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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15 per year or \$8.00 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, Kansas.

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

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE AND COTTSWOLD SHEEP.—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 10668 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 Boars and Glts. J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Kas.

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.

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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 Abbottford No. 2351, full brother to second-prize yearling at Worlds Fair. Individual merit and gilt-edged pedigree my motto. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatine, Atchison Co., Kas.

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TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, B. and White Leghorns, B. Langshans, 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, Paola, 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 herd 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 QUOROLLO, 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 & Berkshire & Swine.
J. S. MAGERS, Prop., Arcadia, Kas. Imported and prize-winning American sows headed by Imp. Western Prince 32302. 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 akin shipped. Correspondence invited.

JOHN A. DOWELL'S HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Robinson, Brown Co., Kas.
130 head, all ages, headed by Onward 8961 S., sired by George Wilkes. He is assisted by Tecumseh Wilkes, sired by General Wilkes 21927. The females belong to the best strains. Come or write.

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 I. X. L. Wilkes, Free Trade, Wannamaker. Aged sows, bred gilts and fall pigs for sale.

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

MARTIN MEISENHEIMER, Registered Poland-China Swine.
Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kas.
20 brood sows, headed by Tecumseh Free Trade 10783 S., assisted by a son of Benton's Last 8627 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.

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 9303 S., assisted by a Black U. S. son of Imitation 27135 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, Burrton, 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 9251 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'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 27259 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.
Breeder 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.

D. W. EVANS' HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE
FAIRVIEW, BROWN CO., KAS.
250 head headed by Swi Tecumseh 11929 S., by L's Tecumseh 11413 S., and Billy Wilkes 9309 S., by George Wilkes 5950 S. Inspection invited.

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.

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. B.

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 O. Sanders 13095 S., sire and dam prize-winners at World's Fair, and Early Sison 11093, 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 10560 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 Canningham'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 29085 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. LEIBFRIED, Manager.**
(Breeder's Directory continued on page 18.)

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred 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. Waltaire & 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 29—Chas. Cannon, Harrisonville, Mo., Poland-China swine.
OCTOBER 30—L. N. Kennedy, Nevada, Mo., Poland-China swine.

THE HORSE INDUSTRY.

There has been little profit in horse breeding and raising during the last few years and now future prospects can best be speculated upon. Over and over again it has been stated in the *Farmer's Review* that good prices were always to be had in the city for good, well fitted horses of the right stamp, and we have no reason to go back on this assertion. One has but to watch the market reports to see that what has been asserted is true and that the only disappointment about the matter is that high prices are infrequently quoted because the high-priced horses are not often supplied. The demand remains good; the supply does not increase, while never before have scrub horses been as abundantly offered. Indeed, this spring shows even an increased demand for good horses, for thousands of thousands of "pilgrims," "plugs" and pelters have gone to the knacker's yard during the past winter, while not a few have died from starvation and an equal number have been sacrificed to home treatment, or lack of it. This skimming of the dross of the horse kind cannot but have had its effect; the supply has surely been decreased materially, and soon it would seem even the average horse will be in demand at good figures, while we still contend that the ideal work or driving horse is worth as much as ever before, although buyers are, perhaps, scarcely so numerous as they were a few years ago. In Chicago during the World's Fair, and for six months prior to that event, boarding rates for gentlemen's horses were excessively high, leading to the sale of many animals at cheap rates. Since the fair times have been bad and money has been scarce, leading to the sale of thousands of horses which the owners considered they could not afford to winter. All of these horses have found a market and at prices that, while they established a low rating for all, can but be regarded as temporary and due to exceptional circumstances and conditions. It has been more a changing of hands among dealers than legitimate every-day buying and selling, and is, we are happy to say, about at an end, so that country sellers will be better able to know where they stand when they have horsesto sell than has been the case for over a year. Work is starting up fairly well in the cities, money is less "hide-bound," so to speak, and men that parted with their drivers last fall are buying again and looking for better animals, and so looking the entire situation over carefully there would seem to be good reason for putting fresh faith in the future of the horse industry, and, therefore, it is our candid advice to farmers to go on as heretofore breeding horses, but with a better idea of the business gained from the experience taught by the late condition of the horse markets of the country. The old second-rate horses and mares should be gotten rid of and in their place should be put the good mares the owner's "little faith" is willing to part with. Only the best attainable sires should be used, for no greater mistake could possibly be made than to use a "scrub" stallion this year, because the horse business has been unprofitable. We feel confident that matters have come to a head and that good times are bound to come for horse

breeders who have gone on and omitted breeding the best they know how and feeding and fitting them as they did in better times. For these men there will soon be a harvest of profit; for the breeders that are too impatient to wait for the turn of the tide there is as likely to be dire disappointment and failure in the new line of breeding they have taken up. We have never seen it fail that "big booms" in any variety or class of stock were speedily made sad "fizzles" by too many speculators rushing into the business and overdoing it. On the contrary, the man that has stuck to his business faithfully, through "thick and thin," has come out with a profit in the long run, and at the same time has had the satisfaction of keeping his "household gods" around him—the stock he has so long pinned his faith to. In short, the man that formerly made a success of horse breeding, that so far has continued in it, that still finds himself possessed of suitable stock to go on with, should do so, by all means; while there is good reason for the "new beginner" to commence now, when so many older men are going out of the business.—*Farmer's Review*.

About Stock Feeding.

Nearly every one knows of some prosperous farmer who is generally known as that "big stock feeder," because he does business on a large scale, and it has created the impression among the smaller farmers that, in order to make a success of stock feeding, an immense amount of capital was necessary so that feeding might be done on a large scale. This is a mistake, certainly, this year, when we have corn, hay and other roughness in abundance.

There can be but little profit in selling corn and hay and letting the fodder waste in comparison to buying some hogs, cattle or sheep and feeding them for the market. Many of the big feeders borrow their money of the banks or the Kansas City commission merchants with which they purchase their feeders.

The FARMER has given a great deal of space to showing the results of carefully-conducted experiments in stock-feeding, balanced rations, etc. Now we would like to create a "feeders' corner" in these columns and have stockmen and farmers discuss ways and means for the small farmer to most profitably dispose of his surplus corn, hay and fodder. Let us have an exchange of ideas, experience and suggestions.

The Red Craze Waning.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A correspondent inquires for three roan heifer calves, saying he must have roans. I thought this a good text for a short sermon upon the subject of color of Short-horns. This is one of many indications of the waning of what our breeders term "the red craze," and breeders generally will be pleased more than anybody to see it pass away. But what then? It is quite probable that a stockman who wants roans, and nothing else, for a foundation herd, may flatter himself with the idea that with roans exclusively for a foundation, he may go on and breed a herd of roan cattle exclusive of any other color. But he will find himself disappointed in the result. He will get some roans, of course, but may get some reds, and is certain to get some red and white, with either red or white greatly predominating in different individuals, and if he uses a roan bull, and excludes reds in his breeding, will very soon have plenty of white ones before going very far.

The best advice that can be given for starting a foundation herd of Short-horns is to select the best individuals, regardless of color, and then if the red predominates in the females get a first-class roan bull to head them. If they are red and white, or roan or white predominates, get a first-class red bull, as experience has abundantly proven that the best results in breeding Short-horns are obtained by a judicious blending of colors by mating individuals of opposite color, so far as practicable, and especially has experience

proven that breeding for red Short-horn cattle to the exclusion of all white from the herd has a tendency to rapidly deteriorate the herd in individual excellence and feeding quality, and there is no record of a breeder having attained great success in that line of breeding. KANSAS BREEDER.

Some idea of the extent of the sheep industry in Australia may be gathered from the fact that in New South Wales alone there are 42,000 sheep runs. The area composed in these holdings is not far from 190,000,000 acres. This would make the average run of about 4,500 acres. Over 80 per cent. of these holdings are leased from the colonial government. All, or nearly all, of the best sheep country in the Australian colonies is now occupied, and any additional increase in the number of sheep which the country can be made to carry must be effected by improvement in the way of irrigation and the character of the herbage.

Wren's Pedigreed Poland-Chinas.

One of the first regular reduction sales of pedigreed Poland-Chinas that has been announced to take place next month is that of the well-known and successful Kansas breeder, Mr. W. H. Wren, of Marion, whose well-cultivated stock farm lies five miles northwest of Marion, the county seat of Marion county. The herd is known as the Cherry Orchard herd, and was established eleven years ago by the best that could be had out of the top herds of the United States. It now consists of over 160 head, all ages, of which about 140 are spring pigs of March and April farrow. The youngsters were mainly sired by the two great show-yard breeding boars, Wren's Medium 12387 S. and Corwin White Face 9924 S. Wren's Medium was bred by D. C. Miller, of South Dakota, the noted breeder who bred and sold the noted \$1,000 boar, Woodburn Medium. The sire of Wren's chief herd boar, Wren's Medium, was Happy Medium 3397, that was the sire of more sons and daughters that sold for \$500 or over than any boar living or dead. His dam was Best of 1890 22075, by Young U. S. 4252 and out of Corwin Queen 22076. Happy Medium was by King Tecumseh 3921 and out of White Face 13380. The dam of Wren's Medium was shown in 1890 at the Ohio, the Indiana State fair and the International fair held at Detroit, where she won six first premiums, seven sweepstakes and three times winner in herd rings. For pedigree, on both the paternal and maternal lines, and show-ring history, how could one improve it? As a breeder, the get in the Cherry Orchard herd shows it beyond the possibility of a doubt. In conformation he is a smooth, broad-backed, deep-hammed individual, possessing great character and one that the visitor is sure to make a second inspection on before leaving the farm. His chief coadjutor, Corwin White Face 9924, was bred by Messrs. Risk & Gabbert, the noted Missouri breeders, that made an excellent exhibit at the World's Fair and were among the winners. His sire was Corwin U. S. 7116 S., that sired J. H. Sanders, winner of first in class, first boar and three sows over 1 year, first boar and three sows bred by exhibitor, and sweepstakes boar, any age, bred by exhibitor at the World's Fair. Corwin U. S. was sired by Corwin King 4253 and out of Corwin Duffield 16083. The dam of Corwin White Face was Lady White Face 17785 by Royalty 1666 and out of Low 762. Royalty was the sire of the noted Free Trade, thus making Corwin White Face half-brother to the two greatest breeding and show-ring boars known to the Poland-China breed. About one-fourth of the offerings that will go into the sale are by this richly-bred sire and the others are nearly all by the first mentioned, Wren's Medium. Now, where, the question naturally arises, could the Kansas breeder go, east of the Mississippi river, for better breeding? If the worth and value of Kansas-bred swine is appreciated as it should be, no breeder can afford to miss the opportunity of getting some of the best blood on day of sale, next month, September 11, at his own price, as about 100 head have been catalogued, thus leaving one-third of the entire spring pig crop in the background, thereby insuring that the choicest and best of the herd only are to be sold.

In looking over the catalogue one finds that the breeding and general family make-up of the females is as strong as that of the sires used. Among them is Lady Orient 29108, bred by the noted Iowa breeders, Lambing & Son. She was sired by Orient 8131 and out of Black U. S. Ideal 4th 28476. Close up in her company is Substitute (Vol. 10 S.), bred by W. W. McClung, of Iowa. She is by Destruction 26321 A. and out of Marion 49768 A. Then comes Duke's Duchess 24564, bred on the Cherry Orchard farm and by Black Duke 3558 and out of Black Quality 19658. Another one that is sure to be held for the final short let is Queen Edwards 30280, sired by Dandy Jim Jr.

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

Cough-cure, the most prompt and effective remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an emergency medicine, for the cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Lung Fever and Whooping Cough,



AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral cannot be equaled. E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dis. Sec. of the American Baptist Publishing Society, Petersburg, Va., endorses it, as a cure for violent colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley also adds: To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Awarded Medal at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Troubles.

8493, that was the great attraction from Kansas at the World's Fair. Her dam was Queen of Stark 30276. All four of these highly-bred harem queens will send their spring litters into the ring on sale's day. Space forbids further extended mention unless it be to give name and record numbers of some of the others found in the herd. Summer Swallow (Vol. 10 S.), Rosa Nell 4th (Vol. 10 S.), Black Daisy 27800, Tulip 24563, Black Swallow 29188, Silky May 2d 29103, Pride of All 29104, Rosa Nell 3d 29107, Dakota Bell 29105, Orphan 29106, White Stockings 24505, Sally 29240, Double Mark 28778, Black Quality 2d 19659, Miss Crow 21863, Pluck 21861, Match 16506, Black Quality 19658 and others.

There are still three fall boars, two of August farrow by Royal Short Stop 10887 S. that was bred by Geo. W. Falk, a noted Missouri breeder and a World's Fair winner. The other one is by Kansas King 8911 S. These will go in sale if not sold before that time.

Col. S. A. Sawyer, the well-known auctioneer, will do the honors of the block on sale day. For further particulars, write Mr. Wren for a copy of his free catalogue and keep in mind the date. The Santa Fe and Rock Island roads run through Marion, which gives intending buyers from a distance an easy way to reach the sale.

You cannot say that you have tried everything for your rheumatism until you have taken Ayer's Pills. Hundreds have been cured of this complaint by the use of these pills alone. They were admitted on exhibition at the World's Fair as a standard cathartic.

A Rare Chance to Make Money.

I am convinced that any one that will hustle can make from \$10 to \$15 a day selling Perfection Dish-Washers. They give such good satisfaction that every family wants one. You can wash and dry the dishes in two minutes, without danger of breaking dishes or without wetting the hands. In the past six months I have cleared over \$20 a day without canvassing any; people either come or send for washers, and my trade is increasing all the time. This business is equally good in country, town or city, and any lady or man can make money anywhere if they will only try. After careful examination I find the Perfection decidedly the best dish-washer made. The Perfection Manufacturing Co., Drawer A-3, Englewood, Ill., will give you full instructions. Go to work at once and let us hear how you succeed. It is certainly our duty to inform each other of these golden opportunities. A READER.

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

Homes for the Homeless.

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

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

Agricultural Matters.

HOW STORE POTATOES?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have a large potato crop, which I wish to keep through the winter—perhaps 7,000 to 10,000 bushels. It seems easy to store a few hundred bushels safely, but to successfully store the above amount with a reasonable surety against loss is a question that gives me considerable anxiety.

What kind of a cellar, cave or storehouse would be most economical and yet entirely safe? How deep is it advisable to store potatoes, and what is the lowest temperature possible that will not injure them?

Some potato-raisers around here use caves, with brush and earth for a roof. Would not straw or hay be just as good?

Is it safe to put potatoes in cave where they will come in contact with the earth?

The size of a potato cellar to contain such an amount would, of course, depend on the depth the potatoes were stored. Would it not be better to make two cellars if cellars are used?

Any information on this subject will be of great service to me.

Oakland, Kas. B. H. PUGH.

[This inquiry was referred to Senator Edwin Taylor, the potato king, who has kindly sent the following answer. The citation from the Agricultural Report is here printed for the benefit of those who may not have the report at hand.—EDITOR.]

EDWARDSVILLE, Kas., August 18, 1895

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Replying to the above letter, I should say that the difference between storing a few hundred bushels of potatoes and a few thousand is merely one of preparation. The cost per bushel of storing many is less than the per bushel cost of storing a few. The bigger the plant, provided it is used to its full capacity, the cheaper proportionately it will do its work. That is "a moral which runs at large," and is true of cellars, ships, mills, mines—everything. Why make two cellars? It is cheaper to build a house of eight rooms than two houses of four rooms each—all the rooms being the same size. It is easier and cheaper to enclose a given number of cubic feet in one cellar than in two; easier in two than in four. Furthermore, it requires no more care to keep a big cellar at the right temperature than a little one.

I cannot better describe the cellar which I prefer for potatoes than is done in the Report of the State Board of Agriculture, for the quarter ending March 31, page 168:

"If buried, potatoes must be covered lightly at first, and the covering added from time to time, but only enough to protect the tubers from frost. This is the most unsatisfactory and expensive way of storing potatoes. The next worse way is a cellar under a building. The most satisfactory and cheapest way that I know of is to store in a dug-out. In most of our Kansas soils, no walls but the dirt walls are needed. The roof will be of earth over poles and brush. In wet weather such a roof will leak, unless covered with boards, corn stalks, straw or other covering. The best location will be a slope or bank facing south. By leaving an alley through the center of a dug-out, with plenty of large ventilator shafts through the roof, a brisk circulation will be set up whenever the door in the end is opened—particularly where the door opens on the level, as it will if the building is dug in the side of a bank. The trouble with a cellar under a building is to give it air enough and keep it cool enough.

"The dug-out should be built with a bin on each side of a central alley. The bottom of the bins should be raised six inches from the ground. Both the bottom and sides are best made of fence boards, with inch spaces between. The sides of the bins should be clear of contact with the walls, whether stone or dirt. Spouts should be placed at intervals through the roof near the outside of the bins, through which to pour down the potatoes into the cellar.

"Such a building, carefully managed

as to ventilation, opened up on frosty nights and kept closed during the warm days of fall and early winter, will take Early Ohio potatoes through to spring without a sprout. Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron and such varieties may require turning over once. The only antidote for sprouting, aside from the manner of storage, that I know of, is the scoop shovel. Potatoes may be kept in cold storage until August without a sprout."

Potatoes may be stored six feet deep, if the bins are narrow, without hurt, for I have tried it; also I have stored them four feet deep in a bin twenty feet square, without injury. I should have no hesitation in putting potatoes ten feet deep in a bin four feet wide. One must always leave a little margin to go on; and while potatoes will not freeze, if dry, at 32°, I should not want them kept continuously lower than 34°. Straw, hay, corn stalks, lumber or something over the dirt roof of a cellar in this climate is advisable. It pays to keep a potato cellar dry, and a dirt roof is liable to leak.

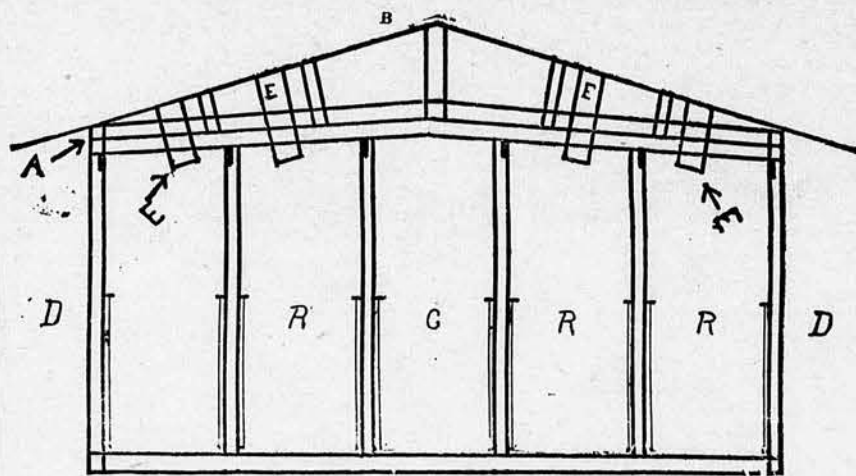
It is decidedly not safe to put potatoes in contact with the earth.

