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Agricultural Matters.

PROSPERITY MUST BEGIN WITH THE FARMER.

[Through the courtesy of Mr. O. Wood Davis we lay before our readers the following caustic reply to a letter of a prominent Michigan man. We regret the political sabre-cuts in the letter, but since they are given with some degree of impartiality, and the letter is, at the request of Mr. Davis, withheld from publication until after election. It is hoped these thrusts will be taken good-naturedly. Statistics presented by Mr. Davis are always to be relied upon. The laborious investigation represented in this letter is an invaluable contribution from a most efficient and conscientious statistician.—EDITOR.]

(Continued from last week.)

But let us leave quasi-politics for awhile for economics. In 1870 each worker on the farm cared for seventeen acres of such harvested crops as grain, hay, cotton, tobacco and potatoes. In 1890 he cared for 46 per cent. more, and while the number of acres under such crops had increased by 120 per cent., the number of farm workers had increased but 51 per cent. In other words, had the workers on the farm in 1890 been in the same proportion to cultivated acres as in 1870 the number so employed in 1890 would have been 13,000,000 instead of nine. That is, farm machinery had so improved in the twenty years as to enable 9,000,000 to do the work in 1890 that would have required 13,000,000 in 1870. If the farms afforded employment to 4,000,000 more workers now do you suppose our wise statesman would be confronted with the uncomfortable problem of finding work for an enormous unemployed army? And yet these same statesmen deny vehemently that improved devices and processes have had the effect of lessening employment! If that has not done it, what has, and why are those so eager to be entrusted with the control not even able to name an effective remedy? These wise men go on seeking theoretical causes and proposing nostrums for an ill of which they know nothing except that it exists. That the reduction of labor to this extent on the land alone should be followed by present industrial conditions seems to me as inevitable as that day should follow night. We hear much of late of the comparative prosperity of European populations; but in Europe as a whole fully 70 per cent. of the people are employed on the land, and in some European countries, as in Russia, quite 83 per cent.

Our statesmen (?) bewail the tendency of people to desert the farm for the town, and spend much thought in endeavoring to devise ways and means of getting the people back upon the land, seemingly forgetting that the land from which a jack rabbit could secure a living is practically all worked, and that the numbers required to cultivate given areas diminish yearly and will as long as the inventive faculty is given free play. The truth is that instead of the farm being deserted, machinery has pushed the people from off the farm and into the town, there to compete for employments growing relatively less. Neither tariffs, nor the gold standard, nor free coinage can stem this downward tide, and the best we can do will be to shut out the immigrant and give what employment the inventor leaves in existence to the labor units of home production. These are the people to whom a "home market" may be of some value.

Up to about the McKinley period the opening of new farms; the building of new towns; the construction of new railways, and the multifarious openings afforded by the peopling of new and vast regions afforded homes and employment for the surplus people of Europe and the Eastern States. With the exhaustion of the arable lands all this changed; yet the conceited fellow at Canton never wearies of singing his own praises and telling his open-mouthed dupes of the astounding prosperity which he brought to the American nation by his illy-digested fiscal measure. We have simply reached the edge of the precipice a little sooner in national life than the nations of Europe, because we have progressed faster. They are hastening to the same brink, and the Chinese

and Japs are about to help the matter along by becoming machinery-using peoples—hastening it for western nations first, in all probability, and then for themselves. But they can stand it better than Western peoples, as they are accustomed to privation and semi-starvation.

My investigations lead unavoidably to the conclusion that farmers, as a class, will hereafter be the most prosperous part of the community, and are not unlikely, with the exception of the money-lenders, to be the only considerable part that will be prosperous. I believe that the farmer will, in the not remote future, become the most complete monopolist the world ever knew, as acres cannot be multiplied, and man has yet to invent an existence without daily resort to the products of the soil by every population unit. As acres are now deficient in the measure, with average acre yields, of quite one-sixth the bread-eating world's needs, and as the consuming element is increasing, and altogether likely to long increase, faster than can grain-bearing acres, it follows that this great deficit is vastly more likely to increase than diminish; and as the produce from the acres now employed will be less than current requirements, it follows that prices will advance until a large portion of the poorer parts of the population resort to more abundant and cheaper foods—such as maize—or until, in the lapse of time, population shall, in some manner, be again brought to a parity with the bread-bearing acres. For the farmer there seems but one result—great prosperity. I have been called "the apostle of prosperity through starvation," but the prosperity which you desire for the farmer can come only because of the scarcity of his products relatively to the number of would-be consumers. The nearer such consumers are to want's door, in the way of supplies, the higher will be his prices and the greater his profits. Then the improved machine will bring him great revenue. Thus far it has barely enabled him to keep his head above water by reducing the cost of his products nearly as low as the selling price.

On the other hand, the future, as shown by my investigations, of the manufacturer and his operative, is by no means bright. While acres and their products cannot be multiplied at will, the products of the forge, mill and mine can, especially of the forge and mill, the only question being the number of labor units employed. The world's existing industrial plants are quite sufficient to meet any demand that is likely to arise in the next fifteen or twenty years, while new devices daily multiply the power of the labor units employed. These devices increase such power vastly faster than increase the number of consumers or their power to purchase. While the farmer is replenishing his exhausted stores, and improving his holdings, there may be, and probably will be, a "spurt" of industrial prosperity in this country; but it will be brief, because neither farms nor farmers will increase materially in numbers. In fact, they are likely to number, in their working force, no more ten years hence than now, because new machines will enable them to cultivate a greater area, and cultivate it better than now with less expenditure of labor. Hence, the farm population is little likely to show an increase ten or fifteen years hence unless farmers cease to be laborers and employ men and women to do the work now done by themselves and families. This is by no means an improbable outcome.

That machinery is the prime cause of the trouble in the industrial world, I hold to be evident on every hand to those who will but open their eyes and reflect. About eighteen months since the chief engineer of the Chicago drainage canal stated that on that work 20,000 men were, by the aid of modern appliances, able to accomplish as much as 800,000 would have done in 1850. That is, labor-saving devices had, on this one work, displaced twice as many men as are employed in all the machine shops, foundries, and coal and iron mines in the United States, so that it is obvious that there was no compensating em-

ployment afforded by the construction of the machinery in use on the canal. But yesterday Prince Hilko—the Russian Imperial Minister of Ways and Communications, and the chief engineer of the Trans-Siberian railway—stated in Kansas City that the use of compressed air in the shops of the Santa Fe at Topeka had been an astounding revelation to him, as by the use of a machine driven by this motor as much work was done in some lines in five minutes as had formerly taken a man all day. In other words, these air-driven machines multiplied the productive power of the labor unit 120 times, if we count ten hours a day's work. The *Railway Review*, in January last, showed that the compressed air painting machine in use in the Santa Fe shops enabled an unskilled laborer to paint the sides, ends and roof of a box car in twenty minutes, or to do as much work as could thirty skilled laborers without the use of compressed air. This is not all. This air-driven machine destroys the employment of the makers and venders of paint brushes.

It is and has been a favorite argument with Republican statesmen that we could not hope to contend with the cheap labor of India and Russia in supplying the importing countries with wheat; hence the imperative necessity for the "home market" afforded by protection. This argument in relation to Russia has been emphasized and insisted upon with great persistence because Russia was building many thousands of miles of railway in Siberia, where would speedily be opened an unending expanse of the choicest wheat lands in the world. I have been sneered at and held up to ridicule for contending that Siberia could never become a grain-exporting country. Now comes Prince Hilko—the Russian Imperial Minister of Ways and Communications, and the chief engineer of the Siberian railway—who is half an American, having, it is said, learned his trade of machinist in Philadelphia—and tells us that: "Siberia does not produce wheat enough to feed her own population, and never will? This Siberian bugaboo, used to catch farmer votes, is of a piece with that in relation to India, where it costs more, as incontrovertible official data shows, to grow a bushel of wheat than it does in the United States. Even the labor cost is greater in India, despite the fact that farm labor is there worth but 5 to 8 cents a day. This because the Indian, sitting on his haunches and wielding a six-inch iron sickle, cuts but one-twelfth acre a day and is assisted by a second man who binds the product. At night they are able to carry the entire result—straw and grain—from the field upon their heads. Thus it costs from \$1 to \$1.50 an acre to harvest wheat in different districts in India, while the use of the header enables the Kansas farmer to put his wheat in the stack at a labor cost much below the dollar mark. So much for this sort of political rot, retailed with all gravity by the ignorant statesmen of your party and mine. The Argentine bugaboo is of little less ghostly character, although there is vastly more scope for an extension of wheat culture in that country, and in Uruguay, than elsewhere in the world. Still, if every acre in South America capable of growing fair crops of wheat were brought into production to-morrow they would not make good the existing deficit in the world's area of the bread-making grains.

Prince Hilko has done the farmers of America a service, that their statesmen should have performed, in authoritatively if not officially puncturing the Siberian wheat bubble. Yet these same statesmen will go on repeating the fable evolved from their inner consciousness, just as the silverites will still repeat the stale fiction that we can't compete with India in the world's wheat markets because the price of an ounce of silver determines the price of a bushel of wheat. They will do this despite the fact that India is now importing wheat, and Indian corn as well, and despite the fact that a leading Indian economist stated in the *Daily Englishman*, of Calcutta, as long ago as April, 1890, that such must be the case at an early day

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because of the enormous increase of the Indian population, of which a given proportion—the well-to-do—consumed wheat, and that this proportion increased in the same ratio as the whole people. The men who propagate these fables are the ones who make our laws, and pretend to the possession of abundant ability to cure all economic ills if we will only put the case unreservedly in their skillful hands!

And this home market? Lo, these forty years and more this "home market" gag has been the pabulum with which our party's leaders have sweetened the farmers whenever votes were in demand. There was never a more illogical, not to say idiotic, party cry as addressed to the farmer, unless it be the twin fallacy of "reciprocity," which has yet to create a market for a single "bushel of wheat or barrel of pork." The "home market," in the partisan sense, never brought the American farmer higher prices for his wheat or cotton, and never can while we produce a surplus that must be marketed abroad. It is the "world demand" that makes the price, and always will until that somewhat remote day when we shall have only sufficient of these products for "home consumption." Whenever the American grower of either wheat or cotton has received a high price it has resulted neither from the operations of tariff laws, nor the abundance or scarcity of money, but from the meagerness of world supplies. During the last five years our exports of wheat have averaged more than 170,000,000 bushels per annum, and at the accepted rate of domestic consumption this would supply 36,000,000 more people than now inhabit the United States.

Must the farmers of America wait until we grow or import more than a half more people before they shall be allowed to hope even for good prices for wheat? And how about cotton? We export two-thirds of all we produce. Must the cotton-grower wait until domestic production, aided by imports, shall provide 140,000,000 more American wearers of cotton before looking for better prices for fiber? And yet these are the unavoidable implications of the idiotic partisan "home market" theories as promulgated by the statesmen who lead your party and mine. Whenever the world's supply of either wheat or cotton has been scant, foreigners have come forward and bid eagerly for what we had to spare—as they are doing now—and prices have advanced as they would not had we been forced to rely wholly upon the vaunted home demand. Neither the opening of domestic mills nor mints will absorb our great surpluses of wheat and cotton; hence to talk of a home market as the

one the farmer must look to for good prices is the baldest of false political pretenses.

The factories which assure good prices for farm products, the world over, are those existing since the days of Adam, and in all these years have been hourly engaged in turning out consumers of food and fiber. They will continue to operate from now on, and thus advance the price of farm products, no matter who may occupy the White House. It is the ceaseless operation of these factories—first established, we are told, in the Garden of Eden—that, conjointly with meteorological conditions during the last year, have caused the recent advance in bread and fibers, and are likely to continue this advance, especially of the bread-making grain, and it is neither the acts nor mouthings of statesmen that have brought this good fortune to the American farmer.

Reduced to its ultimate analysis, the "home market" of the Republicans means, more great mills in which to install newer and more effective employment-destroying devices, which enable one unskilled laborer to displace and turn into the streets 120 skilled ones. And this is what we are taught to regard as "progress."

"Reciprocity" is a later invented partisan vote-catching "gag" that has never made, and, in the very nature of things, can never make a market for "a single bushel of wheat or barrel of pork." At most it can only change, in very slight degree, the course of the exchange of certain commodities, and as long as in operation was an unmixed evil so far as the American farmer's interests were affected. When the vaunted "reciprocity" treaties opened markets for our flour in Cuba and Brazil they simply displaced Hungarian and Spanish flour, the wheat formerly used in making which was forced to displace an equal amount of our wheat in the broader markets of western Europe. They did not, by a single pound, reduce the quantity of wheat in the markets competing with ours, nor advance the price in American markets the smallest fraction of a mill per bushel; nor did they increase the number of buyers or consumers of wheat in any part of the world. All that was accomplished, and all that was intended, was to make a better market for a few millers and manufacturers. That this might be done it was proposed and arranged that the last vestige of duties that protected the wool and hides of the American farmer should be swapped off that the manufacturers might have a free hand in securing the trade of the wool and hide-growers of Central and South America, the inevitable result being the lowering in great measure of the value of 50,000,000 of American sheep and 50,000,000 of American cattle. Carried out as intended, and as it would have been but for the land-slide of 1892, this is the way "reciprocity" would have slaughtered what little was left of the wool and hide duties. And yet the American farmer is now asked to show his gratitude and help to restore this iniquitous system, conceived and carried out in the interests of Eastern manufacturers. Neither the Morrill nor the McKinley act ever afforded just and adequate protection to the farmer by imposing reasonable duties on hides, because the East was opposed to it, and our representatives ready to barter everything for political spoils. The Wilson-Gorman tariff is more honest to the farmer, as it makes no pretense of protecting while skinning him.

John Sherman we, of the Republican faith, have been taught is the possessor of all possible financial wisdom, and Mr. Sherman has recently said that with free coinage the farmer will receive twice as much for what he sells—and pay twice as much for what he buys, hence will not profit by the change. This is a most illogical and ridiculous position for a wise man to assume, especially when we consider other statements made in the same speech. This statement in relation to the farmer is based upon the assumption that with free coinage gold will go to a premium of 100 per cent. in silver, and that all prices will be stated

in terms of gold. There can be no doubt that the farmer's wheat, cotton, pork and lard will be sold for prices stated in terms of gold, as they will be world prices; and if gold does go to a premium of 100 per cent. the farmer would be able to swap off his gold dollars for twice as many silver ones. But would he pay a gold, or world price, for all he bought? I say no, although he doubtless would for coffee, tea, sugar and the small quantities of other imported wares he saw fit to indulge himself in, but the farmer buys little besides the articles named that is not of domestic production, and for which the price is a local or domestic one, and based upon the rate of wages paid in the home market. As in the same breath Senator Sherman told the workman that with free coinage prices for all the workman bought would be doubled, while his wages remained as low as before, is it not possible that what the farmer bought of domestic production would advance materially, because the cost of its production could not advance without wages being raised. Obviously both Mr. Sherman's statements—that in relation to the farmer and the workman—can't be true, as they are directly, and in express terms, contradictory. It is doubtless true that if gold should go to a premium of 100 per cent. then all products sold at a gold price would bring, in silver, double such gold price, hence the farmer would benefit largely, and the laborer suffer in proportion as his expenditures were for articles the prices for which were world ones. These would be principally food. There is no doubt the laborer would still work for wages no higher, as wages would be determined by domestic conditions; and labor being over-abundant, and growing more so, wages would tend rather to fall than rise. Therefore, if John Sherman is right in the statement that free coinage will carry gold to a premium and advance the price of farm products correspondingly, the right thing for the farmer to do is to vote for free coinage as a matter of self-interest—as always does banker and manufacturer. They always endeavor to use their votes in a way to promote their interests.

It is dishonest, say the statesmen, for the farmer to vote as his interests dictate. Is it dishonest for the owner of a New Jersey knitting mill to vote a tax upon my underwear, and thus compel me to buy of him rather than from his German competitor? Is the farmer more dishonest in paying his debts with coins of silver than was the "Canton Major" when he, in Congress, voted to pay the debts of the nation in the "coin" nominated in the bond?

This nation was most prosperous when the farmer received pay for his products in a depreciated paper currency, and then there was no cry of dishonesty by those who forced such money upon him in exchange for his products, or who bought government bonds with the stuff. As I have neither use nor desire for such a currency, I can see no reason why we can't stand free coinage quite as well as we did the depreciated greenback; and that, too, without the frightful results that interested parties have caused so many to fear.

With little faith in remedial legislation, I believe the place-hunters who seek (with such unblushing assurance) to direct the nation and make its laws, ought, when in Congress, to be forced, in some way, to throttle the trusts; to squeeze the water out of railway stocks and bonds or, by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, to take possession of the lines of transportation and operate them for the people, paying the putative owners just what they could now be duplicated for; to prohibit the sale of fictitious or flat farm products upon the exchange, and to establish primary schools in which the average statesman might learn the simplest elements of economic knowledge, and to practice common honesty when soliciting support. If legislation can accomplish these things it may mitigate the pressure slightly. Otherwise it will prove as abortive as in the past.

Although once in close accord in our views, we seem to have sailed or drifted

in different if not quite opposite directions, and your letter was so positive in its assertion of the effect of certain proposed, yet untried policies, that I have deemed it best to show how and why we differ, and especially why I look for a continuation of present conditions for nearly all except the farmer and the owner of loanable funds; and why I believe the owner of such funds suffers no wrong if by reason of improved processes of production his possessions shrink as have those of all others. I can see no good reason why he should partake of all the benefits (questionable or other) of modern processes and escape all share of resulting burdens.

The farmer has not suffered directly, if at all, from these cheapening processes, but, between 1870 and 1884, from a too rapid agricultural development in the United States, and, since 1884, from an unprecedented succession of seasons of exceptional fruitfulness over world-wide areas. Still, our political guides—wise and otherwise—assure us that the farmer suffers because of improvements in processes of cultivation and transportation, evidently forgetting, if they ever knew, that improved implements and means of transport never yet (nor never can) added an ounce to the product of given areas, but have simply served to reduce the cost of production and distribution. Thus far nearly or quite all the benefits resulting from such improved appliances have accrued to the consumer.

The men who aspire to lead and direct the nation seem to be wholly ignorant of the fact that there is, absolutely, more farm machinery in use in ten central agricultural States of this Union than in all the world besides, and that fully 75 per cent. of the world's wheat and 85 per cent. of the world's rye is grown upon acres never vexed by improved plow or harvester. This is a fair sample of the intelligence that represents agricultural districts in Congress, and that so cheerily assumes the pleasant task of guiding a great nation; and such are the men who can't see that the farmer is—without their aid—to soon become the most complete monopolist the world has ever known, and that as a result of such monopoly the farmer will be speedily converted into the community's money lender. Having what others must buy (from him and at his own price) money will shortly gravitate unceasingly, and in increasing volume, in his direction.

As the farmer's recent troubles have all proceeded from the operation of natural laws, so the continued operation of natural laws—meteorological and procreative—will bring him the greatest possible prosperity; and a prosperity that (where he is the landlord as well as cultivator) will probably endure for all time unless the distress of the proletariat shall become unendurable and end in an upheaval having, as one of its objects, the nationalization of the land.

