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175 head, 80 brood sows. Herd boars are Black Stop 10550 S.; U. S. Butler 13388 S.; George Free Trade 21053 A., and a grandson of J. H. Sanders 27219 O. Young boars ready for service and bred gilts for sale. B. R. Adamson, Fort Scott, Kas.

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Agricultural Matters.

HOW TO KEEP WAGON TIRES TIGHT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—During the long dry spell in summer the wagon tires become loose and cause many a break-down and repair bill, besides the setting of the tires. Blacksmiths charge 50 cents per wheel, or \$2 per wagon, for setting tires, and every one knows that after the dry spell is over and the wood in the wheels becomes soaked up with moisture instead of air, they (the wheels) must of a necessity swell, or violate a law of nature. As they cannot swell any larger in circumference on account of the tire, they turn out—or dish, as we call it—and thereby greatly weaken the wheel. A wheel with too much dish is very easily broken down, and can never be depended upon until it is entirely rebuilt, so it will be seen that to set tires is only equal to ruining the wheels. A new wagon does not need the tires set, simply because the wood-work is full of moisture and oil when the tire is set and the paint prevents all evaporation of this moisture and oil, hence, of course, the tires remain tight.

Now, it will occur to many that if we keep this paint from coming off, the wood will not shrink and the tires will remain tight. This is strictly true, but how can we do it? Some will say, "Paint the wagon wheels often." Very well, this is a good plan; but how many of us do it? When a new wagon is about one year old the paint has got rubbed off and the tires can be seen to be slightly loose—that is, a well-defined crack can be seen where the iron and wood touch each other. Now, could this tire be shrunk about one-sixteenth of an inch it would be perfectly tight and go through the summer all right. But we cannot get a smith to do so delicate a job. He must shrink them nearly an inch and put them on quite hot and "tighten up the wheel." In either of these cases the wheel will swell out of shape, more or less, after wet weather comes on. Now, as the tires become loose because the oil and moisture evaporate out of the wood, why not remedy the evil by supplying the oil and moisture? We all know that if we should submerge the wheels in a pond of water they would soak up perfectly tight and as good as new, but will soon dry out and be as bad as ever. This could not happen if the wheels were thoroughly painted before they dried out, so it will be seen that to swell the wood with water and then prevent its escaping by painting the wheel takes the place of setting tires and avoids after dishing of wheel. By the same rule, if a wheel with a freshly-set tire be well painted the wood cannot absorb moisture, and of course cannot swell and dish out of shape.

But there is a better way than all this. It is to run the felloes in hot oil. There are iron and zinc troughs made for this purpose. The zinc or galvanized iron are the cheapest, and, to my notion, the best. Take a good-sized sheet of zinc, sheet-iron or corrugated iron, say two feet by four feet, and cut a slot in the middle to sink the oil trough through, having the trough drop nearly but not quite through. Nail this metal to the edges of two six-inch damp boards and stretch the boards on the ground and pin them solid with old harrow teeth. Build a fire of old shingles under the oil trough, that is about half full of paint-oil, then set up two posts with spikes driven in them to hang the wheels on. I used a tumbling-rod to a horse-power, but a crowbar or post auger will do as well. Mark the top of the hub, and just as soon as the oil comes to a boil, turn the wheel until the next spoke is down in the oil. In about a minute the oil will boil again, and you must turn the wheel again. Serve the wheel this way three times, and the hot oil will drive out all the air in the pores of the wood and take possession of the pores itself. As soon as the wheel is turned a little, the oil on the felloe will be constantly seen to bubble, which is the air coming out of the pores to give place to the oil. Should the wheel in any one place be allowed to boil fifteen

minutes, the wood will be ruined and will break off short just like cast-iron will, so you see there is "too much of a good thing" in running a wheel in hot oil. A small piece of shingle must be added to the fire at every spoke of the wheel. I have an old cast-iron cook-stove bottom that has a low place in the center, and by putting the oil in this depression and setting the stove bottom upon its legs and building a fire under it, a good job can be done. It takes about half a gallon of oil to start with and a half gallon more will be enough for one farm wagon, a buggy and cart and perhaps a pair of hay rake wheels. There are two don'ts, and they are: Don't boil the wood over half a minute, and don't attempt to do the job in the hay barn. Take a good, pleasant, dry day, and do the job well, and the oil will only cost you 20 cents for the half gallon used. The rim of the wheels will absorb so much oil that a real hot day will expand it so as to have it start out some. To make a perfect job, paint the wheels well after oiling them. However, without painting the job will last a year, and if repeated yearly the tires will never become loose and hence need never be reset by shrinking. It will take as long to go to the shop and wait for the resetting of the tires as it will to oil three wagons, and the bill for resetting will be \$2 per wagon, while the oil would only cost 20 cents.

CLARENCE J. NORTON.
Morantown, Kas.

Low-Cost Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In my article in the FARMER of September 17 (page 602), on "Millet Among Potatoes," a mistake appears. It should read that the millet was ready to cut September 3, instead of August 3, as stated. Since that letter has appeared I have been pressed to go into details as to my plans for reducing the cost of production of potatoes. Many have written me and expressed kind words, for which I am thankful. I hope to have an opportunity to meet all the writers at Topeka this winter at the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

I will submit some figures on the cost of producing ten acres of potatoes, and I ask the readers of KANSAS FARMER to freely criticize and correct any error found therein:

Plowing and subsoiling ten acres.....	\$ 15.00
Harrowing.....	.50
Rolling.....	.75
Seed, 80 bushels at 40 cents.....	32.00
Cutting seed by hand.....	4.00
Planting with machine.....	3.00
Two harrowings.....	1.00
Once with weeder.....	.75
Cultivating crop.....	12.00
Digging and storing.....	50.00
Millet seed.....	1.25
Sowing seed.....	.25
Cutting and raking millet.....	3.00
Hauling and stacking.....	6.00
Total.....	\$129.50
Thirty tons millet at \$3.....	90.00
Cost of producing potatoes.....	\$ 39.50

At 200 bushels per acre, the cost will be a trifle less than 2 cents per bushel, and for half a crop, or 100 bushels per acre, the cost will be nearly 4 cents per bushel.

It will be seen that I have not charged anything for rent of land, neither for the marketing of the millet. If we allow \$3 per acre for rent and wear and tear of tools, also 25 cents per ton for hauling the millet to market, the cost of raising the ten acres of potatoes will be raised from \$39.50 to \$77, or 3.85 cents per bushel if we have a yield of 200 bushels per acre, or a little over 7 cents if only 100 bushels per acre.

Now, as a matter of fact, I can attach a lister subsoiler to my fourteen-inch walking plow and stir the soil for a depth of ten inches, and thoroughly harrow it twice, all at one job, by using four large horses abreast, the fourth horse drawing one section of the harrow, while the other three pull the plow, thus reducing the cost of preparing the soil \$5.50 on ten acres. If the seed were cut by machine the cost of cutting would be about \$2 instead of \$4, and the crop could be insured against scab by the use of \$2 worth of sulphur.

I have allowed three tons of millet per acre, when it is entirely possible to raise four tons on land that will produce 200 bushels of potatoes per acre. Millet has always sold for over \$4 per ton here to feeders, but probably will

sell for \$3 this year. I can sell all I can raise to a stock feeder who lives only half a mile away. My stand of millet was not perfect this year, yet I had twenty-five loads or twelve and one-half tons on five acres.

Mr. J. T. Treadway, of La Harpe, took my advice and sowed millet, and now has a large crop to cut and his land was not subsoiled, neither was Mr. Wynn's. In the extraordinarily unfavorable year of 1894, Mr. Scott Kelsey, raised twenty tons on fourteen acres and valued it at \$100, or \$5 per ton.

Many will agree with me that \$3 per ton for German millet is entirely too cheap. I am positive that fully one-half more seed grew on my millet than on other millet, and think it is possible to thresh a yield of thirty-five bushels per acre, or 350 bushels on ten acres, at 25 cents, would be \$87.50, and the straw, thirty tons, would be left to pay for threshing and then be worth \$1 per ton, or \$30 in all. If these figures are correct, it is possible to reduce the cost of growing a bushel of potatoes to nearly 1 cent per bushel, if a yield of 200 bushels per acre is secured.

If we have a perfect stand of potatoes, with the rows thirty-two inches apart and the hills thirteen inches in the drill, we will have seventy-five hills per square rod, or 12,000 hills per acre; and at 200 bushels per acre the crop would weigh 12,000 pounds per acre, or only one pound per hill. Thus it will be seen that if we have only four tubers per hill, that weigh one-fourth pound each, the yield would be 200 bushels per acre. There are many growers that claim from four to six pounds per hill, and to such as them the cost would be only a fraction of 1 cent per bushel.

I want every grower who reads these figures, to write me or the FARMER his honest views on these figures. Curtailing the expense, or reducing the cost of production, is the only way we can stand it under the present depression in prices. Kansas is especially favored for the growth of millet and potatoes on the same ground, and I predict a brilliant future for the growers in this great State.

CLARENCE J. NORTON.
Morantown, Kas.

Kaffir and Black Rice Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am much obliged to friend Ellison, of Missouri, for information as to black rice corn. His stock seems to be purer than what I got. At close of season I want to hear his verdict as to the relative merits, both in seed and fodder, of black rice and Kaffir corn. Let others respond. A consensus of opinion given in the KANSAS FARMER may make or save thousands of dollars to farmers next year, owing to whether it is better or poorer than Kaffir.

I agree with friend Moffat, especially as there is but little of Oklahoma that can by any present knowledge be irrigated. I hope to hear better reports of Kaffir than he fears for Nebraska. I know in portions of the State it has done well.

In answer to the inquiry as to the comparative value of sorghum seed, an analysis before me says of the carbonaceous group of substances shelled corn has 81.7 per cent., sorghum 77.9, and Kaffir 80.7, and of the nitrogenous substances, corn has 10.5 per cent., sorghum 9.1, and Kaffir 10.9. It may be well to add that the first group furnish the heat and fat and the latter flesh or muscle.

To "Sub," of Kansas, I would say Kaffir can be headed, heads put in wagons, in much the same way as corn is gathered from the field, and put into long, narrow ricks, say four feet wide and high, and will be all right if it does not rain much before curing out. If much rain, it might have to be opened to the air. Some cut and let lay on the ground in the fields until the fodder is cut. But, as a matter of fact, with Kaffir and corn as cheap as they are, the Kaffir is nearly all cut with the heads on and fed out in that way, as the low price does not admit of much expense in threshing and grinding; can stand a little waste better. What I have cared to thresh or to feed in the head, I have generally cut off as I needed it, from that shocked. Some

Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.

Mr. H. WETTSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation and the efficacy of



AYER'S

Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years—not an attack that did not read: yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

AYER'S

Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

To Restore Strength, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

have cut the heads from the standing stalks with the grain header, but it is hard on the machine. Others thresh the fodder with heads on, but the fodder is apt to mold, as it packs closely. There are dozens of methods practiced here in cutting, heading, threshing, etc., but the bulk of it is put up in the very cheapest possible way.