In figuring on the capacity he will want, your correspondent can safely count on one and one-half cubic feet to the bushel—that is 15,000 cubic feet will be ample for 10,000 bushels of potatoes.

If you will excuse the drawing, I will make an "alleged" cross-section of a cellar which will hold about 100 bushels to the foot in length.

"Full directions" for storing sweet potatoes is quite "another story," as Mr. Kipling would say. I haven't time for it now.

EDWIN TAYLOR.



CROSS-SECTION OF POTATO HOUSE.

A., dirt roof; B., board roof—twenty-foot boards; R., bins, slatted bottom and sides, six feet wide; C., central alley, three feet wide; E., E., E., chutes to drop potatoes through, afterwards used as ventilators; D., D., dirt sides of cellar.

Alfalfa.

The following is an expression of information and conclusions as to alfalfa by Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture:

"It would seem that Kansas and other Western States are not alone in appreciation and production of alfalfa or in finding it in some respects and under various conditions a more desirable and profitable crop than the everywhere-valued clover.

"I note by the Consular reports from that country that the area in France devoted to alfalfa-growing in 1893 was 1,924,504 acres, yielding 2,122,168 tons, valued at the magnificent total of \$51,181,153. Also, that the land devoted to clover was 2,637,118 acres, yielding 1,943,156 tons, valued at \$43,055,325.

"According to this showing their yield of clover was but 1,474 pounds per acre while that of the alfalfa was nearly 50 per cent. more, or 2,205 pounds; the clover was valued by them at \$22.15 per ton and the alfalfa at \$24.11, or about 9 per cent. more.

"Putting it in another way, their acre in clover produces a value of \$16.32 and an acre in alfalfa \$26.07, or almost 60 per cent. more than the clover.

"Again: An acre of alfalfa yields them 50 per cent. more hay than an acre in clover; its product is worth 9 per cent. or nearly \$2 per ton more, ton for ton, and nearly \$10, or 60 per cent. more, acre for acre.

"In 1894 Kansas had 90,825 acres in alfalfa, and this year has, according to official returns, very close to 125,000 acres, which is an increase of 38 per cent. This, together with the fact

that five years ago there were but 34,384 acres, suggests that in the half decade since their attention was first sharply attracted to the value and adaptability of the plant the farmers of Kansas have embarked in its culture with much energy, not only on the lower lands where the underflow is within easy root-reach, but on the higher prairies as well. While alfalfa gives sure promise of being a boon to Kansas and contiguous States, there are undoubtedly localities, soils and conditions to which it is but poorly adapted. To be persuaded of its worth and importance does not necessitate accepting, without qualification, the honestly-made, yet almost incredible statements of yields and profits in all the notable alfalfa-growing sections. Discounted fully one-half, they still indicate that, under conditions such as prevail on millions of Kansas acres, alfalfa can and should early become an important factor in the agricultural economy and prosperity of the State.

"As authenticated instances are abundant of its roots penetrating the soil from fifteen to thirty-five feet, and in one instance more than 100 feet, it is readily apparent that when once established it has a great capacity for resisting the effects of dry weather. For this reason it is unusually well adapted to large sections of the trans-Missouri region, yet at the same time it does not flourish best unless the moisture conditions are such that it develops a strong root-hold the year of its sowing.

"Its being a perennial that, well-rooted, never requires reseeded; its rank in feeding quality being right up alongside of if not superior to clover

Heart Disease Cured

By Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

Fainting, Weak or Hungry Spells, Irregular or Intermittent Pulse, Fluttering or Palpitation, Choking Sensation, Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Feet and Ankles, are symptoms of a diseased or Weak Heart.



MRS. N. C. MILLER.

Of Fort Wayne, Ind., writes on Nov. 29, 1894:

"I was afflicted for forty years with heart trouble and suffered untold agony. I had weak, hungry spells, and my heart would palpitate so hard, the pain would be so acute and torturing, that I became so weak and nervous I could not sleep. I was treated by several physicians without relief and gave up ever being well again. About two years ago I commenced using Dr. Miles' Remedies. One bottle of the Heart Cure stopped all heart troubles and the Restorative Nervine did the rest, and now I sleep soundly and attend to my household and social duties without any trouble.

Sold by druggists. Book sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

tion to the "palace," to be decorated as the ideas, tastes and ingenuity of its contributors might prompt.

"An alfalfa building to contain the display of horticultural and agricultural products was a feature of the Otero county fair at Rocky Ford, Colo., last year, and did much to attract interested attention to a remarkable product."

Crimson Clover.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Crimson clover was introduced in this country by the late Dr. Haradine. Several years ago, being a great lover of flowers, he was attracted to this plant by its great beauty, which is hardly exceeded by the finest flower that adorns yard or garden. The beautiful deep green, which may be seen all winter, grows deeper and brighter as spring advances, until May, when the flowers appear, making a sight to behold and remember. At first its value as a forage plant was not understood, and as a soil-restorer was unknown, and the progress of the plant at first was rather slow. Every one admired its great beauty, and numerous plats were grown for ornamental purposes, but years elapsed before farmers awoke to its value as a regular rotation crop. It has now passed the experimental point, and fields of crimson clover can be seen growing in all parts of the land. It is good for hay; will yield two to three tons per acre of the finest quality; it is valuable for seed, which it produces in large quantities; is good for fall and early spring pastures, and is the only clover that remains green all winter. Its greatest value is in its ability to store up plant food and at the same time send down deep feeding roots far in the subsoil and bring to the surface elements of fertility that would be otherwise lost. Crimson clover is an annual and must be sown in its proper season. This extends from the first of August until the last of October. About eight to ten quarts of seed are required to sow an acre.

If any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER would like to test a sample of crimson clover, I will send a package by mail for a couple of stamps for postage.

L. STAPLES.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Would they could sell us experience, though at diamond prices, but then no one would use the article second-hand.—Balzac.

Irrigation.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

For the Fourth National Irrigation Congress at Albuquerque, N. M., September 16 to 20, 1895.

Monday, first day, 9:30 a. m.
Congress called to order by William E. Smythe, chairman National committee.

Addresses of welcome by Governor W. T. Thornton and others.

Address by chairman of National committee; review of the year's progress of irrigation during the years 1894-1895.

Temporary organization.
Address by Judge J. S. Emery, National Lecturer.

Recess.
Afternoon session.

Reports of Committees on Credentials; order of business; permanent organization.

Address by permanent President.

Appointment of Committee on Resolutions.

Presentation of reports of State Commissions.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Addresses by Hon. Clark E. Carr, ex-Minister to Denmark, and by ex-Governor Lionel A. Sheldon, of Los Angeles.

SECOND DAY, 9 A. M.

Topics for discussion: "Colonization of Arid Lands." Opening remarks by John E. Frost, land commissioner Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Discussion.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Topics for discussion: "Water Supplies for the Semi-Arid Regions;" "Reservoirs," etc. Opening remarks by E. R. Moses, of Kansas, President of the Inter-State Irrigation Association. Debate to be led by delegates from Kansas, Nebraska and Texas.

"Fruit Exchanges versus the Commission System." Opening address by Fred L. Alles, of Los Angeles, who will describe the methods of California fruit exchanges. Discussion.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

"Irrigation in Missouri," by Thomas Knight.

"Irrigation in New Mexico and Colorado," by ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince.

"Practical Methods of Irrigation." Discussion, led by Lute Wilcox, editor *Field and Farm*, Denver.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

"Irrigation a Continual Issue," by Col. J. R. Hinton.

"Climatology of the Arid Region," by Capt. W. A. Glassford, U. S. A.

Discussion on the scientific aspect of irrigation; gauging of flow in streams; evaporation; forestry; reservoirs; artesian wells; climatology; by members of the National Board of Irrigation, federal officers and engineers, officials of the weather service and geological and irrigation surveys.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Discussion: Political problems of the arid regions; the Carey law; the desert land law; the land system and land laws of the United States; pasture lands; discussion of inter-State and international streams.

"Irrigation in Mexico and Canada," by delegates from those countries.

Address on the legal aspect of irrigation, by Judge E. T. Kinny, of Utah.

Recess.
Election of National committee and choice of next convention city.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Report of Committee on Resolutions. Invitations and explanations of proposed excursions through New Mexico and Arizona.

Recess.

Inspection of exhibits from New Mexico and Arizona.

Closing exercises.

EXCURSIONS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONGRESS.

First Excursion—From Albuquerque to Santa Fe, thence returning, going down the valley of the Rio Grande by

daylight to El Paso, stopping at Socorro and Las Cruces; at night from El Paso to Pecos City, Texas, thence up the valley of the Rio Pecos to Roswell by daylight, via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Texas Pacific and Pecos Valley railway.

Second Excursion—From Albuquerque west over the Atlantic & Pacific railway via Prescott to Phoenix and the Salt River valley.

A Wealth of Water Wasting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was much interested in an editorial in your issue of July 24, on the storage of the "run-off" or surplus storm water. A day or two before that paper arrived, the writer stood on the banks of the Arkansas river and watched its muddy current, freighted with fertile sediment, as it roared along with a velocity variously estimated at from eight to ten miles per hour. It was several inches more than bank full, and no one ventured to estimate its volume in second feet. But the one thought that impressed itself upon the average irrigator who viewed the scene was, "What a waste of water!" And, indeed, it was. If the water that passed by in that flood could have been stored for the use of man, what a source of wealth it might have become. And yet at that very hour the head-gates of nearly all, if not all, the irrigating systems from Canon City to Garden City, were closed down, thus allowing the flood to proceed undiminished, but rather ever-increasing, on its wasteful way, wrecking bridges, delaying travel, and in many cases overflowing farm lands and destroying crops.

What becomes of these floods after they leave the plains region? Why, the general government provides a corps of engineers with a fleet of snag-boats and dredges to deepen the jetties and widen the channels; to use more sand-bags and fascines; to build higher levees, larger dikes and more revetments, all involving the expenditure of millions of the people's money in an attempt to control the flood and keep it within bounds. Would it not seem a wiser plan to spend a portion of the sum thus annually appropriated in seeking to prevent the floods by storing the surplus storm water? By the construction of flood-draining canals of large carrying capacity emptying into great storage reservoirs, the river could be drained even during a freshet and at the same time the water supply for irrigation could be made sure and certain in the driest year when the snowfall on the mountains has been light. Such reservoirs, presenting a large water surface, would naturally have a tendency to equalize the temperature, and, by evaporation, cause greater humidity in the atmosphere, consequently less hot wind, and possibly an increased rainfall and more snow in the adjacent mountain ranges.

The art of irrigation engineering in the great Arkansas valley has thus far only been passing through its pioneering stage. Its greatest development is as yet almost unthought of. Yet this era of development is sure to come. The engineer will grapple with the mechanical and industrial problems involved—the amount of work to be done, the number of men and the kind of machinery to do it. The financier will have to devise ways and means—determine the cost of construction, whether the work would best be undertaken by private corporations or by irrigation district systems and whether it can be done without State or federal aid or encouragement—these are some of the questions to be considered. They are not easy of solution, neither are they more difficult than those which have been brought to a successful issue by other minds in other fields of human activity.

The present season, with its bounteous showers and bountiful harvests, should not lull us into a dream of sweet security, unmarred by the thought that another rainless summer is in store for us, but rather it should spur us to greater efforts, to the end that the present tokens of prosperity may become our certain and lasting portion.

There is none greater than he who, impressed with a lofty aim, exclaims: "I can and I will." This region pos-

sesses wonderful possibilities if they are developed. We can do it. Will we do it?
J. B. THOBURN.
Syracuse, Kas., August 20, 1895.

Windmill and Pump Men Organize.

While the country has gone rampant over free coinage of silver, changes being rung in on the tariff, and political parties in convention hold out alluring bait to the farmer and each try to impress him with the fact that in his shop only is compounded the formulae of good prices for his crops, an earnest body of men met at the Palmer House, Chicago, on Tuesday, the 21st, to discuss ways and means to an end which is to result in more benefit to the agriculturist in particular and the country in general than any of the issues used for campaign thunder.

The specific question discussed by these gentlemen was not what the tillers of the soil are to get for the results of their labor, but how to make the raising of crops a "sure thing." It was, in fact, a convention of windmill and pump men, those engaged in the manufacture of irrigation machinery. Everything bearing in the slightest degree on the subject of irrigation and irrigation machinery was thoroughly discussed, and an able address made by Mr. I. A. Fort, of North Platte, Neb., President of the Nebraska Irrigation Society, who issued the call for the Chicago meeting.

In the general discussion it was clearly demonstrated that the most practical and economical solution of the irrigation question was to be reached through the use of machinery, instead of the canal system, which usually means big land jobbing schemes. The use of windmills and pumps afforded opportunities for every farmer to start an irrigation plant of his own without waiting on the movements of unwieldy corporate bodies that usually take more interest in irrigating their stocks than the lands of their patrons. While there are many windmills at present in use that give remarkable results, some cases being cited at the convention, it is expected that the forming of this association will give an impetus to the improvement of both mills and other machinery for irrigation purposes, and something may be looked for in the near future much in advance of anything in use at present; in fact, one of the gentlemen present at the convention, a prominent windmill manufacturer, said: "I will soon astonish the world on a mill which will revolutionize all present methods."

Incidentally, in his remarks, Mr. Fort alluded to the utilization of reservoirs for fish ponds. Not only would the arid plains of the great West be made to blossom as the rose and be transformed into a region whose fertility would make the land of the Nile get a hump on itself, but every farmer could have his supply of brain food (fish) at the very threshold of his home, as it were, and count on its being as sure a thing as his crops.

The committee on organization made a report, from which the following is excerpted:

"We, the undersigned, committee appointed by this meeting, respectfully recommend the organization of an irrigation association, for the purpose of promoting and advancing the subject of irrigation throughout the country. We recommend that this association shall be called the American Irrigation Association; that the object of the association shall be to create a sentiment favorable to the use of machinery and appliances now used for handling and distributing water for irrigation purposes; to educate the people on the value and benefits of irrigation, both in arid and humid lands; to demonstrate that water can be handled by machinery and distributed over the lands as cheap or cheaper than by a canal system; to secure favorable legislation in relation to irrigation by machinery; to bring before the people the value and benefits of utilizing the sewerage of cities or vil-

Long-lasting

and good-looking leather comes of using Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and 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.

lages by an irrigation system, to use all honorable and legitimate means to advance the interest of this association and its members in all matters relating to irrigation by the means of machinery."

The list of manufacturers represented was as follows: J. W. Crane, of Mast, Foss & Co., Springfield, O.; May Bros., Galesburg, Ill.; D. C. Walling and R. G. Marcy, of the Flint & Walling Manufacturing Company, Kendallville, Ind.; H. Woodmanse, of Woodmanse & Hewitt Manufacturing Company, Freeport, Ill.; Wm. Radley, Sandwich Enterprise Company, Sandwich, Ill.; A. S. Baker, Baker Manufacturing Company, Evansville, Wis.; D. B. Sherwood, E. N. Wood and G. B. Snow, of the Elgin Wind Power & Pump Company, Elgin, Ill.; L. Leach, Joliet, Ill.; E. B. Winger, Chicago; Mr. Mark, of the Mark Manufacturing Company, Chicago; H. C. Goddard, of the Decorah Windmill Company, Decorah, Iowa; Irvin Van Wie, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. Ewart, of the Link Belt Machinery Company, Chicago; E. E. Johnson, of Henion & Hubbell, Chicago.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the convention, the President appointed the following Executive committee: D. B. Sherwood, chairman, Elgin, Ill.; A. S. Baker, Evansville, Wis.; I. A. Fort, North Platte, Neb.; H. L. May, Galesburg, Ill.; D. C. Walling, Kendallville, Ind.

The annual meetings of the association are to be held on first Tuesday in February, at such place as the Executive Board shall determine.

Railroad Rates—National Irrigation Congress and Territorial Fair.

The following rates and dates of limits have been established by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company for the Fourth National Irrigation Congress and Territorial fair:

Tickets from Missouri river stations, Superior and Purcell, will be sold on September 15 to 19, inclusive; all tickets will be made good for going passage commencing date of sale continuous passage in each direction, final limit September 30.

From Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison.....\$23.55
St. Joseph.....28.85
Burton.....17.85
Purcell.....24.40
Superior.....22.55
Denver.....14.20
Colorado Springs.....11.30
Pueblo.....9.55
El Paso.....5.10
Deming.....4.65

Rates from New Mexico points will be one cent a mile.

"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.

DRAIN TILE

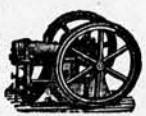
W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.,
20th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

IRRIGATION.

ONE CENT PER HOUR IS CHEAP.

That is what "WEBER" GASOLINE ENGINES COST to run per horse-power. Simple, Safe, Reliable, Economical. GET POSTED.

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



Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending August 26, 1895.—T. B. Jennings, Observer Weather Bureau, Director:

CONDITIONS.

A warm week, with but little rain in the western half of the State, except from central part of Gove to northwest part of Rush, where fair rains fell, while fair to good rains fell in the eastern half of the State, with the mean temperature nearly normal.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

The abundant rains and cool weather have interfered with haying and threshing but have brought growing crops well forward. Counties that received but little rain heretofore have been well watered the past two weeks, putting pastures and forage crops in fine condition.

Brown county.—Late corn doing well; pastures very good.

Chase.—Crops fine, corn best for years.

Chautauqua.—Corn-cutting the principal work now.

Coffey.—Haying and corn-cutting in order; potatoes rotting some; late corn now maturing.

Doniphan.—Too wet for haying, threshing or plowing; peaches and grapes in abundance.

Douglas.—Crops all look well; much prairie hay damaged by last rains.

Elk.—Moist weather interferes with haying and threshing.

Franklin.—Corn green and heavy; fruit and grass doing well.

Geary.—Hay is a good crop; apples, peaches and melons fair.

Greenwood.—Corn, sorghums and grass looking well; harvesting of early plantings begun; hay and fruit fine; stock water abundant.

Jackson.—Too cool and damp for haying; corn maturing.

corn almost ripe; plowing in progress.

Harvey.—All corn now safe; peaches plentiful; rain in torrents.

Kingman.—Splendid growing weather; hay crop heavy; wheat and oats damaged in the stack.

Kiowa.—Hot dry weather injured corn and grass; early corn badly dried up; rain needed.

Mitchell.—Late corn needs rain; early almost matured, a good crop; sorghum and hay excellent.

Ottawa.—Drought and chinch bugs causing corn to dry up fast.

Pawnee.—Threshing progressing; corn-cutting begun.

Phillips.—A hot, dry week; most corn ripe, beyond the reach of drought.

Reno.—Everything revived by the late rain; pastures badly dried up by the preceding drought.

Rice.—Light rains this week; all vegetation growing rapidly.

Russell.—Late corn needs rain soon; good haying week.

Saline.—Hot winds have dried up much of the late corn.

Sedgwick.—A good week for all vegetation.

Smith.—Hot winds greatly damaged late corn, half of it dried up.

Stafford.—Late corn needs rain; hay and pastures good; broomcorn fair; threshing in progress.