With no desire to discuss politics—in which I take little interest and less part—I have found it necessary, in order to show the farmer's probable future and its relation to the world's deficient food-bearing areas, and the bearing of world-wide conditions upon such future, to invade the political area, and deal with party politics to some extent, and that, too, without caring over-much which party wins in November.

The result of the coming election does not concern me greatly, as the past shows that the world is as likely to survive the disproof of the diverse theories now so firmly believed quite as well as it did the as firm held belief that it was flat and walled. People will eat and the farmer will continue to sell his wares for either silver or gold, and at a good profit in the coming years, no matter whether it is Bryan or McKinley that wins the November stakes.

Yours very sincerely,
C. WOOD DAVIS.

Many people, when a little constipated, make the mistake of using saline or other drastic purgatives. All that is needed is a mild dose of Ayer's Pills to restore the regular movement of the bowels, and nature will do the rest. They keep the system in perfect order.

Pure

Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and salt rheum will disappear. Your nerves will be strong, your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.

cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

NOVEMBER 13—Chas. A. Cannon, Polau Chinas, Harrisonville, Cass Co., Mo.
NOVEMBER 19—B. R. Adamson, Fort Scott, Kas., J. M. Turley, Stotesbury, Mo., and G. Hornaday & Co., Fort Scott, Kas., combination sale of Poland-Chinas.

ED BETTER BULLS.

"Even the risk of a repetition of an oft-told tale," sagely remarks the *Homestead*, "we feel moved to recur once more to the vital importance, in the corn-belt States, of paying greater attention to the breeding of cattle, and, as a necessary step to this, the use of better sires than for some time past has been the habit. The scarcity of really good feeding stock is an old story. It is emphasized and confirmed by the extent to which range stock has this season gone onto the pastures, notwithstanding the disadvantage attending the feeding, under farm conditions, of cattle that have been grown under those of the range. The one fact that the latter are not accustomed to being handled is, of itself, a sufficient disadvantage to render it inexpedient to feed these steers on the farm except in times of real scarcity. The reasons that have led to a neglect in the breeding of market cattle have been often given, and it is not necessary to recapitulate them here. The difference in profitableness between the use of good feeders and poor ones, however, is so considerable, that while the former generally pay, the latter generally lose money; and it is only by greater care and breeding of the better sorts that the growers and feeders of cattle can hope to make a profit. This is especially true in view of the growing improvement now going on in range cattle. The ranchmen are more alive than ever to the importance of raising their standard. At the recent Hereford sale at Independence, Mo., a representative of this paper met Mr. Murdock McKenzie, of Trinidad, Colo. He has large cattle ranch interests, is well informed in relation to breeding questions, and has had much experience and the advantage of extended observation. At this sale he paid as high as \$300 for a young bull, and said that had he been present when another youngster was knocked down he would have gone as high as \$500 for him. To the suggestion that these were rather high prices to pay for bulls to take to the range, his reply was: 'They can't get them too good for us.' He added that this was the feeling among ranch cattlemen, and that the demand for bulls of high quality for the range was growing greater all the time; that they were wanting better bulls, would have no use for any that were poorly bred, and that the day of the grade bull had gone by. This is only one instance of many that might be cited indicating the character of the competition which the cattle-growers of the corn belt may expect to an annually increasing degree. If they do not want their heels trodden upon they must either keep ahead or fall out of the procession. If the ranch man insists upon better bulls he will get the results that follow their use. Unless

the corn-belt cattle-raiser also wakes up to the necessity of better bulls he will presently find himself confronted with a kind of competition that he will be unable to meet, either in quality or cheapness of production. Of course he will always have the advantage that attends the growing of cattle under farm conditions as compared with those of the range, but this advantage has another side to it, namely, the disadvantage of higher cost, and this higher cost must find its compensation in higher quality.

"It is unfortunate that a low grade of thinking on this subject so largely prevails among the cattle-raisers on the farms, many of whom seem to think that almost anything having power to get a calf will do for a mere farmer who grows cattle for the market. While they recognize the importance of good breeding and good individuality to the breeder of pure-bred stock, they seem to think that it don't apply to them. The truth is, they need a first-rate male just as badly as anybody, if not worse. At the sale just referred to a bidder started on a good bull, but stopped bidding and said he could not afford to go any further because he was not a breeder. Col. Woods, who was conducting the sale, immediately replied that 'that was all the more reason why he could afford to pay the price, because the man with the poorest herd needs the best bull,' illustrating the point by adding that 'the man with the poorest farm needed the most manure.' It is the low-grade herd that responds most quickly to the services of a good bull. The higher the grade of the herd the less pronounced is the effect of the male. This does not mean that the breeder of pure-bred cattle must not continue to buy the best in order to maintain and improve his herd. He must, but when he does he gets far less decided results, while the grower of market cattle feels at once the effect of a first-rate sire at the head of his herd. We wish we could make the growers of market cattle comprehend how important it is for them to devote more attention to this subject and put more money into a good bull. With the range of prices as they are it requires, comparatively speaking, a very moderate amount of money in order to secure a good, useful animal. Notwithstanding this fact, however, there are quite a large number of those who are growing cattle for the market who think that almost anything is good enough. There never was a greater mistake."

Dairy Supplies.

Our readers will not fail to observe the page advertisement of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, Mo., in this issue. This great concern is the leading supply house for the great dairy interests of the West, and recognizing the growing importance of the dairy interests of Kansas and the West, they are out in earnest after this excellent class of trade and in this issue offer inducements accordingly and make special prices to those of our readers desiring dairy machinery or any supplies for the dairy. This house is thoroughly trustworthy in every respect, and in view of the low prices at which they offer so many necessary goods to our readers this week, will certainly entitle them to a large immediate trade in Kansas, and we hope that readers who may take advantage of their offers will not fail to mention KANSAS FARMER when placing their orders or in any correspondence regarding prospective business.

Since election day the Creamery Package Manufacturing Co. have supplied complete outfits to four new Kansas creameries, besides numerous supply orders for private dairymen of the West. Write them your wants and always address Department O.

Half Rates Plus \$2.

Burlington Route to the West and Northwest, November 3, 17, December 1 and 15, round trip, twenty days limit, to Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Utah, Black Hills, and certain parts of Colorado. Splendid through trains of chair cars (seats free), and handsome compartment observation vestibule sleepers. Only dining car line to Denver via St. Louis and Kansas City, cafe plan (pay only for what you order). The Burlington Route is the original Harvest Excursion line. See the magnificent corn crops of Nebraska. Send to the undersigned for pamphlets on Missouri and Nebraska, and consult local agent for rates and train service. L. W. WARELEY, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Irrigation.

THE WATERS OF WESTERN KANSAS.

By W. G. Russell, read before Kansas State Irrigation Association, at Great Bend, 1896.

The few remarks I will make to you must, of necessity, be from manuscript, as I intend to give only a synopsis of the measurements of the streams of western Kansas, being the amounts of the surface waters that flow out of this portion of the State. Or, in other words, I propose to show you the amounts of water that pass by us each day and give us no return.

One of the most important elements of success in the development of irrigation is an exact knowledge of the amount of water available for that purpose, and yet how seldom is it that any expense is incurred to obtain this knowledge before building many vast irrigation works.

There are but two sources from which a water supply can be obtained, one from the underflow through springs or wells, the other from the run-off or water of the streams. The latter is the main supply in most countries, and is the one to which I shall confine my remarks. In order to obtain any valuable information, it is necessary to conduct observations daily for a series of years, and a compilation of these gives us maximum, minimum and mean results. The United States Geological Survey has undertaken the work of measuring the run-off of the streams in this country, giving especial attention to the western States and Territories, and in the spring of 1895 began that work in western Kansas, and I have had charge of it since that time.

In the first place, gauging stations are established and an observer secured, who reads the height of water on the gauge twice each day, and sends these readings into the office, where all computations are made, and as often as possible the person in charge visits each station and measures the volume of flow, making all computations in second feet. We have stations on the Republican, Solomon, Saline, Smoky Hill, Arkansas, Medicine and Cimarron rivers, which embraces practically about all the run-off of western Kansas, and each station, except Republican and Cimarron, are located as near the 98th meridian as was practicable.

The amounts of run-off are about as follows: The Republican river, in six months ending January 1, 1896, gave a total flow of 199,371 second feet, or 1,076 second feet for each day, which amount of water would cover 2,100 acres of land one foot deep in one day or 395,000 acres one foot deep in six months.

The Solomon river, during the same time, gave a total of 128,521 second feet, or more than 700 second feet per day, and would cover 1,400 acres of land one foot deep in one day or 250,000 acres in six months.

The Saline river gave, in the same time, 24,930 second feet, or 137 second feet per day, and would cover 270 acres one foot deep in one day or 43,000 acres in six months, and during the next seven months ending August 1, 1896, it gave a total of 96,442 second feet, or 450 second feet per day, and would cover 190,000 acres one foot deep in seven months or 900 acres per day, and in thirteen months gave a total of 240,000 acre feet.

The Smoky Hill river gave, in the first six months, 53,264 second feet, or more than 106,000 acre feet, and in the next seven months ending August 1, 1896, gave 24,518 second feet, or a total in thirteen months of 77,782 second feet, and would cover 150,000 acres one foot deep or 11,000 acres per month.

The Arkansas river gave, in thirteen months, a total of 266,114 second feet, or more than 520,000 acre feet, or 40,000 acre feet per month for thirteen consecutive months ending August 1, 1896, or 1,300 acre feet per day.

The Medicine river, in six months ending January 1, 1896, gave a total of 9,511 second feet, or 19,000 acre feet, or 3,000 acre feet per month, or 100 acre feet per day.

The Cimarron river, in six months ending January 1, 1896, gave a total of 7,627 second feet, or 15,000 acre feet, or

2,500 acre feet per month or eighty acre feet per day.

I have given these figures in acre feet because it is thought by many practical irrigators that one foot of water during a season is enough for land in Kansas, hence amounts given above in acre feet would indicate the number of acres that can be irrigated, not counting loss by seepage, evaporation, etc.

The Republican river in Kansas has a drainage of 7,496 square miles and assuming that one foot of water will irrigate land, we have one acre of land for each acre foot of water; hence this river in six months gave us enough water to irrigate fifty-three acres of land on each section of its drainage, including all its hill and non-irrigable lands, or about 100 acres to each section of land in one year.

The Solomon river has a drainage of 5,540 square miles, and in six months gave us 250,000 acre feet of water, which would irrigate forty acres of land to each section of its entire drainage, or about eighty acres in one year.

The Saline river has a drainage of 2,730 square miles, and gave us 220,000 acre feet in the year ending July 1, 1896, or enough water to irrigate eighty acres on each section of all its drainage, including hill and rough lands.

The Smoky Hill has a drainage of 8,000 square miles and gave us in one year 140,000 acre feet, or enough to irrigate seventeen and a half acres to each section, including its Colorado drainage, or about twenty acres to each section in Kansas.

The Arkansas river drains, in Kansas, 9,400 square miles, and gave in one year over 500,000 acre feet, or enough to irrigate fifty-three acres on each section of its Kansas drainage.

The Smoky Hill and Arkansas rivers have very large amounts of water in their sandy beds, much of which can be easily taken out and used for irrigation.

In the four last mentioned we have a total of about 1,300,000 acre feet for the year ending July 1, 1896, and could this be distributed over the west half of this State, we have enough from these four rivers to irrigate thirty acres on each section west of the 98th meridian. It would make 260,000 farms of five acres each, or 65,000 farms of twenty acres each, and in itself would support 2,000,000 people in plenty. Were its entire acreage planted in potatoes, with a yield of 100 bushels per acre, and this is a very low estimate, it would give us 200,000 cars of potatoes, or 100,000 cars of corn or 80,000 cars of wheat.

While these amounts are very large, and it would be next to impossible to utilize the entire amount of this water, yet a careful study of the water of western Kansas shows conclusively that we have a vast amount of water that could be utilized if we would only grasp the opportunity.

We have a most productive soil, and nowhere can water be taken from the rivers more easily or applied more cheaply.

When we remember that only a small per cent. of the land lies contiguous to these streams and is bottom land, we see that the bottom lands along our streams have a vast amount of water right at hand and to be had for the taking.

The methods of taking the water out are various, and economy and ability of the individual are the main points to be considered. In most situations some form of pump is much to be preferred to an attempt to build a dam and head-gates, especially for the individual, and I am directing my remarks to individual irrigators rather than companies or corporations.

If I may be allowed to digress from amounts of surface water to the means of use and application, I would like to suggest a start for a small irrigation plant on the banks of these rivers to use a small portion of this surface water.

Starting with a tract of land running into the river, one of the first things to



Civilized people pity the heathen who throw themselves under the wheels of the Juggernaut Idol, yet many civilized people sacrifice themselves just as needlessly to the Juggernaut of disease. They grow thin and pale and emaciated; lose appetite and sleep and get no nourishment out of their food. If this goes on sooner or later disease is going to roll over them and crush the life out of them as surely as any Juggernaut. Yet they do little or nothing to help it. Sometimes they think nothing can be done.

That's a mistake. Something can and ought to be done. There is no need of any such sacrifice. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will stop it. It makes fresh, pure, rich blood. It brings back appetite and nerve force and good healthy flesh. No matter how far gone people seem to be, if there is anything left to build on, the "Golden Medical Discovery" will build them up again.

In consumption it cures people after the doctors declare they can't be cured. It heals the lungs, stops the wasting of tissue; and it gives more nourishment than any malt extract or cod liver emulsion that ever was thought of.

Miss Mary Whitman, of East Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y., writes: "For nearly ten months I had a bad cough and instead of getting better it grew worse, until I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I hesitated at first for it seemed to me nothing would give relief only death. My parents were anxious about me and thought I had consumed of the lungs. However I tried your medicine, and before I had taken very many doses there was a great change, and when the second bottle was empty, I was thankful to say I had no cough and was a great deal stronger. Many thanks for the 'Discoverer' of such a medicine."

A sure and permanent cure for constipation is Dr. Pierce's Peppets. One "Peppet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic.

ON TIME

to first applicant in each locality, a pair of the FAMOUS O. I. C. hogs. Two weighed Sold \$1129 2806 lbs. for breeders first 1/2 this year. DESCRIPTION FREE.

L. B. SILVER CO., Cleveland, O.

Do You Know Five Farmers?

Do you know them well enough to speak to them on a matter that will interest them and be of profit to them and to you?

If so, I want your name and address on a postal card, and will give you full particulars promptly.

If You Know More Than Five

farmers you can make the business that much more profitable. It is a business of which you will not be ashamed. It has paid cash to more than two thousand persons the past year, and it will do so for you.

It requires only 1 cent investment. Now is the time. Write the card to-day.

J. P. EMERY, Room 1205 Star Insurance Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES

COBURN No. 1.—A new seedling of great vigor; pinkish; short but very bushy vines; white bloom; extra early; eyes shallow; very prolific; indeed; good table potato and a good keeper. Price \$1.25 per bushel, or three bushels for \$3.

EARLY KANSAS.—A large medium variety; russet straw color; medium vines; purple bloom; eyes rather deep, but a great yielder of very large potatoes, and an extra good table potato. Price \$1 per bushel, or three bushels for \$2.25.

CARMAN No. 1.—Same as the Early Kansas, except it has white bloom and does not grow so large tubers. Price \$1 per bushel, or three bushels for \$2.25.

KANSAS FARMER.—A new seedling of great vigor. A late variety, oval, flattened; eyes very shallow; straw color; very prolific; vines medium and spreading, completely covering the row; white bloom; very best of all keepers and a good eater. Surely worthy of its name and a grand potato. Price \$1.25 per bushel, or three bushels for \$3.

Three pecks of each of the above four kinds, \$2.50; packed in lined barrels and delivered at depot free. Write your name, postoffice, county and express office very plainly, and send money with order. I can furnish most all of the leading new kinds.

Address CLARENCE J. NORTON, Morantown, Kansas.

ONE CENT Per Hour is Cheap.

That is what "WEBER" GASOLINE ENGINES COST to run per H. P. Simple, Safe, Reliable, Economical. Get Posted. Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., 459 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.



do is to get an accurate elevation of the land and determine where to locate the pump, as it should discharge onto the highest land, and from this point locate the main ditches along the highest land upon which the water will flow, giving them the proper grade, depending upon the character of the soil, size of the ditch, etc.

If you pump into a reservoir then you can use wind power and a small pump, thereby economizing in pump and power by a much larger expense of time. Should you conclude to throw water directly into the main ditches and dispense with a reservoir, then you must purchase a larger pump and use much more power. A pump that will elevate 1,200 gallons per minute, or more than two and a half second feet, to a height of twenty-five feet, will cost about \$100, and a twelve-horse-power threshing engine will run it at an expense of about \$5 per day. This pump would, in twenty-four hours, cover five acres of land one foot deep, or put three inches of water on eight acres of land in ten hours, or one day's work. A pump of one-half the above capacity would require one-half the power, and one-fourth the capacity of this pump would require one-fourth as much power, so we can exchange our engine for horses or some other power and also reduce first cost of the pump and application of the water to the land, as in the first instance the putting the water onto the land would require several men. This would be done at the expense of time, which, at certain seasons, may be very valuable, as a crop may be made or ruined in a few days.

In these estimates I have made no allowance for seepage or evaporation, in fact, little allowance need be made for these, as I have taken the waters after having lost nearly all from these two causes. In reservoirs there is a great loss from evaporation, and which must be taken into account, but if the reservoir is well puddled there will be little or no loss from seepage except while running down the ditches.

If the survey continues these observations for a series of years, maximum, minimum and mean amounts of flow will be obtained, from which a very accurate estimate of the number of acres of land that can be successfully irrigated can be made. These figures so far show us that as yet we are using but a very small per cent. of the water available for that purpose. There are, comparatively speaking, very few plants on any of the streams mentioned except the Arkansas, and measurements show that a large per cent. of that water is allowed to go to waste.

There are thousands of men along these rivers owning lands with these water rights attached who can have irrigated farms with as little expense as any place in the world, and a prior appropriation attaches these to the lands as against the world.

Irrigation is the work of the individual and not of the State or government; the State or government can, and ought, at least, to make all experiments and measurements and insist that they shall be well made, and furnish all the information possible; in fact, both are doing the best possible with the limited means at hand for that purpose.

THE MOST SIMPLE AND SAFE REMEDY for a Cough or Throat Trouble is "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit.

Farmers' Institutes.

The following dates and appointments for farmers' institutes in this State, under the auspices of and to be attended by representatives from the Agricultural college, have so far been made:

Oneida, Nemaha county—December 10 and 11; Profs. Hitchcock and Willard.
Nortonville, Jefferson county—December 17 and 18; Prof. Olin and Mrs. Kedzie.
Hiawatha, Brown county—December 30; Dr. Mayo.