As to planting Kaffir after wheat harvest, our wheat harvest commenced May 23, and I planted Kaffir and sorghum as late as July 13. Then followed the unusually hot and dry August. Some died out, but there are other parts that are now heading and will make fair crop. In this section there is abundance of time but generally too hot and dry. J. M. RICE.
Winview, Okla.

Harvesting Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to "Sub," of Emporia, with regard to harvesting Kaffir corn, I would say that we raise considerable of it here and have tried several ways of harvesting it. Cutting off the heads when ripe and putting them in ricks will not do, as they will mold very badly. If the heads are cut off at all before cutting the stalks, they must be left out in very small piles until thoroughly dry.

One way of harvesting practiced here, is to drive along the row in a wagon and cut off the heads as you drive along slowly, and throw the heads in the wagon box till you get to the end of the field, and throw the seed in a small pile in a suitable place until dry, and cut the stalks afterward.

Another and more suitable and satisfactory method is to cut the standing crop, stalk and all, with a sled corn-cutter, and shock it same as corn. In this way the heads will dry and remain in better shape, and when ready to thresh or haul in the seed, it may be secured by taking a stout rope, and putting in a noose around the shock just below the heads, and drawing it as tight as possible, when the heads may all be cut off together with a good, sharp hay-knife, cutting as close to the rope as possible. The header has not been used here, so cannot judge of its merits. CHAS. MOGGIE.

Esksridge, Kas.

TO SAVE YOUR DIGESTION
Use "Garland" Stoves and Ranges.

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

Did You Ever See an Indian?

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.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 23—Gudgell & Simpson and J. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, Independence, Mo.
OCTOBER 27—H. Davidson, Poland-Chinas, Princeton, Kas.
OCTOBER 30—J. R. Killough & Sons, Poland-Chinas, Richmond, Kas.
NOVEMBER 10—J. M. Kirkpatrick, swine, Ottawa, Kas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

J. C. Murray, in Iowa State Agricultural Report, 1896.

In the earliest history of Red Polled cattle, dating back to about the beginning of the Christian era, they are represented as possessing the Polled characteristic, although the color was then milk white, except the ears and muzzle, which were either red or black. The weight of these denizens of the primeval forests did not exceed 400 pounds for the largest of them, and a picture of one, a handsome wild bull, now hanging in the Royal museum in London, and painted in the thirteenth century, represents him in his primal white with the red ears and muzzle; in form, excepting as you stand behind him "you lose sight of his back," he leaves little to be desired. There is about him that vigorous, well-conditioned, "well doing look" that so many of our to-day highly pampered "pedigreed" "in" or "line-bred" thoroughbreds so much lack, that their thin chests, narrow faces, slim muzzles and general ill-conditioned development seem to us to be begging for new blood, changed conditions of food, climate and care, that their worthless existence may be prolonged, so that, like the pedigreed ancestry of the nobility of Europe, they may continue to exist for the sake of their pedigree, as there is nothing else, either useful or interesting, about them.

How it was that the flush of the blood red color was induced to spread and wrap, in the beautiful mantle of to-day, the entire form of these ruby-red beauties of the grand old parks of England's famous "east counties," is one of the lost secrets of the mutation of species. The Devon men say that they are "good neighbors," and that as the red, as a primal color, has ever been associated with the favorite breed of Devonshire, it is to them that the yeomanry of Norfolk and Suffolk counties are indebted for the change in the color of their cattle that occurred in the historic past, when England herself was colored with blood and the war of the roses, the "red" and the "white" of York and of Lancaster, measured the waxing power of the triumphant red, the dominant color showing power and dominion as well in the animal kingdom as in the political world.

During the period of transmutation this breed of cattle was known as "Home-bred" and were confined then, as formerly, to the east counties of England, and were described as being "cheated," or as we Americans term it, "red-roan," in color. But, subject as they were to the sparse pasturage and bleak winds of the North sea, nature, in their vigorous constitutions, adapted them gradually, as did natural selection and later the cultivated taste of man to the most beautiful ruby red; and so long ago as 150 years we find that the red characteristics had become a fixed point of excellence in the breed. And from that time to the present, through their various stages of improvement, the insistence upon that characteristic, among their breeders, has become more and more universal, until, when first pedigreed, in 1874, it was insisted and made a requirement that they should be red "except it be a small white spot on the udder or near the milk veins and the switch of the tail," which might be white.

Throughout all of this time the hornless character of this cattle has remained a permanent feature.

In 1874, a convention of the breeders of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, England, was held at Norwich, or in the vernacular of the queen, at "Norrig," and it was agreed that a committee of gentlemen should personally inspect the various large herds of this breed of cattle, then known under the

name of "Park cattle," for the purpose of registering such of them as might be found to be of the "true old breed," to the end that thereafter they might be kept pure and their pedigrees registered. The endeavor of these breeders to preserve the high degree of excellence to which cultivation, selection and improved environment has brought this breed was earnest and sincere. The gentlemen engaged in the enterprise were representatives of the best families of England, both noble and of the commons. Their desire was single, and had for its object the improvement of this breed of cattle, the advancement of their merited claim in public esteem, and the preservation of a true record of the various steps of breeding, making up their history from that time on, to the end that future breeders, looking backward, might, from the past, as recorded in the pedigree of each animal, with intelligence and enlightenment more rapidly progress in the improvement of the breed.

The scheme of pedigreeing this cattle adopted was at once simple and comprehensive. Each of the various herds, well established and long known, were assigned a letter of the alphabet as a distinguishing mark, by which each animal of any succeeding generation could retrace the successive generations of its genealogy back to this original herd or group from which its first pedigreed maternal ancestor derived her origin. To each cow of these several herds thus first admitted to registry was assigned a consecutive number, beginning with one, as additional index of continued identification, through the ascending steps of her pedigree, to the same end, as before stated, so that, by glancing at the pedigree of any Red Polled animal now in existence, each successive step in the maternal line of its descent can be retraced, not only to the herd from whence the original pedigreed cow came, but to the identical cow of this herd or group, the history of which from a time long preceding the days of pedigree, has been made a matter of record, and all facts relating to this cow that are known are easy of access; and the intelligent breeder of to-day has before his mind a complete picture of the development of each animal in his herd throughout the period of registry of the breed and extending back of that for many years as a guide to any intelligent endeavor that he desires to make for the future improvement of his herd.

The last tract of fertile, hedge-grown, custom-imbued England to be invaded by steam, improved methods and labor-saving machinery was the region known as the east counties, the home of the breeds of domestic animals, where the pure-bred Suffolk Punch, so well described by Dickens, and made famous with the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava; the Suffolk hogs, both black and white, so well known to agriculturists the world over; the Suffolk sheep, famous throughout England for their hardiness, size, and long-continued usefulness; and last, but not least famous, the old Suffolk Duns, from their white-coated ancestry, grown down through the sheeted, red-roan progeny, the gay old home-bred, styled by their aristocratic owners "Park cattle," now known as the improved pedigreed "Red Polled cattle" of to-day.

Before this time, the Scotch grazier, like his Texas brother of to-day, maintained a cattle trail toward the metropolis and market for the surplus of his herd, and, driving southwards through the Cheviot hills, reaching the more fertile district of Norfolk, his cattle were there grazed for fattening before being driven to the London market, thus building up in Norfolk county, from time immemorial, the business of fattening cattle for sale. As a result, their own cattle, although of the Red Polled breed, were selected, bred, kept and fattened for market by the Norfolk farmers. A different system prevailed in Suffolk, where, since the days of the "blue book," famous dairies have been maintained, and, on the table of the London epicure, by the side of the "whipped cream of Devon," has always stood the butter dish filled from the dairies of Suffolk.

Arthur Young, the first, most truth-

ful and greatest of English authorities on agriculture, writing of Suffolk in 1792, characterizes her as "the home of the dairy" in England. We have, then, as a general division of the pedigrees of Red Polled cattle, a knowledge of the facts that Suffolk stock has its origin in dairy-bred ancestry, and that those from Norfolk trace their genealogy back to the time when the Scotch grazier brought from the native fastnesses of his home the Highland Scots to compete with their Red Polled brethren in the pastures and stalls of Norfolk county, for the credit of laying on successive layers of lean and fat and becoming mellow for the London market.

With the introduction of herd books and an honest and authentic record of the steps by which breeders have succeeded in improving their cattle, preserved for the use of succeeding breeders, came a development and growth in the industry of cattle breeding which has done more in the past fifty years to improve the breed, fix and determine their characteristics, than did the century which preceded, although it was during this century that the race characteristics of the different breeds of cattle were developed. Red Polled cattle in England have never been displaced in their birthplace and home by any other breed. On the beef-producing farms of Norfolk, where, during the past century, the Short-horn, the Hereford and the Polled Scot, with his coat of short and shiny black, or his "robe" tangled like wool, have each been tried, the Red Polled steer still holds first place, and when sent from there to the London market brings the highest price. In Suffolk, where, from beyond the sea, the black and white cow of Holland, stopping in the channel to associate herself with the cow of Guernsey and the Jersey Lily, and reinforcing themselves with their sister of Alderney, assisted by she of Ayrshire, the Red Polled cow has met her friends, the enemy, both at the pail and churn, and has so vanquished them that in all Suffolk you will find, if you go there, the "red beauties" are the cow of the dairy, as in Norfolk they are of the block.

The importation of Red Polled cattle to America commenced in 1873 by the introduction into the State of New York of four head, that were subsequently registered in the English Red Polled herd book. Prior to this time, however, even so far back as the old colonial days, English emigrants had brought with them from their homes cattle of this breed, and in Vermont, Virginia and Mississippi there are to be found, now, herds of Red Polled cattle descended from this remote colonial ancestry, that, in appearance, character and performance vie, in a measure, with their more aristocratic relatives of recent importation.

The Red Polled cattle of England are superior to those in America. This is an unpatriotic but truthful statement of an unpleasant fact. The reason for this is to be found in the manner in which Red Polled cattle have been selected for import into this country. The custom has been, in importing Red Polled cattle, to send money from America to England and leave the selection of the animals to be bought to an English agent. Taking advantage of this lax method, English breeders have been unwise enough to weed their herds and send the weeds to their American customers. As before stated, the regular importation of Red Polled cattle to America commenced about twenty years ago, since which time some thirty-eight importations have been made. The cattle brought over have been in the hands of persons ignorant of the characteristics of the breed, inexperienced in the methods necessary to successfully manage, improve and develop the cattle, deprived of the opportunity enjoyed by English breeders of beholding large displays of the breed frequently at public shows, deprived, also, of facilities for acquiring the best sires, and surrounded by (to the cattle) a completely new and different environment from that to which their improvement has been due.

The cattle have not made the improvement in America during the past

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.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

twenty years that they have in England; men have imported them for speculation, sold them out in small herds, mated them, in forming these herds, with reference to what stock they had on hand or the price of the animals, and with no reference to the improvement of the breed. The unpalatable truth, then, is that Red Polled cattle, taking the breed in general, are not improving in the United States. There are, of course, shining exceptions to this general denunciation, but some such, in appearance, are not so in reality, for, as in England, where mixed farming is becoming more and more essential to success, the development of the granger cow has in many cases been lost sight of and Red Polled breeders who care much for their herd, are, in some cases, actively engaged in destroying the really valuable characteristics of the breed by endeavoring to produce a special-purpose cow from this breed, so long and laboriously built up for the combined purposes of milk and butter and beef-production.