Sumner.—Corn-cutting half done; ground becoming too dry to plow.

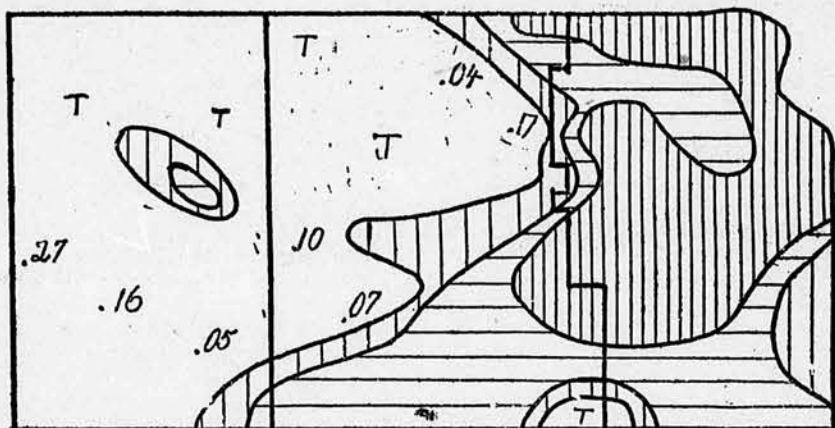
Washington.—Good week for pastures and late corn.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The warm, dry weather was favorable for completing harvest and for threshing, but corn and fodder crops are needing rain now.

Decatur.—Needing rain, none for past three weeks; hurting corn; haying and threshing progressing.

Finney.—Fodder crops at a stand outside of irrigation; threshing in progress.



ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24.

Johnson.—Late pastures fine; fruit ripening in good shape; corn crop made.

Labette.—Corn about all made; fall plowing being pushed; too much rain for wheat in stack.

Leavenworth.—Too wet to plow; corn splendid; apples and peaches getting ripe; complaints of potatoes rotting in the ground.

Linn.—Early corn hardening, late corn good but needs sunshine; too damp for haying or plowing.

Marion.—Corn and grass crops fine but damp for haying.

Marshall.—A great improvement in all crops; late corn better than early; fall fruits abundant for home use.

Miami.—Corn in fine condition; threshing stopped by damp weather.

Montgomery.—Corn maturing in good shape; too damp for haying and threshing.

Morris.—Corn, hay, millet and sorghum good; apples and peaches fine.

Osage.—Too damp for haying; crops fine.

Pottawatomie.—Late corn growing well; damp for haying.

Riley.—Cloudy and cool, fine for crops but not for haying.

Wilson.—Prairie grass heading; turnips fine; wells filling up and creeks flowing freely.

Woodson.—Stock water abundant; haying finished; grass growing again.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

The need of rain is being felt in the western and northern counties for the late crops. The week has given good haying, threshing and plowing weather with but few exceptions. Hot winds have shortened the corn crop in some of the central counties.

Barber.—Excellent growing conditions; good rains.

Barton.—Corn damaged by hot winds; late still green but needs rain.

Butler.—A large crop of corn and hay; pastures good; apples abundant.

Clay.—Little rain, but everything doing fairly well.

Comanche.—Early corn is being cut, late maturing rapidly.

Cowley.—Millet and prairie hay good;

Ford.—Melons, potatoes, peaches and early corn fine; late corn will need rain soon.

Gove.—Late corn good where the rain fell.

Graham.—Too dry for weedy corn; broomcorn-cutting begun.

Hamilton.—Haying in earnest; ground in good order for all crops.

Logan.—Harvesting about done; warm and dry.

Ness.—Threshing well along; all crops doing well.

Norton.—Hot and dry; corn suffering.

Rawlins.—Hot and dry, hurting corn badly.

Scott.—Crops good; potatoes fine; still harvesting.

Sheridan.—Broomcorn-cutting, earliest of good quality; corn needing rain; early corn in roasting-ear, late needs rain soon; feed of all kinds abundant.

Thomas.—Corn suffering for rain; threshing begun.

Trego.—Fodder crops look well; rains interfering with haying and threshing in south part.

Wallace.—Dry weather cutting corn short; hay fine.

Wichita.—Corn standing up well for dry weather; harvesting about done.

Walter Latimer's Swine Sale.

In placing his first hog catalogue before the public, Walter Latimer needs no introduction, as he has been closely identified with the live stock interest of this State for the past thirteen years. A careful inspection of his catalogue will reveal the fact that it contains hogs of the best breeding to be found. He is reserving fifteen head of the brood sows and the boar, Tecumseh J. Corwin, and expects to continue in the business. Terms are cash. Parties wishing time will be accommodated at 3 per cent. interest per annum. Sale will commence promptly at 10 a. m. in the barn at Hillheast farm, one-half mile west of Garnett, September 6, 1895. This will be the last day of the fair and sale will be over in time for the afternoon races. Go via A. T. & S. F., Missouri Pacific or K. N. & D. railroad.

DISEASE GERMS.

The Minute and Mighty Microbe that Hides in Food, Air and Water.

The study of disease germs is the all-absorbing topic among the leading physicians of to-day. Lurking in the food we eat, the air we breathe and the water with which we quench our thirst, are minute organisms which set up in the system diseases. Malaria is caused by a peculiar disease germ. Dr. Hartman, President of the Surgical Hotel, has been making a special study of the disease germ which causes malaria. He finds chronic malaria to be caused by a different germ than causes acute malaria. This undoubtedly explains why quinine fails to cure old cases of fever and ague. It also explains why Peruna so invariably cures old malarial invalids who have sought all other remedies in vain.

Every one interested in the subject of malaria, chills and fever, fever and ague and ague cake, should send at once to The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company for a free copy of a little book entitled "Chronic Malaria." This book is beautifully illustrated, showing five varieties of disease germs exactly as they appear under the best microscope. It also gives numerous cures and valuable information about malarial diseases.

People subject to malaria should remember that the malarial season is now upon us. Persons at all predisposed to this disease may, by taking a bottle of Peruna now according to directions ward off many weeks' sickness. Peruna will prevent, as well as cure, chronic malaria, and no one subject to this most miserable of all diseases should neglect to take a course of Peruna in time to prevent an attack.

Gossip About Stock.

M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas., writes: "My Holstein-Friesian cattle are doing finely. Have a fine lot of calves sired by Lord Clifden Kloster 17083, that traces to Rooker, also calves sired by Juno Schwab W. H. F. A., an equally noted sire. These calves will be sold at prices to suit the times if taken soon."

One of the great fall events of the Hereford world will be the closing-out sale of J. P. Wiser & Son's registered and grade Herefords, September 10, 11 and 12, at their ranch, five miles north of Allen, Lyon county, Kansas. There will be 125 head of registered Herefords, 500 head of grade Herefords running to nine crosses. The registered list contains many imported animals, and the blood of the famous Beau Real, the Downtons, Auction Prince, the Wiltons, and many other famous bulls is liberally represented in this herd. Included in the above are about 100 young bulls that will be a prize for some enterprising buyer. Besides the cattle there are about twenty head of horses, three stallions, three noted jacks, farm machinery, harnesses, wagons and everything of use on the ranch. Messrs. Wiser & Son have rented their ranch and everything must be sold. No by-bidding will be allowed and purchasers will be amply protected. The ranch contains 7,300 acres of the most beautiful land the eye ever beheld. Sale under tent. The Missouri Pacific train leaves Kansas City at 10 a. m. and arrives at Allen 3:45 p. m.; arrives at Allen from the west 12:04 noon. Write for catalogue to J. P. Wiser & Son, Allen, Kas.

State Fairs.

Connecticut, Danbury, October 7-12.
Delaware, Dover, September 30-October 5.
Illinois, Springfield, September 23-28.
Indiana, Indianapolis, September 16-21.
Iowa, Des Moines, September 9-14.
Kansas, Wichita, October 1-6.
Maine, Lewiston, September 2-6.
Massachusetts, "Bay State," Worcester, September 3-7.
Michigan, Grand Rapids, September 9-14.
Minnesota, Hamline, September 9-14.
Missouri, St. Louis, October 7-12.
Nebraska, Omaha, September 13-21.
New Brunswick, St. John, September 24-October 4.
New England, Portland, August 27-30.
New Hampshire, Tilton, September 10-12.
New Jersey, Waverly, September 2-8.
New Jersey, "Inter-State," Trenton, September 30-October 4.
New York, Syracuse, August 26-31.
North Carolina, Salisbury, October 2-4.
Ohio, Columbus, September 2-7.
Oregon, Salem, September 25-October 4.
Pennsylvania, Uniontown, September 9-14.
Quebec, Montreal, September 12-21.
Rhode Island, Cranston, September 16-21.
South Carolina, Columbia, November 11-15.
South Dakota, Sioux Falls, September 30-October 4.
Texas, Dallas, October 10-November 3.
Virginia, Richmond, October 8-12.
Vermont, Burlington, September 3-8.
Washington, New Whatcom, September 23-27.
West Virginia, Wheeling, September 2-6.
Wisconsin, Madison, September 10-21.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee, September 16-21.
Wisconsin, Inter-State, La Crosse, September 2-7.

Union Pacific Route.

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

THE DANDY STEEL MILL AND STEEL TOWER.
Thoroughly galvanized after completion. Over 25000 in use. Has stood the severe wind storms for five years and demonstrated its ability to stand them for years to come. Made of the best cold rolled steel and **FULLY GUARANTEED** When furnished with graphite boxes they need no oil. We also make a complete line of Power Mills, Grinders, Tanks, Shellars, Pumps, Etc. **Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co. Batavia, Illinois.**

The Kirkwood Steel Wind Engine

has been in use since 1882. It is the pioneer steel mill. It has beauty, strength, durability, power; it is **THE BEST**, hence the mill for you to buy. Thousands have them! Our Steel Towers have four angle steel corner posts, substantial steel girts and braces—not fence wire. They are light, strong, simple in construction, much cheaper than wood and will last a lifetime. Our mills and towers are **ALL STEEL** and fully guaranteed. Write for prices and circulars. Address, mentioning this paper, **KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO., Arkansas City, Kas.**

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.
"Frizzell" 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., 635 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.

AT AFTERNOON TEA.

At afternoon tea, and alone for a wonder;
The quaint little table invitingly drawn
Where the shadows lay cool, and sunlight crept
Under
The low-growing beeches that sheltered the
lawn;
In a dainty white gown, and hat large and shady,
Half hiding the face I was wistful to see;
More radiant than summer she sat—my fair
lady—
At afternoon tea.

Far off in the pleasure a fountain was singing,
And tossing its silver high over the trees;
The wood-birds were glad, and the jasmine was
flinging
With prodigal haste, its white stars to the
breeze;
While above the blue china we bent, and grew
merry
On subjects on which two can always agree,
Mere gossip, of course, but enjoyable—very,
At afternoon tea.

Then the cream was poured in, and the sugar
was stirred;
"Was the fragrant infusion too strong or too
weak?"
She asked; and in answer I whispered a word
Which brought the swift rose to her delicate
cheek;
Her eyes found a refuge beneath their long
fringes,
But she did not say nay to my passionate plea;
Oh, the gate of Love's Eden swung back on gold
hinges
At afternoon tea.

And we had such sweet secrets to tell to each
other
That it might have been sunset or moonrise
or dawn,
Till we chanced to look up and encounter her
mother,
Come softly upon us across the soft lawn—
Come softly upon us, unruffled and stately,
With a questioning glance at her daughter
and me,
Which changed to a smile as I handed sedately,
Her afternoon tea.

Ah, love! It is years since we lingered together
Below the green boughs in the glory of June,
With hopes that were bright as the sunshiny
weather,
And hearts beating time to one old-fashioned
tune;
But I know our joint lives are with happiness
laden.
As I tell the small fairy enthroned on my knee
How "Mother" was won, when a beautiful
maiden
At afternoon tea.
—Chambers' Journal.

REALISM IN FICTION AND HOWELL'S RELATION TO IT.

Abstract of graduating thesis of Marietta Smith, of
Manhattan, at Agricultural college commencement,
1895.

We are ever told that "truth is stranger
than fiction," and, as we come to realize
the truths of life, we believe this more and
more firmly. The age writing for the king
and court lost sight of reality, but in the
passing of the age of chivalry and min-
strels, fairy tales gave place to stories of
humanity, and to-day we have realism as a
result of "the doubt of the age."

An age of doubt and negation produced
realism, and "such a period is slow to trust
itself to any guide save cold-blooded verac-
ity." This leads to a principle of realism,
to picture life in the story as it is seen ev-
ery day. This compels the realist to take
his stories from his note-book, to have no
characters but those occurring in life, con-
sequently the story has its foundation and
limit in actual experience; it is a mirror to
be held before society. But the realists
have failed to reach their height. And
why? Because life is everything. The
flat surface of the book mirror cannot por-
tray, as one has expressed it, "the vast
arch of life." Another principle of realism
is the elimination of the writer's personal-
ity. This causes insipidity, or over-draw-
ing of facts, which calls forth the criticism
that "the realist sees nothing in life but
filth and crime." However we view this,
we cannot but admit that realism has
taught needed lessons; it has satisfied the
demands of the age calling for "cold-blooded
veracity."

Of the writers of realism, Balzac may be
considered the founder of the school, Zola
the connecting link between the first and
later writers. Ibsen has given us poetry as
well as prose. But in reading his poetry
one rather doubts his realism, as it leaves
an impression much like poems of those not
called realists. For example, in his "Bird
and Bird-Catcher," where he tells how a
linnet was captured, carried to a room, and
frightened, there is something unreal. In
the latter part of the poem he tells how the
bird has its vengeance, as the boy is im-
prisoned and frightened. He, like the bird,
fancies the window ajar, but

"With a broken wing he tumbles in the cage
Which still immures him."

Studying this for the realism in it, one
concludes it is less realistic than Whittier's
"In Schooldays." As for the dreamer, it
causes as many, and more, wild fancies to
flit through his mind.

Howells, as a realist, changes the subject

matter considerably. His reality is in his
way of considering each event as one of a
series. It is said of him, had he written
the life of Julius Caesar he would have rep-
resented the Rubicon in all its diminutive-
ness, not broadened by its historical
overflow.

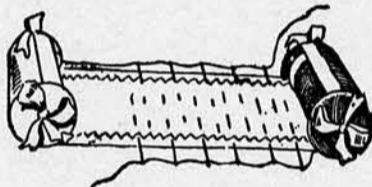
"One of the uses of realism," says How-
ells, "is to make us know people." In this
we can see the secret of his success. He
has given the details of life, but in their
proper relation—not emphasizing vice to
the exclusion of all the good and true.

As science teaches that heat may be
transformed into light, so life shows, as
some one has told, "that from the strongest
passions are sometimes born the sweetest
and purest human souls." This portrayal
of facts as they are is the work of the true
realist. Then to Howells must realism
ascribe that greatness, which is his, for
dwelling on the "romantic side of familiar
things."

NOVEL SEWING CASE.

The Clever and Useful Design of an In-
genious Woman.

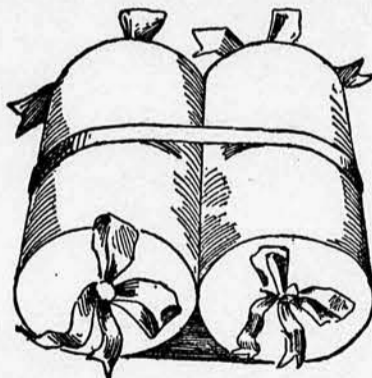
That necessity is the mother of in-
vention is the most trite of sayings, but
it was the necessity of an unfortunate
bachelor which prompted a clever
woman not long ago to devise a most
ingenious means for his relief, and, in-
cidentally, for the comfort of a consid-
erable number of persons who are not
bachelors. The man in question
was painfully endeavoring to thread
a needle, and confessed that his
occasional button sewing was a
difficult operation, because of the
effort to thread the needle.
So his friend put her wits to work and
by the next day she had evolved a most
valuable "bachelor's friend," as she
called it. The scheme is as simple as
it is ingenious. Its designer has be-



THE CASE OPEN.

stowed them upon many another than
the one for whom her efforts were first
undertaken.

The materials required for the
"friend" are a little over a half yard of
ribbon, two and one-half inches wide,
and a yard of half-inch ribbon match-
ing or contrasting in color. Half a
yard of the wide is not quite enough,
though one-sixteenth more will suffice.
A bit of collar canvas, a piece of flannel,
a paper of number seven needles,
and a spool each of white thread and
black silk, with a rubber band, com-
plete the list. Cut a piece of the can-
vas ten inches long by an inch and
three-quarters wide; cover one side
evenly with flannel, and on the other
baste the broad ribbon, folding the
edges over and feather-stitching them
to the flannel. Cut from a visiting
card four circles the size of a spool end
and cover from the broad ribbon,
working an eyelet-hole in the center of
each circle. Sew these circles, two in
each end, as shown in the illustration.
Fit a spool in the little niche thus



THE CASE CLOSED.

made in each end, passing the narrow
ribbon through the spool and eyelet-
holes and tying it on the top in a sin-
gle bow, or securing it at either end in
a bow that is sewed fast to the spool
ribbon.

The needles are placed in the flannel,
with eyes and points alternating;
through each row of eyes is passed a
continuous thread from one of the
spools, and when it is necessary to sew
a needle is found threaded and ready.

The second sketch shows the case
closed, with a rubber band holding it.
—N. Y. Times.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE BRIDAL GARTERS.

Good Luck in Matrimony Follows the Girl
Who Makes Them.

At all times garters have been consid-
ered very important details of woman's
dress, and always associated in some
manner with matrimony. Down
through half a dozen centuries comes
to us the custom practiced to-day of
having the garters as a finishing touch
to a bride's toilet. The particular girl
friend who is permitted to slip them
into place is conceded to stand the best
possible chance of wedding happily be-
fore twelve months are out.

A prospect of near and blissful matri-
mony is also shared by the friend who
secures the privilege of making a bride's
garters, the proper pattern for which is
now a circle of white silk elastic cov-
ered with embroidered white satin and
clasped by a small gold buckle enam-
eled in white bow knots. The garters
of Marie Antoinette were pretty pink
silk bands elaborately embroidered on
the upper half in tiny jewels and gold
thread. In an American family are
preserved the bridal garters of a titled
English ancestress. These are of white
silk, nearly two inches broad, and de-
corated with round buttons made of seed
pearls, from which suspend pearl cords
and tassels two inches long.—Philadel-
phia Times.

Inexpensive Duster Case.

An inexpensive case for the light
feather duster, used so much to dust
bric-a-brac, according to the New York
World, is made of two yards of satin
ribbon, two inches wide. Double one
and a half yards length, making a bag
three-quarters of a yard long by over-
casting in fine stitches both edges all
the way up. A bow made of the bal-
ance of the ribbon finishes the bottom,
and crochet a ring of embroidery silk
over a brass form for the top, to hang
it up. Slip the duster in, brush end up.
Feather edge ribbon is much prettier
than plain. If the handle of the duster
is more or less than twenty-seven
inches, make the case according to its
length.

Ice Used to Cure Colds.