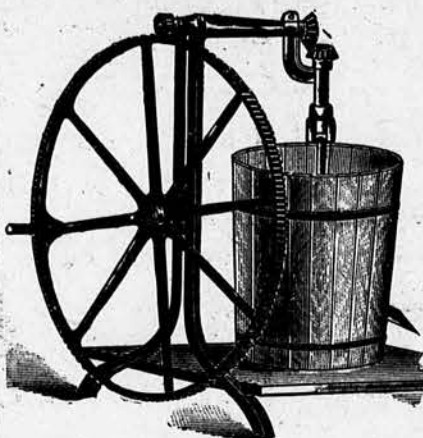
Abilene, Dickinson county—State dairy meeting, November 19; Profs. Graham and Gergeson.

Some others are under consideration but the dates have not yet been fixed.

Hall's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and silken, gives it an even color, and enables women to put it up in a great variety of styles.

BUTTER IN THREE MINUTES!

A Boon to Women—A Scientific Wonder.



THE QUEEN BUTTER-MAKER.

There has just been patented in Cincinnati a most wonderful invention and labor-saving device that every person in the country who churns butter will appreciate.

The Queen Butter Maker Co., 47 East Third street, Cincinnati, have patented a machine, which, by a principle of a combination of gearing, is able to make butter in from two to five minutes, sweet cream or sour cream at will.

As will be seen by the illustration above, the Queen butter-maker is unlike any device that has ever been invented for churning. At the bottom of the large bucket shown is a screw propeller modeled exactly like the large screw propeller used on the large ocean steamer. The gearing of the machine allows 1,600 revolutions of this propeller in a minute, and agitates the cream a thousand times more strongly than the ordinary old-fashioned dasher churn. This immense agitation causes friction of the particles against each other and against the sides of the bucket, causing the tissues to break, and the butter is almost instantly made and gathered. This rapid whirling motion has an immense power in gathering the particles of butter that are in the milk, but not together. Hence, from a scientific point of view, the butter must come gathered in a few minutes—it does come, forming solid lumps at the surface.

Wherever this machine has been seen it has created the greatest excitement, and it is easily estimated that over one million of these butter-makers will be required to fill the demand. It is low-priced, costing about the same as the ordinary box or barrel churn, easy to understand, simple in construction, and cannot get out of order, and very easily cleaned.

During these hard times many merchants in the small cities, who have been losing money trading in merchandise, have given up their stores and taken hold of the Queen butter-maker, knowing if they have a machine to sell they can make not only good wages, but a compensation with the prospect for a successful business for years to come.

Nothing that has been put on the market for years has appealed to American people as this wonderful machine. It relieves the household of one of the most tiresome and disagreeable duties. How many millions of tired, worn-out women, whose backs and limbs have ached after the usual hour's or two hours' churning, would not sacrifice a new bonnet, or a new dress, or some other luxury to secure a Queen butter-maker that would make butter in a few minutes before breakfast, and thus turn their toil into an act of pleasure and recreation?

In addition to the labor that is saved by this machine, it takes out all the butter that is in the cream, the yield being much greater than from any ordinary churn. Agents find the Queen butter-maker the easiest article to sell imaginable. No talk is required, nor hard peddling. The agent who makes butter in two minutes before eight or ten people is sure to sell six or eight at once. Agents easily make from \$12 to \$20 a day, and some as high as \$300 a month, when the weather is good. Write to the firm named above, and secure an agency for the wonderful Queen butter-maker, and see if you cannot sell from five to ten machines a day, and thus realize a profit of from \$12 to \$30 a day. The Queen Butter-Maker Co. is composed of well-known business men of Cincinnati, whose standing is high, and our readers will be fortunate to obtain a position with them.

FREE TO ALL WOMEN.

I have learned of a very simple home treatment which will readily cure all female disorders. It is nature's own remedy and I will gladly send it free to every suffering woman. Address
MABEL E. RUSH, Joliet, Ill.

SALESMEN to sell Cigars to dealers; \$25 weekly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Reply with 2c. stamp. National Consolidated Co. Chicago.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

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

A Cheap Hog Pen.

It does not need an expensively built pen to house a hog, unless it is one of the variety that stands on two legs. The genuine hog, which is the only kind really profitable, goes in for comfort and not at all for style. A pen warm in winter, with a tight roof over it to exclude rain, and floor enough for the hog to stand on while eating, is better than a painted house with matched lumber that will cost \$100. It is a good thing to have a dirt floor in a hog house and that the house be light and strong enough so that it can be easily moved. Every time the house is moved there will be a new floor and the hog, if unringed will root it over. A hog left free to root in soil that has not been contaminated with hog manure, will generally keep healthy and will make healthy pork. In summer time the house is mostly superfluous. The hog likes to be cool and will root for himself in a wallow in the moist soil, where he will lie most of the time if well fed, and will keep in better health than in the most artistic pen ever built. Many of the experiments in hog growing begin with much too expensive hog houses. These make the pork cost far more than the cheaply-grown hogs of farmers, who can thus undersell the amateur farmer, who handicaps himself by putting on too much style.

Never defer a vital matter. A cough shouldn't be neglected when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure it at once.

Young men or old should not fail to read Thos. Slater's advertisement on page 15.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 29, 1896.

Marion county—W. V. Church, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Jolliffe, in Grant tp. (P. O. Marion) October 9, 1896, one red steer, weight about 750 pounds, branded C.O.X. on right side; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV'R 5, 1896.

Wallace county—W. E. Ward, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. C. Halsey, of Sharon Springs, September 11, 1896, one bay mare, white spot in forehead; valued at \$10.

COLT—By same, one bay colt, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$5.

MARE—Taken up by M. Kelley, of Sharon Springs, June 22, 1896, one black mare, white in forehead, white on front and hind foot, white on left side from fetlock to within inch of hoof; valued at \$10.

Wabaunsee county—J. R. Henderson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. O. Place, (P. O. Eskridge), September, 1896, one black horse, white spot in forehead, 10 years old; valued at \$10.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, white hind foot, 11 years old; valued at \$10.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 5 years old, hind feet white; valued at \$10.

Marion county—W. V. Church, clerk.

COW—Taken up by E. F. Dutcher, in Center tp. October 17, 1896, one red and white cow, about 1 years old, weight about 800 pounds, unknown brand on left side.

Doniphan county—W. H. Fornbrook, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H. B. Morgan, in Washington tp. (P. O. Wathena), September 7, 1896, one black mare pony, 6 or 7 years old, left fore foot crippled.

TWO MULES—By same, one bay horse mule, 10 or 12 years old, and one black horse mule, 10 or 12 years old; valued at \$115.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV'R 12, 1896.

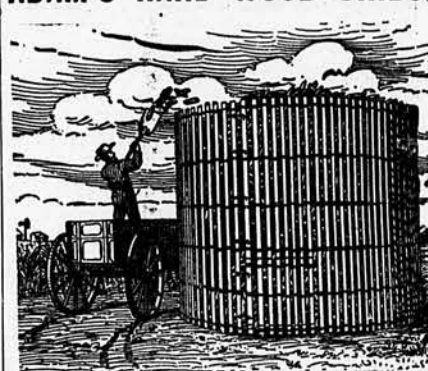
Cowley county—S. J. Neer, clerk.

FOUR MARES—Taken up by S. S. Hoard, in Windsor tp. (P. O. Grand Summit), October 20, 1896, one bay mare, 7 years old, white hind feet and collar marks, valued at \$12; one black mare, 10 years old, blazed face, valued at \$10; one bay mare, 8 years old, white hind feet and star in forehead, valued at \$18; one bay mare, 8 years old, white hind feet and star in forehead, valued at \$12.

FOUR—By same, one brown gelding, 6 years old, branded on right shoulder with diamond under a bar, valued at \$14; one bay gelding, 9 years old, star in forehead, valued at \$12; one brown gelding, 3 years old, star in forehead, valued at \$12; one gray gelding, 3 years old, slit in front of left ear, valued at \$10.

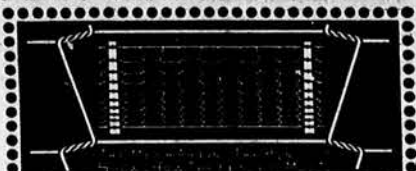
COLT—By same, one sorrel yearling horse colt, flaxen mane and tail; valued at \$10.

ADAM'S HARD-WOOD CRIBS.



The only cribs endorsed by Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Cheap as fencing and made of hard-wood and best galvanized steel wire with patent door.
Made in four sizes, of light weight and take fourth class freight. Send for descriptive circular and special prices for first fifteen days in November.

W. E. CAMPE SUPPLY CO., General Agents and Distributors for Kansas, 606 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.



KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE.

Will turn your stock. Perfectly safe. 25 to 35 inches high.
If interested drop us a card and we will mail illustrated catalogue.

KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., 12 Rush St., PEORIA, ILL.

Special Want Column.

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time, will be inserted in this column, without display, for 10 cents per line, of seven words or less, per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. It will pay. Try it!
SPECIAL—Until further notice, orders from our subscribers will be received at 1 cent a word or 7 cents a line, cash with the order. Stamps taken.

FOR SALE—Recorded Duroc-Jersey pigs, February and June farrow; ready for use; sired by son of a 900-pound hog; good quality; cheap. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas.

WANTED—To serve you in buying, selling, renting and exchanging real estate and live stock, and in making extension and collection of loans. Long experience and best facilities. Fidelity Agency Co., Room 21 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—One yearling O. I. C. boar and one yearling Poland-China. Extra breeders. J. A. Hargrave, Richmond, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Creamery building, with engine, separators and all machinery for running a first-class creamery, at Alpha, Ill. Cheap for cash, or will trade for land or stock in Illinois or Kansas. Address W. J. Armstrong, Burlington, Kas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS UNTIL surplus stock is disposed of, at 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1. All are good, healthy stock well bred, of sufficient age for spring use. Less than \$1 order, ships 25 cents. E. K. Terry, Sunny Slope Poultry Yards, Burlingame, Kas.

McKINLEY MARCH—A three-page piece, with McKinley's portrait (copyrighted); latest craze; 10 cents a copy, postpaid; regular 40-cent music. A. Kiblerfeld, Box 320, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SHORT-HORN BULLS—Reds and roans, first-class, address D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

FOR SALE—One hundred and sixty acre farm, one and a half miles from Bushong station, Lyon county, Kansas. Good spring. Price \$8 per acre. J. B. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

EXCHANGE—Lands in southwest Missouri for young horses. C. S. Calhoun, Pratt, 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.

WANTED—Buyers for Large English Berkshires—gilts, bred or ready to breed to son of imported boar. Bargains! O. P. Updegraff, North Topeka, Kas.

SHAWNEE COUNTY CIDER MILL—Bring your apples to my elder mill, three miles west of Kansas Ave., on Sixth street road. My mill will be in operation every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday till November. Henry McAfee Topeka.

WANTED—Buyers for Large English Berkshires and improved types of Poland-Chinas, from prize-winners, at farmers' prices. Riverside Stock Farm, North Topeka, Kas.

NEW CROPS OF ALFALFA, BLUE GRASS, TIMOTHY, clovers, rye and other grains and seeds bought and sold. Correspondence solicited. Kansas Seed House—F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE AT SPECIAL PRICES—Hay outfits, carriers, forks, etc. Inquire at the store of P. W. Griggs & Co., 208 W. Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

TREES AND PLANTS—The Vinland Nursery will make low prices for fall and spring trade. Address W. E. Barnes, Vinland, Douglas Co., Kas.

SHORT-HORN BULLS—Cruickshank-topped, for sale. Choice animals of splendid breeding. Address Peter Sim, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—See advertisement elsewhere. Belmont Stock Farm.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One hundred and sixty acre farm in Graham county, Kansas. Nice, smooth land. No incumbrance. Also 160 acre farm in Scott county, Kansas. Smooth land. No incumbrance. I will sell cheap. Address Thomas Brown, Box 55, Palmer, Kas.

ALFALFA SEED—Crop of 1896. Pure and fresh. Write for prices. McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kas.

MOESER ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.—Topeka, have just completed their new cold storage building, on the latest modern plan, and now have the best facilities for storing all kinds of fruits, butter, eggs, etc. Railroad switch to storage building. Car-load lots unloaded free of charge. Write for prices.

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

FOR SALE—A complete retail dairy business in Topeka. W. J. Rickenbocker, Seabrook, Kas.

FOR SALE—Eighty-eight acres of the best bottom land in Missouri and in the best stock range; well improved; about fifty acres in cultivation, balance in good timber. Price \$1,350. Address John O'Toole, Fisk, Stoddard Co., Mo.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS—For sale, twenty young males, Black U. S. Corwin, Wilkes and King Butler strains. Wm. Maguire, Haven, Kas.

FOR SALE—One hundred high-grade Shropshire ewes, choice ones. Also some choice high-grade Jersey cows. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kas.

FOR SALE—Farms in Morris, Osage, Lyon, Bourbon, Cherokee, Labette, Neosho, Anderson, Montgomery, Coffey, Woodson and many other counties for sale on eight years' time. No interest asked or added in. Write for new circulars with descriptions and prices. Hal W. Nelawanger & Co., Topeka, Kas.

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

The Home Circle.

"HOW DID YOU REST, LAST NIGHT?"

"How did you rest, last night?"—
I've heard my gran'paw say
Them words a thousand times—that's right—
Jes' them words that-away!
As punctual-like as morning dast
To ever heave in sight
Gran'paw'd allus haf to ast—
"How did you rest, last night?"

Us young-uns used to grin
At breakfast, on the sly,
And mock the wobble of his chin
And eyebrows helt so high
And kind: "How did you rest, last night?"
We'd mumble and let on
Our voices trembled, and our sight
Was dim, and hearin' gone.

Bad as I used to be,
All I'm a-wantin' is
As pure and calm a sleep for me
And sweet a sleep as his!
And so I pray, on Judgment Day
To wake, and with its light
See his face dawn, and hear him say—
"How did you rest, last night?"

—James Whitcomb Riley.

EMBROIDERY DESIGNS.

A Really Charming Novelty Is the Applied Center Treatment.

One of the latest novelties for embroidery work is the applied center treatment when a colored linen patch is applied to the middle of centerpieces, doilies, sofa-pillow covers and table spreads.

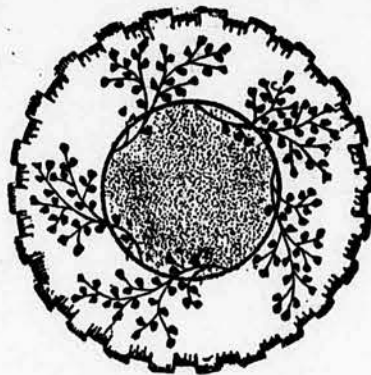
Around the edge of a patch a card is buttonholed down and caught under the cord on the stem of flowers and leaves embroidered on the body linen.

It is a very effective scheme, and some beautiful results can be had if care is taken with the needlework and in blending the colors.

Two designs are shown in the illustrations, one for a round centerpiece and one for a square doily to match in general design.

The centerpieces can be made from 12 to 24 inches in diameter with the patch center just half the diameter.

The pattern on this piece is the maidenhair fern, and it is to be worked in its



ROUND CENTERPIECE.

natural colors of two shades in green with the stems of a dark brown.

Before they are worked, however, it will be necessary to apply the middle stitch.

Obtain a piece of linen of pale-green tint and cut it to the desired size, arrange it on the body linen and pin it fast temporarily, then run a piece of cord around the edge of it and buttonhole it down securely so as to hide the edge of the green patch. This buttonholed and raised edge will form an excellent finish and dividing line, and will form a center whereon a piece of bric-a-brac or vase or ornament may rest. With a compass mark a circle to indicate the outside of the centerpiece and buttonhole the outer line in the drawing.

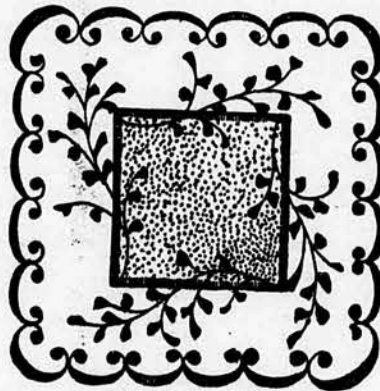
A very pretty and novel effect can be had if the buttonholing is carried out in the manner illustrated, and by employing two shades of any light color a rippled or full effect can be produced, as the illustration shows.

The projecting segments should be worked with the lighter shade while the recessed ones are to be carried out in the darker shade. Long and short stitches should be employed to obtain the best results, and the finished edges should be very satisfactory and pleasing.

A portiere of maidenhair fern, forget-me-nots, crysanthemums, sweet peas or other suitable blossoms may be worked on the body linen, and when drawing them in it would be well not to crowd the design, as an open one that is well arranged is very much more satisfactory in result than a closely drawn and huddled-together design.

Small round and square doilies to

match this design in center, pattern and edge can be made six or eight inches in diameter, or square, if desired. A very nice set would be one square centerpiece about 12 inches each way, one round centerpiece and half a dozen each of square and round doilies, all worked in the maidenhair fern pattern and having pale-green applied centers. The design for a square doily, shown in the other illustrations, is somewhat similar in pattern to the



SQUARE DOILY.

centerpiece, but bearing a buttonholed scroll edge.

This is a very effective edging if nicely worked and filled in the solid parts, and centerpiece treated in a similar manner would be very pleasing. In combination with green fern leaves a bright pink edging would be in harmony, but if a white or cream edging is preferred it is always a satisfactory finish at the edge of fancy pieces.

For cotton table covers, sofa pillows and pillow shams this treatment of applied centers will be found very attractive, as, for instance, a white cloth with pink, blue or green patch and design carried out in the same shade of linen as the applied patch.

What could be more pleasing than a centerpiece of white linen and a pale-pink applied center and a design of sweet peas worked in several delicate tones of pink and blue and the stems and leaves in light green?

The possibilities of this scheme are without limit, and while these suggestions are for the centerpiece and doilies only it is possible to adapt this idea to most any piece of embroidery work.

Portieres of blue domino having a border worked in white, with applied white patches at stated intervals apart, would result satisfactorily, and a lambrequin of white antique or butcher linen would present an imposing appearance if treated with a yellow crysanthemum edge and applied ecru or light straw colored patches, under which the flower seems to be caught or held by the cord edge encircling them.—Chicago Record.

St. Clement ware is a new kind of pottery with bold decorations, suggesting the earlier Greenaway figures. It has the merit of being strong as well as oddly pretty and is most suitable for nursery use and for the children's early evening meal.

ARE YOU TROUBLED

With Backache, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Lost Energy, Gravel, Gall Stones, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Jaundice or Urinary Disorders?

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

Is a certain cure for all diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder. For many years it has been the acknowledged remedy for these ailments, and thousands upon thousands have testified during that time to its wonderful success in curing them after Physicians and other remedies had failed

At All Druggists. Price, \$1.00 Per Bottle

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

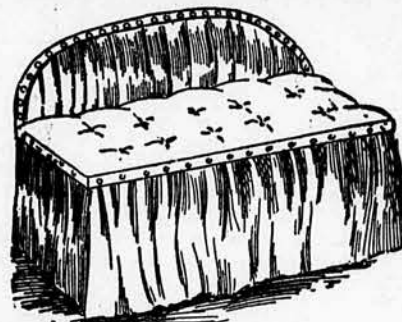
HANDY WINDOW SEAT.