Red Polled cattle are easy keepers, mature very early, and weigh at maturity, for cows, 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, with numerous instances of much heavier weights. Bulls weigh from 1,600 to 2,400 pounds, with instances of additional weight to over 3,000 pounds. They lay on flesh rapidly when fattening. The cows are persistent milkers; they are of quiet and gentle disposition and very uniform in appearance. Subject to the general distinction as to whether the top crosses have been made for dairy or beef-production, they are quite uniform in size, but, as the production of the dairy variety was less profitable in England during the years from 1880 to 1890, in which almost all Red Polled cattle were imported, those of that variety are most numerous represented in this country, and, therefore, it is true that the generality of Red Polls are undersized. These cattle have been shown quite extensively since 1888. There was a creditable show of them at the New Orleans Exposition, in 1885, at the fat stock show in Chicago, in 1889, and at the World's Fair, in 1893, as well as the various State fairs each year since 1888.

The importation of new blood from England for change and improvement; united effort on the part of the breeders to agree upon some standard of excellence, in line with the general-purpose characteristic of the breed; united action against all the attempts to develop special-purpose characteristics, are the elements of success for the future upbuilding of this breed. With these, success is reasonably sure; without them, defeat is certain.

For cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, cuts, sprains, burns, stings, chilblains, sciatica, and lumbago, use Salvation Oil.

Tours in the Rocky Mountains.

The "Scenic Line of the World," the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, offers to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico the choicest resorts, and to the trans-continental traveler the grandest scenery. The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Double daily train service with through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars between Denver and San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Write S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Col., for illustrated descriptive pamphlets.

Irrigation.

HOW WATER GETS INTO THE UNDERFLOW—VOLUME OF THE UNDERGROUND WATERS.

From Prof. Robert Hay's report to the Department of the Interior.

SINK HOLES.

The extent to which water can be carried downward, and is actually so carried, is remarkably illustrated in Sherman county, Kansas, near the Colorado line, in section 23, township 8 south, range 42 west. The area referred to has been plowed several times and its basin form is not now conspicuous. It is rather part of a long slope inclining to the south, but the bottom of the old basin is still seen a little farther down the slope. A part of the plowed area was left uncultivated in 1894, while the eastern part was planted with maize. At the end of May there were heavy rains and almost a cloudburst at this point. A week later, while a man was cultivating the corn, one of his mules suddenly dropped into a large hole. It was found that there was a series of broad cracks, some over two feet across, running in every direction in the corn field and in the adjacent old plowed land and extending over several acres. They stopped at the smooth sod, a square of which had been left around the site of an abandoned sod house. One of the broad cracks came up to a tubular well ninety-five feet deep at the east edge of the sod, and the tube, which had been two feet above the ground, sank to two feet below the surface.

When the cracks were discovered men went down some of the large fissures, from six to eight feet deep, and under the parts where the cracks were narrow, as in a tunnel. Earth has since fallen from the sides, and the depth is less conspicuous, but the cavities can still be seen extending many feet under the surface cracks, which seem like broken arches over longitudinal caves. The slopes to the Beaver south and east show outcrop of the grit, and here are large fissures in the soil which will carry down to the porous grit itself all the water falling on the area, and at the well the fissure reaches down to the permanent water level. The storm of last May probably only completed a process of widening natural channels that percolating waters had been busy performing for ages. With all its facilities for absorbing water and taking it through cracks and fissures, the surface of this whole region probably imbibes enough of the rainfall to allay all anxiety on the part of the settlers as to the constancy of the supply of the sheet waters of the plains.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall on the 102d meridian possibly reaches an annual average of eighteen inches. There are, however, no certain data in this matter. Records covering seven years, kept at Fort Wallace, gave an average in excess of nineteen inches. Stations now are multiplied, but it will take several years to obtain trustworthy averages. The thing most certain is that the amount of precipitation is very irregular. At Fort Dodge, Kas., on the 100th meridian, the annual rainfall varied in fourteen years from under eleven to over thirty-five inches. At Imperial, Neb., 1892 had 25.55 inches of rainfall; 1893 had 10.85; 1894, still less.

These seasonal irregularities and the occasional heavy rains favor a large imbibition in the absorptive areas and a large, rapid run-off in the areas where imbibition is slow. The rapid run-off, as has before been remarked, would supply considerable water to reservoirs constructed to conserve these storm waters.

The recent dry season has supplied evidence as to the local origin of the underground waters. In a well at Sharon Springs, Kas., the water surface was several feet lower than it was a year before, although the well contained an abundance of water. It is generally stated in the district that the fall rise of the forks of the Republican was delayed for a month in 1894. No regular measurements of the height of water in Frenchman creek

have been made, but it is probable that there was diminution as well as delay.

RATE OF PERCOLATION.

The rate of percolation of the underground waters is still unknown, little direct evidence being as yet available. In a report by Mr. E. S. Nettleton* an opinion is given, with some reserve, that one mile a year is not too great for the rate of movement of water in the loose alluvium of the Platte and Arkansas valleys, but that this rate is not reached in the valley of the Rio Grande and at other localities. Mr. W. W. Follett† states that, judged from the amount of water pumped from a well at Garden City, Kas., the inflow must have a current of about five inches per minute through the gravel immediately adjacent to the perimeter of the well. He further states that the rate of flow is has been found to vary all the way from one-eighth of an inch to five inches per minute, or, excluding the example just given, from one-eighth to one inch per minute, and he concludes that the rapidity of motion is not sufficient to cause a large body of water to pass a given point per day.

The present investigation contributes two facts, but their bearing is entirely confined to percolation in the alluvium of the South Platte valley. They do not assist in computing the flow of the subwaters of the uplands. The freshet of South Platte river, to which reference has already been made, occurred on June 4, 1894. At that time E. E. Leech was scraping out a trench to reach the underflow of the valley, this trench being planned to be 200 feet long and twenty feet deep. About thirty feet of the length was finished at the time of the freshet. The trench is ten feet deep and has five feet of water in it, which yields to a steam centrifugal pump a cubic foot per second. It is exactly half a mile from the river bed. In sixty hours after the flood came down the water in the trench was raised one inch. In twelve hours more it had risen twelve inches higher, and in eight hours later it had a total rise of twenty inches. Percolating through the comparatively dry sand, it moved, if we take half a mile as the distance (though it would probably be more, moving diagonally), at a rate of 129 feet per hour. After the sand was saturated the rate of motion was increased. At Ogallala, Neb., there is a ditch alongside the railway, between 1,000 and 1,200 feet from the river bed, with which, however, it has no surface connection. The water of the freshet came down in the night. Before sundown next day there was water standing in this ditch, the result of percolation through the sandy alluvium. In about twenty hours the distance from the river had been traversed at a rate of between fifty and sixty feet per hour. The whole Platte valley responded to this sub-irrigation by bountiful crops of hay in the dry fall.

VOLUME OF THE UNDERGROUND WATERS.

It has already been remarked that the volume of water, whether in the form of underflow of the valleys or of sheet water of the plains, though great, has not been approximately estimated. Its depth is not known because very few wells ever go to the bottom of it. The owners and drillers of wells are usually satisfied when they get what they deem a sufficient supply. The depth of water in town or railway wells is usually greater than that in private wells. The former may in most cases indicate the supply of the district, but, of course, not the whole supply.

The wells of the region may be classed mainly in two groups—valley wells and upland wells.

* Senate Ex. Doc. No. 41, Fifty-second Congress, first session, Part II., pp. 34-38.
† Official proceedings of the Third National Irrigation Congress, held at Denver, Colo., September 3-8, 1894. The Underflow of the Great Plains, by W. W. Follett, pp. 34-38.

"Among the Ozarks."

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

Farmers' Institute Workers' Association.

The International Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will hold its second meeting at the Sherman House, Chicago, October 14, at 10:30 a. m., continuing two days. Most of the prominent institute promoters in the United States and Canada are expected to be present and take part in discussing the various phases of the work. You are urged to attend and have some well-digested experience or outline of some successful method ready for presentation. The regular program will be supplemented by brief talks and discussions, which will give an opportunity for asking and answering questions.

The following general topics will be treated: "Developing New Workers," "Desirability and Methods of Securing Exhibits," "Irrigation Topics as Applied to Institutes," "Giving Instruction by Use of Models," "How to Broaden Institute Work," "Causes of Failure and How to Overcome Them," "Woman's Work in Institutes," "Closing Discussions and Killing Off Bored," "Special Obstacles to Institutes in the South," "How to Keep Up Interest." The discussion of these subjects will be opened with addresses or papers by K. L. Butterfield, Michigan; W. C. Latta, Indiana; Jno. Hamilton, Pennsylvania; G. A. Smith, New York; B. W. McKeen, Maine; O. C. Gregg, Minnesota; Geo. McKerron, Wisconsin; Mary A. Mayo, Michigan; Chas. P. Fox, Idaho; W. S. Devol, Arizona; E. J. Vickson, California; R. E. A. Leech, Canada; W. W. Miller, Ohio; O. Clute, Florida, and others.

F. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Mammoth Clover.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—W. McKay Dougan, M. D., of the United States Indian Service, located at White Rock, Nev., asks: "What do you think of mammoth clover as a crop, how often must it be sown, how many pounds seed per acre, when should it be sown, how put in the ground, and where can the best seed be obtained for use in southwest Kansas or northern Oklahoma?"

Our friend does not ask about how this clover would do in Nevada, but seems to refer to southwest Kansas and northern Oklahoma. I do not think it would thrive in so dry a climate as Nevada. My own opinion of mammoth clover is that it is a very superior clover. It is identical with common early red clover except that it is much coarser and, of course, later, and has its seed on the first crop instead of the second crop. It is probably the best of all clovers for use as a fertilizer. Early red clover is ready to cut here by June 1, while mammoth is not ready until July 9.

Clover should be always used in a rotation, say of four years, and can be sown in the spring with oats, wheat and flax, preferably the latter, the flax being the money crop the first year, the clover the next, and then it should be turned under and a fresh piece used, although it can be held in clover for about four years. I have seen it used eight years, but weeds and a surplus of accumulated nitrogen gives it what is called "clover sickness," that is, certain food becomes exhausted, while the nitrogen deposit has made the soil unfit for the clover until some other crop is grown. Usually a bushel (sixty pounds) is sown to six acres, but I would rather sow fifteen pounds per acre. The spring is the best time in this climate, at the time one would sow flax. It is customary to sow the seed broadcast and harrow or roll in. All seeds should be planted about four times their diameter in depth, hence clover seed needs to be only lightly brushed in.