The latest idea of French physicians
is to cure colds by applying ice to the
spine. Just now, when the abrupt
changes in the weather have brought in-
fluenza, bronchitis or some kind red
trouble, one is always glad to hear
of some new remedies for "the
cold"; but few, we imagine, will be
daring enough to apply this one. Yet
the inflammatory sore throat that a few
years ago most people treated by poult-
ices and warmth, is now quickly cured
by sucking ice and keeping the victim
in a low temperature, and in a really
feverish cold ice might be of genuine
use.

A Way to Sweeten Lard.

After frying doughnuts or fritters or
anything of that kind shave off a few
slices of potatoes when you are done
with the grease and drop them in the
sizzling fat; let them cook an instant
and then set on the back of the stove
to cool very slowly. In the course of
half an hour remove to a place to cool
more rapidly, and just before it gets
beyond the pouring stage strain
through a cloth into a clean jar. You
will find that the lard is nearly as
sweet as ever, being only a little darker,
which does not hurt it for frying cakes
in again.

Practical Use of Royal Gifts.

Queen Victoria, as is well known,
frequently gives away as presents cash-
mere shawls. One of these was not
long ago bestowed on Sir Ellis Ash-
mead Bartlett's friend, the Swazie
queen. We note in the Cape Argus that
her dusky majesty has turned the gift
to practical use. The shawl was cut in
two and given to two of the queen's
handmaidens, who duly smeared the
pieces with fat and use them nightly
to keep their bodies warm.

BADGES OF MATRIMONY.

Worn by Women Everywhere, Except in
the United States.

Americans are the only women in the
world who do not exhibit some sign of
matrimony. Of course those who fol-
low in the wake of European etiquette
would not appear with their daughters
wearing a hat without strings, but the
universal American woman buys what
she likes, regardless of whether it be
matronly or not and, what is worse,
her daughters will select articles of
dress only suitable to married women.

In no other country is this the case.
Among the Germans the badge of a
married woman consists of a little cap
or hood of which she is very proud, and
"donning the cap" is the feature of the
wedding day among the peasants of
certain localities.

The married women in Little Russia
are always seen, even in the hottest
weather, with a thick cloth of a dark
hue twisted about their heads. In New
Guinea a young woman lets her hair
hang about her shoulders, but when
she is married this is cut short. In
Wadai the wives color their lips by
tattooing them with iron filings; in
parts of Africa, the married women
perforate the outer edges of their ears
and their lips and stick rows of grass
stalks in them; and among a certain
Mongolian tribe of people, the Manthes,
the women wear suspended from one
ear a little basket full of cotton, to
which a spindle is attached. Thus in
every country, savage and civilized, but
our own, there is a sign or symbol of
some kind that distinguishes the matron
from the spinster.—St. Louis Republic.

The influence of temper upon tone de-
serves much consideration. Habits of
querulousness or ill-nature will commu-
nicate a cat-like quality to the singing, as
infallibly as they give a quality to the
speaking voice.—Mordaunt.

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

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the
senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
doing business in the City of Toledo, County and
State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the
sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each
and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured
by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

{SEAL}

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts
directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the
system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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.

RETAINS RUPTURE WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL.



The Dr. Harvey
Human Hand Truss.

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

For Descriptive Circulars Address
H. I. PEARSON & CO., SOLE MAN'GERS,
Rialto Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Young Folks.

"THE GREEN GRASS AV OWLD IRELAND."

The green grass av owld Ireland!
Whilist I be far away,
All fresh an' clean an' jewel-green
It's growin' there to-day.
Oh, its cleaner, greener growin'—
All the grassy worl'd around,
It's greener yet nor any grass
That grows on top o' ground.

The green grass av owld Ireland!
Indade, an' balm 't 'u'd be
To eyes like mine that drip wid brine
As salty as the sea!
For still the more I'm stoppin' here,
The more I'm sore to see
The glory av the green grass av owld Ireland.

Ten years ye've paid my airnin's—
I've the l'avin's on the shelf,
Though I be here widout a queen,
An' own meself meself.
I'm comin' over steorage,
But I'm goin' back first class,
Patrolin' av the foremost deck
For first sight av the grass.

God bless yez, free Ameriky!
I love yez, dock and shore!
I ken to yez in poverty
That's worstin' me no more.
But most I'm lovin' Erin yet,
Wid all her graves, d'ye see,
By reason av the green grass av owld Ireland.
—James Whitcomb Riley, in the Century.

PLEASANTRIES.

There is a little maiden
Who has an awful time;
She has to hurry awfully
To get to school at nine.
She has an awful teacher,
Her tasks are awful hard;
Her playmates all are awful rough
When playing in the yard.
She has an awful kitty,
Who often shows her claws;
A dog who jumps upon her dress,
With awful muddy paws.
She has a baby sister,
With an awful little nose,
With awful cunning dimples,
With such awful little toes!
She has two little brothers,
And they are awful boys,
With their awful drums and trumpets,
That make an awful noise.

Do come, I pray thee, common sense;
Come and this maid defend;
Or else, I fear, her awful life
Will have an awful end.
—The Lutheran.

JACK'S GREAT SLIDE.

How He Recovered a Snowshoe and Saved His Life.

Jack Gladwyn Jebb, known by his friends as Jack, was a young Englishman who had lost his patrimony and had gone to Colorado to seek his fortune in mining. Winter had set in, and he was living in a log cabin, from which, on snowshoes, he went along to visit the three mines of which he had the charge. He usually traveled at night, partly to get an extra day at the mine, and partly because the snow was then in a better condition, with fewer chances of an avalanche above timber-



SLIDING AFTER A SNOWSHOE.

line. One of the liveliest of these solitary adventures is thus described by his biographer:

Jack started at one o'clock in the morning, and blessed with a good moon made capital time, so that he reached the crest of the range by daylight. The snow was in excellent condition, just soft enough to make his twelve-foot Norwegian shoes bite well. All the lower branches of the pines were covered, and in the gulches the snow must have been twenty feet deep.

On the crest the wind had swept the ridges clear, and Jack had to carry his shoes for half a mile or so, till he came to a long valley. Here he fastened them on again, and started downward; slowly at first, then faster and faster as the grade grew deeper.

Suddenly, at the top of his speed, he found himself in the air, and came down with a force that nearly stunned him. He had struck a sheet of ice, his shoes had lost their hold, and down he had gone on his back.

Both shoes came off. He clutched at

them instinctively, but caught only one. The other was instantly beyond reach, sliding down the mountain side. As Jack watched it disappear he felt sick. If the shoe was gone, he might reckon on his fingers the number of hours he had to live. There were four or five miles of snow, from ten to thirty feet thick, between him and his destination. To wade through it was impossible.

Before him were twenty miles of mountain and valley to the nearest camp. To stay where he was meant to be frozen to death in a few hours. He must recover that shoe, or he was lost. It would of course slide down the steepest grade, and would pass into the lower valley by the way of a rocky gorge, which Jack could see from where he stood, and which was a break-neck place, with mountains of snow in and around it, whence it would be impossible to climb, should the search be unsuccessful.

Any chance was worth trying in so desperate a case, and Jack thought that, as the shoe he still had would naturally follow its mate if placed on the same grade, his best plan was to lie down upon it, start sliding, and trust to its being stopped by whatever had arrested its fellow.

Of course, the odds were that the first shoe had gone over a precipice, or splintered on a point of rock, and that the same fate would overtake the second, together with its burden; but, if a man must die, a quick death is better than slow torture, and Jack decided to risk his fate. He found the spot where the accident had happened, put the remaining shoe on the track, lay down along it, rounding his chest as much as possible, and steering with his elbows. Down they went, sometimes sliding along smoothly, sometimes plowing through the soft drift, on and on, it seemed to the anxious traveler, interminably. He kept a sharp lookout for any trace of the lost shoe, and also for any ghastly header that might be in front of him.

At last he came to a turn in the gully, and could scarcely believe his eyes. There was the lost shoe sticking out of a drift in front! Slowly and anxiously he extricated it, fearing to find that the toe had struck a rock and splintered. No, it was all right; and in a moment more he was safe, and sweeping down into the timber.

When Doctors Disagree, Etc.

There is a story going the rounds of the British press about two very distinguished archaeologists—Sir William Wilde and Dr. Donovan. It seems that these two gentlemen made an excursion to the Isles of Arran, where interesting remains of archaeological nature have been found. They came across a little rough stone building, and both entered into a fierce argument as to the exact century of its erection. Finally each claimed a date, one giving it the sixth century and the other a later one. A native, who had been listening with gaping mouth and ears to the lengthy and learned terms used by the disputants, broke into the conversation with the remark: "Faix, you're both wrong so far as that little buildin' is concerned; it was built just two years ago by Tim Doolan for his jackass."—Harper's Round Table.

Laughed on the Day of His Birth.

There are several recorded accounts of children who are able to walk or talk on the very day of their birth, or who were provided with from two to ten teeth, but mention is made of but one which laughed aloud on the first day of its earthly existence—Zoroaster, the great philosopher. Of him Pliny says: "He was heard to laugh on the very day of his birth; his brain, also, is said to have throbbed so violently that no hand could be laid on his head."

Frozen for Over a Century.

"While at Birch Creek, in Alaska," said an American who recently returned from the mines, "I saw a wonderful cave, lately discovered. After entering through a small aperture, the sides of which are composed of granite, the explorer enters a solid ice-chamber, from which hang numerous stalactites. In this chamber Schumann, the discoverer, found a black bear frozen stiff in a block of ice. He took his ax and chopped a piece off the animal and found that it crumbled at the touch. It probably had been frozen for a century

FUN FOR THE BOYS.

How to Make a Parlor Pistol That Affords Lots of Amusement.

The parlor pistol here illustrated will afford much amusement and is very simple of construction. For the cylinder, take a goose quill five or six inches long; the piston can be made from a penhandle or a small rule rounded off except at the top, where the square part serves as a handle. The projectiles should be safe, elastic and slightly moist. A potato will furnish you with very good ones. Cut it in slices of the thickness of a finger, and press the end of the quill through it as many times as you need projectiles. These will be of the exact caliber of



your pistol and in every respect satisfactory. A target made of pasteboard, and pierced at the center with a hole through which the projectiles may pass, can be set up in any convenient place for practice.—Once a Week.

THE SKUNK'S WEAPON.

It Gives Forth a Terrible Odor Which Drives Away All Enemies.

The skunk is about the size of a large cat, and so awful is the effect of its spray that no living thing, unless by mistake, will attack it, and in consequence it is quite fearless, and will hardly get out of the way of man.

Mr. Hudson, who has had experience of it in South America, tells of how a foolish eagle vulture, pressed by hunger, tried to seize that menacing tail, but immediately afterwards began staggering about with disheveled plumage, tearful eyes and a profusely woe-begone expression on its vulture face.

After a dog has once experienced those few dreadful drops of perfume, it will hardly ever be induced to attack the little fiend again. But if, after much persuasion and banter, a poor canine, bolder than the average, is urged to the attack, and can seize the skunk by the back, then the victory may lie with the dog, but if the spray reaches the dog before it can do this, it will fall down as if shot, and not recover for days.

A drop on a man's coat will render it quite useless for further wear. For the preservation of life man has his developed brain, the elephant its tusks, the tiger its claws and teeth, the deer its fleetness of foot, the snake its poison, the stinging nettle its sting, the bush its thorn and the skunk its drops of horrible odor, so powerful that it tortures

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the olfactory nerves past endurance, and pervades the whole system like a pestilent ether, nauseating one, until seasickness seems almost a pleasant sensation in comparison.—Golden Days.

How Coachy Revenged Himself.

From Massachusetts comes the story of an elderly gentleman who had a horror of the north wind, and never went out of doors so long as it lasted. He had a wind-vane erected in his garden, and when in due course the north wind set in, he at once shut himself up. Every morning he looked out at the vane, but no change had occurred. This state of affairs continued for a month, until he began to suspect that something was wrong. Carefully examining the vane, he found that it had been nailed so as to firmly point to the north, and further investigation revealed that an ex-coachman had played the trick to revenge himself for his dismissal.

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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.

A farmer reports that he has constructed cement or concrete feeding places for his hogs, so as to be able to place their corn before them in palatable shape in all weathers.

Western packers have handled, since January 1, less hogs by over 700,000 than for the same period last year. Prices are about 60 cents per 100 pounds lower than a year ago.

Serious conditions have taken place in the corn crop, especially in the great central States—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois—since the government crop report was made up. The drought has there been severe and corn has "fired" badly and the yield will be much below what had been expected.

A correspondent expresses radical dissatisfaction with the date of the annual district school meeting because it comes in such hot weather and in haying time, making it very inconvenient for farmers to attend. If a better date can be selected it will be only necessary for every farmer to notify his candidate for the next Legislature of the desired change in the law fixing the date.

The *American Horticulturist* has recently been purchased by Mr. C. M. Irwin, of Wichita, who has removed it to that city and assumed editorial charge, with B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, the founder of the journal, as associate editor. This publication had taken a high rank under the former management, with Prof. F. A. Waugh as editor, B. F. Smith associate editor and P. H. Creager business manager. The new editor is keeping it well to the front and has increased the enthusiasm 100 per cent. The *KANSAS FARMER* and the *American Horticulturist*, both one year, \$1.25.

The high tide of the foreign commerce of the United States was reached in the year ending June 30, 1892. Our exports for that year amounted to \$1,030,278,148, imports to \$827,402,462, leaving a balance in favor of the United States amounting to over \$200,000,000. For the year ending June 30, 1895, our exports amounted to \$807,539,247, imports to \$731,957,875, leaving a balance of less than \$76,000,000 in favor of this country, probably not sufficient to pay the interest on foreign indebtedness. The shrinkage in prices is responsible for most of the deficiency in the value of exports. Of the leading article of export, cotton, over 600,000,000 more pounds were exported during the latter than during the former year. Of most products, however, there was shrinkage, both in quantity and price.

PROPOSED PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.

The proposition to pay a government export bounty on all agricultural products shipped abroad from the United States seems to be seriously made and is vigorously defended by *Seaboard*, an energetic New York periodical. The editor of *Seaboard* has just had a spirited epistolary discussion of the subject with the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary opposes the proposition as a species of "protection." The final reply of the *Seaboard* editor to Mr. Morton gives a good summary of the arguments for this kind of agricultural protection. It is as follows:

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your very courteous favor of 12th, which I have read with great care. Let us see how paradoxical my statements are, as you assert. You say:

"The competition which American agricultural products meet now in European markets is largely from Russia and the Argentine Republic. And it is true that the competition is made all the more intense and difficult of conquest because Russia and Argentina are using agricultural implements and machinery exported from the United States."

You have omitted the competition of India and Egypt, which, according to recent consular reports, is even more intense and difficult of conquest than that of Russia and Argentina. It is a fact that the wheat and cotton workers in those countries produce as much, per worker, as the workers in American wheat and cotton fields. The superior intelligence, education and civilization of the American does not enable him to till the earth to any better purpose than the competing tiller of Egypt and India. The latter live on a handful of rice, wear a breech-clout and live in a hut. The wage they receive admits of nothing more.

If, therefore, their wage and work enables them to produce as much as the American whose wage is at least five times greater, what is the end? The American must be satisfied to live on what he can obtain for a wage earned in equal competition, or he must abandon the wheat and cotton fields, or he must be protected against that foreign uncivilized competition.

The American people will not consent to the debasement of their agriculturists to an existence depending upon a wage the same as is received by his barbarian competitors. It is equally out of the question to expect that the American people desire to drive their agriculturists from their vocations. Therefore, if we are to maintain our civilization, our refinement and our educational advantages, and share them with our agriculturists, who are of us, the latter must be protected from the lowering and leveling competition of uncivilized agriculturists.

I have no doubt that ultra free traders, like yourself, infatuated with the idea of trade contests being the highest attainments of a great people, will be willing to sacrifice everything to that attainment, but the American people cannot be carried with you, however you may strive with your sophistry. The prosperity of the United States depends upon the prosperity of its agriculturists, who are the corner-stone of the republic, and as they are prosperous or unprosperous, so is the nation. Therefore, self-interest, as well as a higher conception of our national duty than trade conquests, will induce our people to extend protection to our agriculturists, and be the cost what it may, willingly pay it, in order to extend to all our citizens the civilization, the education and the refinement which we set above trade conquests.

To raise the money to pay the bounty on staples of agriculture exported the whole people will be taxed, and whatever proportion the producers of agricultural staples bear to the whole people, that is the proportion of the tax they will bear to raise the money to pay the bounty, and which is nothing like 70 odd per cent.

I shall not be drawn into a discussion with you of the ethics of free coinage of silver, but will commiserate with you over the fact that so large a proportion of your party is infatuated (?) with the protective idea you have so clearly elucidated. It may be news to you that a large number of those of your party who have opposed protection solely because it was inequitable, are joining the ranks of those who advocate equitable protection, and the probability is that, before long, you will need commiseration because of the defection of these protectionists. So large a proportion, in fact, of your party is made up of those who believe in equitable protection, and who are absolutely untainted with the free-trade idea of unprotected competition with all of the world, that when you have a rounding-up of your free-trade adherents—perhaps next year—certainly by 1900—you will probably find them about as numerous as the Seventh Day Adventists—and as practical—and as potential.

The views on this question of that vigorous Kansas thinker and incisive writer, Mr. C. Wood Davis, would be both valuable and interesting. It is well known that his statistical studies have shown that as populations are now increasing the time is near at hand when the grower of agricultural products will be in the most enviable situation. Mr. Davis is a protectionist and is also a farmer and a believer in exact justice to every element of our

industrial classes. If his health—which we regret to know is poor—will permit the effort, we know the readers of the *KANSAS FARMER* will be glad to hear from him, briefly or at length, on this newly-proposed species of protection.

A HIGH OFFICE OUT OF POLITICS.

The strange sometimes happens in politics as well as elsewhere. When Judge David Martin was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme court of Kansas the *KANSAS FARMER* suggested that this should and probably would take that high office out of partisan politics. Judge Martin is a Republican and was appointed by Governor Morrill, who is a Republican. But before the leaders of his party had taken action, prominent Populists, Democrats and Prohibitionists signified their desire to make him a non-partisan candidate. The Republican Central committee met recently and decided that no convention was necessary and that Judge Martin should be made the candidate of the party by petition. The petition has been prepared. It says:

"We, the undersigned, qualified voters of the State of Kansas, do hereby petition and place in nomination Hon. David Martin for the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme court of the State of Kansas, representing the political principles of the Republican party of Kansas, and whose place of residence is No. 917 North Fifth Avenue, in the city of Atchison, Kas.; and we respectfully request that these nomination papers be duly filed, as required by law, with the Secretary of State."

The committees of the other parties have not yet taken formal action, but that the informal endorsement given Judge Martin will be put into form and that the election will be practically unanimous admits of little doubt.

Judge Martin's positions on leading public questions are very decided and are well known. His honesty, his fidelity to law, his love of justice and his ability as a jurist are also well known. The State is to be congratulated on having such a man in whose support all parties can unite and thus lift the highest judicial office above the contentions, the bargain and sale, of partisan politics.