Easily Made by Amateur Carpenters and Upholsterers.

A convenient window seat that may be used as a shoebox or without the pockets is an excellent place to keep the separate waists which now abound, either shirt waists or silk stuff ones. It can be made by the home carpenter if she have any ingenuity and two or three tools.

A box of the right length and width to fit in a desired place can be got at the grocer's, and with a saw and screw-driver a cover can be made and put on with hinges. Then a board to be screwed on for a back to the seat can be shaped quite easily by almost anyone, but the corner carpenter is always ready to assist at small expense.

When the box is ready the cushioned seat is first made by putting hair or excelsior on the cover and a second covering of denim with a valance of the



A WINDOW SEAT.

same to cover the rest of the box. Green denim has a cool and pleasing effect, or any shade that will harmonize with the room where the seat will be used.

If it is desired to tuft the seat as an additional finish, this may be done with denim buttons to match in color and fastening them through the cover by passing the upholsterer's thread through holes bored in the top board. An effective combination is blue denim upholstered with white buttons.—N. Y. Times.

KITCHEN MANAGEMENT.

Lots of Trouble Saved by a Little Forethought and Method.

The great point of good management in the kitchen is to clean things away as you go on, and to be one day ahead in ordering necessities. For instance, take the every-day want of tea and sugar. At starting, order in two packets of each, and as one packet is cleared, order in another, so you will always be prepared for an emergency, and the servant will not be called away from her regular work to "run to the grocer's." The kitchen, managed by some cooks, is everlastingly in a muddle, because things, after they have been used, are left here, there and everywhere, instead of being washed and put away in their proper places. The mistress of the house should insist upon order in the kitchen, and also that her cook should get ahead with vegetables—at least in preparing them—before they are wanted; that is to say, with re-

gard to potatoes, try to get them pared early in the day, and don't leave the shelling of peas when in season until the last moment. A dinner is often spoiled through vegetables being insufficiently cooked. It is the fashion in some houses to put a kitchen clock on at least ten minutes, a plan that is worth following when the cook has a tendency to be late. It is wonderful what a lot of trouble will be saved by a little forethought and method in the kitchen; and how time is economized if every vessel is in its right place. Sometimes one sees the sink laden with dirty pudding basins, milk jugs, knives and forks and other things besides. Cooks will leave stale pieces of bread about, and choppers and boards with fragments of meat still clinging to them. This is all very untidy and very unnecessary. One great secret of success in cooking is to have everything clean and fresh; another is: "Never put off till the last anything that can be done beforehand;" thirdly, keep a wary eye upon the clock.—Madame.

Fond Mamma—Did you have a nice time at the picnic?

Little Dick—Yes; only there wasn't enough ice cream an' cake. I ain't a bit sick.—N. Y. Weekly.

MEDICAL WISDOM.

The Dreaded Consumption Can Be Cured.

T. A. Slocum, M. C., the Great Chemist and Scientist, Offers to Send Free, to the Afflicted, Three Bottles of His Newly Discovered Remedies to Cure Consumption and All Lung Troubles.

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic, or carry more joy in its wake than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of 183 Pearl street, New York city.

Confident that he has discovered an absolute cure for consumption and all pulmonary complaints, and to make its great merits known, he will send, free, three bottles to any reader of KANSAS FARMER who is suffering from chest, bronchial, throat and lung troubles, or consumption.

Already this "new scientific course of medicine" has permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases.

The Doctor considers it his religious duty—a duty which he owes to humanity—to donate his infallible cure.

Offered freely, apart from its inherent strength, is enough to commend it, and more so is the perfect confidence of the great chemist making the proposition.

He has proved consumption to be a curable disease beyond any doubt.

There will be no mistake in sending—the mistake will be in overlooking the generous invitation. He has on file in his American and European laboratories testimonials of experience from those cured in all parts of the world.

Delays are dangerous. Address T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl street, New York, and when writing the Doctor, please give express and postoffice address, and mention reading this article in the KANSAS FARMER.

The Young Folks.

WHEN DE CO'N PONE'S HOT.

[The novelist, William Dean Howells, has discovered a new poet. He is a young, full-blooded negro, named Paul Lawrence Dunbar, a son of former slaves.]

Dey is times in life when nature
Seems to slip a cog an' go,
Jes' a-rattlin' down creation
Lak an ocean's overflow;
When de worl' jes' stahts a-splinnin'
Lak a pickaninny's top,
An' you cup o' joy is brimmin'
Twel it seems about to slop,
An' you feel jes' lak a racah
Dat is trainin' fu' to trot—
When yo' mammy ses de blessin'
An' de co'n pone's hot.

When you set down at de table,
Kind o' weary lak an' sad,
An' you'se jes' a little tiahed,
An' purhaps a little mad;
How yo' gloom tu'ns into gladness,
How yo' joy drives out de doubt
When de oven do' is opened
An' de smell comes po'in' out;
Why, de 'lectric light o' heaven
Seems to settle on de spot,
When yo' mammy ses de blessin'
An' de co'n pone's hot.

When the cabbage pot is steamin'
An' the bacon's good an' fat,
When the chittlin's is a sputter'n'
So's to show yo' whah dey's at;
Take away yo' sody biscuit,
Take away yo' cake an' pie,
Fu' de glory time is comin',
An' it's 'proachin' very nigh,
An' yo' want to jump an' hollah,
Do' yo' know you'd bettah not,
When yo' mammy ses de blessin'
An' de co'n pone's hot.

I have heerd o' lots o' sermons,
An' I've heerd o' lots o' prayers;
An' I've listened to some singin'
Dat has tuck me up de stairs
Of de glory lan' an' set me
Jes' below de Mahster's tho'ne
An' have lef' my haht a-singin'
In a happy aftah tone.
But dem wu's so sweetly murmured
Seem to tech de softes' spot
When my mammy ses de blessin'
An' de co'n pone's hot.

CLEVER ILLINOIS BOY.

How He Kept the Birds Away from His Tomato Patch.

One of our boys who lives on a big vegetable farm just south of Chicago is born to be a great inventor. There isn't a doubt of it.

This fall his father had a large crop of tomatoes, covering several acres of ground. A few weeks ago they began to get ripe in large quantities, and it kept several men busy picking them and packing them into boxes and baskets ready for shipment to Chicago.

But, unfortunately, there were certain small birds in the neighborhood that were as well pleased with the tomatoes as was the farmer. And whenever the men's backs were turned down would come those birds in a perfect swarm and begin to peck into the ripe



DRIVING AWAY THE BIRDS.

red fruit. If they had contented themselves with eating up a few big tomatoes it wouldn't have made so much difference, but they pecked into dozens of them, and when a tomato has so much as one little hole in it it won't sell.

All this was very provoking to the farmer, but our boy found a remedy. It happened that he had a lively little black dog that was very fond of chasing chickens, and he knew that if he could be kept in the garden there wouldn't be any more trouble from birds. So our boy went and drove two stout stakes 40 or 50 feet apart near the tomato bed, and between them he stretched a stout wire, on which he had first threaded a small ring. At one stake he placed an empty box for a kennel and then he tied the little black dog to the ring. The next time the swarm of birds came for the tomatoes that little dog ran out and chased them the whole length of his wire, and he kept right at it until they didn't dare to come back. Lots of times he would have liked to run away to the house, but the wire held him straight to business.

Now, don't you think that boy will become a great inventor some day?—Chicago Record.

CURIOUS FISHERMAN.

How the Bladder-Wart Catches Unsuspecting Little Fishes.

There are many persons, perhaps, who have heard of plants that catch insects, but comparatively few, I imagine, know anything about this vegetable fisherman here shown. It is an innocent-looking plant, and bears a pretty flower. No one would for a moment imagine its real character. This plant is found in most of our freshwater ponds, and is known as the bladder wart or Utricularia. In the early part of the season this plant lies at the bottom of the water and resembles a mass of fibers; but later on, when the period of flowering arrives, the vesicles absorb the mucus which filled them and replace it with an aeriform fluid. Then the plant, having become much lighter than the water, escapes from the bottom and rises to the surface where it floats and where its beautiful golden-yellow flowers are expanded and fecundated. It is a magnificent sight to see this rootless plant, floating half in and half out of the water, the branching and stem-like leaves forming the submerged float from which rises the flower-stem. To the leaves are attached curious insect-like bladders filled with water, and varying in size in the different species, reaching at times a diameter of one-fifth of an inch. It was formerly supposed that these bladders were filled with air and



THE VEGETABLE FISHERMAN.

acted as floats, but this is not so. In place of air these bladders contain water; they are the digestive organs of the Utricularia, and at the same time are so constructed as to form a very ingenious but extremely simple trap for catching food. It is into these bladders that many tiny fish find their unwitting way, together with many insects. The bladder, as shown in the picture, is somewhat of a pear shape, with an opening at the small end. Around the mouth are antennae-like projections or bristles, which are for the purpose of warding off and keeping out insects of too great size. The mouth is closed by a valve which readily yields to light pressure, but offers an immovable barrier to the once-captured creature. The valve is a thin and transparent plate, and by means of the water behind it is made to stand out like a bright spot, which many naturalists think attracts prey. Some of the insectivorous plants, on catching their prey, at once pour out a digestive fluid analogous to the gastric juice of the human stomach, but with the Utricularia this is not the case. The fish or other food when caught in the bladder are merely captives, and swim about in their confined quarters with eager activity in their endeavor to find an outlet, until asphyxia for lack of oxygen comes on. Even now the plant makes no effort to digest the animal food, but waits patiently until decay takes place and the animal matter is by putrefaction resolved into fluids which the numerous papillae lining the bladder can absorb. — J. Oliver Nugent, in Leslie's Weekly.

The Hunter Softly Stole Away.

A hunter in the Wisconsin woods was going through a swamp when he saw a bear stretched out on a log over a brook. Presently the bear put a paw down through a hole in the shell of the log on which it lay and dipped it into the water. The trout gathered around it and nibbled at the foot. Then the claws shut up quickly, and the fish were caught. That the bear was

a successful fisher was shown by the remains of fish around the log. The hunter was armed with a shotgun only, and was not looking for bears, so he quietly stole away, much impressed with the scene he had witnessed.

SURPRISE ALL AROUND.

Adventure of Trapper, a Jealous Camp Cook and a Panther.

Forest and Stream tells a story of a trapper, a panther, and a camp cook. The trapper was a good one, and had had such success that a lumber camp cook, also a trapper, was jealous of him.

One day the trapper, John Gardener, visited an Adirondack lumber camp, and there told of his good luck. Murdock, the cook, became restless when he heard Gardener's tales. One day, a week or so later, Gardener returned to his camp sooner than usual, and found Murdock rummaging in his shanty. Murdock explained that he was searching for tobacco. Later Murdock started for the lumber camp in his boat, leaving Gardener cutting a supply of night wood.

Gardener lay down and went asleep, then awakened suddenly with the feeling that something he didn't know what, was sneaking about camp. His rifle was alongside, loaded, and he raised himself to a sitting position and listened. He heard footfalls, which he thought were a bear's, maybe a panther's. The full moon, shining through a clouded sky and a low-burning campfire, rendered the camp's surroundings partially discernible.

The object that made the sounds came into view, and Gardener reckoned that it was a bear. He leveled his rifle and was pressing the trigger, when out of a tree overhead the long, lean, tawny form of a panther shot down at the stooping creature.

There was a yell then that surprised Gardener and made the panther leap sideways and put through the woods at full speed. Then a flicker of the fire showed a man running and stumbling headed for the creek. A moment or so later the splash, splash of oars sounded back through the woods, dying away quickly in the distance.

The next morning Murdock returned to the lumber camp, having been gone since the afternoon of the day before, his clothes torn to shreds, and hide torn, too, in places. He packed up everything of his own, and away he went before noon. This Gardener learned some days after. Gardener wondered which of the three was the most surprised, the panther, the cook or himself.

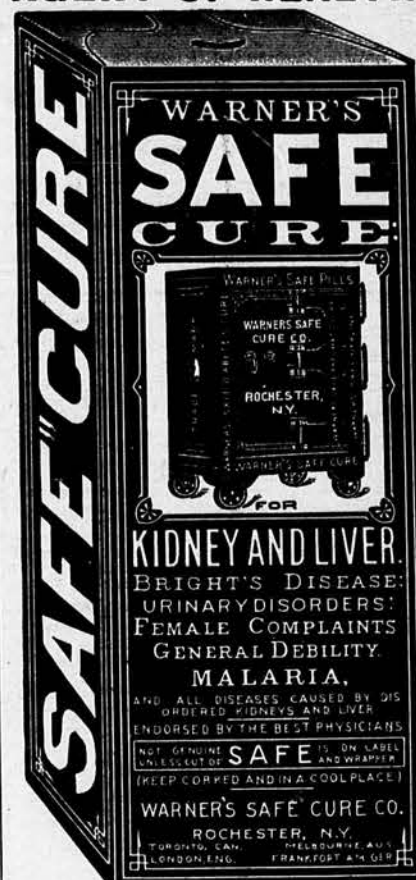
Horse Drinks from a Nozzle.

A Connecticut livery stable boasts of a clever horse. One day, as one of the men was using a hose to wash a carriage, the horse came out, and the man held the nozzle to the horse's mouth, partly in fun. The horse promptly seized it and took a refreshing drink. The next day the experiment was repeated, and the horse drank again, evidently pleased with the temperature of the water. From that time onward he was always watered with the hose, and if the water is not running he will whinny or stamp with his feet until some one turns on the water.

THE WHOLE STORY of the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla is soon told. It makes the blood rich, pure and nourishing. It cures scrofula, catarrh and rheumatism.

Hood's PILLS act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills 25 cents.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 60 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York City

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KANSAS FARMER.

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An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.
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Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.
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Electrotype must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders—
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

If our friends whose subscriptions will expire January 1 will bear in mind that the labors of our subscription department at that time may be lightened by early renewals, and take the first opportunity to send in their dollar bills, they will confer favors which will be greatly appreciated.

President Cleveland has appointed Thursday, November 26, as Thanksgiving day.

Wheat has fully recovered the losses of the October reaction, and last Monday sold at the highest prices of the year.

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

The great drought and consequent famine in India continues making necessary the prompt organization of comprehensive relief measures.

KANSAS FARMER and Leavenworth Weekly Times both for one year for \$1.25. KANSAS FARMER and Leavenworth Daily Times both for one year for \$3. Send to this office.

Remember that \$1.85 sent to this office will pay for one year's subscription to the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER and the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, one of the brightest, best and most artistic magazines published.

The term for which United States Senator Peffer was elected will expire next March. He is announced as a candidate for re-election. Several other strong men have been mentioned, but thus far the others have not formally announced their candidacies.

This is the time of year to make up your list of periodicals for next year's reading. Every family should have at least one home county paper, one agricultural paper and one magazine. Many will add one State political paper and one of the great city papers. Others will want a more extended list. Whatever your wants, we can save you money on the purchase. We have wholesale rates on everything published and will give the advantage to every subscriber to KANSAS FARMER. Send in your list and get our estimate.

Kansas State Dairy Association will hold its annual meeting at Abilene, November 18, 19, 20. This State is just entering upon an era of dairy development. It is important that those who engage in any new departure in industry be well informed and up-to-date in all that pertains to the work undertaken. In no way is education of this kind acquired so rapidly as by attending the meetings of those in the business. The coming meeting promises to be the most important dairy convention ever held in the State, and it will doubtless be attended largely by experts, as well as laymen.

A NEW DEAL IN KANSAS.

For the first time since Kansas became a State, the control of her public affairs is soon to pass entirely from the Republican party. There will, indeed, be left one Associate Justice of the Supreme court, a minority in the Legislature, and a few hold-overs in some other positions. But the responsibility has been assumed by the People's party by the election of the complete State ticket and including Chief Justice of the Supreme court, leaving only one Republican on that bench; five of the six Judges of the Court of Appeals; a strong majority in each house of the Legislature and a large share of the county officers in the State.

It is not possible to have a repetition of the perilously exciting times of 1893, when the "legislative war" was on, and the many complications which grew out of that conflict are happily avoided.

Governor Leedy has, however, a heavy responsibility thrust upon him. There are a great many offices to be filled by executive appointment, and there will, doubtless, be many aspirants for every one of them. If the Governor shall rise to the height of patriotism which makes fitness for the position the primary qualification, and essential, he will strengthen his party with the great body of the people of Kansas. It will not be expected that he will not thought that he ought to disregard the claims of members of his own party, or that he will fail to "stand by his friends" in every way consistent with the interests of the whole people. But if partisan service and partisan zeal shall be made the paramount test for position, it must be expected that the people—whose interest is for good, clean administration rather than for the promotion of any party's shouters—the plain people, who hold that public office is a public service rather than a private snap, will probably administer a rebuke two years hence by retiring the party they have just placed in power.

On the other hand, it is possible for the newly-elected administration to so man the official positions of the State from its own party and party allies, that the patriotic rank and file of Kansas people shall recognize the wisdom of the selections and that the public service shall be so administered as strengthens the successful party for the next contest.

On another question there is a good deal of sensitiveness. Nobody admires the coward who swears he will do a thing and then gives it up without an honest, manly, determined effort. There is organized opposition to the enforcement of but one law in Kansas. If ante-election reports be true, the incoming administration is under no obligations to this organized opposition for its election. Those who oppose the enforcement of the prohibitory law are reported to have opposed the successful ticket. This should not engender a spirit of vindictiveness, but it relieves the situation of some embarrassment. If Governor Leedy and Attorney General Boyle shall rescue the prohibitory law from the condition of a dead letter, into which it has been allowed to well-nigh sink, and shall see that it is impartially and rigorously enforced, as it can be in every city and town in Kansas, and shall otherwise give the State a firm and fair administration, they may expect for their party two years hence such an endorsement as Judge John Martin had in Shawnee county several years ago, when, though adverse to the principle of the prohibitory law, he observed his oath of office to the extent of showing the judiciary of the State how to enforce it. Nobody loves a coward. Everybody loves the official who can be depended upon to execute fully the trust imposed upon him.

Governor Leedy is reported to have the elements of firmness and conscientiousness which will cause to disappear before him such difficulties as would appall a weaker man. The people of Kansas will appreciate the exhibition of these qualities in the executive office.

The *Youth's Companion* announcement for 1897, a handsome booklet of twenty-eight pages, shows that this

standard young people's paper is to maintain its position as the leader of its class. If we could have fulfilled our best reasonable wish for the young people, we are not sure but it would be that every one of them might be readers of the *Youth's Companion* all their lives.

ALL PLEASED.

The results of the election give occasion for universal rejoicing and universal regret in Kansas. A little over half the people are pleased at the election of the fusion State ticket and at the complexion of the Legislature, and all of the others are pleased at the election of the Republican national ticket and the Republican majority in Congress. Those who are pleased at the outcome in the State are quite as much displeased as to the nation. Those who are pleased as to the nation are disappointed as to the State.