Barteldes & Co., of Lawrence, Kas., or Trumbull Seed Co., of Kansas City, Mo., will warrant their seed to be pure and true to name. I purchased warranted mammoth clover seed of the latter firm in the spring of 1895 and in



Healthy men don't commit suicide. The man who takes his own life is the man whose nerves are on edge—whose brain is worn out with overwork and worry—whose bad digestion makes him morbid and melancholy. A man can commit suicide in more ways than one. He can let his sickness kill him. If he is losing flesh and vitality, he can let it go on till he dies—it won't be long. Many men hesitate to take medicine. They forget that sickness merely shows the body's need for some material that is lacking in the food. The right medicine supplies this want. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the right medicine in nine cases out of ten. It soothes the nerves and makes them strong and steady. It furnishes food for the brain. It helps to digest what is eaten and assists in the assimilation of nutriment. It perfectly purifies the blood and fills it with vitalizing properties. It is the one great and infallible medicine for men and women whose nerves are out of order, who are losing flesh, losing sleep, losing vigorous vitality. It brings back health and strength with marvelous rapidity. It has been sold for over thirty years, and has a record of many thousands of cures for every year—a record unapproached by any other medicine in the world.

A VALUABLE BOOK FREE.

For families living in the country, or far from a physician, Dr. Pierce's book, "Common Sense Medical Adviser," is an ever present reliable helper. This 1008 page book contains more practical and useful medical knowledge than was ever before condensed into that space. It has over 300 illustrations. It is written in plain every-day language. There are no technicalities. If you want this \$1.50 book in paper covers, you may have it for the cost of mailing: 21 cents. If you want it in fine embossed cloth, you may have it for 31 cents. Send the price in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

1896 discovered it was the early red clover. Owing to the fact that I had all my plans laid for the mammoth variety, it was a great damage to me, and upon reporting it to the Trumbull Co., they promptly refunded the money paid for the seed and as much more, stating they thought that was all they ought to stand. In future when they warrant mammoth clover seed, they will be sure it is true to name, as they wrote me they would in future see the clover in the field and would only purchase such seed as they were absolutely sure of.

Clover is cheaper than I have ever known it, only from \$3 to \$4 per bushel, and in some cases only \$2.50. Purchase only warranted pure seed, no matter what the cost, as many foul weed seeds are in this way avoided.

CLARENCE J. NORTON.

Morantown, Allen Co., Kas.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Peerless Feed Grinder, manufactured by the Stevens Manufacturing Co., Joliet, Ill., has a reputation established by years of usefulness. Mr. I. D. Stevens, the head of the Stevens Manufacturing Co., has the advantage of ample experience in this line of manufacturing. Those interested in the matter of feed grinders or in the question of profit in grinding feed should write to the Stevens Manufacturing Co., Joliet, Ill., for circular giving valuable information.

Albert Lynch, the famous French artist, is said to have given us a new and distinctive type of "American girl" in a picture completed after his return from a recent extended visit to this country. His characterization of young American womanhood is exceedingly interesting and attractive—the conception of a critical student, and the creation of a skilled painter. Mr. Lynch was commissioned by *The Ladies' Home Journal* to portray the "American girl" as he saw her, and his picture will be reproduced in the October number of that magazine.

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

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Kansas. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

DO YOU USE
POWER?

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

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



Gossip About Stock.

W. A. Hopper, Downs, Kas., recently purchased a very fine Poland-China boar of Deitrich & Spaulding, Ottawa, Kas., that is an outstanding winner that was sired by Seldom 27217 and out of the dam, Our Model 28043.

The KANSAS FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers interested in pedigreed Poland-Chinas to the announcement, elsewhere in this issue, of J. H. Taylor, Pearl, Kas., who will offer about fifty head at public sale, consisting of Short Stop, Sensation and All Right blood. Further particulars later on.

There is a growing demand for sheep, and those breeders having stock for sale would undoubtedly hear something to their advantage by advertising in the FARMER. The mutton breeds are being sought mostly. Mr. J. F. Bayless, of Yates Center, Kas., especially desires to hear from any of our readers having Southdown sheep for sale.

The Reno County herd of Poland-Chinas advertises in the "Special Want Column" their herd boar, Pride of Kansas 28231. He is a half brother to the great World's Fair winner, Darkness Quality, a boar which now heads Mr. Gresham's Quality herd and Mr. Nation's Standard herd. See advertisement and write owner for particulars.

J. N. Kirkpatrick, of Ottawa, Kas., announces that on November 10, 1896, Col. S. A. Sawyer will auctioneer a public sale of forty head of choice Poland-China swine. This will be a splendid offering, as will be seen by reference to the breeding shown in the catalogue, which will soon be ready. Meantime watch for further announcements in these columns.

Franklin county, Kansas, is making great strides in the direction of being headquarters of the West for Poland-China swine. During the next sixty days there will be held three public sales of swine and with a prospect of one or more others during the fall. The sales announced so far are as follows: October 27, H. Davidson, Richmond; October 30, J. R. Killough & Sons, Richmond; and November 10, J. N. Kirkpatrick, Ottawa.

The J. W. Miller Co., of Millhook farm, Freeport, Ill., are offering their surplus stock of young fowls at special low prices as an inducement to those who wish to place their orders now. They breed all of the leading varieties of fancy poultry and their stock is first-class. This special inducement is made in order that they may reduce their stock before placing them in winter quarters. Write them for what you want and get their prices.

At the Wichita State fair, last week, our advertiser, K. N. Friesen, of Halstead, Kas., made an exhibit of Poland-China sale stock and reported a number of good private sales during the week. Mr. Friesen states that his trade is growing and he wants intending purchasers to know that his favorable location enables him to deliver hogs at either the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific or Ft. Scott lines of railroads from his place. This will be quite a convenience to purchasers.

Our readers interested in the dairy or family cow will doubtless be pleased to learn something of Rose Creek farm, where the visitor finds an elegant herd of high-class registered Jerseys, a herd of Poland-China swine of the very best of fashionable breeding, and a flock of pure-bred Silver Wyandotte chickens. If the reader will consult the advertisement elsewhere in this issue some idea can be had concerning the breeding of the "little Jerseys" and the Poland-Chinas. They are certainly of the best and should interest those that favor high-class butter-producers and the best of Poland-Chinas. A more extended review of the farm, by our live stock field man, will be given in a future issue.

A representative of KANSAS FARMER, while at Council Grove, last week, had the pleasure of a visit with Mr. D. P. Norton, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Neosho Valley herd of Short-horns. This herd was established in 1886 and now numbers 100 head, at the head of which stands the great imported Booth bull, Lord Lieutenant 120019. The sire of Lord Lieutenant was Lord Linton, a Booth bull of outstanding excellence, that weighed in working condition 2450 pounds, and having two crosses (not remote) of the great Sir Arthur Ingram 32490, one of the greatest bulls of his time. Lord Linton's maternal grandsire, Arthur Benedict 49812, took nine first prizes at the leading shows of England while yet a young animal, and before he was purchased to head the herd of the Duke of Richmond in Scotland. Lord Linton, at the time of his death, about one year ago, was in service of the Russell herd in Canada, the proprietors of which were the principal exhibitors of Short-horn cattle at the World's Fair, and whose success at the same was almost phenomenal, winning more money in prizes than any Short-horn herd in America. Lord Lieutenant's dam, Imp. Lady Violet Lustre (Vol. 87 A,

H. B.) by Royal Hope 58679, was bred by the Duke of Richmond. She won first prize as a two-year-old at Huntley, Scotland (near Amos Cruikshank's), and was first again at same place in 1880, and the same year was a prize-winner at Kelso, and also at the Royal show at Carlisle, Scotland, and after her importation to Canada won several prizes there. At the Morris County Exposition, last week, the "Neosho Valley herd" captured the following premiums: First on bull 3 years and over; first on cow 3 years and over; first on cow 2 years and under 3; first on heifer 1 year and under 2; first on cow with calf under 6 months by side, and sweepstakes on bull of any age or breed, over strong competition. Imported Buccaneer 106658, for several years at the head of this herd, was a very fine animal, but Lord Lieutenant, lately purchased by Mr. Norton, is said, by competent judges, to be a far finer animal in all respects.

The KANSAS FARMER again takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers interested in first-class pedigreed Poland-China swine to the offering of eighty head that Mr. Ferd Friedley, of Verdon, Richardson county, Nebraska, will offer at public sale, next week, on Wednesday, October 7, 1896. Our live stock field man says that it is one of the best lots of sale hogs that he has looked over on any one farm this year. They are grown out right, are smooth, wide-backed, deep-hammed, big-boned and of the mellow kind. They were sired, too, by Chief You Know, a son of Chief I Know, the boar that a one-half interest was lately sold for \$1,000 cash. Sixty per cent. of all the winners last year at four State fairs were brothers and sisters of Chief I Know. The other sire, Chief All Right, is by Chief You Know, and was the hog that H. G. Sims, of Pawnee City, Neb., won second on and sweepstakes, boar and five of his get, at Iowa State fair in 1895, the largest annual exhibit of pure-bred swine in the world. Keep in mind the date, Wednesday, October 7, 1896.

THE HEREFORD SALE, OCTOBER 23, 1896.—Our readers who are interested in beef cattle will find on an examination of the sale catalogue now being issued by the well-known and successful Hereford breeders, Gudgeon & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., and Jas. A. Funkhouser, of Pottsburg, Mo., that the breeding and individuality of the seventy-five head that will go into the sale have no superior either in this country or in old England, the original home of the "white-face." All the up-to-date Hereford men readily recall the wonderful and matchless breeding bull, Anxiety 4th 9904, that fashioned in his get the long, wide, smooth and well down to hock hind quarter that has become everywhere known in Hereford circles as the well-balanced type of the improved American Hereford. Among the other noted sires that Hereford breeders always refer to with emphasis is the greatest grandson of Grove 31 2490 and owned by Mr. Funkhouser, Hesiod 2d 40679. For six years now his deep-fleshed, furry-coated, mellow sons and daughters have won more prizes at all the Western State fairs than has any other American herd. See advertisement elsewhere and write for a free copy of sale catalogue.

Another herd of Poland-Chinas which is destined to make its mark is the Council Grove herd, owned by W. F. Shamleffer, numbering at present about sixty-five head. Mr. Shamleffer is postmaster at Council Grove, Kas., and his place, at the outskirts of town, on the Neosho river, is admirably fitted for the purpose of breeding and raising fine stock, having an abundance of fine shade and blue grass pasture in plenty. Mr. S. bred Berkshires for several years but has abandoned them for the more popular Poland-China. The stock boar in this herd is H's World's Fair No. 2 15016 S. by H's World's Fair 11930 S., grandsire Seldom Found 7815 S., who was sire of seven hogs which took eight premiums (one sweepstakes) at World's Fair. His dam is Lady Corwin 19469 S. by Lord Corwin 4th 1651 S. He is ably assisted by a young Claude Sanders boar of fine points and good breeding qualities. Among the sows will be found Hannah Tecumseh 35432 S. by Tecumseh Corwin 9804 S., granddaughter of Young America 937 S., that sired the \$500 pork packer's premium, as well as the sweepstakes hog of both the Chicago and Kansas City fat stock shows. Another fine sow is Famous 37926 S. by Early Sisson 11993 S., whose dam was Mollie D., she by Gilpin's Tecumseh, a half brother to the noted Geo. Wilkes. Mollie D.'s dam was Bess Graceful, whose dam was by the noted show hog, Seldom Seen. A third fine young sow is by Guy Wilkes Jr. 11778 S. by the great \$950 Guy Wilkes 2d 9561 S. His dam is by Orient, the sire of the only sow that ever sold for \$500. Guy Wilkes 2d is a son of Geo. Wilkes 5950 S., the \$750 hog. His dam is by a son of the \$800 hog, Free Trade 15729 A. From the above it will be seen that this herd is strongly impregnated with Corwin, Wilkes and Tecumseh blood, three very noted families. "Blood will tell" and "like produces like" is clearly demonstrated by the individual specimens in this herd. Mr.