A GRASSHOPPER DESTROYER.

The question of an efficient means of destroying the native grasshopper has been raised often and variously answered. According to the *Barton County Beacon*, Mr. William Hossack, who resides near Great Bend, has hit upon exactly the long-sought successful device. It consists of a common header with the reel, sickle and elevator taken off. In place of the reel is constructed a canvas tent-like apparatus that has a front opening of about twenty feet, extending from the ground about three feet high, and forming, with the screen at the back of the platform, a complete room, open only in front. The top covering is of very light muslin, supported across the front by a rope. In place of the grain elevator it has the wooden rollers, which are about five inches in diameter, and lying one directly over the other and touching. These rollers are so geared to the power that runs the elevator that they roll together as do the rollers in a crusher or in a sorghum mill. Their action is as rapid as the sickle in the harvest of wheat. The scoop-shaped tent gathers the myriads of hoppers, old and young, big and little, and in their attempt to escape through the wire screen at the rear of the platform they are thrown upon the rapidly-moving canvas. They no sooner touch the canvas than they are thrown into the grasp of these little rollers and are crushed.

Mr. Hossack had arranged some gunny-sacks to catch the dead hoppers after they had passed through this mill, and on about three and one-half acres of alfalfa stubble he had saved (besides what were thrown over) about one bushel. Two horses run the machine with ease. The entire cost of fixing up Mr. Hossack's header was only about \$1.50, and he believes that any man who has a header or a binder can clear his field from these pests at a cost of not over \$2 or \$3 cash outlay. If the farmers of Kansas will at once adopt this method and practice it a few times this fall they can clear the State of hoppers.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1895.

The report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture on the 10th of the month relates to conditions as they stood on the 1st of the month. Thus understood, the returns show an improvement in the condition of corn of about 3 points during the month of July, or from 99.3 to 102.5. The averages for some of the principal States are: Ohio, 89; Kentucky, 113; Indiana, 100; Illinois, 106; Iowa, 107; Missouri, 115; Kansas, 90; Nebraska, 76; Virginia, 102; North Carolina, 98; Georgia, 108; Alabama, 99; Mississippi, 93; New York, 98; Pennsylvania, 90; Texas, 113.

The statements in percentages of the condition of the corn crop throughout the country are fully supported by the accompanying notes or comments. The almost unanimous opinion of our correspondents respecting the prospect is illustrated by such remarks as: "In extra fine condition," "Growth very satisfactory and indicated yield above normal," "The prospects for a large crop unparalleled," "The prospects never finer at this date," "In extra fine condition," "Remarkably promising," etc. Of course there are, in limited areas, exceptions to the promise of general abundance.

SPRING WHEAT.—The condition of spring wheat has fallen since the last report 6.3 points, being 95.9 against 102.2 for the month of July. The condition by States is as follows: Michigan, 59; Illinois, 63; Wisconsin, 87; Minnesota, 102; Iowa, 111; Kansas, 60; Nebraska, 79; South Dakota, 91; North Dakota, 104; Washington, 75; Oregon, 94; California, 73. Crop excellent, with every indication of a very large yield in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and Colorado, though unusual injury from smut is reported in North Dakota and northern Minnesota, also hail and lodging storms; and there was a severe drought in some counties of southern Minnesota and Nebraska. Dry weather and insects kept down the condition of Michigan and Illinois and materially lowered that of Wisconsin, South Dakota and the Pacific Slope.

OATS.—A better crop than last year's by 7.7 points, the condition August 1 being 84.5. States and Territories having condition above 100 are: Maine, 106; New Hampshire, 103; Vermont and Massachusetts, 101; Connecticut, 108; New Jersey, 106; Maryland and Virginia, 102; Georgia, 103; Tennessee, 102; Minnesota, 105; Iowa, 112; New Mexico, 107; Utah, 104; Oregon, 101. Illinois, the principal oat State, has a condition of 59; New York has 93; Pennsylvania, 97; Texas, 64; Ohio, 80; Michigan and Indiana, 60; Wisconsin, 87; Missouri, 92; Kansas, 55; Nebraska, 80, and North Dakota, 94. Drought and grasshoppers have injured the crop in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. Heavy or continuous rains, sometimes accompanied by severe winds, made damage in Arkansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, and rust or smut is complained of in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, North Dakota and California. An excellent crop in the Eastern States; large and unexpected yield in Iowa and Minnesota. Threshers are reporting an average yield of 70 bushels per acre in Iowa; a State average of 35 bushels is expected in Nebraska.

Oats yet remaining in farmers' hands, 5.9 per cent. of the 1894 crop, or 39,000,000 bushels.

IRISH POTATOES.—The condition of Irish potatoes has deteriorated from 91.5 to 89.7 since July 1, although it improved three points in the greatest potato State (New York), 21 points in Illinois and 6 points in Missouri. The decline in Ohio, Michigan, Maine, Wisconsin and Iowa, all prominent potato States, was more than sufficient to offset the improvement elsewhere. In Connecticut, New Jersey, Louisiana, Arkansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and North Dakota the present condition of the crop is above normal. Complaints of damage from hot and protracted dry weather come from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. The product is so abundant in Minnesota that a price as low as 18

cents a bushel is reported for new potatoes.

SWEET POTATOES.—In the Gulf States the condition of this crop has deteriorated since last month's report, the Alabama condition now being 97, Mississippi, 95; Louisiana, 95, and Texas, 94. Along the Atlantic coast the condition improved in New Jersey, Virginia and Florida, and declined in the other States, except that it remained stationary in Delaware. The lowest condition on the coast is 80 in Virginia and South Carolina; it is 84 in North Carolina, 92 in Georgia and 100 in Florida. In Arkansas the condition has fallen from 97 to 93 within the month and it has fallen from 100 to 91 in Pennsylvania; but it has risen from 73 to 84 in West Virginia, from 87 to 91 in Kentucky, from 81 to 85 in Ohio, from 84 to 88 in Indiana, and from 88 to 93 in Illinois. The crop is a promising one in Kansas and Missouri.

FRUIT.—*Apples.* The returns of August indicate that the crop has met with no serious obstacles to development during the month of July. The influences upon which the proper maturity of the crop naturally depends have been so favorable that a very general increase in the index figures has resulted. There are, however, some very important States in which the crop promised at this date is less than half the normal product. This is the case in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan and Wisconsin, the percentages ranging from 28 in Michigan to 49 in Vermont. Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Iowa show conditions between 50 and 60, or indicated products at or slightly above one-half the normal.

On the other hand, fifteen States, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, and the Pacific Coast States, excluding States not commercially important, have a condition of 80 or over, and of these, six, New Jersey, Kentucky, Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri and Colorado, are above 90, Kentucky going to 101. Ohio and Illinois, with conditions 73 and 72, respectively, stand between the high and the low. The crop is reported generally short in the northern but abundant in the southern portions of these States.

Taking the whole country, the prospective product of apples is larger than for several years. The general average of condition is 71.2, against 44 last year.

Peaches.—The average condition of peaches, August 1, is 83.3 against 22.3 in 1894. The prospective yield has declined heavily in Delaware, where about one-third the normal crop is now indicated. New Jersey has also suffered, the percentage falling 12 points, and resting now at 61. Conditions are high in Connecticut and Georgia, respectively 92 and 104. Maryland hopes for a two-thirds crop; Virginia something under that proportion. A very short crop is indicated for Ohio, and for Michigan about half the normal product. On the Pacific coast conditions approximate the general average for the country. Much complaint of dropping and rotting is made, the latter especially in the South.

COTTON.—The August report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows a reduction in the condition of cotton during the month of July from 82.3 to 77.9, or 4.4 points. This is 2½ points lower than the average for August, 1893, and the lowest average for August ever reported.

The reason generally given for low condition is excessive moisture, though in South Carolina drought seems to be the principal cause of injury. There is much complaint of grass, and not a little of rust, blight, worms and insect enemies of the plant.

HAY.—The aggregate area under this crop is 91.5 per cent., as compared with that of a year ago. The only States or Territories in which an increase of area is reported are Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon and California, but there are three others in which there has been no decrease, namely, Florida, Texas and Utah.

There is a decrease in all the New England States, in all the States along the Atlantic coast except those named above, in all those lying between the Alleghany mountains and the western borders of the first tier of trans-Mississippi States, and in Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington and the Territory of Arizona. The heaviest decrease is in the Ohio valley, the States bordering on the Great Lakes from Ohio to Wisconsin, inclusive, and in Montana, Idaho and Washington.

Timothy.—The average condition of this crop is indicated by the figures 69.9, as compared with 75.6 a year ago. There are only half a dozen States in which the condition is 100 or above, and of these only one (Colorado) is a State of any considerable importance in respect to its production of this crop. Several States of large production report very low condition, the figures being for New York 55, for Pennsylvania 76, for Ohio 44, for Michigan 30, for Indiana 38, for Illinois 41, for Wisconsin 56, for Iowa 72, for Missouri 79, for Kansas 66 and for Nebraska 69. It will be seen that in these important States the condition ranges from 79 in Missouri down to 30 in Michigan.

Drought has been the principal cause of the deficiency in the crop, but in several States, especially west of the Mississippi river, the quality has been impaired by excess of rain before and during the haying season. There is some complaint of damage from spring frosts in several States, and in portions of New York and some other States the grasshopper has been quite troublesome. Damage from other insects is reported from a few localities, and one report from Idaho mentions rabbits as a cause of injury.

Clover.—The figures as to product (66.7) indicate just two-thirds of a full crop. Last year the figures were 72.1. New Mexico alone reports above 100, and Louisiana, Texas, North Dakota and Colorado are the only States that come up to that figure. Of the heavier clover-producing States, the following range from 70 downward: Pennsylvania, 70; Minnesota, 68; Nebraska, 62; Iowa, 58; Indiana, 51; New York, 48; Illinois, 46; Ohio, 43; Wisconsin, 33; Michigan, 29. Kansas returns 71 and Missouri and Vermont 76 each.

The crop suffered in many places from the effect of drought last year or freezing weather during the winter, and in a number of important States from drought during a portion of the present season. In some instances rain came in time to be beneficial, but in others it has interfered seriously with the harvesting of the crop. This has been especially the case in a number of counties in Missouri and in portions of some States farther west. In some of the States where alfalfa is largely grown the season in some localities has been too wet for that crop. A report from Colorado states that on bottom lands much alfalfa was killed during the winter and that frosts in June damaged still more.

The general average for quality is 87.3. Last year it was 90.2. Only four States and one Territory return 100. The lowest figures returned are 71 for Nebraska and 72 for Michigan.

Wild Hay.—The growth of prairie hay in trans-Mississippi States has been much favored by recent rains, though in some localities the rainfall has been excessive, and in these the quantity secured will be smaller than usual.

PASTURES.—The average condition of pastures is indicated by the figures 77.8, good condition being represented by 100. This is a reduction of 0.9 as compared with the condition on July 1. A year ago the condition was only 66. The States which return above 100 are those on the Gulf coast from Mississippi to Texas, inclusive, Arkansas, Missouri, North Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado. The figures for New Mexico are 107. The States whose average is less than 80 are Pennsylvania and West Virginia (78), Vermont and Iowa (77), Washington (76), Illinois (74), Delaware (73), Oregon (70), Idaho (69), Wisconsin (67), New York (59), Indiana (57), Ohio (42) and Michigan (33).

Drought has been the chief cause of the low condition in these States, though frost in some cases and grass-

hoppers in others are mentioned as contributing factors. In many localities which suffered seriously from drought during the spring and early summer, copious rains had fallen in July and great improvement had resulted, especially where the rains began during the first half of the month. Several of the States and Territories of the arid region have been favored with an unusual rainfall, and their pastures are consequently reported as in excellent condition. This is true of portions of some of the other States and Territories of the same region, whose average is, however, reduced by less favorable conditions in other parts.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Agricultural Gazette* considers the reports as indicating a condition of things worse than has existed in any year since "the black year 1879." "It will be seen," continues the journal, "that this abstract represents every crop as below average, and every one except the potato crop as below average in a vast majority of districts. * * * Should the potato crop remain as healthy as it is at present, we believe that the yield of sound tubers will be above average." From April to the end of June no rain fell in England to speak of, and the sun was so scorching as almost to burn up some of the spring crops and to stunt all the spring sowings. When the July storms came, harvesting was just beginning in the earlier districts, and the rain was thus inopportune. While the hay crop was very light throughout, it was of particularly good quality, and the prospects for a second crop and for clover are most promising, and the condition of pastures is encouraging to graziers.

FRANCE.—The wheat area is known to be somewhat reduced but throughout the country generally the quality leaves nothing to be desired. The French correspondent of Dornbusch refers to first samples running from 60 to 64 pounds per bushel, and to rye samples weighing 55½ to 56½ pounds. At present writing, heavy and continuous rains are interfering with harvesting operations. A much larger than average acreage is under barley, which had up to the latter part of July the most favorable condition possible. The protracted rain at harvest time has now, however, materially injured this most sensitive of cereals, and a considerable part of the crop is expected to be stained and discolored.

GERMANY.—Prussia. Generally average crops, but recent reports of violent rain and hail storms, extending over large areas and badly "laying" the grain. From Saxony, Hanover, Brandenburg, Pomerania and Posen come similar reports. The crops of Germany are expected to be an average, and accounts from the country generally are more favorable than they were two or three weeks ago.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—The wheat harvest is completed in the southern and central Hungarian provinces. The color is deficient, but the quantity surpasses estimates. In the central provinces the quality, generally speaking, is reported as excellent, weights running up in exceptional cases to 65 pounds per bushel; and much of the crop in the southern districts averages 57 to 58 pounds. The wheat crop is reported from Austria as in better condition than the rye.

ROUMANIA.—An unofficial report to hand to-day puts the wheat harvest at fifty-six to sixty million bushels of excellent quality.

RUSSIA.—An average wheat crop is expected; and rye is reported as likely to turn out much better in quantity and quality than was expected a month ago.

The best time to cut sorghum for feed, whether sown or planted in drills or hills, is when the seed is nearly ripe. If the canes are falling and liable to damage from rotting, it may be better to cut immediately. Sorghum makes good feed whenever cut, from the time the heads appear until fully ripe. If planted thin so that the canes grow very large cattle will have some difficulty in eating the heavier parts of the butts, but hogs will take care of this waste if given a chance.

The Outlook for Western Kansas.

The question of the value of western Kansas has been so often raised of late, and the inquiry as to its future has received so many doubtful answers, that the following reply of Secretary Curn, of our State Board of Agriculture, as to the outlook for western Kansas, reflecting, as it does, the mature conclusions of a capable and earnest investigator, will be read with interest:

"You ask my views as to the outlook for western Kansas. My reply in the fewest words would be, *it was never before so bright as now.* There was never before such a favorable time for the ambitious, industrious, willing worker, native or foreign, to take up his abode in that region and there begin carving out for himself a home, a competence and an identity, as presents itself in this year 1895. Not that they would all become rich; that is impossible in any country, but the sum of the comforts and independence they could acquire would be so much greater than many of them know in their present situations as to make a contrast most striking.

"Some of my reasons for this belief are these: It is thoroughly demonstrated that western Kansas possesses a climate, taking the whole year through, nowhere surpassed for healthfulness; it is equally well demonstrated that its soil under favorable conditions of moisture is productive to a limit yet unmeasured. If there are seasons when that fractional part of the rainfall which is utilized proves insufficient for maturing crops, it is pretty well established that there is an ample underground supply available for the using, which will go far toward insuring crops every year—such, too, as the most noted agricultural States elsewhere are not often able to boast of. Further, choice land there, without stump, stone, hill or ravine, every acre fitted by nature for a garden, can be bought at a lower price and on easier payments now than ever again, and adjacent to land no better than this year will produce crops on one acre sufficient to purchase five and even ten equal acres.

"However, I think that irrigation, with its large possibilities, is to be secondary in importance to deep tillage by thoroughly loosening and disintegrating the compacted under soil to the depth of fifteen or twenty inches; in other words, subsoiling, whereby the rainfall will be safely stored in its proper reservoir, the bosom of Mother Earth, available later for drafts at times when most needed, instead of running to waste and working devastation by floods.

"One greatly encouraging fact is that our people are studying as never before the conditions confronting them, the cause of past failures and the requirements for future success. This determination to better understand the obstacles to be avoided or overcome, to utilize the elements at hand and to work out their own prosperity on their individual farms rather than wait for legislation and appropriations to make them prosperous, is the best possible augury of the triumphs they will yet achieve.

"The superb crop conditions now existing will have great influence in restoring confidence, but if the plentiful rains of the present season cause our people to lessen their efforts in ascertaining and preparing to use all possible water supply and to be careless in planting crops not well adapted to their altitudes or to profitable consumption or sale when produced, a great mistake will be made and progress given a serious check.

"Those who hold the fort will always be glad they did so, if they profit by past experiences. Intensive farming (better and less, rather than more), a judicious selection of crops to plant, subsoiling, harvesting the rain waters, irrigation, and the rearing of well-bred farm animals, will afford 'a way out' infinitely plainer and more reliable than any likely to come ready-made and bearing a legislative trade mark from either Washington or Topeka."

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

Horticulture.

THE USE OF FERTILIZERS IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE-GROWING.

By Senator Edwin Taylor, of Edwardsville, read before the August meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

It has been frequently observed that the less a person knows about a subject the more dogmatical he can discourse upon it. Should I seem to illustrate that principle in this paper, you are at liberty to draw your own conclusions.

A "fertilizer," as I understand the term, is anything which, applied to the soil, contributes to its fertility, whether such contribution comes from sources outside the soil itself or from its own products returned to it with or without change of form. This definition includes that great variety of preparations known as commercial fertilizers; all mineral applications, such as lime, gypsum, marl, phosphatic rock, salt, potash, etc.; stable manure, guano, organic refuse and the process commonly known as "green manuring."

By other means than those noted, fertility is often developed, or made available, from sources already within the soil. Frost, heat, moisture, mulch and cultivation do this. They do it in varying quantities, owing to the constantly varying conditions within which they operate. An eminent authority has said: "Tillage is manure." But he has misnamed it. Tillage may be more valuable than manure, may out-class it in economy and gross results, but it is merely tillage, just the same. The returns which it produces differ from the returns produced by manure or fertilizer in this, that tillage renders available elements already on deposit, so to speak, within the soil, while fertilizers contribute to the soil elements of fertility from without.

The commonest and oldest style of fertilizer is barn-yard manure. Fruits and vegetables respond to its action with great promptness, and, so far as I know, without fail. Commercial fertilizers, so-called, are produced in great quantity—millions of dollars worth annually—in a multitude of establishments devoted to their preparation. The basis of all such compounds is, in the main, packing-house products, including ground bone, dried blood and tankage. Nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, kali or potash salts, phosphate rock, and many other substances are used as sources of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which such manures are claimed to bear. Sometimes that claim is made with truth; sometimes without. Sometimes a chemical analysis shows that the composition of a chemical manure is as represented but that it is coupled with an insolubility which nullifies its action. The insolubility is not made prominent in the literature of such fertilizers. Even when honestly made, commercial fertilizers, unlike barn-yard manure, sometimes fail.