It will be the part of wisdom for all to suppress their displeasure. It should be remembered that Kansas corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and grass, Kansas cattle, hogs and horses will grow just as well under any political regime as under any other; that the sun will shine just as bright and the wind will blow just as hard and there will be just as many days in the year with Mr. Leedy as with Mr. Morrill for Governor, and with Mr. McKinley as there would have been with Mr. Bryan for President. So, also, our coal mines, our salt mines, our lead and zinc mines, our oil and gas wells are unchanged with political changes.

Further, a bushel of wheat will make just as much bread and a 1,000-pound steer will make just as much beef, and these foods will be just as nourishing, as under any possible result of the election.

It is time to stop croaking. Undoubtedly wheat is going to bring better prices than at any time during recent years. Corn and other foods will also improve in price and a better era for the farmer is at hand, independently of all politics.

It is quite possible that loans may be harder to get on real estate security than heretofore. This may and doubtless will inconvenience some, and it is a severe blow to the business of the loan agent who was such a prosperous citizen a few years ago. But, somehow, we shall weather along and shall develop the resources of Kansas, shall make homes and shall enjoy the results of the State's great productiveness. It is a good time to take courage, to lay plans and to develop the latent energies which shall work out a degree of prosperity for the future.

The Kansas Legislature of 1897, just elected, will have in the

SENATE.	
Populists.....	27
Republicans.....	11
Democrats.....	2
Total.....	40
HOUSE.	
Populists.....	65
Republicans.....	50
Democrats.....	7
Silver Republicans.....	3
Total.....	125
TOTALS.	
Populists.....	92
Republicans.....	61
Democrats.....	9
Silver Republicans.....	3
Grand total.....	165

Ex-Governor R. W. Furnas, of Nebraska, who has been forty years a farmer in that State, and the successful Secretary of her Board of Agriculture for as long a time as anybody remembers, has accepted an invitation to address the Kansas board at its twenty-sixth annual meeting, in January. His subject will be "Fairs and Fair Management," and as he is a veteran in that line of work—probably the oldest in consecutive service—his observations should be of much interest as well as value. Hon. I. A. Fort, of North Platte, who has for years been President of the Nebraska Irrigation Association, and the head and front of irrigation work in that State from its inception, is to deliver an address on his favorite theme, and R. M. Allen, Manager of the Standard Cattle Co., of Ames, Neb., probably the most extensive feeder of stall-fed cattle in the world, has promised to talk to Kansas cattlemen of his observations

and experience in converting cheap Kansas and Nebraska corn into high-priced beef. These three addresses alone should, to say nothing of various other interesting features, make the next meeting of the Kansas Board of Agriculture worth coming a long journey to attend.

Beerbohm's Wheat Review.

"Beerbohm's London List" of October 23 says: The excitement in the wheat trade reached its height on Monday, when a large speculative demand existed, and when as high as 36s. was paid for California wheats to arrive, 35s. for Wallas, and 32s. for ordinary Danubian and Bulgarian wheats. This excited condition was mainly brought about by the sharp rise in America and rumors of large purchases for India, and as there was no valid reason for any such undue haste and excitement on the part of buyers, so it is not surprising that the last two days have witnessed a decided reaction, there being this morning re-sellers of Californian cargoes at 34s. 3d., and of Walla at 33s. 3d., which indicates a decline of about 1s. 6d. from the highest point, although there is absolutely no change in the general conditions surrounding the market; that is to say, the failure of the Indian crop is probably more certain now than it was a week ago, as rain has not yet fallen; Australasia confirms the previous bad crop reports, and will probably be an importer of wheat in 1897; and there is no reason to doubt that Russia, America and Canada have reaped crops considerably below those of last year. The wheat market, however, is apt to go to extremes; it may be that circumstances warrant a 35s. level for wheat, or even 40s., but it was not expedient or necessary to make the jump from 25s. to 35s. so rapidly—and a reaction is the natural result.

The trade, however, need not lose its confidence; on the natural and legitimate basis of supply and demand wheat is, or ought to be, at the level of at least 35s. per quarter, for the reason that the production of wheat in the world this season is a normal one, instead of being abnormally abundant, as was the case in the five years from 1891 to 1895. Any return to the low level of values is also likely to be prevented by the rise in freight rates, which has been brought about partly by an unusual demand for California and partly by an extraordinary demand for America. Argentina has, according to our latest cable intelligence, excellent crop prospects, but its power to depress prices is not so great as it was last year, or in 1894, and especially in 1893, because of the great decline in the gold premium, which is now reduced to 177 per cent., against 230 per cent., and compared with 300 per cent. which it reached in 1892-93. This reduction of 53 points compared with last year represents about 4s. 6d. per quarter on wheat against the Argentina farmer. The statistical position, moreover, is still good. English consumers in general are bare of stock, and in first hands the quantity is below what may be called a normal point. The world's visible supply, although it has lately been increasing, which is a natural result of the big advance in prices, is still less than any year since 1891.

HOW DO YOU MAKE FARMING PAY?

The KANSAS FARMER desires papers on this subject from practical farmers in every county in Kansas, and, in order to secure the best, makes the following offer: For the best paper from each county we will give one year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER; for the second best, six months' subscription. In this way two persons in each county can get the FARMER free.

The papers are not to be longer than 1,000 words each. It is desired to hear from the successful farmers, but mere brag has no merit and is not desired.

This offer is open for all papers received at this office before Christmas.

"Dairying for Profit, or the Poor Man's Cow," is practical, was written by a woman who knows what she is talking about, and is cheap—only 10 cents for a 25-cent book, to subscribers for the KANSAS FARMER. Send to this office.

The Rise in Wheat Prices.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News is quoted by the Cincinnati Price Current, as follows: There has not been before, in our recollection, a rise in wheat prices due so entirely to legitimate demand, and savoring so little of speculative maneuvering, as is the present one. The rapidity of the latter part of the advance has been so great as to astonish the most sanguine believer in higher prices, and the general run-away character of the whole movement since the middle of August, when 4s. 9½d. per 100 pounds (23s. per 480) was accepted for red American in Liverpool, 24s. per 480 for a cargo of No. 1 Northern, 21s. 6d. per 480 for Danubian for shipment, and when No. 1 Californian for shipment was offered in vain at 26s. per 500 pounds, may, perhaps, be quoted as evidence as to the extent to which the bears had over-discounted the probable effect of good crops in France and England.

From the lowest point on the record of modern times, wheat on the chief markets of the world has advanced considerably over 10s. per quarter on an average. The extreme fluctuations have been as follows:

	Lowest price, 1894.	Present price, Oct. 1896.	Rise per 480 lbs.
Amsterdam.....	17s 6d	34s 10d	17s 4d
English Farmers....	17s 6d	31s 6d	14s
Liverpool Red Amer 19s 7d	33s 7d	44s	10s 10d
St. Louis "future"....	49s	81s	32s
Chicago " " " " " "	49s	78s	29s
Berlin " " " " " "	27s 6d	37s 7d	10s
Paris " " " " " "	22s 6d	37s 1d	14s 7d
Pesth " " " " " "	21s 6d	28s 11d	7s 5d

*Allowing for the quality per 480 pounds weight.

The difference in the market fluctuations is something extraordinary. Liverpool futures have advanced nearly double as much as Paris and Pesth futures, and Amsterdam 3s. per quarter more than Liverpool. Expressed in percentages the markets range as follows: Amsterdam 99 per cent., English farmers 80, Liverpool red American 72, St. Louis 64, Chicago 58, Berlin 36, Pesth 35, Paris 26.

Probably the rise in Amsterdam is partly owing to some change in the quality constituting the contract grade. The relative smallness of the American rise must, in part, be ascribed to the rise in ocean freights, which are now 8 cents per bushel (2s. 8d. per 480 pounds) higher than they were in October, 1894.

The present rise has been unique in some respects; it was foreseen by many, several months ago (in these columns last June we prophesied that before October was out there would be "a regular scramble for wheat") but before the rise actually made its appearance the prophecies had passed out of mind, and with hardly a single exception operators had reconciled themselves to the belief that the advance was to be postponed until after the Greek Kalends. The most sanguine never looked for a rise of more than 5s. to 6s. per quarter, and it is in spite of themselves that many fortunate holders of wheat yesterday woke up and found themselves rich.

The whole movement during the past eight weeks affords many curious instances of capriciousness. At the thought of losing one or two million quarters of Indian or Australian wheat there has been a rise of 5s. to 6s. per quarter, whereas last spring, at the prospect of losing three times that quantity from the usual supplies of the Southern hemisphere, there was no rise at all, but a very material fall. At present we are experiencing rapidly rising markets, while shipments are being made on a large scale, and with the prospect of augmenting reserves. Last season, with small shipments and daily diminishing reserves in all the chief importing centers, prices continually declined. We do not mean to say that reserves this season are anything but light, for undoubtedly they still are extremely small, but why was this fact not discounted three months ago when everybody could foresee it? Nor do we see any cause, at present, that calls for a rectification of our recent estimates of requirements in excess of current supplies, for by the end of the season the world's reserves look like being reduced by at least 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 quarters below the already reduced level at which they stood at the beginning of this cereal year. It may take

a long time before the general public come to apprehend the true significance of this prospect, perhaps not until several months after the event has come off, if we are to judge from the present instance, of a rise, that has proceeded chiefly from a cause that was plainly apparent to all our readers many months ago.

In the immediate future we are likely to see some considerable additions to our port stocks, but as soon as the current of supplies from the Black sea gets restricted by the hand of winter the situation will become extremely interesting, if not critical, for then requirements that will average 1,000,000 quarters weekly (allowing for winter rate of consumption and the ex-European demand) may have to be met, to a very large extent, by America single-handed.

New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, Etc.—Free to Our Readers.

Our readers will be glad to know that the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, from the wonderful Kava-Kava shrub, has proved an assured cure for all diseases caused by uric acid in the blood, or by disordered action of the kidneys or urinary organs. It is a wonderful discovery, with a record of 1,200 hospital cures in thirty days. It acts directly upon the blood and kidneys, and is a true specific, just as quinine is in malaria. We have the strongest testimony of many ministers of the gospel, well-known doctors and business men cured by Alkavis when all other remedies had failed.

In the New York Weekly World of September 10 the testimony of Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., was given, describing his years of suffering from kidney disease and rheumatism, and his rapid cure by Alkavis. Rev. Thomas Smith, the Methodist minister at Cobden, Ill., passed nearly one hundred gravel stones after two weeks' use of Alkavis. Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Tex., a minister of the gospel of thirty years' service, was struck down at his post of duty by kidney disease. After hovering between life and death for two months, and all his doctors having failed, he took Alkavis, and was completely restored to health and strength, and is fulfilling his duties as minister of the gospel. Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Ind., was cured of rheumatism, kidney and bladder disease of ten years' standing, by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder. He was treated by all his home physicians without the least benefit and finally completely cured in a few weeks by Alkavis. The testimony is undoubted and really wonderful. Mrs. James Young, of Kent, O., writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis and was promptly cured of kidney disease and restored to health.

Many other ladies also testify to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in the various disorders peculiar to womanhood. So far the Church Kidney Cure Co., No. 420 Fourth avenue, New York, are the only importers of this new remedy, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of KANSAS FARMER who is a sufferer from any form of kidney or bladder disorder, Bright's disease, Rheumatism, dropsy, gravel, pain in back, female complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the kidneys or urinary organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and address to the company and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative powers.

The Great Poland-China Sale Next Week at Fort Scott.

After the prospective buyer will have looked through the combination sale catalogue, giving a short review of the breeding found in the three drafts from the Tower Hill herd, the Vernon County, and the Clover Leaf herds, and then quietly inspects the offerings for individuality, one can hardly fail in guessing what the verdict will be. Taking all the features of the sale together, and it is safe to state that its equal is seldom reached in the Western swine field, hence the sale is sure to be a very successful one. It is expected that every Western breeder and farmer that can possibly attend will do so and assist in making one of the crack sales of the year. Keep in mind the date—Thursday, November 19, at Fort Scott, Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

The number of hogs received at the Union stock yards, of Chicago, for the first ten months of 1896 was 6,280,121, and the average weight of the same was 245 pounds.

M. H. Alberty, of Cherokee, Kas., writes that he sold recently seven of his fine Duroc swine, in answer to his advertisement in the "Special Want Column" of KANSAS FARMER.

The combination Poland-China sale advertised to be held at Fort Scott, Kas., November 19, should attract a large attendance of breeders. Mr. B. R. Adamson writes that hogs are doing well and will be in splendid shape for this sale.

The Lockridge Stock Farm herd, owned by George C. Channon, of Hope, Dickinson county, Kansas, will hold a public sale of 100 Poland-China hogs, fifteen young thoroughbred Short-horn bulls, and thirty Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, on Tuesday, November 24, 1896. The quality of the stock and liberal terms offered should attract a large number of buyers. Customers from a distance will have entertainment free.

The attention of our readers interested in Cruickshank or Cruickshank-topped Short-horns is called to the draft of fifty head—thirty bulls and twenty heifers—that will be offered to the highest bidder, on Thursday, December 10, 1896, at Bunceton, Cooper county, Missouri, by W. P. Harned, proprietor of Idlewild herd, one of the oldest herds in the State of Missouri. More will be given concerning the stock in next week's issue.

Highland herd of Poland-Chinas, owned by Dietrich & Spaulding, of Richmond, Franklin county, Kansas, make a change in their advertisement this week, and state that they still continue to send out at private sale an increased number of hogs, showing that stockmen appreciate the quality of their stock. Representative sales have recently been made to Johnston & Tomlinson, Lawrence; M. Tyner and J. A. Nelson, Michigan Valley, and S. Venium, St. Paul, Kas.

D. A. Kramer, proprietor of the Farmington herd of Poland-China swine, reports that his sales have been very satisfactory and among the late ones sent out were boars to Simpson Shanks Co., Simpson, Kas.; J. W. Martin, Kimeo, Kas.; Frank Lillbridge, Hanover, Kas.; George Lewis, Chandler, Okla.; Simpson Nickell, Brodwick, Kas.; C. C. Davis, New Hampdon, Mo.; E. A. Kramer, Plainsville, Kas., and one to H. Geffert, Ballard's Falls, Kas. Last week a boar was shipped to Dietrich & Spaulding, of Richmond Kas., that was a sure top in any company and will be heard from later on. There are about twenty choice boars and a score of nice gilts yet to select from, and among them are two sure winners, belonging to an April farrow by the premier herd boar, Little Mc. 14992 S. The advertisements in the KANSAS FARMER and the *Drovers' Telegram* are bringing very satisfactory results.

Among the many sales of pure-bred Poland-China swine held in Kansas this year, none have offered better stock than the draft from the famous herd of H. H. Hague & Son, of Walton, Harvey county, Kansas, which will be sold on November 25. The announcement of the sale will be found in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER. Their herd is headed by four grandly-bred boars as follows: Young Model 9857 S., he by the \$250 Admiral Chip by Stem's Chip; dam Sal Fox 7th 14658 S. by Governor Rush and out of Moorish Queen 5th. King's Royalty 13927 S., sire Kansas King 8911 S. by Dandy Jim; dam Tulip 24563 S. by De-Ef-Boy and out of Baker Girl. Corwin Quality 15918 S., sire Corwin Whiteface, he by Corwin U. S., (Corwin U. S. sired J. H. Sanders, the World's Fair prize hog at Chicago in 1893); dam Black Quality 19659 S., by Good Quality and out of Match. Osgood Wilkes Jr., sire Osgood Wilkes 13048 S., by Dandy Wilkes, he by old George Wilkes; dam Blacky by Seldom 14251 S., by Seldom Found and out of Bessie Gresham. Bessie Gresham was sweepstakes sow at the Wichita State fair this year. The breeding of some of their brood sows in herd is as follows: Choice of Seven 32646 S., sire John Harkrader by No One; dam White Nose 17372 S., by Gold Dust and out of Queen of Six. Topsy Maid, sire Gold Coin 7412 S., by the \$500 Tecumseh Chip; dam Putnam Maid, sire Seldom Found, he by old King Butler and out of White Nose, sire Rome Park 3450 S. out of Hubbard's Beauty. Topsy Maid is a fine sow with individual merits. She will have three extra fine yearling gilts in this sale, also one boar and gilt of May farrow. Chubby 36159 S., sire Young Model; dam Chubby Girl. Chubby has one fine yearling in sale and two spring gilts. Black Bess 88254 S., sire Jenny's Boy 3987 S., by Nalad's Boy, he by old Cora's Tip Top, dam Fancy Girl. Black Bess 2d, sire Young Model, dam Black Bess 38254 S. Fanny Gold Dust, sire Young Model, dam First Choice of Seven. Lady Model, sire Young Model, dam Black Bess. Foxie Sensation, sire Rosa Nell's

Sensation 10790 S., by Sensation by One Price; dam Wren's Beauty, sire Young Model, dam Top Quality. May Gold Dust, same as Fanny Gold Dust, May Flower and Silver Tip, sire King's Royalty, dam Tippy Dee, full sister to Black Bess 88254 S. White Nose, sire Young Model, dam Fancy Girl 82599 S. Their whole herd is in excellent condition and it will well repay any breeder of Poland-Chinas to be present at the sale and get acquainted with the owners of the stock and learn their methods of rearing choice animals. It should be noticed, also, that other stock besides the swine will be sold. Col. S. A. Sawyer will be the auctioneer and those who have listened to the gentleman at a sale know that fair and courteous treatment can be safely expected.

Weather Report for October, 1896.

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

The past month has been in most respects an average October. Only two Octobers on our record have had a lower run of wind and only three so high a minimum temperature. The relative humidity was nearly 3 per cent. above the October average; the temperature, barometer and rainfall were very slightly below the normal. The first "black frost" of the season occurred on the 24th, four days later than the average date.

Mean temperature was 54.04°, which is 0.20° below the October average. The highest temperature was 83.5°, on the 1st; lowest was 33° on the 24th, giving a range of 50.5°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 45.68°; at 2 p. m., 64.06°; at 9 p. m., 53.21°.

Rainfall was 2.76 inches, which is 0.04 inch below the October average. The entire rainfall for the ten months of 1896 now completed is 33.10 inches, which is 0.12 inch above the average for the same months in the twenty-eight years preceding. Rain in measurable quantities fell on six days. There was one thunderstorm.

Mean cloudiness was 29.03 per cent. of the sky, the month being 6.13 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy), nineteen; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy), seven; cloudy (more than two-thirds), five. There were eleven entirely clear days, and three entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 39.03 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 21.61 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 26.45 per cent.

Wind was south six times; southeast, eleven times; east, two times; northeast, ten times; north, nine times; northwest, twenty-one times; west, five times; southwest, twenty-nine times. The total run of the wind was 9,245 miles, which is 2.137 miles below the October average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 298.2 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 12.4 miles. The highest velocity was forty miles an hour, between 9 and 10 p. m. on the 27th.

Barometer.—Mean for the month, 29.109 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.143 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.106 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.079 inches; maximum, 29.468 inches, on the 6th; minimum, 28.597 inches, on the 29th; monthly range, 0.871 inch.