Shamleffer has for sale the offspring of the above; also pigs from Famous by Graceful F. Sanders 18095, he by J. H. Sanders, that won more honors at the great Columbian Exposition than any hog in the world, and from the young Wilkes sow above named, by Claude Sanders, who also traces his pedigree back to J. H. Sanders. Top breeding will win, and intending purchasers will consult their own interests by examining the Council Grove herd before buying.

RICHLAND HERD OF STANDARD POLAND-CHINAS.—A very pleasant call on Mr. F. W. Baker, the wide-awake proprietor of the above-named herd, found him full of business and up to date in all that pertains to modern methods of hog raising and breeding. His ranch, which is situated seven miles east of Council Grove, Morris county, Kansas, is admirably fitted for the purpose, and no finer herd can be found in this part of the State than Mr. Baker's. He has lately disposed of all his old stock, and now wishes to inform those who are contemplating getting some new blood into their herds that he has young sows of the most fashionable type from the best herds in the United States at living prices. His new arrivals are all registered in the "Standard Poland-China Register," of Maryville, Mo. His herd marks are of the latest pattern, and every precaution is taken to avoid mistakes. The Richland herd is headed by Baker's Corwin 15017 S., a Tecumseh and Corwin yearling of fine type, and sure to make his mark in the showing and in his progeny. Other members of this herd are sows sired by noted prize-winning boars, such as J. H. Sanders 2d, the great \$1,250 boar of G. G. Council's. This hog is one of the strongest Corwins known. His sire was champion at the World's Fair. Sows from this kind of blood bred to boars like Klever's Model (Council's \$1,000 boar) ought to get pigs to suit any one's fancy, being of the J. H. Sanders and Geo. Wilkes blood. Baker's Corwin is ably assisted by Kansas King Wilkes and Sensation 2d, both boars of excellent breeding. The Wilkes sisters, three in number, by King Wilkes 9588 S., can also be found in this herd. There are also granddaughters of the great One Price boar, sows bred to a son of One Price. Miss Crow 3d 30352 S., by Kansas King 8911, is an excellent individual and her pigs ought to attract buyers. Loyal Low Down, a granddaughter of the high-priced old sow, Low Down 56918 S., is also in the Richland herd. From the above it will be seen at once that Mr. Baker has a high ideal, and is losing no time in reaching the top notch as a Poland-China breeder. In short, his herd has more Corwin blood than any herd in the State. Among the animals in this herd which are for sale, special attention is called to a litter of pigs by Model Boy, he by Klever's Model, Council's great yearling boar that took sweepstakes at Des Moines, Iowa, this year. Intending purchasers will do well to keep this herd in mind and write Mr. Baker, or, better still, call and examine the stock for themselves, being assured of fair treatment in every respect.

Capacities and Prices of Cream Separators.

The De Laval Co., 74 Cortlandt street, New York, has the following to say about separators:

"The separators are not low-priced in first cost. Still they are truly cheap. Production, not cost, demonstrates cheapness. You use the drill, the reaper, the thrasher a few days or weeks in the year. You use the separator once or twice a day every day in the year. It is saving and producing you something every time you put milk through it. It is thus by far the cheapest machine on the farm.

"The De Laval 'Baby' or dairy cream separators are made in various different styles and sizes, to meet all separating requirements, from the household buying its milk to the dairy of from one cow to 100. They range in milk separating capacity from 175 pounds to 700 pounds per hour, and from \$65 to \$225 in price.

"The regular styles are: 'Humming Bird,' 175 pounds, \$65; 'Baby' No. 1, 250 pounds, \$90; 'Baby' No. 2, 350 pounds, \$125; 'Baby' No. 3, 675 pounds, \$200, and Dairy Steam Turbine, 700 pounds, \$225.

"The De Laval machines are hand machines. They are designed and constructed for hand use and are used almost wholly in such way. Women and children run them. Still they may be attached to any sort of light power, from dog tread to engine.

"The De Laval machines were first and have ever continued best. There are now more than 100,000 De Laval machines in use, scattered over every country in the world. Satisfaction to the user and demonstrated superiority to every other machine and creaming system is the universal condition of their sale."

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. RUSE, Joliet, Ill.

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

October Notes.

Corn can be cribbed now.

Commence to gradually increase the feed. There is no advantage in pasturing too late.

See that all of the root crops are harvested.

Fatten all stock now that are sufficiently matured.

It is getting late to sow wheat, except in western Kansas.

In finishing hogs for market it is an item to feed regularly.

Young growing stock should not be exposed to cold rains.

After all crops are harvested in the garden plow thoroughly.

Do not send poultry to market unless in a good marketable condition.

Store under shelter a good supply of bedding to use in stormy weather.

This is one of the best months for fattening. Try to make the most of it.

Low places in the wheat field should be well drained before the ground freezes.

In handling all apples for late keeping use all reasonable pains to prevent bruising.

Close up as many cracks in the quarters for stock as possible. Warm quarters save feed.

Get all of the poultry accustomed to roosting under shelter before cold weather sets in.

There is no advantage in mulching strawberry plants or fruit trees until the ground freezes.

Tender varieties of shrubs and trees that need protection should be given it before cold weather sets in.

Use all reasonable care to keep the stock to be wintered over in a good thrifty condition. They can be wintered cheaper.

Plow at least sufficient ground so that the manure made during the winter can be hauled out and scattered as fast as made.

Generally in feeding it will be best to feed the corn fodder and other stuff that is stored outside, saving what is under shelter for feeding later.

Grinding feed has the advantage of affording a better opportunity for making up a complete ration and to supply the grain in a better condition for thorough mastication and digestion.

When bran or middlings can be purchased at as low a price as is often possible to do at this time it will often be good economy to buy and store up a supply to use with the roughness during the winter.

Use all reasonable care to lessen the cost of production. Maintain thrift with the stock at the lowest cost. Have everything sent to market in the best condition, so as to realize the highest price, and then with a lower cost a fair profit is possible.

One advantage with sheep is that they do not require any considerable amount of capital to be invested and can be fed much that would otherwise go to waste, and with good management can be made to pay fully as good a profit as any other class of stock. N. J. SHEPHERD.

Great Rock Island Route Playing Cards.

Send 12 cents in stamps to John Sebastian, General Passenger Agent C., R. 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.

Unequaled Service

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.

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No Room for Doubt.

When the facts are before you, you must be convinced.

The facts are that the UNION PACIFIC is leading all competitors, is the acknowledged dining car route, and great through car line of the West.

The line via Denver and Kansas City to Chicago in connection with the Chicago & Alton railroad, with its excellent equipment of Free Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman Palace Sleepers and Pullman Dining Cars, demands the attention of every traveler to the East.

Ask your nearest agent for tickets via this route.

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

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The Home Circle.

DREAMING OF MOTHE.

On the mountain's crest in the cloudless West
The sun is sinking low.
My baby has gone to his mother for rest;
She sings our darling to sleep on her breast,
While I dream of the long ago.
And the bells of time with a silver chime
Ring back to the years gone by.
I stand again by my mother's knee,
A thoughtless boy light-hearted and free—
As the idle butterfly.

Her cheek is fair and her wavy hair
Is dark as the pall of night;
I feast my eyes on her beauty rare,
Her dark blue eyes are beyond compare,
As they shine with mother-love light.
In her old arm-chair she is sitting there,
With her sewing upon her knee;
Swift as a shuttle her needle flies—
On her face is a look of glad surprise,
As her dear eyes rest on me.

She clasps her boy with a cry of joy
And presses me to her breast;
No difficult problem my brain to annoy
And never a sorrow my peace to alloy,
As she rocks her boy to rest.
With my head at rest on her loving breast,
I forget the vanished years,
I forget the sorrows that life has brought,
I forget the havoc that pain has wrought—
The trials and bitter tears.

The thrill of her kiss brings exquisite bliss,
That none but her boy may know.
There is naught in a sin-cursed world like this
That thrills the soul as fond mother's kiss,
When the heart is young, I trow.
Thus often the gleam of a golden dream
Comes back through the vanished years;
And they soften the roar of the Stream of Time—
As it dashes, and surges, and leaps sublime,
Through this turbulent Vale of Tears.
—George Clay Lloyd, in Missouri and Kansas Farmer.

HER INCREASED RIGHTS.

Eminent Jurists Come to the Rescue of Downtrodden Woman.

Slowly woman is winning her contested rights. A few months since a Cleveland judge decided in a case where the wife has money and the husband has none, the former is responsible for the latter's tailor bills, a recognition of woman's equality before the law that occasioned great rejoicing among suffragists—and tailors. And now comes Judge Gibbons, of Chicago, with a decision in a divorce suit even more fin-de-siècle. In the case before his honor, the plaintiff was a woman of means, while the husband was a penniless invalid. The husband applied for alimony and was given it, the judge saying that "every reason of right, justice and morals is in favor of the proposition that the duties which the husband and wife owe to each other are reciprocal." The light is breaking. It only remains for a second Daniel to come to judgment and give some downtrodden husband a divorce from his wife on the ground of non-support to fill the brim of woman's cup of joy and give her a realizing sense of the new dignity of perfect equality. But when the law begins to make non-voting wives pay alimony to their voting husbands, it is about time that even so blindfolded a goddess as Justice sees that woman is a real creature who has an individual existence.—Womankind.

Color Baths for Nervous Women.

There have been sun baths and mud baths, sulphur baths and Turkish baths, Russian baths and alcohol baths, but the color bath is the latest novelty and a positive fad among women with sensitive nerves. Color baths are said to reach closer to the real nerve tissue than any other means of cure. They are taken in small compartments, like vapor baths. At the back of the patient is an aperture where a large slide of colored glass may be inserted or removed at will. Directly behind the slide in each bath is a huge electric arc light that buzzes and glows in its white globe and turns the bath into a miniature lighthouse. The colors are chosen as one might choose medicines, and the patient sits bathed in a glory of the shade calculated to quiet her nerves or stimulate her vitality. The treatment lasts from one to three-quarters of an hour, and then follows 15 minutes' rest in a darkened room.

Safe Love Letter Ink.

"Ink suitable for love letters" is advertised by a Parisian stationer. It is made of a solution of iodide of starch, and characters written with it entirely fade in four weeks.