The essential elements of fertility are potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. It is easy to show, from the standpoint of the chemist, that those elements are carried in stable manure on so small a scale that it is an expensive vehicle for them, and to further demonstrate that they can be supplied in machine-made fertilizers at half the cost. But the gardeners go on applying stable manure, just the same, all they can get of it; some of them also use chemical manures heavily, but, in the main, to supplement, not to substitute. For one of the most important functions of barn-yard manure is not performed by chemical fertilizers at all. That function is to produce in the soil friability and permeability. The value of green manuring also comes largely, if not mainly, from the improvement it works in the mechanical condition of the soil. The finer a soil, which inclines to clay, is reduced, the harder it becomes when once it is thoroughly wet and then dries out. The question with such a soil is not primarily one of fertility; it is a question of clods. But where the particles of a strong soil are held apart by the fibers of decaying vegetable matter, however such fiber may have been contributed,

there fruits and vegetables thrive. Such soils are almost always rich in their own right (as we say of wealthy women), and the gardener's great trouble is to make them divide up what they abundantly possess already, rather than to add to their abundance. Whoever has had occasion to note the condition of a field before taking and after taking a two-years' run in clover, will have seen the result of intimately mixing fiber with soil. And whoever has had occasion to cultivate a field, so treated to clover, but without chemical fertilizer, in contrast with a similar field fertilized with chemical manures but without clover, will wonder why he can't get the same advantage over nature, in his experience with chemicals, that certain authors do in print. It would be no surprise to me if we should yet conclude that the chemist in agriculture has hitherto been taken with unnecessary seriousness.

Dr. Holmes' famous remark about the education of a child—"that it should begin one hundred years before he is born," might well, as it seems to me, be paraphrased in the case of a crop, so as to run, that "its cultivation should begin a year or two before it is planted." This very season I have watched with much interest the effect of preliminary cultivation upon the potato crop just harvested. Upon a portion of one of my fields the potatoes were allowed to stand last year until late in October before they were dug; upon the remainder of the field, they were dug in July, and the ground immediately thereafter plowed and sowed in turnips. This year the entire field was treated alike in every respect, but the part which last year bore turnips this year made nearly 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre, while the part which lay idle last summer and fall, in the beauty of the morning-glories, produced less than 100 bushels to the acre this season. The yield was doubled in this case without the introduction of any outside agency—a result which is due, as I guess, to the extra cultivation which that part of the field received the year before. But what an advertisement for "Blood and Bone," or "Canada Ashes," or So-and-So's "Super-phosphate," would have been my experience with that turnip ground in case I had applied one of those preparations there, and then had made comparisons between the two portions of the field, as I have described them, ignoring the extra tillage and claiming for my increased yield that it came from the fertilizer alone. I have no doubt whatever that much of the "success with chemicals," paraded in our farm journals, has, by similar methods, been carefully prepared for in advance. What seems to me to be the saving grace with commercial fertilizers is this: That they increase the expense of putting out a crop so much that the farmer or gardener is alive to making all the conditions that go with their application as near perfect as possible, and the very momentum of his added efforts often carries his fertilizers through his account book without their getting stranded on the debit side. In one of our leading farm journals, lately, was a leading article on the importance of giving especial care and intense cultivation where commercial manures are used, and saying that if the farmer is going to give the same insufficient tillage where they are applied as where they are not, he had better save his money. The psalmist intimates in one place that he would be glad if he had "the wings of a bird;" and I, in some such spirit, said to myself, when I read that article, would that I had not only the wings, but the entire anatomy of a swift and obedient "high-flyer," that I might send him to every farmer and gardener in the land, with this message: "Give your soil that extra care in preparation and tillage without fertilizers, which you are expected to give it with fertilizers, and see if you can't just as well keep your fertilizer money in circulation or add it to the surplus at home."

There is a passage in the Scriptures which takes to task those who are careful about the "mint, anise and cummin," but who "neglect the weightier matters of the law." In my estimation the really "weighty matters" of

agriculture and horticulture are likewise overlooked—lost sight of, too often, in the excitements and allurements attendant upon the chase of theory across the *a priori* wastes. I have previously had the honor of saying before this society what I now repeat, that our failures in vegetables and fruits, and, for that matter in general farming, arise not so much from our lack of attainment in any or all of the "ologies" as from the defects in our strategy and tactics, if agriculture may borrow from the terminology of war or apply that expressive nomenclature where, as is the case too often with us, there is an entire absence of forecast and prearrangement from our plan of campaign and thoroughness from our operations in the field. The essentials of success in our calling we are frequently trampling under foot, regardless, while our wandering eyes are following some learned man's kite, high-soaring, illusive, unobtainable, insubstantial.

A la Mr. Carlisle, I will give you five propositions in fertilizers:

1. The loss to the corn crop of America from failure of farmers to save choice seed corn, year by year, and preserve the same under conditions that will insure its perfect vitality, thereby avoiding the main cause of replanting, with its attendant half yield, is greater than any gains they get from putting commercial fertilizers on their corn.
2. The loss to the potato crop of this country through neglect of the potato-growers to provide seed potatoes in the highest state of vigor—for all lower latitudes second-crop or Northern seed—is greater than any increase of yield which accrues to that crop from the use of chemical manures.
3. The loss to the apple crop through the planting of varieties not suited to their location and through the failure of orchardists to confine themselves in the plantings of winter apples, intended for market, to a few varieties, not over five in any one locality—varieties which look well, cook well, bear well, keep well, handle well and sell well—is greater, many fold, than their profits on all the fertilizers they use.
4. The loss to our farmers and gardeners from adventitious vegetation, in other words, from the presence of weeds and grass in their crops, is greater, every year, than any income they get from all the fertilizers which are produced at all the factories outside of the beef factories.
5. So long as vegetables are mainly made of water, as they now are, and so long as the phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen in fruits are outnumbered, as they now are, by the juice more than one hundred to one, so long will the question of artificial watering out-rank in importance the question of artificial fertilizing for fruits and vegetables.

Let me not be misunderstood. I preach no crusade against commercial fertilizers. I merely advise caution in their use, urging the inexperienced gardener to take nothing for granted upon the subject, to thoroughly try them on a small scale before spending much money on them, and then to assure himself by repeated tests that what appear to be returns from his applications are not results from the processes of nature or his own extra efforts.

King Horticulture.

By Miss Lizzie Espenlaub, read before the August meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

The reign of this ancient king began with the creation of man. Of all the kings who claim a divine right to their thrones, this is the only one who could truly sustain such a claim. It is he alone whose coronation was presided over by the Ruler of the Universe, for the Book tells us that "the Lord planted a garden eastward in Eden, and out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food."

The dominion of this king embraces every region of the earth, and is always fair to behold, as well as containing that which is good for food. It is a notable fact that his influence is marked upon the lives of all nations,

and his progress is an index of their development. His realm is co-ordinate with that of culture and refinement, and side by side with them he sits upon his regal throne and sways his powerful scepter and exerts his beneficent influence upon those over whom he was divinely appointed to reign.

The wonderful magic of his power is seen in transforming the gnarled, sour and worthless fruits that the pear and apple formerly were into the luscious and beautiful luxury that adorns our table to-day, as well as the transforming power he exerts over much of the flora with which we are familiar, notably the rose, pansy and chrysanthemum.

The poets in all ages have sung his praises, and the literature of all the cultivated world is replete in its homage to him. Homer describes a garden which is quite in keeping with the taste of the cultured and refined Greek, and in his "Georgics" gives a concise treatment of the subject of horticulture.

Upon this kingly character await the princes of the realms of Botany, Entomology, Floriculture, Ornithology and Forestry, each fulfilling an important mission and contributing a necessary share to the success and upbuilding of the kingdom, and neither of which the king could dispense with.

Botany, that chief prince, stands next to the throne, for through him the king's subjects learn to read the laws of growth and development, to trace species, genera and families, and build the foundation for progress.

Princes Entomology and Ornithology are twin sentinels, whose office it is to keep the king informed who his enemies are and who are his friends, the best way to rid the kingdom of the enemies and of cultivating the friendship of those neighbors which are profitable. Each of these princes has his special office. The office of Ornithology is to deal with the larger and stronger intruders—those which often, by their gay plumage and sweet, enchanting song, lure the subjects into the belief that they are friends, when in reality they are their most dangerous enemy. While, on the other hand, many who seem of no value to the king are found by this shrewd and valuable watchman to be valuable allies. The work of the twin of this prince is of no less importance than his, but it is of a humbler sort. He is not so likely to be tempted into the formation of a friendship with enemies because of the pleasure they give to the senses as is his co-worker, for those over whom he watches are of the humbler sort in appearance, being composed mostly of the creeping things, but they are of more importance, both as friends and enemies, and must be dealt with with great tact and skill. There are those over whom he watches who are scavengers in the kingdom. These must be protected in their work. Another class acts as an assistant to the first prince, Botany, by fertilization and cross-fertilization, and promoting healthy vegetation where needed, and checking undue vegetation where needed. There are others, still, that have a commercial value in producing articles of food and for various uses.

The last two princes named, Floriculture and Forestry, have charge largely of the æsthetic phase of the realm.

Forestry forms a background which influences the subjects for good by his august presence, his comforting protection and the moral atmosphere which he sheds about him, besides furnishing protection to the homes of the subjects and many of the king's friends. It is this prince's domain to build the waste places up.

And Floriculture—that sympathetic, many-languaged prince—what king could prosper without his valuable services? He offers beauty of form and color to the weary eye, balm to the weary soul and speaks in a silent language which is not the less understood, for many weary mortals have been guided back to the path of truth and purity by one of his words. Many sorrowing ones have been comforted by heavenly messages expressed in his mute language, and many joyous ones have found a note to resound in har-

mony with their own feeling. Long-fellow thus fittingly speaks of his language:

Wondrous truths, and manifold as wondrous,
God hath written in the stars above,
But not less in the bright flowrets under us
Stands the revelation of his love.

Bright and glorious is that revelation,
Written all over this great world of ours;
Making evident our own creation,
In these stars of earth—these golden flowers.

Everywhere about us they are glowing,
Some like stars to tell us spring is born;
Others their blue eyes with tears o'erflowing
Stand like Ruth amid the golden corn.

In all places then, and in all seasons,
Flowers expand their light and soul-like wings,
Teaching us by most persuasive reasons
How akin they are to human things.

And with child-like, credulous affection,
We behold their tender buds expand;
Emblems of our own great resurrection,
Emblems of a bright and better land.

There is yet one important character in this kingdom who has not been named. That is the prime minister, the Horticulturist himself. And no prime minister is of more importance to the king than is this one to his. It is he who shapes the progress of the kingdom. Without his judicious execution his monarch would be in obscurity. It is he who has brought order out of chaos, and by using the princely sciences named he has put the affairs of his king on an equality with the most exact of nature's sciences. He is intellectual; for he could not fail to be this and associate with such a teacher as is his king. He is refined, for all of the influences of his life are refining. He lives among the beautiful things of life, and hence develops his taste for the beautiful and good. He is ever found near some center of culture and life, and hence enjoys an advantage over his brother, Agriculturist, who is more often situated more remote from these helpful influences.

But let us glance for a moment at some of the factors of progress in the kingdom. One is the periodical journals, embodying the best thought of the hour. Another is books containing the crystallized thoughts of the disciples of the king. And another, but not the least, is the councils composed of these prime ministers who meet to discuss plans, exchange views and impart new thought and inspiration to each other, to dignify their calling.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin for September, 1895.

Every grower of small fruits should understand the best method of propagating plants. Soil, location and management have a marked influence on same variety. From this fact often comes both praise and condemnation of same varieties. The best for you may not be best for a neighbor. Some varieties do well in most localities and may be used without risk; others, especially new kinds, should be first tried in a limited way, then propagate such as do the best for you.

A strawberry plant should reproduce hundreds in a single year, and raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries and grapes are nearly as prolific.

New plants from blackberries are secured by covering the tips of new canes lightly with moist dirt and leaving until spring. They are then ready to set.

Best plants from the blackberry are grown by digging large, thrifty roots, cutting them in pieces four or five inches in length, and planting in a well-prepared seed-bed. They make good plants in one season. New canes or suckers are also used, and make good plants, if carefully dug with a portion of the cross-root attached.

For currants and grapes, select thrifty new growth, cut in pieces six to twelve inches in length and set six or eight inches apart in rows, leaving only one or two buds above ground.

Press dirt firmly about all cuttings. Gooseberries are sometimes grown from cuttings, same as currants and grapes, but are not so easily propagated. The better way is to bend branches to the ground in fall or early spring and cover with moist dirt. Fine roots will start along the branch in one season, then make into cuttings and set out same as currants and grapes.

Cuttings require deep, rich soil and clean cultivation. They may be made

after first frosts and set at once, or tied in bundles, buried in cellar away from frost, and set early in spring.

Label each bundle as made and mark each row as set. By growing your own plants, a love for them is created that would not otherwise exist.

In the Dairy.

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

An Interview With a Discouraged Farmer.

"Good morning, Mr. Brown; how does the world go with you?"

"Wall, I guess it goes round once in twenty-four hours, but whether or no, things has come pretty much to a standstill on this plantation."

"Sorry to hear it; not discouraged, I hope."

"Worse than that. I'm so disgusted that I'd as lief sell out and go to peddlin' tin as to waste my energies and talons in this way. You smile, sir, but I will say without vanity that my father often told me that I had the best talons in the family. 'John,' said he, 'if you'd only had college larnin', you'd have made your mark.'"

"Undoubtedly, my friend; your countenance indicates it. But I am surprised at your want of success. With your large farm and such a herd of cows as I saw feeding in your pasture, I supposed you must be truly living on the fat of the land and making money hand over fist. In fact, I fancied you would be just the man to give me a generous subscription for a college in which I am interested."

"Wall, you made a mistake once, if you never did before. You know David writ in that psalm of life that things ain't allays as they seem. And that's my experience. It's a solemn fact that I ride half a mile out of my way sometimes when I'm blue as thunder, so's I needn't go by the poorhouse. Ah! wall, I may have to end my days there yet."

"Pray, don't permit such an absurd idea to remain in your mind. No doubt this has been an unfavorable season, and you, like others, have suffered from drought."

"Don't know as I have more'n common. It's allays a dry time with me."

"Pardon me if I inquire a little into your circumstances. How many cows do you milk?"

"Wall, I guess twelve or fifteen. I leave that to the boys."

"Does the milk go to the creamery?"

"Wall, it starts for it and generally gits there, if the eclectic cars don't frighten old Jerry out of his wits, which they do every week or so, and then the land is flowing with milk if not honey, and no mistake. All the starved cats in the neighborhood smell the milk and lick it up in the wink of an eye. I tell you that's mighty aggravatin', but it riles me up about as much to have the milk sent back with the word that it's sour. What can I do with the stuff?"

"I should say, churn it."

"Wall, now, if you had nothing but a leaky old dasher churn of your grandmother's, and your wife was sick abed, I don't believe you would."

"Perhaps, then, the pigs would have a treat."

"Mebbe they would if you had any pigs, but I do not keep such unclean animals. The milk is a dead loss."

"And whose fault, may I inquire, is it that the milk sours?"

"Oh, I don't know. My wife says that the cows are not brushed and that the boys milk with wet and dirty hands and let the pails stand in the stable too long. She says, too, that we ought to have a covered wagon to protect the cans from the hot sun, and have them covered with old carpets dipped in water. Why! she would make me no end of fuss if I would hear to her. But I won't. She means all right, but she was a school teacher when I married her and she raelly was not cut out for a farmer's wife. For all that, we hitch pritty well, but I don't mean to have her take the bits in her teeth."

"Why not give her a chance? Her plan strikes me as a good one since you drive six miles to the creamery?"

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"Perhaps it might be if it didn't cost so much, but it would be better, I think, to have Susan Jane understand that she must do her part right. She's the hired girl and it costs a pritty sum to keep her; and Sam, my foreman, says—but he's down on her because she's goin' with another feller—but he says the pails and cans are not half washed. He declares that he can scrape off the filth from the seams with his nails and that the smell of them makes him deadly sick."

"I see—but to change the subject a little. You must, after all, derive quite an income from your milk."

"Wall, I suppose so, but rather guess the cost of feedin' and tendin', say nothin' about the waste, wouldn't leave a very big margin. I don't believe I can afford to take my wife to the great show at Chicago, though she's a most crazy to go there. To be sure, I make a little money from my corn and potatoes, but when I pay the taxes I guess there won't be much left to go a-pleasurin' with. But besides that, I say to my wife, 'Margaret, those men that manage the fair are without principle and we'd better stay at home and set an example.'"

"Perhaps, now, if you went you would learn something concerning the different breeds of cows that would lead you to improve yours. May I ask of what breed they are?"

"They're a mixture. I may say, all sorts, and so some of them must be extra good; but I don't waste my money on thoroughbreds."

"What is your method of feeding?"

"Wall, perhaps it might be called the nateral method. When the grass is green and tall enough to be nipped, I turn the cattle out and let 'em nip. I don't bother much about 'em again till most winter."

"And then what?"

"I give 'em all the hay and corn stalks they want and cut the ice in the brook and drive 'em down to water once or twice a day, when Sam thinks it isn't too cold or too icy. But they don't get fat and they don't give much milk. No, they don't pay for their keepin', and I'm about ready to sell out."

"But you don't spend much money for them. Don't you feed grain or roots at all?"

"Not by a long shot! Why, they don't pay for their keepin' as it is."

"How about ensilage?"

"I don't take any stock in that or put any into my stock, either."

"Do you read the dairy papers or attend the farmers' institutes?"

"I reckon not. How do you suppose I can look after this great farm properly and have time for such things?"

"Pardon me. It would seem that your duties must indeed be arduous. Let me caution you against excessive labor of any kind, either physical or mental, and as a well-wisher, allow me to suggest that you take a vacation of a year or two and leave the management of the farm to Mrs. Brown and Susan Jane. The change certainly could not be for the worse and it might be for the better. Good day."—*Creamery and Dairy.*

The La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., of Topeka, have decided on selling at public auction, about the 20th of October, at Kansas City, fifty head of their best cows and heifers. Particulars will appear later on in the advertising columns of the FARMER.

The dairy editor of the KANSAS FARMER gave an illustrated lecture on butter-making, at Junction City, on Saturday, the 17th inst., before a good audience of farmers and their wives from different sections of Geary county. Every process, from the ripened cream to the finished article, was exemplified to the apparent satisfaction of all present. A sample of cream ready for the churn was passed around that each one might get an idea as to the acid development necessary to produce the finest-flavored butter. A good degree of interest seems to be rife among the dairymen in that vicinity, which cannot fail to insure beneficial results.

Not one complaint has ever been made by those using Ayer's Sarsaparilla according to directions. Furthermore, we have yet to learn of a case in which it has failed to afford benefit. So say hundreds of druggists all over the country. Has cured others, will cure you.

Tobacco's Triumph.