Relative humidity.—Mean for the month, 69.59 per cent.; at 7 a. m., 87.61; at 2 p. m., 51.06; at 9 p. m., 70.12; greatest, 100, at 7 a. m. on the 10th, 13th and 20th, and at 9 p. m. on the 10th; least, 16, at 2 p. m. on the 24th. There were four fogs.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., of Kansas City, report in one mail, November 5, orders for one size of their engines from three widely separated localities, viz.: The Kootenay Mining Co., Kaslo, British Columbia; Sr. Dr. Miguel Ynfante, Guanaquato, Mexico; Clifford Plantation, Eden, Florida.

THE COMPANION CALENDAR.—It is said that the expense of making the *Companion Art Calendar* for 1897 was so great that had it been published in the usual quantity it could not be sold for less than \$1. Four beautiful female figures are reproduced on four folding pages. Each figure is lithographed in twelve colors, being a true reproduction of the original water-color painting, which was selected because of its excellence of design and charm of color and tone. The size of each of the four folding pages is 10½ by 6 inches. It is by far the best piece of color work the *Companion* has ever offered. Both as a calendar and as a gem of the lithographer's art, it is so attractive that it becomes a valuable addition to the mantel or center-table of any room. It is given free to all new subscribers sending \$1.75 to the *Companion* for the year 1897, who receive also the paper free from the time the subscription is received till January 1, 1897. Celebrating in 1897 its seventy-first birthday, the *Companion* offers its readers many exceptionally brilliant features. Fully two hundred of the most famous men and women of both continents have contributed to the next year's volume of the paper. For free illustrated Prospectus address, *The Youth's Companion*, 205 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Horticulture.

SHAWNEE HORTICULTURISTS.

Shawnee County Horticultural Society held its November meeting on the 5th inst., at the residence of County Commissioner Scott Kelsey, at Oakland. The fine farm of Mr. Kelsey, lying in the valley of the Kaw river, consists of rich bottom land, such as might make glad the heart of any farmer. The farm-house is a tasteful and commodious two-story, surrounded by a well-kept lawn and approached by brick walks. The barns and out-buildings are abundant, well-painted and neatly arranged. The fences are straight, erect and neat. The orchard is well kept, the trees are large and thrifty.

The members of the society gathered to the number of about 100, in time to fill up the tables with the contents of their baskets and to surround them with merry crowds, whose appetites, though good, made only a moderate impression on the evidences that Shawnee county is a land of plenty. Chairs were crowded into the large parlor, where the bright open fire added to the pervading cheerfulness, and the meeting was called from refreshment to labor by President G. W. Van Orsdal.

Acting Secretary Barnes, of the State Horticultural Society, submitted the following:

REPORT OF FRUIT SHOW

held at the State capitol during the "Fall Festivities," September 28, 29, 30 and October 1, 2, 3, 1896:

"There were over one thousand plates of fruit displayed on three tables, each fifty feet long, and four small tables. There were about thirty plates of grapes and forty plates of peaches and pears. There were also three plates and a branch of American sweet chestnuts, a plate and a branch of native persimmons, also some paw-paws. This fruit was contributed by fourteen counties, by far the larger part from Shawnee county. The room was on the ground floor in the north wing of the State capitol and was placed at our disposal by the courtesy of Hon. W. C. Edwards, Secretary of State. The walls were nicely ornamented by Mr. Bartholomew, with grasses and grains. The total expense was small. No such show was ever made in the State for less. The freight and express, when not paid by the sender, was paid from the State appropriation. The muslin—two bolts—was loaned by President Wellhouse. The tables were made by Messrs. Fellows & Vasant, without cost to the society. The labor of tabling the fruit was given by members of this, the Shawnee County Horticultural Society. The exhibition was a perfect success, and was visited and examined by at least 10,000 people and pronounced very fine by multitudes. A nice photographic view of it was taken.

"After the show we packed seven barrels and five boxes, a complete assortment of the choicest and best, and sent them to Mosher's cold storage warehouse. These we hope to display on the tables of the society during its annual meeting in December, and in the rooms of the society during the sitting of the State Legislature. The packages are numbered, and so assorted that we will have a very complete display of varieties when opened. One barrel contains thirty-seven varieties. We also placed two tables in the rooms of the society and have displayed on them about seventy-five plates of fruit, all duplicates of varieties now in cold storage. It is our intention to keep a careful record of this fruit to test the keeping qualities of the different varieties after they come out of cold storage. We have been informed that apples that have been in cold storage will not keep long enough to be properly disposed of; and one large firm declares they do not want apples that have been in cold storage, and we wish to prove it for our own satisfaction. We labor under the great disadvantage that much of our fruit was exposed at county fairs before we got it, and some was in cold storage for a while, and all of it was exposed

at this show for seven to eight days. "The inferior and specked fruit was disposed of as follows: Twelve baskets were distributed through the State house; five baskets were given to the Orphans' Home, and five baskets taken to the home of the Acting Secretary, and about two bushels were too decayed for any use and were thrown away.

"The thanks of the State Horticultural Society are hereby tendered to the Shawnee County Horticultural Society for their kindness and liberality; and as they furnished so much of the fruit it is hoped that they are satisfied with our disposal of such as remained. We hope to be able to please this society with a further report next spring, on the keeping qualities of apples from cold storage."

President Van Orsdal addressed the meeting on "Fruit in Western Kansas." During a trip he found fine orchards along the Kaw between Topeka and Manhattan. The old orchard of Welcome Wells, planted first in 1860, has disappeared and the land is cultivated in corn. Thinks such a careful orchardist as Mr. Wells should have been able to have more of the orchard to show at this time, and that the land would have paid better in corn. Further west orchards show effects of hot winds and drought. On the high lands the condition is worse. As far as Ellsworth, however, in favored situations are occasional fine orchards. Indications point to this part of Kansas as nearly as far west as orchards are likely to be remunerative without irrigation. Coming to the Arkansas, he found some good prospects under the attempts at irrigation. But without irrigation little can be expected. Found a great ditch about Dodge City, but the Arkansas furnishes no water for it and it is falling into decay. Found many kinds of windmill appliances for raising water, and plenty of water near the surface in the valley. Takes lots of water to irrigate. Little does more harm than good, by bringing roots near surface. Thinks trees should be irrigated on leaves as well as roots. The further west the worse the situation. Near Garden City met a man driving thirty miles to Ingalls to sell fruit. Saw I. L. Diesem, President of State Irrigation Association. He thinks he can afford to irrigate land if he can get 70 cents per bushel for his apples. Found the people trying in every way to irrigate, and doing especially well with alfalfa, from which they were producing honey and pork. Alfalfa does better there than any he saw anywhere else. Rocky Ford, Col., takes all the water from the river during dry times, and people there are doing quite well. In Colorado nothing does any good without irrigating except the mirage, during the prevalence of which you can see almost everything at a little distance, but all save the short grass and a few yuccas, etc., disappear when approached. Water is 150 to 200 feet below the surface back from the river. Further on where there are running streams trees and everything else does well where within reach of the water or irrigated. Trees not artificially watered, if nursed while young, may appear to do well, but will die when older. Cactus does well, but is of little use. In going towards Trinidad, where there is nothing but buffalo grass, a little ahead appears to be an orchard, but on reaching the trees they prove to be cedars. Sees no reason why this cedar should not do as well anywhere in Kansas. Saw little prospect for successful commercial orcharding except in favored nooks much west of Shawnee county.

Judge Wellhouse remarked that the apparent failure of the Welcome Wells orchard resulted from lack of knowledge as to varieties to plant. Not more than one-fourth of his varieties would do well in this dry climate. But Mr. Wells had stated that on the one-fourth successful on forty acres, being about equal to a ten-acre orchard, he made more clear money than on all the balance of the 160-acre farm. Thinks the problem of the western limit of commercial orcharding is not settled. Capt. Booth, of Larned, had made 1,200 bushels of apples on two and a half acres on

The Cough Which Lingers

50 cents
and
\$1.00
at
all
Druggists.

because of a run-down condition of the system, and is not affected by ordinary cough medicines, will yield readily to **Scott's Emulsion** because it gives strength to the weakened body and enables it to throw off disease. * * * * *

Arkansas bottom as far out as Larned.

In Judge Wellhouse's opinion, the Arkansas valley under irrigation will beat the world at orcharding. Any man who would make a trip such as Mr. Van Orsdal made would probably come to the same conclusion, but he must look up the men who have gone at it right and are irrigating. Probably requires fifty to sixty inches to supply an orchard with all the moisture it needs. No one can control such supply except those prepared to irrigate. Irrigation would be valuable in the orchards of any part of Kansas. It has been found to pay even in Illinois, with a much greater rainfall than we have.

Secretary Barnes had attended Garden City fair and had seen some fine apples produced under irrigation. One man had 800 bushels. At the Irrigation Congress, at Great Bend, were many favorable results. Many who had investigated the subject expect that the Arkansas valley is to be the garden spot of the world. Governor Morrill has so stated. People out there seem to have as much backbone as anybody. They have fish in their irrigation ponds and flags and other tasteful plants around these ponds. Saw no water in the river. One man had a pump that would raise 1,100 gallons per minute. Western Kansas has several thousands of acres under irrigation.

Bradford Miller had not made up his mind to leave this part of Kansas. Wanted to hear from Mr. Coleman about his success in keeping fruit in Shawnee county.

A. M. Coleman had last winter stored thirty-five barrels of apples in an out-house and covered with about twelve inches of hay all over and around the barrels, and in the spring there were only one-half bushel of specked in six barrels, sold in one load in Topeka. Thinks they were frozen all winter. Thinks Ben Davis is a short-lived tree. His Ben Davis trees, only eighteen years old, are dying. Thinks the hardpan all over Kansas should be dynamited. Is going to try it. Thinks

apples will do well in the West if irrigated, but that there is not enough of them to interfere with the market for fruit grown in this part of the State. If he were naming three varieties for first places in Kansas planting the list would be Ben Davis, Winesap and Missouri Pippin.

Brief remarks were made by J. F. Cecil and by Hon. A. L. Brooke, a member of the society just elected to the Legislature.

A vote of thanks was, on motion of the Secretary, W. F. Cheney, extended to the hostess. The next meeting, to be held December 1, will be at G. A. R. hall, in the court house.

Depreciated Dairy Products.

The man who puts upon the market adulterated or bogus butter and cheese under the name of the true articles depreciates the value of all the honest butter and cheese. He is a robber of his neighbor, whether the law allows the robbery or not. It is not enough to say that his course is legal; the question should be, "Is it right?" It is for the interest of dairymen to draw their lines so close together that they can crush out the men of dishonest methods, and this war of crushing them should be carried on as relentless as any other contest against fraud and robbery.

The wonderful cure by Salvation Oil of Mr. M. S. Culp, a chronic rheumatic, 816 George St., Baltimore, Md., is a miracle.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY now offers choice berries and orchard fruits of all kinds in their season. Fresh shipments daily by express. Prices to applicants. A. H. Griesa, Box J, Lawrence, Kas.

SMITH'S SMALL FRUITS FOR SPRING 1897
100 varieties old and new Strawberries, including Wm. Belt, Brandywine, Paris King, Bissel, Isabel, Barton, Marshall. New Raspberries—Egyptian, Miller, Bishop, Columbian. If you want plants I have two millions for sale.
B. F. SMITH, Box 6, LAWRENCE, KAS.

Garnahan's Tree Wash and Insect Destroyer

Destroys the bore worm and apple root louse, protects the plum from the sting of the curculio and the fruit trees from rabbits. It fertilizes all fruit trees and vines, greatly increasing the quality and quantity of the fruit. Agents wanted everywhere to sell the manufactured article. Address all orders to John Wiswell, Role Mfr., Columbus, Kas., and Cleveland, Ohio.

Plant Trees and Orchards in 1896.



The old reliable Hart Pioneer Nurseries, of Fort Scott, Kas., have large supplies of choice stock for sale at special prices. 600 acres in nursery, 240 acres in orchard. Extensive growers for the wholesale trade. Write and obtain prices before placing your orders elsewhere. No transfer or exposure of stock. We take up, pack and ship from the same grounds. Send for our

Illustrated Planter's Catalogue and Price List.

We solicit your correspondence and invite inspection of our stock.

Reliable Salesmen Wanted.

ADDRESS

HART PIONEER NURSERIES,

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

Early Ohio Grape, Six Weeks Earlier Than Concord.

In the Dairy.

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

KANSAS AS A DAIRY STATE.

By H. M. Brandt, President Kansas State Dairy Association, Canton, in Report of Kansas State Board of Agriculture ("Cow Culture").

In May, 1896, I had the pleasure of observing the conditions, advantages, and facilities, both favorable and unfavorable, of the dairy industry of Iowa, Minnesota, and Southern Dakota, through the courtesy and co-operation of some of the leading dairymen, who only are able to impart such knowledge. I learned with surprise the mutual interest that is being taken by the farmers and agriculturists in these States; the attention they have evidently given the improvement of their dairy cows; the manner of feeding; rearing of offspring, and in various ways continually seeking to raise the standard of their milk cows. The success that has attended such efforts I have noticed more prominently in Iowa and Minnesota, and it is astonishing to discover that there is a wide difference in the quantity of milk and butter furnished by the Iowa and Kansas cow. I am safe in saying that, generally speaking, Iowa's milk cow will return between a third and half more. All of this has been brought about by close study of the animal herself; the adaptation of the different feeds, etc.; the giving of less attention on the part of the farmer to the price paid by the creameries for the raw material and more attention to the development and care of the very machine that will raise both the price and the quantity.

The cow will do more for the Kansas farmer than any animal he can have, if properly taken care of. This can be proven by a comparison of the sections in the State where dairying has and has not been carried on extensively, for several years, and where the results are most noticeable. The conditions for profitable dairying exist in Kansas on every hand; while there are some unfavorable, such as hot winds or extreme heat, making it difficult to maintain pastures for a month or such a matter during midsummer, yet plenty of forage feed can be supplied in an early spring crop to tide over all such difficulties as these and satisfactorily keep up the flow of milk.

Iowa has more than 800 creameries; has them every five or six miles apart; and all, or nearly so, doing a very good business. States east and north of us are not realizing any more for their product than Kansas factories, although feed, stock and land there are much higher; yet they are extending their business in portions of those States continually and must be having a profitable business. The question comes to us, Why not Kansas, with their conditions similar for the cheap raising of feed crops, engage in and foster an industry that promises such good results? We must pay more attention to the care-keeping of the cow if we would obtain satisfactory returns; instead of trying to dairy with one that returns but 150 to 200 pounds of butter per year we must insist on her returning us at least 300 pounds annually. Such an animal will take very little if any more feed, care or attention if she is properly developed than the other, and leave a much more satisfactory balance to the credit side of her account and to her owner. This is the kind of cows that farmers and dairymen keep in the States mentioned, and which alone will explain why they are better satisfied with results.

I took particular pains to inquire into the affairs, as much as consistent with reason, of patrons of creameries, in Iowa particularly, asking them what they have been receiving for their milk from month to month, and per pound for butter fat, or per hundred-weight for milk, and was usually answered that they had forgotten, or they believed it was so and so, or the other, leaving the impression that it was their business to see that their cows were doing all that it was possible in the quantity and quality of milk, and the prices or returns would be all right when the time came to draw

their pay; in other words, it was not a question of price so much as what they could make the cows do per month or year in weight of milk or butter sold.

Kansas has some superior advantages for dairying. We can manufacture as fine a butter, or at least it sells for as much per pound, as any sister State can boast; we have a ready market for all and more than we can supply of fine goods; there have been large quantities of poor butter made in creameries as well as on farms—too much entirely. It costs more to make a poor article than a good one, and it brings less than half as much money, and I have not seen the day, in the nine years that I have been engaged in the manufacture of butter by the separator process, that I had not sale for more than I had to offer. This cannot be said of farm-made butter; it is, on the other hand, a continual drug on the markets of the world, selling at less than cost. Why not take the same raw material, sell it to a good and well-regulated creamery, and get twice the money for it, and have ready sale?

Now, why all this difference? We say there are numerous causes, the principal one being lack of facilities for the making of butter on the average Kansas farm, and the large percentage of foreign matter that is in milk that cannot be strained out, all of which is removed by the separator. The creamery makes a uniform grade; raises the standard of quality very materially; has an output that will enable it to establish a trade that will stay by it if the goods are kept up in grade, and at a price very much above farm or ladle butter. There is not a farmer in Kansas, or elsewhere, if he knew what could be done with a good cow, but what would be a dairyman. There is not a more honorable way of making a comfortable living. Show me a farmer who has insisted on raising grain for the past six or seven years exclusively, keeping very little dairy stock, if any, who has made any money, and kept his grocery bills and incidental expenses paid up without going in debt, and I will show you two who, with ten or fifteen cows, have, aside from raising a wheat crop, raised enough of corn, oats and other feed crops and fed them to cows that paid off mortgages on their homes, paid living expenses on half the acreage, were happy, and had money in the bank.

We have the disagreeable things to contend with, we admit, in Kansas as well as elsewhere, but I have yet to see the day or month but that there was plenty of feed that would make milk. What we need is men that will persist in learning the most profitable way to farm, and we will soon see the cow in her proper place. No man has a right to call himself a farmer unless he is a worker, a manager, a financier, a business man, and last, but not least, he must be a lover of cows if he would succeed. We have here in central Kansas, within a radius of seventy-five miles, some thirty creameries, paying to the farmers monthly from \$35,000 to \$40,000; the number of red barns, painted houses, smiling faces and happy families is growing monthly in proportion to the increase in amount paid out. Ten years ago the same community received less than \$2,000 per month from the same source. Other branches of farming have lost pace; we need to remedy this by a different system; we have come to the place and stage where we must do it if we would keep abreast with our neighbors; the dairy and the cow must figure conspicuously at this stage. She will do it if we give her half a chance, and it is for those to say who are striving to own pleasant homes and have comfortable surroundings whether or not she can have recognition in our midst.

STATE DAIRY MEETING.

The tenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association occurs at Abilene, Kas., November 18, 19 and 20, 1896. There will be a grand dairy show, also an unusually valuable program presented. For detailed information, see KANSAS FARMER of October 22, or write for program to J. L. Hoffman, Newton, Kas.

TO BE CONTENT AND HAPPY
Use "Garland" Stoves and Ranges.

MAKING BEAUTY.

How Plain People Are Transformed by the Magic of Common Sense.

"There is no such thing as a hopelessly plain woman," says a well-known writer on the subject of female beauty. "Ill looks are bound to yield to common sense and a regard for the eternal fitness of things. I remember Lillian Russell when she was far from pretty. She was thin and leggy, freckled and nondescript, and to-day she is a radiant example of splendidly beautiful womanhood in its golden prime."



The best elements of beauty are within every woman's reach. There is no need of any woman being thin and pale, or sallow and unhealthy looking, or with an unsightly skin and complexion. All this is due to the unhealthy condition of the blood. Once let the blood be purified and enriched with the elements of healthful vitality and the whole physical being is transformed, as completely as an ugly caterpillar is changed into a beautiful butterfly.