A person is prematurely old when baldness occurs before the forty-fifth year. Use Hall's Hair Renewer to keep the scalp healthy and prevent baldness.

MEXICO'S "FIRST LADY."

Senora Diaz Is a Famous Type of Her Country's Beauty.

There is an air of dolce far niente about the life of a Mexican woman. There is no breathless scramble for distinction, and any effort to outvie her neighbors is considered essentially vulgar. Many graceful little social customs brighten the path of everyday intercourse. Among these is the universal use of the Christian name between acquaintances and friends, a familiarity which is emphasized by the affectionate diminutive. Luisa becomes "Luisita," without any preceding title—a custom which seems strange to a foreigner, particularly when he hears married women thus addressed by young men of their circle. Another



SENORA DIAZ.

pretty fashion is the abraza with which friends greet—a delicate embrace, accompanied by a caressing pat on the shoulder, and light kisses on either cheek.

A famous type of the beauty of her race is Senora Carmen Rubio de Diaz, wife of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, president of the Mexican republic. She is a daughter of the late Romero Rubio, who at the time of his death held the important post of minister of the interior. She is Gen. Diaz' second wife, and was married to him in her early youth. She is still a young woman, though she has filled the position of "first lady of the land" for many years, and with marked success. She has the national dark eyes, olive complexion and wealth of lusterless black hair. She is of middle height and slender, graceful build, and her manners are very winning. As is the universal custom among the wealthy classes in Mexico, she orders her gowns from Paris, but her dress is always of quiet elegance. Her tact and brilliant abilities are influential factors in political and social circles. In Mexico the president's wife never gives public receptions, and her social duties are less onerous than those of our own white house; but Senora Diaz seems to consider that her elevated station holds her pledged to the well being of her people, and devotes herself assiduously to charitable work. She has founded several institutions for the aid of working women, and for the helpless and homeless. Dona Carmencita, as she is familiarly called, is regarded everywhere as the very impersonation of gracious benevolence.

Her sister, Senorita Sofia Romero Rubio, has a charming face and pleasing manners and has many American friends.—Munsey's Magazine.

Now Comes the "Sun Cure."

A revival of the old "blue glass" fad is to be found in the sun cure. The new sun cure is closely allied to the rest cure, and may be very easily tried at home. A sunny window, an easy couch, a certain amount of resolution and determination, are all the requisites for the treatment which is supposed to give health to the delicate and wonderful freshness and youth to the faded and dejected.

Wide Rings as Swell Jewelry.

Rings that cover the finger from the knuckle to the joint above are the latest designs in the matter of swell jewelry. Their only disadvantage lies in the fact that the number worn must necessarily be limited by the size of one's finger. Moderate sized diamonds surrounding some single large stone, or set just above it in a pear-shaped group, form the usual setting.

Scott's Emulsion

Will Cure a Stubborn Cough when ordinary specifics fail. It restores strength to the weakened organs and gives the system the force needed to throw off the disease.

50c. and \$1.00 at all druggists.

ATTRACTIVE SCREEN.

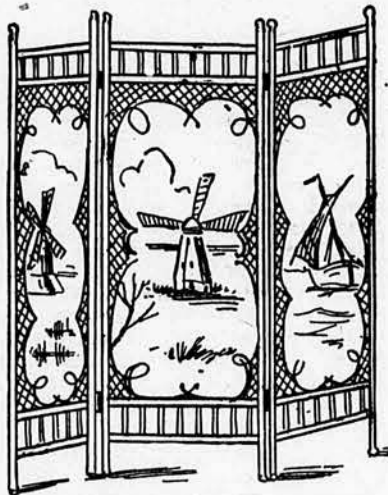
Peculiarly Well Suited to the Popular Blue and White Room.

Even the hottest days may develop a draft. In every family there is apt to be one member at the least who is susceptible to currents of air that sweep around corners and enter through open doorways; therefore a screen is desirable quite as much during the long summer days as when closed windows and steam make the winter home into a hothouse.

The design shown in this illustration is intended for homemaking and is peculiarly well suited to the popular blue and white room. The craze for delft and delft decoration is still an active one, and for warm weather use no better, cooler scheme of color can be devised.

The model from which the drawing was made has a threefold frame of bamboo. A similar one or one of white enamel can be purchased for a small sum. The material used for the panel is heavy unbleached cotton cloth or muslin, but cotton sheeting or any heavier stuff of warm cream color can be used if preferred. The advantage of the simpler material lies in its cheapness, combined with durability and good tone.

To make the panels, first cut the necessary size with a margin to allow



SCREEN IN DELFT PATTERN.

for making the edges secure and possible fraying during the work. On each mark the exact size of the panel and stretch it out on a flat board.

For both the border and the delft scenes use oil color in delft blue, thinned with turpentine. The style of the border is known as waves and is only a combination of curves and lines. Sketch it in carefully with your brush, and let it get quite dry before undertaking the interior to which it becomes the frame. For the Dutch scenes you will find models upon any bit of the china, or, failing that, they can be purchased from dealers in art supplies. No color but the blue is used.—Chicago Chronicle.

Pillows No Longer Popular.

"No pillow" is the ordinance for the woman who would carry her shoulders and her head as nature first intended. By degrees she is recommended to accustom herself to this mode of sleeping and resting. A small pillow at first, and then a smaller, and finally the head level on the mattress, and she is assured grace and dignity.

To Destroy Miller Moths.

A device for destroying millers and preventing the spreading of fruit worms is coming into quite general use among cranberry growers on Cape Cod. It consists of a torch mounted on a pole, which is left burning through the night. The millers are attracted by the blaze and fly into it.

MATCH BOXES FOR GIRLS.

Another of Man's Prerogatives Seized Upon by the New Woman.

Until this year the match box has been the unquestioned, exclusive property of man. Never once did he think of such a thing as the fairer sex borrowing it. He may have had a presentment of her laying claim to his necktie, but his matchbox—never.

But the bicycle girl, who makes whatever she wants possible, has now laid siege to man's matchbox. If she contemplates riding at night she needs matches to light her lamp, and necessarily she must carry them in a matchbox.

That is the reason that there are any number of new match boxes this year which are smaller and more dainty than anything in this line ever seen before.

"Do girls buy them?" a prominent jeweler was asked. To which question he answered: "Yes, indeed. The smaller sizes are made particularly for their special use."

The prettiest of the new match boxes for girls are of gold with an enameled decoration. The enameling either takes the form of a college or yacht club flag or it resembles a hand-painted miniature showing a girl on a wheel or the head of a dog. Many of these matchboxes are made with a concealed recess for a photograph. It is only when a certain spring is touched that the picture can be seen, so skillfully is it hidden away.

The silver matchboxes, decorated with the outline of a tiny bicycle in enamel, are also new and much less expensive.—N. Y. Journal.

If your child is puny, fretful, troubled with glandular swellings, inflamed eyes, or sores on the head, face or body, a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is needed to expel the scrofulous humors from the blood. The sooner you begin to give this medicine the better.

IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE, BUT IT IS TRUE. \$1.25 BUYS A SEWING MACHINE

well made, WARRANTED to do good sewing. No simple any person can operate it. It is packed and ready for use. Price, \$1.25. We illustrate here our famous Oxford High Grade Sewing Machine, shipped on FREE TRIAL into your own home. NO MONEY REQUIRED. In a return, \$100.00 is sent. Would a Fair Model awarded. Get this out and send it to us with your full address and we will mail you our illustrated catalogue, giving full description and telling how to order. Oxford Mfg. Co., 300 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ORGANS FREE on trial. High-grade, popular priced Organs such as never were offered before.

Unequalled for sweetness of tone and beauty of design. We have a large assortment at lowest prices. Send for Our Mammoth Catalogue. H. R. E. & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

RHEUMATISM



Results from a Bad Liver and can be Cured by Using

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

A Certain Remedy for Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs

At Druggists. Price, \$1.00 Per Bottle

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

The Young Folks.

WHO CAN ANSWER?

The question's not a new one, dear,
But one that ev'ry day
Comes to some girls and boys I know
While at their work or play.

My Nanny comes to me at morn,
And with beseeching look,
Asks me if I can tell her where
She'll find her slate or book.

And Teddy comes to me and says,
Sometimes with downcast eye,
"Mamma dear, won't you please to come
And help me find my tie?"

And Alice, too, comes with a frown
When going out for play:
"Oh dear, mamma, what did I do
With my hat yesterday?"

No hat is found out in the hall;
The book's not in its case;
No tie is found upstairs to be
In its accustomed place.

Now me the reason tell, my dear,
And quickly, if you can,
Why all these things may not be found
By Alice, Ted, or Nan?

The question's not a new one, dear,
But one that ev'ry day
Comes to some girls and boys I know
While at their work or play.
—Grace A. Cannon, in Harper's Round Table.

BERT'S BIRD HOUSE.

He Drew All the Plans Himself and Did
Every Bit of the Work.

Bert Wallace has been building a bird house. He drew the plans all himself and did every bit of the work, even to setting up the house in the corner of the yard, where some wrens have since taken possession of it. It is very easily made, and you can, if you care to follow his example. For the bottom of the house he used a stout board, sawed two inches larger each way than the house was to be. The sides he made very simply, of slats about the size of lath—lath would do very well if you haven't anything better. They are securely nailed to a strip of wood at both bottom and top, those for the front and back being slanted off so as to form the eaves, as you see in the cut. When the four sides are made they may be fastened securely to the bottom and a slat roof put on,



BERT'S BIRD HOUSE.

with good, liberal projecting eaves. Or, if you have some large shingles, they will do very well for roofing. At the top you will have to put on some ridge caps so that the house will not leak. Now cut a hole in front for the bird to enter, put a little porch over it and a perching stick or two for the birds to rest upon and your house is complete.

The best support for the house is a small, stout limb of a tree with projecting branches, and you can obtain it in any woods. The branches should be sawed off as shown in the cut, so as to form a base for the house. You may paint the house almost any color and plant vines around it. In a year or two it will be an attractive addition to almost any yard.—Chicago Record.

How He Lost a Patient.

Dr. X—was away for a change of air, when a telegram reached him from one of his patients:

"I think I have swallowed a pin! Come at once or wire advice."

Dr. X—wired back: "Swallow the cushion!"

Next time he called he found that a new doctor reigned in his stead.—Golden Days.

Great Commercial Enterprise.

There is talk of furnishing electric power to the city of Mexico from peat beds nine miles distant.

THE CHAMPION JUMPER.

When Closely Pressed This Queer Creature
Covers Seventy Feet.

The champion jumper of the world lives in Borneo, which is one of the largest islands in the world.

This leaper can jump 70 feet when it is pressed hard, and it is no trick at all for him to go 40 and 50 feet in a single bound. The name of the champion is



THE POUCHED JUMPER.

"pouched jumper," and it is a member of the kangaroo family. It moves about much as the kangaroo does, but it can outjump it any day.