Every day we meet men who have apparently lost all interest in life, but they chew and smoke all the time and wonder why the sunshine is not bright, and the sweet birds' song sound discordant. Tobacco takes away the pleasures of life and leaves irritated nerve centres in return. No-Tobacco is the easy way out. Guaranteed to cure and make you well and strong, by druggists everywhere.

CHEESE APPARATUS

Cheese-Making is More Profitable Than Butter-Making.

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

No. 1, 10 Gal., with 1 press and 1 hoop, \$15.00
No. 2, 20 " " " " " " " " 25.00
No. 3, 30 " " " " " " " " 32.00
Further information cheerfully sent by manufacturers.
H. McK. WILSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK

Can only be accomplished with the very best

of tools and appliances.

With a Davis

separator on the

farm 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, 300,000 Progress, Kansas and Queen of West raspberry plants. B. F. Smith, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas. Mention this paper.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1873.

WILLIS NURSERIES.

Offers for fall of 1895 large stock, best assortment. Prices low. Stock and packing the best.

We should be glad to employ a few reliable salesmen. Address

A. WILLIS, Ottawa, Kansas.

[When writing mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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.

WIND-PUFFS—BLINDNESS.—(1) I have a young horse that has wind-puffs on his legs from hard driving. What will take them off? (2) He has lost the sight of one of his eyes in the last few days. Is there any remedy?
Belleville, Kas. J. B.

Answer.—(1) Nothing, if of long standing. Cold water and hand-rubbing will do some good if they are of recent origin. (2) If the sight is gone there is no remedy. You do not describe the case sufficiently.

SORE TEAT.—I have a cow that has been fresh two weeks and has the tip of one teat covered with a scab so it is very hard to milk.
Paxico, Kas. J. S.

Answer.—Bathe the teat each milking with hot water and apply a little carbollized vaseline to the sore. Such cases require both care and patience to keep the teat from becoming closed and entirely useless.

SICK COW.—I have a cow that has been sick and has not chewed her "cud" for four weeks. She began with loss of milk, poor appetite, standing with head down, frequent belching, with saliva flowing from her mouth. There was diarrhea, followed by the excrement hardening and becoming streaked with blood and mucous membrane. She gaunted up some at first but is now bloated. She eats very little.
Highland, Kas. H. S. H.

Answer.—Your cow is suffering from chronic indigestion, but from the symptoms given I think there is some more serious trouble back of it, and your best plan will be to have the cow examined by some reliable veterinarian in person. The probability is she has tuberculosis.

WARTS.—LUMP.—(1) I have a colt that has a wart on his face half way between his nose and eyes. Another colt has one on the side of his neck. (2) I have also got a mare that has a hard lump on the left side of her breast. It is swelled between her fore legs and runs up to where the collar works. I put coal oil on it a few times but did no good.
Cunningham, Kas. C. L. W.

Answer.—(1) The warts can be best taken out with a sharp knife and the parts cauterized with nitrate of silver. If you cannot do this try rubbing a little castor oil on them every day. (2) Apply the coal oil every day and the lump will soon begin to go away or else form pus, when it can be opened and healed as an ordinary wound. A pint of fish oil in which is mixed an ounce of carbolic acid, makes a good healing preparation to use in summer when flies are bad.

Curing Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some of your readers who have had experience in the matter, advise us, through the columns of your valuable paper, as to the best way of saving the different kinds of non-saccharine sorghums where it is grown in large quantities, and the head only is all that is desired to save?

I have quite a field of brown durra this year. Some of it ripened early and commenced to shatter badly and had to pick and put in crib. In a few days it was badly heated. Probably if it could stand until there was no sap in stalk it would not heat, but it would largely be shattered and lost. How would it do to cut heads and pile on ground until cured? Every one in central and western Kansas ought to raise this valuable grain, but we must know how to take care of it when raised.

F. L. TILLINGHAST.
Clearwater, Kas.

—The heads should be well cured before they are put into stack or barn.

An extreme rigor is sure to arm everything against it, and to relax at length into a supine neglect.—Burke.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

We can furnish you KANSAS FARMER and Peterson's Magazine, each one year, for \$1.75. Or KANSAS FARMER and Arthur's Home Magazine for \$1.65. Send to this office amounts above named.

SIBLEY FAIR.—The Sibley Agricultural Association is out with premium list of its second annual fair, to be held on September 11, 12 and 13. It will be an old-fashioned farmers' fair, affording plenty of recreation for all, besides liberal inducements and competition to exhibitors. The "Old Reliable" expects to have an able representative present. Wm. Bowman, of Sibley, is Secretary.

The exhibit of the Ness County Fair Association will be made at Ness City, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 10, 11 and 12, 1895. A special premium is offered for the best display of the products of the farm and garden, and domestic manufacture, open to any county except Ness. No effort will be spared to make this a most interesting feature, and it is hoped that the surrounding counties will lend their aid in making a creditable display of the resources of western Kansas.

Agents wanted for Gearhart's Family Knitter. For particulars address J. E. Gearhart, Clearfield, Pa.

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 equilibrist, 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 Kokin, 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 23. 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.

All that a university or final highest school can do for us is still but what the first school began doing—teach us to read. We learn to read in various languages, in various sciences; we learn the alphabet and letters of all manner of books. But the place where we are to get knowledge, even theoretic knowledge, is the books themselves. It depends on what we read, after all manner of professors have done their best for us. The best university in these days is a collection of books.—Carlyle.

The KANSAS FARMER sewing machine, of which we have supplied a large number during the last year, is still furnished at the low price of \$20, including a year's subscription to the "Old Reliable." This machine is one of the best on the market and is fully guaranteed. It is first-class in every respect and the low price is made because of the favorable wholesale terms we are able to secure on account of the numbers we handle.

Results prove conclusively that by the use of fertilizers rich in potash the crops of

Wheat and Rye

and all winter crops are largely increased and the soil is positively enriched. We will cheerfully mail our pamphlets on Potash, its Use and Abuse on the Farm, free of cost. They will cost you nothing to read, and will save you dollars. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

The State Fair.

Remember the date of the fair at Wichita and be sure to attend. Great attractions. On the 2d day of October Hon. Wm. H. Harvey will be present, at special invitation of the management, and address the people, both afternoon and evening. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue and then write the Secretary, Mr. W. R. Hewey, for a free copy of premium list and other valuable information. One fare for round trip from any point within the State.

There are many troubles which you can not cure by the Bible and the hymn-book, but which you can cure by a good perspiration and a breath of fresh air.—Beecher.

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

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

Don't Buy Crimson Clover

Until you have read the most complete treatise ever printed. Tells you what seed is hardy. How and when to sow. How to succeed in dry weather. Free. J. A. Everett, Seedsman, Indianapolis, Ind.

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.

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.

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

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Hay is Plenty and Corn is Husked

where the corn crop is handled by the

Keystone Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder.

Send for free book, "The Great Leak on the Farm."

KEYSTONE MFG. CO., STERLING, ILL.

or Columbus, Ohio, Council Bluffs, Ia. Kansas City, Mo., St. Louis, Mo. Philadelphia, Pa.

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.

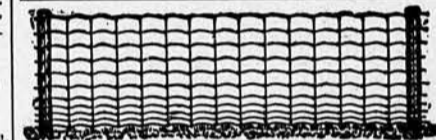
JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.

FRENCH BUHR MILLS

23 sizes and styles. Every mill warranted. For All Kinds of Grinding. A boy can operate and keep in order. "Book on Mills" and sample meal FREE. All kinds mill machinery. Flour mills built, roller or buhr system. Reduced Prices for '95. NORDYKE & MARION CO., 285 Day Street, 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.



NO DANGER IN ELASTICITY.

Some manufacturers admit that it's a good thing, "but don't want too much of it." The way they use it reminds us of the chicken broth another fellow made by hanging a fowl so as to cast a shadow on a cistern full of water, then season to suit the taste. Our people like it stronger, spring enough to toss a ton of live beef like an apple in a mill race. That style of elasticity demands strength of material.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

THE OLD RELIABLE PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS

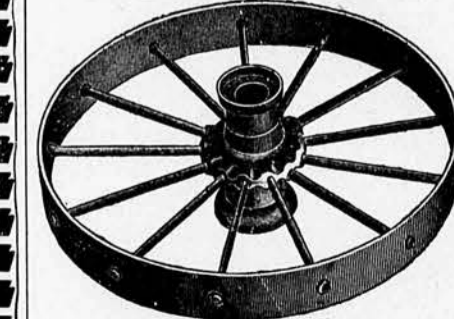
Grinds more grain to any degree of fineness than any other mill. Grinds ear-corn, oats, etc., fine enough for any purpose. Warranted not to choke. We warrant the Peerless to be THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH. Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the JOLIET STROWBRIDGE CO., JOLIET, ILL. Jobbers and Manufacturers of Farm Machinery, Carriages, Wagons, Windmills, Bicycles, Harness, etc. Prices lowest. Quality best.

OUR RELIABLE MINNESOTA WHEAT SEEDS

has proven to be the BEST in trials at the Experiment Stations as well as by farmers in every State. It is Hardy and Heavy Yielding. Of best milling quality, being hard and dinky. Mr. Laidel, Champaign Co., Ill., writes "that his miller offered to pay him 5 cents per bushel more for the Reliable Minnesota if he would sell him 5,000 bushels, because it was so nice and hard." We are Headquarters for Grass and Clover Seeds. All Northern Grown and Hardy. OUR PRICES are LOW and catalogue is FREE. Send for it. Get prices before buying elsewhere. FARMER SEED CO., Fairbault, Minn.

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.



Ask your neighbor to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, since Saturday, 6,570; calves, 900; shipped Saturday, 2,616 cattle, 136 calves. The market was slow but steady in most cases. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

1.....	1,280 \$4.25	90 Tex.....	1,173 \$4.00
39 Tex.....	1,220 3.65	1 Tex.....	1,110 3.05
52 Tex.....	1,015 3.10	260 Tex.....	900 3.10

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

24.....	1,030 \$3.90	50.....	1,042 \$3.10
23.....	1,206 3.10	92.....	1,039 2.80
50.....	1,032 2.80	83.....	1,056 2.80
61.....	903 2.80	70.....	900 2.80

NEW MEXICO STEERS.

ARIZONA STEERS.

100.....	925 \$2.80
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IDAHO STEERS.

26.....	934 \$2.55
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TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

32.....	820 \$2.55	32.....	709 \$2.50
229.....	630 2.50	15.....	644 2.50
11.....	844 2.45	29.....	759 2.45
12 half.....	593 2.40	140.....	708 2.40

COWS AND HEIFERS.

1.....	1,010 \$3.00	2.....	940 \$3.10
23.....	930 3.00	26.....	933 3.00
7.....	894 2.80	1.....	1,281 2.80
6.....	1,026 2.80	3.....	890 2.80
1.....	840 2.80	4.....	185 2.80
20.....	862 2.70	5.....	746 2.65
25.....	709 2.60	1.....	940 2.60
5.....	400 2.50	3.....	1,080 2.50
1.....	1,150 2.50	8.....	620 2.50
4.....	1,060 2.40	4.....	885 2.35

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

44.....	1,111 \$4.00	23.....	1,100 \$3.85
39.....	714 3.75	5.....	970 3.70
1.....	870 3.70	2.....	973 3.70
41.....	631 3.80	60.....	781 3.60

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 2,310; shipped Saturday, 1,178. The market opened steady and closed 5c lower. The following are representative sales:

20.....	170 \$4.55	24.....	104 \$4.55	93.....	176 \$4.55
70.....	232 4.55	70.....	220 4.52 1/2	45.....	190 4.50
57.....	214 4.45	158.....	218 4.45	78.....	211 4.45
27.....	125 4.45	70.....	206 4.45	81.....	213 4.45
62.....	213 4.45	16.....	244 4.42 1/2	37.....	214 4.42 1/2
76.....	235 4.40	6.....	188 4.40	75.....	178 4.40
54.....	280 4.40	72.....	251 4.35	27.....	229 4.35
77.....	262 4.35	75.....	246 4.35	22.....	124 4.35
61.....	241 4.30	96.....	187 4.30	57.....	234 4.30
63.....	311 4.30	78.....	233 4.30	28.....	200 4.30
119.....	332 4.25	6.....	176 4.00	7.....	105 3.90
78.....	140 3.50	13.....	64 3.50	33.....	97 3.25

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 2,924; shipped Saturday, 237. The market was generally steady. The following are representative sales:

431 W. lbs.....	54 \$3.90	73 blk. lbs.....	85 \$3.25
21 blk. lbs.....	71 3.00	113.....	86 2.85

Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 60; shipped Saturday, 51. There will be a fairly large supply on sale to-morrow when the week's market opens. Very little was done to-day. Indications point to a successful market this week as several foreign buyers are here.

Chicago Live Stock.
CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; market steady to 10c higher; fair to best beefs, \$3.50@5.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.90; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.25@3.75; Texas, \$2.75@3.50; western, \$3.00@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; market fairly active, best strong, others weak to 5c lower; light, \$4.45@4.95; rough packing, \$4.05@4.25; mixed and butchers, \$4.20@4.85; heavy packing and shipping, \$4.30@4.75; pigs, \$3.55@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market steady; native, \$1.00@3.50; western, \$2.00@3.00; Texas, \$1.75@3.75; lambs, \$3.00@5.00.

St. Louis Live Stock.
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200; market 10c higher on good native and Texas steers; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.85@3.90; Texas cows, \$2.10@3.25; native steers, \$3.75@5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.80@4.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 5@10c lower; light, \$4.40@4.80; mixed, \$4.00@4.55; heavy, \$4.30@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,300; market firm.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

August 20.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wh't—Aug.....	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Sept.....	61 1/4	61 1/2	60 3/4	61 1/4
Dec.....	63 1/2	63 3/4	63	63 1/2
Corn—Aug.....	36 1/4	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 3/4
Sept.....	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	36
May.....	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	81 3/4
Oats—Aug.....	19 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2
Sept.....	19 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2
May.....	22 1/4	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2
Pork—Aug.....	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4
Sept.....	9 7/8	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4
Jan.....	9 7/8	9 3/4	9 7/8	9 3/4
Lard—Aug.....	5 90	5 90	5 90	5 90
Sept.....	5 90	5 90 1/2	5 87 1/2	5 90
Jan.....	5 93	5 97 1/2	5 92 1/2	5 97 1/2
Ribs—Aug.....	5 62 1/2	5 67 1/2	5 67 1/2	5 67 1/2
Sept.....	5 73 1/2	5 72 1/2	5 62 1/2	5 67 1/2
Jan.....	5 07 1/2	5 12 1/2	5 07 1/2	5 12 1/2

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 26.—Nearly 100 cars of wheat were on sale here to-day, and the market was, in consequence, very weak. Prices were 1 and 2c lower. Many samples of low grades were on sale, and on some of them it was impossible to get any bids at all. There was considerable spring wheat on the tables. It sold at about a cent below the hard wheat price.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 94 cars; a year ago, 227 cars.

Sales of car lots by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 hard wheat, 6 cars 59c, 2 cars 58 1/2c, 12 cars 58; No. 2 spring, 7 cars 57c, 7 cars 57 1/2c, 1 car 58, 1 car 58 1/2; No. 3 hard, 1 car 54c, 3 cars 55c, 9 cars 56c, 6 cars 56 1/2c; No. 4 hard, 1 car 45c, 1 car 48c, 1 car 49 1/2c, 4 cars 50c, 1 car 54c; No. 2 red, 1 car 63c, 1 car 62c; No. 3 red, 3 cars 59c, 6 cars 58c; No. 4 red, 1 car 45c, 1 car 48c, 4 cars 50c, 1 car 53c; rejected, 1 car 48c, 4 cars 45c, 1 car 40c; rejected spring, 1 car 52c, 2 cars 48c.

Corn was 1/4 to 1c lower, and met with fair demand. The offerings were not as large as the reported receipts would indicate.

Receipts of corn to-day, 70 cars; a year ago, 14 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed corn, 17 cars 31 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 30 1/2c, 1 car 30c; No. 4 mixed, nominally

DISSTON'S

"It will pay you to buy a Saw with 'DISSTON' on it. It will hold the set longer, and do more work without filing than other saws, thereby saving in labor and cost of files. They are made of the best quality crucible cast steel, and are

FULLY WARRANTED.
For Sale by all Dealers.

Send for Pamphlet or Saw Book, mailed free. HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

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.

2 1/2 BILLION BUSHELS OF CORN THIS YEAR

A large share of which will be cribbed in

ADAMS' PORTABLE CORN CRIBS

The only Complete Portable Corn Crib Manufactured. Shipped rolled up in a bundle. Can be taken down and rolled up when empty. No Tools Needed in its erection. Ask your implement or lumber dealer for them or write

W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

Cheap and Convenient.



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.

25@27c; no grade, nominally 23c; No. 3 white, 6 cars 32c, 1 car 31 1/2c; No. 3 white, nominally 31c.

Oats were somewhat more plentiful, and they sold slowly, though they were firmly held. Receipts of oats to-day, 24 cars; a year ago, 13 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed oats, 1 car fancy 20 1/2c, 1 car choice 20c, 1 car 19 1/2c; No. 3 oats, 3 cars 17c; No. 4, 1 car 16c; rejected, nominally 14@15c; no grade, nominally 13@14c; No. 3 white oats, 1 car 22c, 1 car 22 1/2c; No. 3 white oats, nominally 21c.

Hay—Receipts, 109 cars; market firm for good hay, which is not plentiful. Timothy, choice, \$10.50@11.00; No. 1, \$9.50@10.00; No. 2, \$8.00@8.50; fancy prairie, \$6.50; choice, \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.00@5.50; No. 2, \$4.00@4.50; packing hay, \$3.00@3.50.

Kansas City Produce.
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 26.—Butter—Market firm; extra fancy separator, 17c; fair, 14 1/2@15 1/2c; dairy, fancy, firm, 14c; fair, 12c; store packed, fresh, 9@11c; off grades, 8c.

Eggs—Market firm. Canned stock, 10 1/2c per doz.

Poultry—Receipts moderate; market quiet. Hens, 6 1/2c; springs, 8 1/2c; broilers, 1 1/2 lbs., 8 1/2c; roosters, 15c. Turkeys wanted at 7c. Ducks, 5 1/2c; springs, scarce, 8 1/2c. Geese, not wanted, 3 1/2@4c; springs, 7c. Pigeons, 75c@81.00 per doz.

Fruits—Apples, market steady; 20@23c per bu., according to quality; 75c@81.25 per bbl.; home grown stock sells a little higher in a small way; shipping stock, 20@25c per bu.; \$1.00@1.25c per bbl.; crabapples, 40c per bu. Peaches, common stock plentiful; supply larger; freestones, 20@25c per peck; 35c per 1/2 bu.; 60c @81.00 per bu.; shipped stock, freestone, 10@35c per 1/2 bu. box; 40@50c per 4-basket crate; clingstones, 20@30c per 1/2 bu. box. Greengages plums, 50@60c per 1/2 bu.; 23@30c per peck; minor plums, 25c per peck; Damson plums, 40c per peck, \$1.25@1.50 per bu.; wild plums, 50c per bu. Pears, home grown, 30@35c per peck, 60@65c per 1/2 bu.; shipped, 30@40c per 1/2 bu. box, 75c per 1/2 bu. box, \$1.00 per bu.; small sugar pears, \$1.00@1.20 per bu.