Thousands of women who seemed almost hopelessly unattractive—because their physique was thin and poor or their complexion covered with eruptions, or their breath tainted by catarrh or indigestion—have been transformed into sweet, wholesome, attractive women by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which makes good looks by making good blood and is at once both a health-builder and a beauty-maker.

It puts richness and vitality and life into the circulation; filling the arteries with the red, life-giving fluid which carries healthy power and animation to every part of the body. It clears the skin; takes the sallow streaks out of the complexion; rounds out thin faces and emaciated forms; gives plumpness and freshness; color to the cheek and sparkle to the eye.

It increases the flow of digestive fluids and acts directly on the liver, enabling it to filter out all poisonous torpifying ingredients. It is the most perfect and scientific cure for biliousness and indigestion.

It gives the nutritive functions power to extract the forceful nutritious elements from every particle of food. This marvelous nutritive quality of the "Golden Medical Discovery" gives it the most extraordinary value in severe chronic coughs and all bronchial and lung difficulties, especially consumption.

It builds up firm, solid, healthy flesh—not soft, flabby fat, like that created by cod liver oil emulsions. The "Discovery" will not add one ounce above the normal weight of perfect health and condition, but it increases vitality, power and nerve force, and is an in-

comparable tonic and strength-builder for corpulent people.

People would understand better how to improve both their looks and their health by reading Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." A paper-bound copy will be sent free for twenty-one 1-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For a handsome cloth-bound copy, send ten stamps extra (31 cents in all) to pay the extra expense.

Every man should read the advertisement of Thos. Slater on page 15 of this paper.

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.

Great Rock Island Route Playing Cards.

Send 12 cents in stamps to John Sebastian, General Passenger Agent C. & N. I. & P. railway, Chicago, for the slickest pack of playing cards you ever handled, and on receipt of such remittance for one or more packs they will be sent you postpaid. Orders containing 60 cents in stamps or postal note for same amount will secure five packs by express, charges paid.

A Look Through South Missouri for Four Cents.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company has just issued a magnificent book of sixty or more photo-engraved views of varied scenery in south Missouri. From these views an accurate knowledge can be obtained as to the productions and general topography of that highly-favored section that is now attracting the attention of home-seekers and investors the country over.

The title of the book is "Snap Shots in South Missouri." It will be mailed upon receipt of postage, 4 cents. Address J. E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo.

Meals on the "Order" Plan

are now served in the dining cars run by the Great Rock Island Route between Kansas City and Chicago. This change has been made to suit the convenience of the traveling public, and with the belief that such an arrangement will better please our patrons.

All meals will be served a la carte, and at reasonable prices.

While the system of serving meals has been changed, the traveler may still rely upon the excellence of cuisine and perfection of service that have earned for the Rock Island the reputation of maintaining the best dining car service in the world.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Popular Low-Price California Excursions.

The Santa Fe Route personally conducted weekly excursions to California are deservedly popular. About one-third saved in price of railroad and sleeper tickets as compared with first-class passage.

The improved Pullmans occupied by these parties are of 1896 pattern and afford every necessary convenience. A porter goes with each car and an experienced agent of the company is in charge.

The Santa Fe's California line is remarkably picturesque, and its middle course across the continent avoids the discomforts of extreme heat or cold.

Daily service, same as above, except as regards agent in charge.

For descriptive literature and other information address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A., T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

To Colorado, Montana, Hot Springs, Puget Sound and Pacific Coast via Burlington Route.

Take the shortest and most desirable line to the far West; complete trains from the Missouri river. Daily train leaves Kansas City at 10:40 a. m., arrives Billings, Montana, 1,050 miles distant, 6:45 next evening; free chair cars Kansas City to Billings; sleepers Kansas City to Lincoln; through sleepers Lincoln to Billings. Connects with fast train beyond to Montana and Puget Sound. Ten to twenty-five hours shorter than other lines from Kansas City.

Through sleepers and chair cars Missouri river to Denver; Rio Grande scenic line beyond for Colorado, Utah and California. Ask agent for tickets over the established through lines of the Burlington Route.

L. W. WAKELEY, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

Rose Registered Jersey Cattle and Poland-China Swine

are unrivaled. JERSEYS are rich in the blood of Coomassie and Stoke Pogis. Service bull, Calvin S. Brice 37820—grandson of Pedro and Marjoram 2d—won first premium New Jersey State fair, 1894, when a calf. Herd boars fashionably bred and high-class individuals. Head herd boar Rosewood Medium 16453 by Woodburn Medium, he by Happy Medium; dam Fantasy by One Price. Assisted by Tecumseh the Great by Chief Tecumseh 2d; dam Moss Wilkes by Geo. Wilkes. Second assistant Downline 16734 by What's Wanted Jr.; dam Bonnie Z. by Gold Coin, he by Short Stop. Downline won first, pig under 6 months, Nebraska State fair, 1896. Our SILVER WYANDOTTES are high scorers. We have the best equipped dairy farm and most complete breeding establishment in northern Kansas. Farm in Republic county, near Nebraska State line. Take U. P. or Rock Island railroad to Belleville, or write.

JOHN P. TOLFOED, Manager, Chester, Neb.

Reports on Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Here is the result of my test of twenty varieties of potatoes in 1896. (L. for large, S. for small):

	Bushels.	L.	S.
1. Norton No. 1 (seedling).....	464	460	4
2. Norton No. 3 (seedling).....	230	201	29
3. Coburn No. 1.....	230	163	67
4. Early Kansas.....	225	211	14
5. Norton No. 2 (seedling).....	225	200	25
6. Carman No. 3.....	225	195	30
7. Livingston's Banner.....	225	190	35
8. Carman No. 1.....	224	209	15
9. Boyce Seedling.....	224	176	48
10. Kansas Rose.....	220	200	20
11. Peerless Jr.....	220	185	35
12. Coburn No. 2.....	220	192	28
13. Pride of Michigan.....	215	187	28
14. Kansas Farmer.....	210	197	13
15. Early Morn.....	182	139	43
16. Acme.....	176	164	12
17. Ohio (from Red river).....	171	141	30
18. Maggie Murphy.....	145	100	45
19. Rural New Yorker 2.....	18	9	9
20. Henderson's Uncle Sam.....

Now, if we take the greatest amount of merchantable per acre, the first ten will run as follows:

	Merchantable.
1. Norton No. 1 (seedling).....	460
2. Early Kansas.....	211
3. Carman No. 1.....	209
4. Norton No. 3 (seedling).....	201
5. Norton No. 2 (seedling).....	200
6. Kansas Rose.....	200
7. Kansas Farmer.....	197
8. Carman No. 3.....	195
9. Peerless Jr.....	195
10. Coburn No. 2.....	192

If the per cent. of small potatoes be compared with the total yield per acre the Acme will be found near the top. The above test is a special comparative test on a small scale. On a large scale the results were actually as follows:

	Bushels.	L.	S.
1. Native Ohios (whole seed).....	280	228	52
2. Northern Ohios.....	200	176	24
3. Coburn No. 1.....	188	128	60
4. Early Kansas.....	150	145	5
5. Carman No. 1.....	145	100	45
6. Kansas Farmer.....	140	130	10

Mr. Pugh, of Topeka, has kindly sent me his report, and says: "The bugs annihilated some of the late sorts. The Early Kansas seems to be the banner potato, and if the deep eyes could be bred off it would make the star potato for Kansas. The Norton No. 1 follows closely, but the shape is not so good, but the color and yield fine."

	Bushels.	L.	S.
1. Early Kansas.....	307	284	23
2. Norton No. 1.....	288	253	35
3. Coburn No. 1.....	269	212	57
4. Early Morn.....	275	205	70
5. Red River Ohios.....	199	186	13
6. Coburn No. 2.....	241	183	58
7. Maggie Murphy.....	190	173	17
8. Carman No. 1.....	151	130	21
9. Kansas Farmer.....	65	45	10

The latter and several other late

MAKING MONEY IN HARD TIMES.

Mr. Editor:—S. K. Jones asks if money can be made in the Plating Business in hard times. My answer is, with a good outfit its the best business I know of, as people get old goods replated instead of buying new. I'm making \$35 a week plating Jewelry, Tableware, Bicycles, &c with Gold, Silver, Nickel and White Metal. Got a good outfit of D. Gray & Co. Plating Works, Columbus, O. They furnish everything complete, receipts, secrets and taught me free. No experience needed. Work is elegant, customers pleased and bring us all we can do. Sister has already made \$60 with her outfit. Anyone can do as we have. A READER

kinds were the ones the beetles destroyed.

Mr. James McNaught reports: "I planted ten pieces each of four new potatoes as a test. I cut them to two eyes and they were all exactly alike in size, and unsprouted. They were put in a trench on April 27, sixteen inches between pieces, covered one inch with soil, a teaspoonful of sulphur, a double handful of well-rotted straw manure, and covered by a plow. The result was:

	Bushels.	L.	S.
Coburn No. 1.....	224	173	48
Acme.....	176	164	12
Early Kansas.....	180	125	5
Kansas Farmer.....	128	110	18

"The ten hills of Coburn No. 1 were up on May 10; on May 13 the Early Kansas and Acme were up, and the Kansas Farmer on May 16. On July 12 the Coburn No. 1 and Acme vines were dead, while the other two died August 1. There was no scab, and the eating qualities of all four were good."

I have more reports coming and will publish them soon. To those who are pushing me for these tests I would say be patient.

CLARENCE J. NORTON.

Morantown, Kas.

Ho! for Cripple Creek.

Remember that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is the only line running directly from the East to Colorado Springs, the natural gateway to the Cripple Creek District.

Colorado Springs lies at the foot of Pike's Peak at its eastern base, and Cripple Creek is part way down the southwest slope of Pike's Peak and near its western base.

Two all rail routes from Colorado Springs are offered you. One by the Midland railway up Ute Pass, via Summit, to Cripple Creek. Another over the Denver & Rio Grande, via Pueblo and Florence, to Cripple Creek. Take the great Rock Island Route to this wonderful gold mining camp. Maps, folders and rates on application. Address

JNO. SEBASTIAN, Gen'l. Pass. Ag't., Chicago.

J. G. Peppard

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CANE
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TIMOTHY
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SEEDS

R. S. COOK, WICHITA, KAS., Poland-China Swine

The Prize-winning Herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District fair, 1893; twelve firsts at Kansas State fair, 1894; ten first and seven second at Kansas State fair, 1895. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28608, World Beater and King Hadley. For sale an extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

ELM BEACH FARM POLAND-CHINA SWINE

The home of the great breeding boar, SIR CHARLES CORWIN 33095. Our 1896 crop of pigs are by six different boars and out of fashionably bred sows, including such grand individuals as the prize-winning \$300 Lady Longfellow 34099 (S.), that has eight pigs by the prize boar, King Hadley. STOCK FOR SALE at all times and at very reasonable prices. We also breed Short-horn cattle. Write or come and see us. IRWIN & DUNCAN, Wichita, Sedgwick Co., Kas.

PUBLIC SALE OF
90==Head of Poland-Chinas==90

to be held at our farm, 5 miles southeast of WALTON, HARVEY COUNTY, KANSAS, or 6 miles northwest of ELBING, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, 1896.

The offering consists of 15 boars, including our 28 sows (yearlings, two-year-olds, some three-year-olds), and 14 spring gilts, all will be bred by day of sale, the balance summer and fall pigs. Good individuals and breeding. We will offer 10 head of high-grade Holstein cows, some pure-bred Cotswold ewes safe in lamb, and a few pens of our pure-bred poultry. Will meet parties at Walton or Elbing if notified. Terms: All sums of \$20 and under cash in hand; over \$20 a credit of six months at 8 per cent. interest will be given upon approved security; 4 per cent. off for cash. Parties from a distance and unknown to us will be obliged to furnish bankable references.

H. H. HAGUE & SON.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

Commercial Collections a Specialty.

H. C. ROOT, Attorney at Law, 104 Sixth Ave. East, Topeka, Kas. Practices in all State and federal courts.

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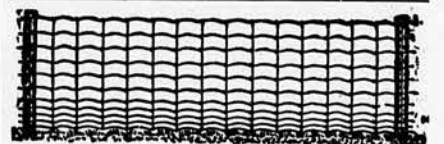
Worth \$100 a year and more to all who own land, a garden, orchard or conservatory; covers, in plain language, by practical men, the care and cultivation of flowers, fruits, plants, trees, shrubs, bulbs, etc., and tells how to make home grounds attractive.

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After Election, What?
Why look after your fences, of course, and prepare for the good times coming. There will yet be time to erect a string of Page and watch it give and take through the winter. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

FIRST ANNUAL COMBINATION PUBLIC SALE

75 POLAND-CHINAS!

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1896.

In making this draft sale of seventy-five head of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas, we shall offer nothing but top stuff, consisting of bred sows, fall and spring pigs, both boars and gilts, selected from the VERNON COUNTY, TOWER HILL and CLOVER LEAF HERDS. The bred sows offered will be safe in pig by such sires as King Hadley 16786 S., Black Stop 10550 S., J. H. Sanders Jr. 14953 S., Silver Dick 14180 S., and Gold Bar Sanders 16000 S., while the young things offered will be the get of these elegantly bred sires and of Hadley Jr. 13314 S., Sir Charles Corwin 14520 S., Clay Dee 14676 S., and U. S. Butler 13388 S. Everything offered will go under the hammer. Positively no by-bidding or jobs. Certified pedigree furnished with each animal free of charge. All stock will be properly crated and delivered to express or railroad company free of charge.

TERMS.—All sums under \$20 cash; on all sums over that a credit of four months without interest if paid when due, or eight months with 8 per cent. interest will be given parties making a bankable note. Sale begins at 10 o'clock sharp. Lunch at noon. Write for catalogue.

B. R. ADAMSON, Owner Tower Hill Herd, Fort Scott, Kas.

G. HORNADAY & CO., Owners Clover Leaf Herd, Fort Scott, Kas.

J. M. TURLEY, Owner Vernon County Herd, Stotesbury, Mo.



WILD TOM 51592.

Sweepstakes bull Wild Tom 51592. Weight when thirty-four months old 2,205 pounds in show condition. He is the best living son of Beau Real 11055. Dam Wild Mary 21235. Winnings:—Iowa State Fair, 1895, first in class, first in special, first in sweepstakes, and Silver Medal; Kansas State Fair, first in class, first and special at head of herd, first bull and four of his get.

FARM—Two and a half miles northwest of city. We furnish transportation to and from the farm if notified.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Hereford Cattle Headquarters

Sunny Slope Farm is one of the largest breeding establishments in the United States. Three sweepstakes bulls in service—Wild Tom 51592, Climax 60942, Archibald VI. 60921, also the great breeding bull, Archibald V. 54433, who was the sire of two sweepstakes animals (Archibald VI., sweepstakes under one year of age, and Miss Wellington 5th, sweepstakes heifer over all beef breeds when twelve months old and twenty days old. We have thirteen serviceable bulls for sale, ranging from eight to twenty months old. We also have forty bulls for sale, ranging from five to eight months old. Also a choice lot of heifers and cows. We combine the blood of Anxiety, Lord Wilton and Grove 3d. Breeders are invited to inspect our herd.

C. S. CROSS,

H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. N. S. MAYO, Professor of Veterinary Science, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kas.

ABSCCESS.—I have a Holstein and Jersey heifer that had a swelling in her throat, about a week ago. She acted as if she was choked. We examined her mouth and throat but could find nothing. The heifer got much better for two or three days, but is getting worse again. Her throat is badly swollen.

Cambridge, Kas.

W. H. U.

Answer.—Your heifer probably has an abscess in her throat. It apparently broke after the first choking spell and relieved her and now is filling up again. The only treatment is to open the abscess from the outside, and that will require the services of a competent veterinarian.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.—Will you please give the causes, symptoms and treatment for fistulous withers?

Yates Center, Kas.

J. A. H.

Answer.—Yes, in next week's KANSAS FARMER. It is too long for this issue.

"Turn the rascals out"—the familiar party cry—may be applied to microbes as well as to men. The germs of disease that lurk in the blood are "turned out" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla as effectually as the old postmasters are displaced by a new administration.

Thos. Slater has a message for every man on page 15.

Did You Ever See an Idian?

Expect not, so send a 2-cent stamp to the General Passenger Agent Colorado Midland Railroad, Denver, and he will send you a fine colored picture of one.

A View of Irrigators.

During the Kansas Irrigation Congress at Great Bend, last week, F. W. Litchfield, manager of the Wichita View Co., made a very fine photograph of the Congress, which he will mail to any one interested for only 50 cents.

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Denver to Chicago via Kansas City is given via the UNION PACIFIC and Chicago & Alton railways.

Through Pullman Sleepers, Pullman Dining Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars leave Denver Daily. The Union Pacific is the great through car line of the West. Ask your nearest ticket agent for tickets via this line.

E. L. LOMAX,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent,
Omaha, Neb.

Tours in the Rocky Mountains.

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THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 9,842; calves, 257; shipped Saturday, 289 cattle, no calves. The market was strong and active. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
20.....	1,524 \$4.60	104.....	1,243 \$4.50
44.....	1,413 4.45	19.....	1,136 4.35
20.....	1,210 4.25	25.....	1,185 4.10
2.....	990 3.25	1.....	800 3.00

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
25.....	911 \$3.30	19.....	939 \$3.20
77.....	927 3.05	30.....	953 2.90
15.....	911 2.75	24.....	979 2.85

NATIVE HEIFERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
4.....	915 \$3.50	1.....	1,030 \$3.40
1.....	780 3.25	28.....	879 3.25
3.....	943 3.25	3.....	9 3 3.25
2.....	800 3.00	11.....	788 2.90

NATIVE COWS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
2.....	945 \$3.15	1.....	1,260 \$3.00
10.....	1,004 2.90	31.....	983 2.75
1.....	1,0 2.65	0.....	941 2.35
1.....	930 1.75	2.....	820 1.25

NATIVE FEEDERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
89.....	1,019 \$3.75	21.....	1,067 \$3.60
10.....	994 3.00	7.....	1,038 3.60
5.....	916 3.52 1/2	3.....	1,020 3.25
26.....	926 3.15		

NATIVE STOCKERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
9.....	674 \$3.55	33.....	674 \$3.45
31.....	745 3.40	1.....	589 3.35
2.....	790 3.25	16.....	592 3.20
19.....	8 2 3.00	1 yrl.	581 2.50

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 4,417; shipped Saturday, 139. The market was active and 1/2 to 3/4 cents higher. The following are representative sales:

65...214 \$3.47 1/2	12...215 \$3.45	86...182 \$3.42 1/2
3...213 3.40	80...260 3.40	80...230 3.40
10...314 3.41	46...181 3.40	85...219 3.40
88...213 3.40	33...174 3.40	67...280 3.40
62...266 3.40	36...211 3.40	71...232 3.40
5...295 3.40	71...202 3.40	90...211 3.40
72...198 3.40	39...273 3.37 1/2	81...202 3.37 1/2
84...216 3.37 1/2	71...214 3.37 1/2	58...332 3.37 1/2
54...282 3.37 1/2	41...3 7 3.37 1/2	82...219 3.37 1/2
25...240 3.37 1/2	59...333 3.37 1/2	57...293 3.37 1/2
49...324 3.35	69...2 8 3.35	66...2 9 3.35
27...212 3.35	182...184 3.32 1/2	72...206 3.30
76...235 3.30	62...3 2 3.30	47...322 3.30
82...202 3.30	73...180 3.27 1/2	14...142 3.25
2...440 3.25	48...177 3.25	82...1 6 3.25
5...410 3.10	33...145 3.10	3...373 3.10
17...102 3.10	10...182 3.10	4...87 3.10
10...107 3.10	2...90 3.00	2...300 3.00

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 10,514; shipped Saturday, none. The market was steady to 10c higher. The following are representative sales:

62 sw.....	70 \$3.40	198 fd Col.....	106 \$3.10
1792 Tex.....	92 2.90	881 Cal. s. e.....	94 1.25
Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 184 shipped Saturday, 94. There was practically no change in the condition of the market this morning. There was very little trading going on, but the receipts are increasing and there is a firmer undertone to the feeling. A large attendance of buyers is expected to-morrow and a lively market will ensue for the southern grades.			