It lives on squirrels, birds and small animals, and is so quick in its movements and can jump so well that it has little trouble in getting all it wants to eat. When it is in hot pursuit of its prey it has been known to jump 70 feet on a level, and it is not at all unusual for it to make jumps of 50 feet.—Chicago Record.

INDUSTRY OF BIRDS.

Some Build Their Nests and Rear Three
Families in Summer.

Birds are the most interesting of the lower order creatures with which men have to deal, and they are also the most industrious, though according to the ideas of some men their notions of industry are sadly perverted.

The English sparrow is an industrious bird, but its industry is not appreciated to any favorable extent save by naturalists who are not prejudiced. The English sparrow raises several broods of chicks every year, the female beginning to build a new nest almost as soon as the young are out of their shells, and leaving them to the care of the male while she hustles for a new location and new material for a nest.

Many of the minor birds build extra nests. The robins may sometimes be seen these days putting up a nest, having built one and got rid of a first brood. Blackbirds are occasionally industrious in this way, and the warblers are likewise good breeders.

The little field sparrow and its cousin the song chip lay eggs in the spring and in summer, and their young are still under tuition in September.

The woodcock, the ruffed grouse and other large birds sometimes build late nests as well as early ones. The late broods are probably those of birds whose first lot of eggs was destroyed by a fox or some other predatory animal. But the early broods may be safely ascribed to a young pair of birds, yearlings, who think the first pleasant day of springtime to be a harbinger of many such days.

Hawks and predatory birds are the powers of bird society. They live by the lives of the weaker birds. They are aristocrats, almost ranking with the eagles and herons. Their children are few but mighty, being princes of the air when young, and becoming kings and queens before their parents die.—N. Y. Sun.

Fly That Carries a Lantern.

One of the largest and most curious of the many luminous or lamp-bearing insects is the large lantern fly, a species of the firefly, peculiar to central and northern South America. The great lantern is hardly as large as the common dragon fly or "snake feeder," but like that creature, it has lace-like wings and an elongated abdomen. In Central America, particularly in Costa Rica and Panama, the Indians capture them by thousands, using them as decorations for their headdresses, saddles, etc. The Frenchman, Renard, who visited Guatemala in 1892, declared that the Indians

used the lantern flies and other luminous insects much in the same manner that we do torches and lanterns and that by the light the insects give out they were able to find their way through dark woods and swamps.

THE GERMAN PRINCES.

They Have to Work Hard and Must
Learn Many Things.

If there ever was a day when kings and queens led a peaceful and happy life, that time seems to have gone by. With the possible exception of Queen Victoria, the potentates of Europe are continually in hot water, and are kept busy over matters that do not bother ordinary mortals. Even in childhood, royal people undergo unusual trials.

The German emperor is a man of untiring activity, and his children are being reared like young Spartans. They are graciously allowed to study and play like children until they arrive at the age of nine, and then their training begins in dire earnest.

From that time forward, they are allowed but an hour and a half a day out of their waking hours to themselves; all the rest of the day is spent in study and physical training. Even in holiday time their tutors accompany them to superintend their studies.

Here, for example, is an ordinary day's work for the crown prince and his two brothers. In summer, the happy dreams of childhood are disturbed at six o'clock; in winter at seven. Breakfast, consisting of one cupful of coffee and a roll, is served at 7:30. From eight until 9:30, they are hard at work at lessons, to help the digestion of which they are supplied with a second installment of bread, with water tinged with red wine.

Immediately afterward they start on their books again; but mental exercise is mixed with physical, and an hour is spent in gymnastics and horse exercise, which lasts till 1:15. Thereupon they accompany to dinner their military and civil governors of the castle, and, following this, they have a brief breathing time to themselves.

But the happy moments soon flee away, and again they have to be at their exercises—this time science and music till six o'clock. Then supper is served, and by eight o'clock they are all snug in bed.

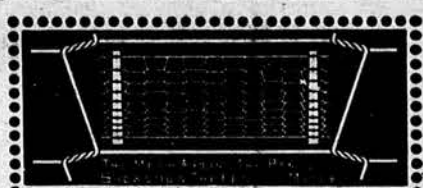
In sport and other manly exercises they are proficient, and can ride as well without a saddle as most people can with. Their military education is also pushed to the utmost, and, that they should understand the principles of war thoroughly, a miniature fortress has been built for them of solid masonry. The walls are nine feet high, and in the revolving towers the beleaguered have the opportunity of repelling hostilities by means of miniature Krupp guns and all the latest implements of modern warfare.

A part of their education is also devoted to the gentler arts of peace. In the royal garden each child has a plot of ground, and each is his own gardener, and is responsible to headquarters for the maintenance of the said plot.

After a riding lesson, too, they are not allowed to throw the reins of the ponies to a groom and then walk off. Every prince has to take his pony to its stall, unsaddle it and put everything in its proper place before leaving.—Golden Days.

The Biggest Room on Earth.

One of the rooms in the government factory at Enfield, England, where small arms are made, is said to be the largest in the world. It is so vast that a shout at one end of it would only just be heard at the other. It contains 2,000 separate machines of 180 different patterns.



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WAYS OF THE ANT.

Some of the Insects Make Honey Pots of
Their Fellows.

It has long been recognized that the ant is a very intelligent insect and leads a very complicated social life. There are classes among them—plutocrats, laborers and criminals.

The author of a recent work on entomology notes the curious habit of one species of ant of "turning some of their fellows into animated honey pots."

Instead of placing honey in a comb as the bees do, the ant selects a certain number of workers, and disgorge the honey obtained from the Eucalypti (on which it is deposited by coccidae and other insects) into the throats of their victims. The process being continually repeated causes the stomachs of these workers to be distended to an enormous size.

This extraordinary habit was first discovered in the case of certain ants in Mexico, and subsequently shown to prevail in Colorado. It has been found to exist in Australia also, and Mr. Foggart describes and figures three ants of the genus Camponotus that pursue this remarkable practice.

The ants containing honey are favorite food with the natives.

A Test for Seasickness.

Many people have a genuine curiosity to know if they would be seasick in case they should take an ocean voyage. An easy way to put the matter to a test is to stand before the ordinary bureau mirror that turns in its frame, and let someone move it slowly and slightly at first, and gradually going faster, while you look fixedly at your own reflection. If you feel no effect whatever from it, the chances are that you can stand an ordinary sea voyage without any qualm.

"For several months I was troubled with a persistent humor on my head which gave me considerable annoyance until it occurred to me to try Ayer's Hair Vigor. Before using one bottle the humor was healed."—T. T. Adams, General Merchant, Turberville, Va.

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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.

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

Wheat scored an advance of nearly 3 cents per bushel last Monday at Chicago, No. 2 closing at 67½ cents per bushel.

Any boy or girl under sixteen years old who wants to make \$5 in cash before Thanksgiving should write to the KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas., for particulars.

Prof. Georgeson has just published a bulletin describing the fifth series of his steer-feeding experiments. The bulletin comes too late for extended notice in this week's *FARMER*.

The *New York Journal*, which claims to be the only New York daily for the Democratic national ticket, offers a rate which enables us to furnish the KANSAS FARMER one year and the *New York Sunday Journal* three months, both for \$1.25.

The honey crop of this country will be a little below the average for the present season. In California, our heaviest honey-producing State, the honey crop is almost a failure. In some of the Eastern States the crop is above the average, but both north and south is perhaps less than an average. The alfalfa districts have also fallen a little short.

By special arrangement with the publishers of *American Gardening* we offer that elegant publication and KANSAS FARMER both for one year for \$1.25, or we will send both papers for one year to every one who will send another subscription with his own. The new subscriber can obtain *American Gardening* by sending us the subscription of another new subscriber. *American Gardening* is a sixteen-page weekly, published at New York city, and is excellent from every point of view. We cannot now state how long this proposition will be open, and advise our friends to act quickly. Now is the time to subscribe.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER have for many years had the opportunity to consult free of charge a competent veterinarian, namely, Dr. S. C. Orr, of Manhattan, who has held the responsible position of veterinary editor of this paper. The management of the KANSAS FARMER has been greatly pleased with Dr. Orr's service as a member of its staff, and regrets that in future his engagements will be such that he cannot continue the service. Our readers are fortunate, however, in that we have been able to secure the services for the future of so eminent a veterinarian as Dr. N. S. Mayo, Professor of Veterinary Science in Kansas State Agricultural college, at Manhattan. Inquiries should hereafter be addressed to him and will receive prompt attention as heretofore.

Send \$1.85 to KANSAS FARMER office for one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER and Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

THE RISE IN WHEAT.

Statistical writers, especially prominent statisticians on the other side of the Atlantic, have for several months found conditions favorable to advance in the price of wheat. Beerbohm, the foremost English writer on crop statistics, said recently:

"The Washington bureau's report for September is decidedly 'bullish' in character, indicating as it does a crop of not more than 410,000,000 bushels—or, in other words, only about 40,000,000 bushels more than is required for home consumption and seed. It is safe to say that if this were to prove correct a decided improvement would result, and the first to be influenced thereby should be the American markets; for such a crop would indicate that the American surplus for Europe would not much exceed 50,000,000 bushels; whereas, from present appearances, it looks as if Europe will require at least 140,000,000 bushels from America. The official estimates of the American crops have, however, been so much below the real truth in the past few years that the trade has become very slow to accept or to act upon these early crop figures. For the present we consider that a crop of 450,000,000 bushels may be reasonably looked for, and this, with a visible supply on August 1 of 60,000,000 bushels on both coasts, would give a total supply of 510,000,000 bushels, from which 370,000,000 bushels would be required for home consumption and seed, leaving 140,000,000 bushels to supply the export demand and furnish the visible supply on August 1, next. This is a sufficiently strong position without underestimating the crop, and, if, as seems quite likely, Russia is not able to ship more than she did last season, viz., 17,000,000 quarters, there is no legitimate reason why prices should give way, however difficult it may be to raise them in the face of the level of values in France being about 5s. per quarter below our own."

Unless these figures are very erroneous the rise should continue at least until affected by the harvest of 1897. The response of the world's markets to the plain showing of wheat statistics has been delayed beyond expectation by the immense receipts in this country, which have constituted a standing answer to the arguments for better prices. But the evidences of foreign demand fully equal to the possible supply, a demand which promises to leave reserves very low at the next harvest, have become so conclusive that Russian holders are shipping no wheat at present prices, and it is becoming evident to capitalists that, since there are to be advances in the price, wheat is good property to hold. It is not the intention to enter here upon a consideration of the probability or improbability of permanently higher prices for breadstuffs. But the immediate effect of rising prices must be to greatly relieve farmers. Lately even "old wheat in the granary" has scarcely been regarded as good security for money. Indeed, the farmer could scarcely offer security which the judicious banker dared accept. The rapid decline in prices rendered it uncertain whether there was any money value for farm products or farm properties. If one should imagine himself in the place of the custodian of other people's money, which may be called for at any time, he may realize somewhat the change which seems about taking place. It should be remembered that while banks have considerable money of their own, still the greater part of what they are able to loan is usually depositors' money, due whenever the depositor sees fit, through need or caprice or fear of loss by bank failure, to check it out. Banks, therefore, loan only on security which makes it possible to collect promptly. Products for which there is but a draggy market, or perhaps no sale, do not constitute acceptable security in the estimation of bankers. But when prices are advancing, as now for wheat, and the grain can at any time be instantly converted into cash at an advance over present prices, the security becomes perfect and money comes out from its hiding places for investment.