Vegetables—Potatoes, steady; 20c per bu. in car lots; fancy large, 25c per bu.; 23@28c in small way; new sweet potatoes, 30@35c per bu. in small way. Cabbage, home grown, 15@20c per doz.; medium to common, 10@15c. Onions, new, 25@35c per bu.

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 fruits. 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 our readers for eighteen 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me. MRS. A. M. CURTIS, 606 Chestnut St., Englewood, Ill.

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.

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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

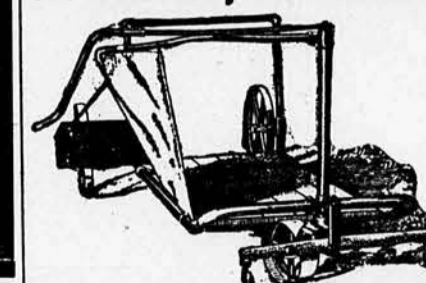
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Gen'l Passenger Agt., Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
ST. LOUIS, MO. KANSAS CITY, KAS.

Advertisement for MEN BE-F, featuring a portrait of a man and text: "We will send you the marvelous French Preparation CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will Restore your Health, Strength and Vigor. Use it and pay if satisfied. Address VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio."

Advertisement for A LABOR SAVING INVENTION, featuring a corn husker and text: "The LILLIE CORN HUSKER. PROTECTS YOUR HAND FROM CUTS. YOUR WRIST FROM SPRAINS. WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN ONE DAY. Sent postpaid on receipt of 30c. For further information, address F. D. KEEB, BEATRICE, NEB."

Advertisement for THE Kansas Bee Journal, featuring a bee and text: "Send postal for a copy of THE Kansas Bee Journal. Devoted to the interests of Bee-keepers. Catalogue of BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES free for the asking. Address MILLER & DUNHAM, Topeka, Kansas."

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.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14, 1895.

Logan county—H. G. Kiddoo, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. H. Heivern, in Paxton tp. (P. O. Russell Springs), June 17, 1895, one bay mare, about fifteen hands high, stripe in face and four white feet; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Russell, in Shawnee tp., one gray mare, fourteen hands high, 6 years old, shoe on left hind foot; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, fifteen hands high, 6 years old, blind in left eye; valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by S. H. Edgman, in Ross tp., July 13, 1895, one bay mare, 15 years old, 8 on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$25.

MULE—By same, one bay mare, 15 years old, 8 on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. E. Isley, in Shawnee tp., July 30, 1895, one brown mare, split in each ear, collar marks, bare feet, 8 years old.

PONY—By same, one black and white spotted mare pony, roached mane, bald face, scar on left arm.

MARE—By same, August 1, 1895, one dark chestnut sorrel mare, weight 800 pounds.

Bourbon county—G. H. Requa, clerk.

TWO MULES—Taken up by Lewis Tyler, five miles west of Mapleton, in Timber Hill tp., two black mare mules, 14 years old, fourteen hands high, one has gray hairs on side of face, shod in front.

Miami county—J. E. Caton, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by T. A. Dellinger, July 15, 1895, one red and white steer, with split in each ear, underbit in right ear and blind in left eye, dehorned, a hog-ring in each ear and a small lump below left eye; valued at \$17.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21, 1895.

Shawnee county—Chas. T. McCabe, clerk.

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

MARE—By same, one dark bay mare, about 6 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.

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ON THE

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Annual Meeting of the

ST. JOSEPH FAIR ASSOCIATION,

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

Great Exposition Fair

... and Fair

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

Grand Old Missouri.

\$30,000 in Speed Ring.

Go See the "Crackerjacks of the World,"

ROBERT J. 2:01 3-4 and

ALIX 2:03 3-4,

The "King and Queen of the Turf."

JOE PATCHEN 2:04,

The "Black Cyclone" from the Sunflower State.

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

DIRECTUM 2:05 1-4,

FANTASY 2:06,

AZOTE 2:06 1-4,

RYLAND T. 2:07 1-4,

KLAMATH 2:07 1-2.

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

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

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

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KANSAS FARMER.

The Poultry Yard.

TESTING THE EGGS.

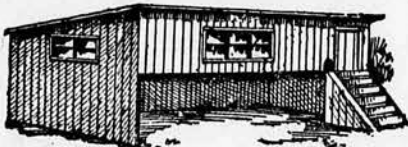
Too Much Attention Cannot Be Paid to This Operation.

This is a very important process. Contrary to what some people expect, all eggs will not hatch. The percentage of a hatch is the number of chickens from the fertile eggs, not from the number of eggs placed in the machine. It occurs frequently that eggs are fertile but the germ is so weak that it will seldom live after the tenth day. Eggs should be tested on the fourth or fifth day and again on the tenth day. Leghorn, Minorca and Houdan eggs can be tested satisfactorily 26 or 48 hours after placing them in the incubator, but Brahma and other dark-shelled eggs cannot be satisfactorily tested until the seventh day unless one is an expert and a very good egg-tester is used. A strong germ, says a writer, will show a small black spot with red veins radiating in all directions. Added eggs will show cloudy detached black spots floating in the egg without any veins attached. A red circular line will be found in stale eggs. The latter must be removed or foul odors will be the result. An unfertile egg is perfectly clear and will be nearly as good as fresh-laid eggs for cooking purposes. On the tenth or twelfth day the chick begins to move and the eggs become more and more clouded. On the eighteenth day the egg is entirely opaque, except the small space called the air-cell. The latter varies in size according to the larger or smaller amount of moisture used during incubation. By setting eggs under a hen at the same time as eggs are set in incubators, and comparing them every few days, an excellent idea can be obtained of the proper size of this air-cell.—Farmer's Voice.

HOUSE FOR POULTRY.

Arranged So as to Be Comfortable All the Year Round.

The poultry house shown has an underneath run, which serves to keep the hens cool in summer and warm in winter, as well as protecting them from sudden storms without the neces-



SUMMER AND WINTER HOUSE.

sity of going into the roosting room. In summer the rear of the underneath portion may be of wire instead of boards, or left open, as required. This house is intended for a flock in confinement, but will answer also for hens on a range, and may be of any size desired, the object here being to give the design only. It will cost a little more than a house that is close to the ground, but its advantages will more than compensate for its cost. The upper portion is intended for roosting and laying, though in summer the hens may lay in boxes in the underneath portion.—Farm and Home.

Wheat Chaff on the Floors.

One of the best uses for wheat chaff is to use it on the floor of the poultry-house. It may be three or four inches thick, and serves several purposes, the first being to keep the floor always dry and clean, and the next is that if a few millet seeds be scattered in the chaff, the hens will work and search industriously for the seeds. It is always fine, and is excellent for the manure heap when the floor is cleaned off. Where wheat is grown, the chaff is the cheapest substance that can be used, and in the winter it will serve to keep the fowls warm by shutting off drafts of cold air along the floor.—Farm and Fireside.

The Effect of Good Food.

Eggs from hens that are fed largely on slops and refuse are not as good for cooking purposes as those which are laid by hens having a liberal ration of corn or wheat, and of the two corn makes the richest egg, as it adds to the fat content and gives the contents of the shell a consistency that makes it specially valuable for baking and kindred uses. A meat ration also adds to the value of the eggs, and it is because ducks are such ravenous hunters of

frogs and the many insects on land and water that their eggs are preferred to all others by bakers and confectioners. Guinea eggs are specially rich in this quality and are better for baking and making icing than those of almost any other fowl. The production of good eggs is a comparatively new idea and it has not been discussed half as much as its merits deserve that it should be.—Farm News.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

WHOLE wheat is better for growing fowls than corn.

THERE are few kinds of poultry that pay better than guineas.

Do not allow the ducklings to go to the ponds until they are fully feathered.

DRY, clean earth makes one of the very best materials that can be used in the nest boxes during the summer.

LIME will kill lice; it is a good disinfectant; it will purify the air; it will make the poultry house clean and free from vermin.

OATS stimulate without enervating or fattening. They form a good ration to reduce the fat of hens that are too fat to lay well.

FEATHER pulling is largely due to idleness. It is most liable to occur in active breeds that are kept confined and have little exercise.

THE only hens that it will pay to keep through the winter are those that can be relied upon for winter layers or that are needed for breeders.

IN raising poultry for market the profit lies in hatching early, pushing the chickens forward as much as possible and marketing them early.

THERE never was a time when careful selection failed to give good results, especially when extra attention is given to the selection of the male.

TURKEYS do not bear confinement well, whether young or old. When shut up they soon mope and droop their wings and begin to fall off in condition.

EGGSHELLS are good for the fowls, but they should be crushed very fine before feeding them. Otherwise you may introduce the egg-eating vice into the poultry yard.

GEESSE cost very little if allowed the liberty of the fields, with access to a pond or stream. To attempt to make them profitable without these advantages will result in failure.

ONE great recommendation that the larger breeds of fowls have over the small ones is that the large ones have to stay where they are put, while the small ones go where they please.

DUCKS never have the cholera, roup nor gapes; hawks will not touch them; they lay more eggs that will hatch better than hen eggs. With good feeding they can readily be made to weigh five pounds in ten weeks' after hatching.—St. Louis Republic.

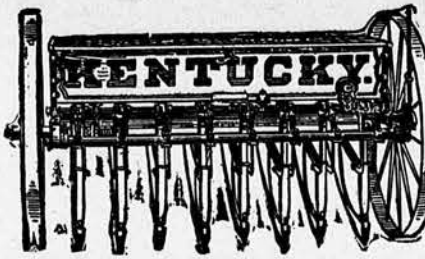
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Should be given at once to any symptom or signs of disease as soon as they manifest themselves. By so doing you may save much suffering and expense. DR. HATHAWAY & CO., the experienced and established specialists, have devoted years to the exclusive 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, indiscretion or over-work, recent or old, speedily, 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.



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That's what you'll get if you will lessen the cost of your planting by using

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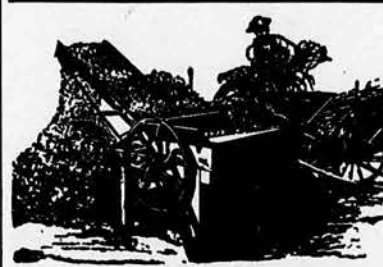
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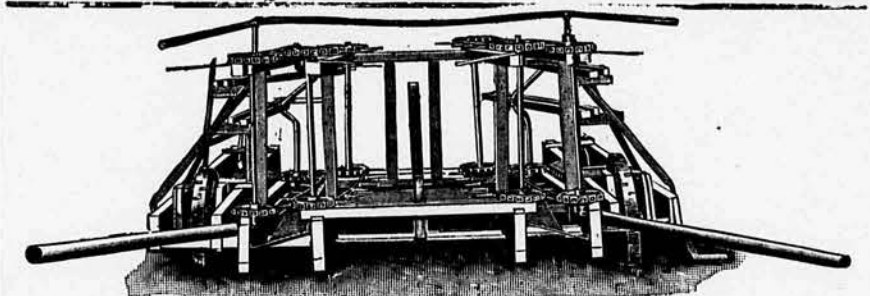


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demands that the subsoil be loosened to a depth of 18 to 24 inches.

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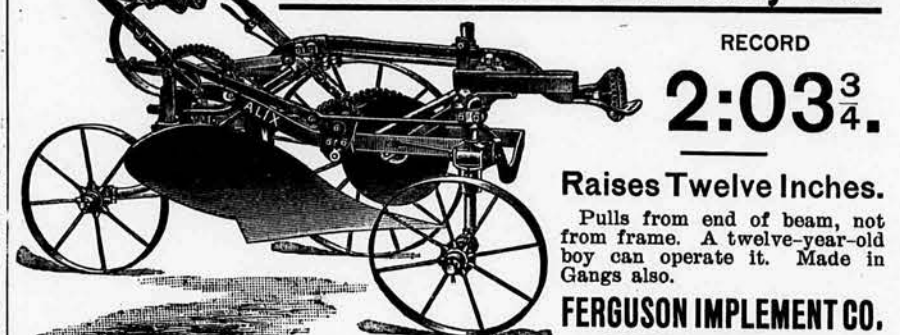
by employing the most approved methods and using the most improved tools.

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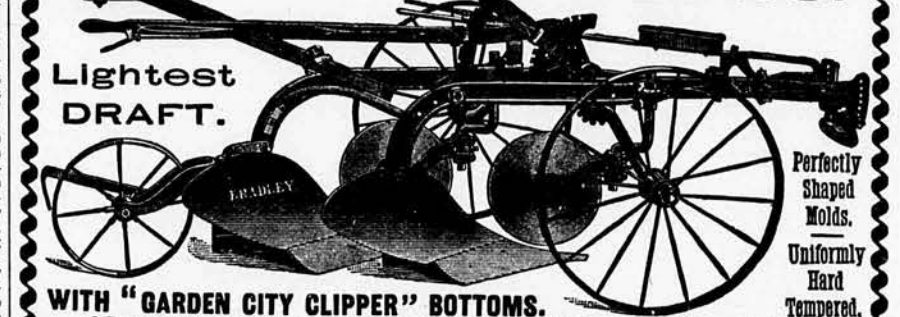
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Raises Twelve Inches.

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

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Lightest DRAFT.

Perfectly Shaped Molds. Uniformly Hard Tempered.

WITH "GARDEN CITY CLIPPER" BOTTOMS.

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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.
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PERINE'S PLOW WORKS, Topeka, Kas.

METAL WHEELS for your WAGONS.
Any size you want, 20 to 56 in. high. Tires 1 to 8 in. wide—hubs to fit any axle. Saves cost many times in a season to have set of low wheels to fit your wagon for hauling grain, fodder, manure, hogs, &c. No resetting of tires. Call free. Address
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Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies" in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
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MILLIONS DO THE SAME.

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Containing in four parts clear and concise descriptions of the diseases of the respective animals, with the exact doses of medicine for each.
A book on *diseases of domestic animals*, which should present a description of each disease and name, the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be *within the means of everybody*, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work covers the ground completely. The book embodies the *best practice* of the ablest Veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be *easily accessible*—an important consideration. *Each disease* is first described, then follows the *symptoms* by which it may be recognized, and lastly is given the *proper remedies*. The different medicines employed in all diseases are described and the doses required are given. The book is copiously *illustrated*, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.
It is printed in clear, good type on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess, who has anything to do with the care of animals.
It will be sent to any address—postpaid—on receipt of the price, **One Dollar**, or on the remarkably liberal terms stated above.

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Kansas City to
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Commencing Sunday, November 18 1894, the MEMPHIS ROUTE, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, will inaugurate a through sleeping car line, Kansas City to Jacksonville, via Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta and Macon, arriving at Jacksonville at 9:45 a. m., making close connections there for all points in South Florida. The cars in this line will be strictly first-class in all their appointments and will run every day in the week, leaving Kansas City at 10:30 a. m.
For rates and full information, address **J. E. LOCKWOOD, G. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.**

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND RY.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO THE
East, West, North, South.

Through cars to Chicago, St. Louis, Colorado, Texas and California.
Half Rates to Texas Points!
LOW RATES TO ALL POINTS.

Especially California, Texas and Southeastern Points. If you are going to the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, if you are going to Texas, if you are going East on business or pleasure—in fact, if you intend to do any traveling, be sure to consult one of the agents of the

Great Rock Island System

JOHN SEBASTIAN,
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Burlington Route.
SOLD THROUGH TRAINS
FROM
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ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO,
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ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
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For full information, address
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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

SWINE.



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

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS
Westphalia, Anderson Co., Kas.

Breeder of high-class pedigree Poland-China swine. Herd headed by Tecumseh Grand 9178 S., assisted by Guy Wilkes 3d 12101 S. Fifty choice April pigs ready to go. Write, or better, visit the farm.
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,
Richmond, Franklin Co., Kansas,
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

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.

"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.

ELM BEACH STOCK FARM



IRWIN & DUNCAN,
Wichita, - Kansas,
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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,
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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.

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

SAFETY CORN HARVESTER
PRICE \$15.00
THINK OF IT
EVERY ONE
GUARANTEED.

Write for description
Kansas City Hay Press Co. KANSAS CITY, MO.

TEN ACRES IS ENOUGH

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

Vegetables Grow the Year Around and Northern markets supplied when prices are highest. Soil wonderfully productive. Climate almost perfect and unexcelled for health. Range of temperature 20 degrees above in winter and 85 in summer. Abundance of good fresh water.

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

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



TOUGH ON FLIES
Instantly and positively prevents flies, gnats and insects of every description from annoying horses and cattle. It improves the appearance of the coat, dispelling 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!

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 from imported stock, for sale. E. S. Kirkpatrick & Son, Wellsville, Kas.

FOR SALE—Tracts of ten, twenty or forty acres near this city at 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.

FRUIT RANCH FOR SALE—At Fruitland, Texas, five miles east of Tyler, in the heart of the finest fruit district of the United States; 480 acres, of which 225 are covered with orchard; 14,000 trees in bearing; 6,500 of the very choicest varieties of peaches and Japanese plums will come into bearing next season. On the St. Louis & Southwestern railway, with private switch and packing house. The very best climate and soil for early vegetables and small fruits. Reason for selling is that I have business interests in Pine Bluff that demand my attention, and I am thus unable to give the fruit business my personal attention. Price, \$16,000. For particulars address F. L. Dilley, care Dilley Foundry Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.

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 10744 S. and the great breeding and show boar Riley Medium 12306 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, CALF OR 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 ALFALFA SEED, DIRECT FROM THE grower, address E. G. Jones, Syracuse, Kas.

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

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

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 (1913). Weighs 700 pounds. He is a desirable 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 & Lannan, 424-426 Jackson street, Topeka.

IRRIGATION PUMPS—For prices of irrigation pumps used by the editor of KANSAS FARMER write to Prescott & Co., Topeka, Kas.

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.

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.

FRUIT EVAPORATORS
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BEST, CHEAPEST and
Most Reliable on the market. Catalogue free.
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We Can Save You Money
—ON—

THRESHER BELTS, TANK PUMPS
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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.

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ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

We have a Large Eastern and Canada Trade. Refer to Fort Dearborn National Bank, CHICAGO.

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ON CONSIGNMENT OR
SOLD DIRECT.

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

POLAND-CHINAS
AT PUBLIC SALE.

Hillhearth Herd of THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS to be sold at Hillhearth 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 GATTLE

AT THE WISER RANCH

Five Miles North of Allen, Lyon County, Kansas, on the Missouri Pacific Railway.
SEPT. 10, 11 AND 12.

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

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

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

Col. F. M. WOODS,
Auctioneer:

J. P. WISER.

Allen, Lyon County, Kansas.

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.

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, insures 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	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to shippers.....	409,965	468,616	45,780		
Total sold in Kansas City, 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

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

NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.
C. F. MORSE, General Manager. **E. F. RICHARDSON,** Secretary and Treasurer. **H. P. CHILD,** Assistant Gen. Manager. **EUGENE RUST,** Gen. Superintendent.