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,007; market steady, 10c higher; fair to best beefs, \$3.50@3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.75; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.25@3.60; Texas, \$2.75@4.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 37,000; market generally 5c higher; light, \$3.30@3.65; rough packing, \$3.10@3.20; mixed and butchers, \$3.30@3.70; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.25@3.65; pigs, \$2.60@3.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,010; market 10c higher; native, \$2.00@3.50; western, \$2.50@3.35; lambs, \$3.00@3.25.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market higher.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market 5c higher; Yorkers, \$3.40@3.55; packers, \$3.25@3.50; heavy, \$3.15@3.57 1/2.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market higher.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

	Nov. 9.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wht.—Nov.....					77 1/2
Dec.....		78 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
May.....		83	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Corn—Nov.....		24 1/2			24 1/2
Dec.....		25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
May.....		29	29 1/2	28 1/2	29
Oats—Nov.....					18 1/2
Dec.....		19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
May.....		22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pork—Nov.....					7 02 1/2
Dec.....		7 10	7 10	7 00	7 02 1/2
Jan.....		8 00	8 15	8 00	8 00
Lard—Nov.....					4 12 1/2
Dec.....		4 17 1/2	4 17 1/2	4 17 1/2	4 15
Jan.....		4 37 1/2	4 42 1/2	4 37 1/2	4 35
Ribs—Nov.....					3 77 1/2
Dec.....		3 80 1/2			3 77 1/2
Jan.....		3 97 1/2	4 05	3 97 1/2	3 97 1/2

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9.—Soft wheat was 1 to 2c higher and hard wheat 2 to 3c higher here to-day. Mills took nearly all that was for sale. The offerings were very light.

Receipts of wheat here to-day, 41 cars; a year ago, 87 cars.

Sales were as follows on track: Hard, No. 2, 1 car 75c; No. 3, 1 car 73c, 2 cars 72c, 2 cars 71c.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE

Our Marvelous New

Best and most valuable. Highest commendation from highest authorities. Hardy, healthy, vigorous, very productive. Early or late. Largest clusters, finest quality, not foxy. Seeds need not be swallowed. Sold by many reputable nurserymen. None genuine without our seals. We guarantee safe arrival by mail. Largest stock of grape vines in the world. Small fruits. Introducer of unrivalled Red Jacket Gooseberry and Fay Currant. Catalogue free.

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Ship Your Produce Direct TO MARKET.

It is the only way to get the true value of what you have to sell. It is no longer an experiment. Our shippers testify to it every day. We receive and sell: Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Veal, Game, Hay, Grain, Beans, Seeds, Potatoes, Broom Corn, Hides, Wool, Green and Dried Fruit, Vegetables, or anything you may have to ship. We make prompt sales at the Highest Market Price and send returns. Write us for Prices, Shipping Tags, or any information you may want.

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO Commission Merchants,
174 South Water Street CHICAGO, ILL.

References: Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, and this paper.

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The Kansas City Stock Yards

are the most complete and commodious in the West,

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

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895.....	1,689,652	2,457,697	864,713	52,607	103,365
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to feeders.....	392,262	1,376	111,445		
Sold to shippers.....	218,605	273,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City, 1895.....	1,533,234	2,446,202	748,244	41,588	

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, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, EUGENE RUST,
V. Pres. and Gen. Manager. Secretary and Treasurer. Assistant Gen. Manager. Gen. Superintendent.
W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers HORSE AND MULE DEPARTMENT.

1 car mixed 75c; No. 4, 1 car 67c, 1 car 63c, 3 cars 61c, 1 car 64c; rejected, 1 car choice 61c; no grade, nominally 50c. Soft, No. 2 red, 1 car choice 89 1/2c; No. 3 red, 1 car 86 1/2c, 1 car 81c; No. 4 red, nominally 70 7/8c; rejected, nominally 60 3/4c. Spring, No. 2, 1 car choice, 70c; No. 3, 1 car 71c.

Corn sold readily at Saturday's prices. There was demand for futures, but not much for sale. For November 10,000 bushels mixed corn sold at 20c, and 10,000 bushels white corn at 21 1/4c. Exporters bid 29c gulf ports for "No. 3 or better."

Receipts of corn to-day, 49 cars; a year ago 44 cars.

Sales by sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 4 cars 20c, 4 cars 19 1/4c; No. 3 mixed, 6 cars 19c; No. 4, nominally 18 1/2c; no grade, nominally 15 1/2c; No. 2 white, 2 cars 22 1/2c; No. 3 white, 3 cars 21c; No. 4, nominally 18 1/2c.

Oats were about a cent higher and in good demand with few on sale.

Receipts of oats to-day, 10 cars; a year ago, 16 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, nominally 17c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 15c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 13 1/2c; No. 2 white, old, nominally 22 1/2c; new, nominally 18 1/2c; No. 3, 2 cars 17c, 3 cars 16 1/2c, 1 car 16c; No. 4, 1 car 16c, 1 car 14 1/2c. Hay—Receipts, 3 cars; the market is steady. Choice timothy, \$8.00@8.50; No. 1, \$7.00@7.50; No. 2, \$5.50@6.00; clover, mixed, No. 1, \$6.00@6.50; No. 2, \$5.00@5.50; choice prairie, \$5.00@5.50; No. 1, \$4.50@5.00; No. 2, \$4.00@4.50; No. 3, \$2.00@3.00.

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Receipts, wheat, 89,000 bu., last year, 74,000 bu.; corn, 225,000 bu., last year, 51,300 bu.; oats, 40,000 bu.; shipments, wheat, 15,800 bu., corn, 23,750 bu.; oats, 14,735 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—Cash, 85 1/2c; November, 85 1/2c; December, 84 1/2c; May, 88 1/2c. Corn—Cash, 23 1/2c; November, 23 1/2c; December, 23 1/2c; May, 26 1/2c. Oats—Cash, 17c; November, 17c; May, 23c.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9.—Butter—Creamery, extra fancy separator, 16c; firsts, 15c; dairy, fancy, 12c; fair, 10c; store packed, fancy, 8c; packing stock, 6c; country roll, fancy, 12c; medium to common, 8 1/2c.

Eggs—Strictly candied stock, 16c per doz. Poultry—Hens, 5c; roosters, 12 1/4c each; spring, 6c; coarse springs and roosters, 5 1/4c; broilers, from 1 1/2 to 2 lbs., 6 1/2 to 7c; turkeys, over 7 lbs., 7c; under 7 lbs. not wanted; ducks, 6 1/2c; geese, 6c; pigeons, 75c per doz.

Apples—Choice eating stock sells from 40 1/2 to 55c a bu.; inferior, 30 1/2 to 40c a bu.; cooking stock, 20 1/2 to 35c; Ben Davis, 2 1/2 to 40c in a small way, according to quality; Huntsman's Favorite, 75c per bu. for fancy stock in a small way; shippers are paying for Northern Spy \$1.00 a bbl. in car lots; for fancy fall and winter varieties, \$1.00@1.25 a bbl.; Jonathans, \$1.50 a bbl. for fancy and 75c@1.00 for No. 2 stock; New York and Michigan stock, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl. Grapes, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York Concord, 9-lb. baskets, inferior, 7 1/2c; leaking stock, 4 1/2c; small way, 10c; "pony" baskets Catawba stock, 8 1/2c.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS

MITCHELL & RAMSEY, St. Joseph, Mo.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.



The Poultry Yard

FOR SHIPPING FOWLS.

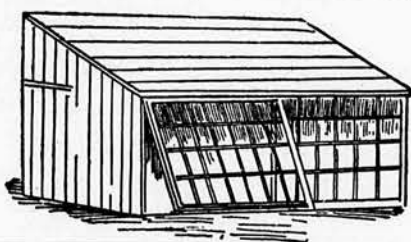
The Kind of Crate Which Prevents Birds from Injuring Themselves.

I have shipped a large number of fowls to breeders and farmers in all the western and southern states and never had but one injured. For one Plymouth Rock cock I made the coop 16 inches wide, 18 long and 20 high; for two or three hens, 16 inches wide, 16 high and 24 long; for cock and two hens, same width and length, but 20 inches high. The bottom is tight, one-half-inch stuff with one strip across each end and one across the middle, underneath. Sides, ends and top are made of plastering laths placed one-half inch apart. No cloth, pasteboard or paper is used. The only bird I ever failed to land safe and sound at its destination was placed in a coop lined with cloth and open only at the top. It met with disaster in a warm express car and arrived looking weary and sad, and soon after it turned up its toes. I used lath coops to conform to the new reduced rate rule of the express companies and to secure good ventilation. A fowl that can't stand ventilation is of no value as a breeder. In a properly constructed coop a fowl will go to the farthest corner of the country as safely as to roost.—Fred Grundy, in Rural New Yorker.

COLD-WEATHER HOUSE.

A Structure That Is Said to Combine Light, Warmth and Ventilation.

The poultry house illustrated is intended to show how to combine light, warmth and ventilation. By raising the windows the house can be converted into an open, well-ventilated shed, without draughts. On very cold days the windows may be down and only



WINTER POULTRY HOUSE.

one raised. By using a high support the windows may be raised to the level of the rear portion of the roof. There are no other windows, the other end of the house being used for the roosts and nests. Such a house is warm during the day, and the fowls are out of the way of draughts at night. Being also light, the fowls will prefer to remain inside, which is not the case when a poultry house is dark, gloomy and dreary. The house may be of any size preferred, the roof being of tarred paper, and the sides of tongued and grooved boards.—Farm and Fireside.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Sunflowers are a good thing to have about the poultry quarters where they can be grown.

It is a good way to have the roosting poles and nests movable, and place them in the sunshine a part of the day.

The survival of the fittest is good poultry doctrine. Find what individual hens are doing the best, and breed from them.

An egg contains from 25 to 27 per cent. solid matter, nearly 14 per cent. albumen. That means that laying hens need food rich in albuminous matter—meat, oil meal, milk, bran, etc.

A Boston commission merchant says that if farmers would market all the chickens and eggs they can spare each week, they would be surprised at the regular income that they were receiving, and they would find more profit in poultry.

A writer in Farm Poultry says that crop-bound is nothing more than indigestion, and that charcoal-fed fowls rarely ever have this trouble. Then prevent it by every now and then charring several ears of corn and allowing the hens to pick it off.

Clean the poultry house of lice, dust the hens well with Persian insect powder, and give them fine dry earth in which to dust.

Grit for Growing Fowls.

We have noticed that growing fowls use more grit than the fully developed birds. Something the half grown chicks will leave their dinner to get at a basket of grit, while the older fowls will pay no attention to it. It has frequently been the case that the little chicks of a few weeks old would eat more grit than several times the like number of old hens. It shows that nature is pushing her work rapidly and should be accommodated.

Hens Need Meat Occasionally.

It is said that in the fowl kingdom insects, grasshoppers, bugs and worms take the place of meat; so that when by yarding our poultry we cut them off from their natural larder, we should supply them from ours. Fresh meat is preferable for this purpose to bacon, and lean meat rather than fat. They will accept the refuse from the slaughter house—the liver, heart, etc.—with greater thankfulness than we do the choicest cuts. All they ask is that the tough portions be cut up small enough for them to swallow, and they will take it cooked or uncooked with equal avidity. Fresh ground bone, with bits of meat and gristle adhering, will make for them an ideal food and bring many eggs.—Rural World.

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

If any colonies are queenless unite them with others.

Never allow a swarm of bees to remain long after settling; hive them as soon as possible.

Keep the brood in the center of the hive if possible and the honey on the outside.

All combs that are built by bees naturally contain too much drone comb.

Foul brood is very contagious and will spread with great rapidity over an apiary.

Curing honey simply means a proper evaporation of the water it contains. This is accomplished in the hive by a high degree of temperature, and can be done outside by maintaining the same conditions.

Colonies that lack stores for winter should be fed the required quantity in the fall, and September is the best time to do it. It should be done while it is yet warm enough to allow the bees to seal the stores over.

Every colony should have 25 or 30 pounds of good sealed stores to bring them through to the first of May, with good winter protection besides. It is far better to have a little too much stores than too little.

Strong colonies of bees sometimes become suddenly depleted in numbers, with not enough left to keep up the necessary warmth to hatch the eggs. This is because no young bees have been hatched, and the old ones, superannuated, left the hive in search of food, and were not able to return.—St. Louis Republic.

Bees may be increased very rapidly by spreading the broad combs and placing empty frames of combs between them.

A queen bee lays both fertilized and unfertilized eggs, alternating from one kind to another in rapid succession.

How's This!

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

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

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

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

Home-Seekers' Excursions.

Very low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, on November 8 and 17, December 1 and 15, to the South. For particulars apply to the nearest local agent, or address G. A. McNutt, D. P. A., 1044 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Kalamazoo, Mich., is famous for celery—also as the home of Thos. Slater, whose advertisement appears on page 15.

ARMSTRONG & McKEEY
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WHAT IS BRIGHTER, more attractive, than the homestead painted white, with green blinds? It may not suit the critic, but we like it and it will please the owner. Painted with

Pure White Lead

and Pure Linseed Oil, it will look fresh and clean longer than anything else; if properly applied, it will not scale, chip, or chalk off, but forms a perfect base for subsequent repainting; is therefore economical.

To be sure of getting Pure White Lead, examine the brand (see list of genuine brands). Any shade of color desired can be easily obtained by using NATIONAL LEAD Co.'s brands of Pure White Lead and Tinting Colors.

Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

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1 Broadway, New York.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH
KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE
SEND FOR
CIRCULAR, E. KRAUSER & BRO. MILTON, PA.

HATCH Chickens BY STEAM
With the MODEL
EXCELSIOR Incubator
Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Lowest priced first-class hatcher made.
Send 6c. for
Illustr. Catalogue. 114 to 122 N. 6th St. Quincy, Ill.

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DO YOU WANT TO BETTER YOUR CONDITION? If you do, call on or address: The Pacific Northwest Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

DEAD • EASY!

The Great Disinfectant Insecticide
KILLS HEN LICE
By simply painting roosts and dropping-boards. Kills Mites and Lice, cures Colds and Cholera, also kills Hog Cholera germs. If your grocer or druggist does not keep it, have them send for it.
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Mild and Healthful Climate!

The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R.—Port Arthur Route—runs through the finest Agricultural and Fruit Lands in America. This Company owns thousands of acres of these fertile lands which it is selling cheaper than the same class of lands owned by other parties can be bought for, and on much better terms. MENA, Polk County, Arkansas, is enjoying a phenomenal growth, and the rich tributary country is being rapidly developed. No blizzards in winter or hot winds in summer. All correspondence promptly and courteously answered.
Call in person or address
F. A. HORNBECK, Land Com'r,
Seventh and Wyandotte Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

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Can easily chop meat for sausage and mince-meat, hamburger steak, suet, corn for fritters, scrap meat for poultry, hash, beef for tea, etc., with the

ENTERPRISE MEAT CHOPPER

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The Enterprise Mfg. Co. of Pa., Phila., Pa.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

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A combination tool used in repairing and removing wire fences. Price \$1.25. Drives and pulls staples, cuts and splices wire. Its special use is in building and repairing wire fences, but may be used for many different purposes about a farm. Saves its cost in one day's work. You can't afford to be without it. Ask your hardware merchant for it, or address **Russell Hardware & Implement Manuf'g Co.,** Kansas City, Mo.

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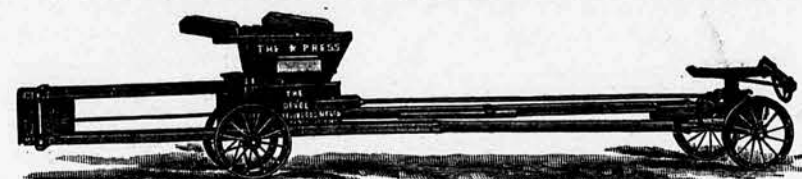
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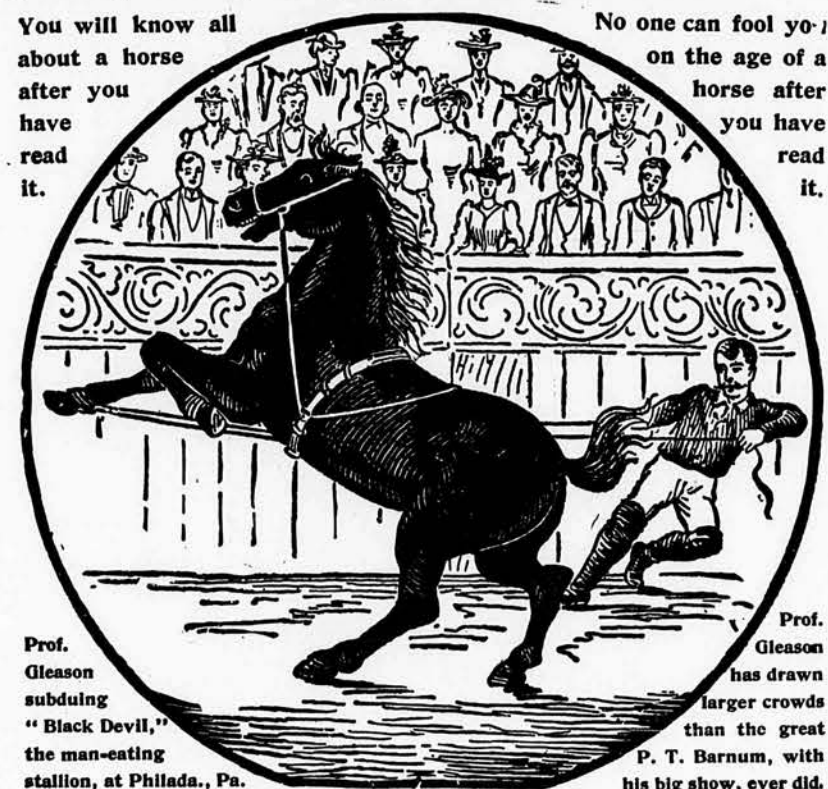
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