  
POLAND-CHINAS

Hiawatha, Kansas, Wednesday, September 18th, 1895.

From the herd of Martin Meisenheimer, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas, when will be offered to the swine-breeding public, without reserve or by bid, at home, on the farm, near Hiawatha, about fifty-four head, including that grand hog, Tecumseh Free Trade 10733, farrowed August 20, 1892, sired by Tecumseh Chip 2d 7609, he by Tecumseh Chip 2169, that sold for \$500; his dam is Lady Free Trade 17189, her sire being Free Trade 4420, the \$300 hog. This is not only a grandly-bred hog, but an extra good individual, a grand breeder and pronounced by competent judges to be the best hog in the State of Kansas. He has the regulation Poland-China boar's face, good head and ears, full, graceful chest, good shoulders and heart girth, a long, arched, broad back, wide, deep hams, well down on hock, even top and bottom lines, very heavy bone, and stands straight upon his feet. Has a coat of black with white points. This is his measurement: Heart 7 1/2, flank 6 1/2, length 67 inches. Will also sell three fall boars and ten brood sows, that I have selected for my own use. Most of these are bred to Tecumseh Free Trade 10733, the rest to Bourbon Wilkes, due to farrow in September and October. Also about forty of the tops of the spring pigs, sired by six grandly-bred boars, Tecumseh Free Trade 10733, Butler's Darkness 6840, L's Tecumseh 13152, Young Free Trade 11107, U. S. Nemo 13345 and Young Victor M. 13325.

TERMS OF SALE:—A credit of one year will be given on all amounts over \$15, with approved notes, bearing 8 per cent. interest from date. Two per cent. discount for cash on all amounts above \$15. Fifteen dollars and less, cash without discount. Parties from a distance will please bring good bank references. Bids sent by mail or telegram, stating extreme limit of price, will receive as careful attention as though bidder were present in person. For catalogues and further information write

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. MARTIN MEISENHEIMER.