It is not yet too late to sow wheat in Kansas, and, while the frequent dis-

appointments as to advance in prices render predictions at long range uncertain, there is no crop that can be planted by the Kansas farmer for which there is better prospect of remunerative returns next season than is promised by wheat in the wheat belt.

DON'T BET ON ELECTION.

The period of brag and bluster has arrived rather early in the present political campaign. This is a kind of "argument" which requires very little talent except the ability to prevaricate and to believe everything one hears favorable to the prospects of victory for his side and to disbelieve that the other side has any show at all. Accompanying this phase of the campaign offers to bet are usually prominent. Without discussing here the immorality of betting, the KANSAS FARMER desires to warn its readers against betting on election. The magnitude of campaign funds raised by political parties is little realized by those who are not in the management. Some managers hold that money bet on the campaign is well invested, even if lost. It is not an unusual practice for these managers to secure the services of efficient persons to bet on their side, the managers furnishing the money, with the understanding that if their side wins the better makes the stakes, and if it loses no questions will be asked and the money need not be returned. There are many variations of this plan of making political capital. These political strikers are always anxious to "get up" all the money they can find "takers for," and if they find no takers they are loud in their claims that the other side knows it is defeated and that a vote for that side is sure to be "thrown away," etc. Farmers and farmers' boys who are in dead earnest for their side are considered choice game by these fellows, who "never bet on anything but election." Don't bet. Make it a rule and stick to it always, that you will not bet, and you will command the respect of even the fellows who sought to make game of you.

THE TARIFF PLANKS.

An old-time and honored subscriber asks that we publish the tariff planks of the leading political parties. We have obtained these planks from the respective headquarters in this city.

The Republican platform as obtained from headquarters, has the following under the heading "Tariff":

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift, and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial; equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit, and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedule. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands the right settlement and then it wants rest.

The platform of the Chicago convention, as furnished from Democratic State headquarters, has the following under the heading "Tariff resolution":

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the

producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been previously overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expense of the government.

A NEW KANSAS POET.

Out of the sometimes tragic and always romantic experiences of Kansas it is inevitable that poets shall spring. The hard lines of the early settlers, the struggles with the vicissitudes of nature, and the greater struggle for the liberties of man which culminated first in a strife for their homes and their lives and later a struggle for the life of the nation, were events which inspired not so much of poetry as of action. The contest along the border land of fertility and aridity, a contest which calls for energy, fortitude, endurance, faith; which requires much of personal sacrifice such as tries men's souls; a contest which must eventually be won; the contest with financial depression and the ever-present contest against greed—these be conditions in which the seeds of poetry may be planted, but they are not the conditions amid which the flower of poetry usually blooms. But poets have come forth in Kansas—strong, sturdy poets, whose verses have the elements of immortality. The latest of these is Vinton Phenix, of Topeka, who has just saluted the public with a booklet entitled "Witnesses of the Risen Christ and Other Poems."

The first and longest of these consists of six parts, namely, the "Introduction," "Mary Magdalene," "The Walk to Emmaus," "Saint Thomas," "The Multitude," and "The Message of the Bells." The tone of fervent piety which pervades this, and, indeed, every poem in the collection, is so sincere as to leave no doubt of the author's devotion. The rendition of the incident of the doubting Thomas is pathetic in its simplicity and fidelity:

Not till I see His wounded hands
And feel his pierced side
Will I believe that Jesus rose:
For Jesus surely died.

The subsequent words of the Savior to Thomas are set forth as follows:

Reach hither now thy doubting hand
And thrust into my side,
And doubt no more that I am he,
The slain—the crucified.

Reach hither now thy finger tips
And feel my nail-scarred hand,
And hither bring thy doubting heart,
Believe and understand.

It is impossible, with brief excerpts from a poem like this, each part of which is in meter different from the others, and each part of which presents different witnesses, to convey an adequate idea of the breadth and pathos of this poem.

The other poems are each of less length than the first. Most of them are suitable for church songs, and it will not be surprising if some of them shall be familiar in the devotional music of the next century.

The author has in his make-up a vein of quick humor. This is timidly manifested in but one poem of the collection. "The Class Meeting" shows unmistakable evidence that he has been there, and while partaking of the "love feast" features has been impressed with the incongruous, whose presence is almost as sure as fate. A stanza taken at random will illustrate:

A mother dear in Israel,
Rose up with graceful fervor,
And said, "Of all the servants here
I am the poorest server.
And yet, somehow, I can't explain,
Why, glory hallelujah!
Your testimony here to-day
Just draws me nearer to you."

The reader is occasionally impressed with the thought that Mr. Phenix has not always constructed as perfect verses as he can. Indeed his muse, which undoubtedly leads him a rapid gallop, occasionally gives him insufficient time for

the best construction. A broadening of themes into other as well as the religious contemplations and experiences of life, will, it is to be hoped, in the future give expression and development for Mr. Phenix' spirit of mirth and for his broad sympathies for humanity. His first collection stamps him as a poet of ability and fervor and suggests to the reader that more and better will be produced in the future.

THE WICHITA STATE FAIR.

The third annual Kansas State fair, held at Wichita, closed last Saturday. This association was favored with beautiful weather until the last day of the fair, which was cold and rainy. However, the attendance was sufficient to enable the association to pay out even, at least, consequently the officers feel greatly encouraged because of their success over last year.

The big features of the fair and most representative displays were in the speed department, the poultry and swine exhibits. There were about 300 head of swine on the grounds, the Poland-Chinas being out in great strength, and it was a battle royal among the Kansas breeders, and the exhibit was the best Kansas display ever made in the State, and the Superintendent of the swine division, Mr. D. M. Jones, of Wichita, was naturally proud of presiding over the most successful department of the fair, and the exhibitors paid him a neat tribute by thanking the association for his services.

The exhibit of horses was not as large as formerly, but those shown were exceptionally good stock, especially in the draft and Standard-bred classes. The Toler stock farm, of Wichita, won the grand sweepstakes for stallion and stallion with four of his get in both the coach and Standard classes. The draft stallion grand sweepstakes went to S. L. Corwin, Minneha, Kas., and stallion and four of his get to Campbell Bros., Minneha. The grand sweepstakes for best jack of any age was awarded to Elm Beach farm, Irwin & Duncan, Wichita.

The show of beef cattle was hardly equal to that of last year. Short-horn cattle were shown by H. M. Hill, La Fontaine, Kas.; W. H. Ranson, North Wichita, and J. C. Hyde & Son, Sedgwick, Kas. Herd of excellent Herefords by H. M. Hill and C. A. Stannard, Hope, Kas., also a good herd of Angus cattle by W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas. The Short-horn prizes were divided between H. M. Hill and W. H. Ranson; the Herefords between the two exhibits.

In the dairy breed of cattle, C. F. Stone, of Peabody, showed his grand herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and Dr. Fred L. Johnson, of Wichita, his herd of Jerseys.

The grand sweepstakes prizes for beef breeds were awarded as follows: Best bull, C. A. Stannard; best cow, C. A. Stannard; best aged herd, H. M. Hill; best young herd, W. H. Ranson; best bull and four of his get, H. M. Hill.

There was a fair exhibit of sheep in the fine-wool and long-wool classes, Merinos being shown by H. H. Hague & Son, Walton, Kas., and F. R. Lusk, Rago, Kas., and Cotswold sheep by Jas. Walton, Walton, Kas., and W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

SWINE EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

Berkshire swine were shown by J. S. Magers, Arcadia, Kas.; C. A. Stannard, Hope, Kas.; H. L. Leibfried, of Sunny Slope farm, Emporia, and T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, Kas. Premiums were awarded as follows:

Best boar, 2 years old and over, Leibfried, first premium; Magers, second.

Best boar, 1 year old and under 2, Hubbard, first; Magers, second.

Best boar, 6 months old and under 1 year, Stannard, first; Magers, second.

Best boar, under 6 months old, Stannard, first and second.

Best sow, 2 years old and over, Magers, first and second.

Best sow, 1 year old and under 2, Magers, first; Stannard, second.

Best sow, 6 months old and under 1 year, Leibfried, first; Hubbard, second.

Best sow, under 6 months, Stannard, first and second.

Best sow with litter of pigs, not less than five, under 8 months, Stannard, first; Magers, second.

Best boar with five of his get, under 8 months, Stannard, first; Magers, second.

Best herd, one boar and three sows, under 1 year, bred by exhibitor, Stannard, first; Hubbard, second.

Sweepstakes.—Boar, any age, Leibfried, first; best sow, any age, Leibfried.

The only exhibit of Chester White swine was a young boar and one sow by J. R. Nelson, of Wichita.

An exhibit of Duroc-Jersey swine was made by Jas. U. Howe, of Wichita.

The Poland-China hogs made the big display of the swine department and the exhibitors were: R. S. Cook, Champion, herd, Wichita; Irwin & Duncan, Elm Beach farm, Wichita; W. E. Gresham, Quality herd, Hutchinson; T. A. Hubbard, Rome Park farm, Rome; Isaac Wood, Oxford; H. K. Friesen, Halstead; W. A. Bailey, Royal herd, Wichita, and Wm. Maguire, Haven, Kas. The awards in the Poland-China class were as follows:

Best boar, 2 years old and over, Cook, first; Gresham, second.

Best boar, 1 year old and under 2, Elm Beach farm, first; Cook, second.

Best boar, 6 months old and under 1 year, Cook, first; Wood, second.

Best boar under 6 months old, Gresham, first and second.

Best sow, 2 years old and over, Bailey, first; Elm Beach farm, second.

Best sow, 1 year old and under 2, Elm Beach farm, first; Cook, second.

Best sow, 6 months old and under 1 year, Gresham, first; Cook, second.

Best sow, under 6 months, Gresham, first; Cook, second.

Best sow with litter of pigs, not less than five, under 8 months, Gresham, first; Cook, second.

Best boar with five of his get, under 8 months, Cook, first; Gresham, second.

Best herd, one boar and three sows, under 1 year, bred by exhibitor, Elm Beach farm, first; Cook, second.

Sweepstakes.—Boar, any age, Elm Beach farm, first; best sow, any age, Gresham.

Geo. W. Berry, of Berryton, Kas., was expert judge on all classes of swine and gave general satisfaction, although some awards were criticised.

In the poultry department there was a big show, the best ever made at Wichita. There were 760 birds on exhibition, which the expert judge, C. H. Rhodes, of Topeka, pronounced to be very creditable indeed.

Mr. C. S. Smith, the Secretary, says that the result of the fair was most encouraging and that the Wichita business men would hereafter take hold with the association and make the fair bigger and better than ever and would likely have new grounds for another year.

Some additional fair notes are crowded over to another issue.

AMONG THE FAIRS.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR.

One of the best all-around county fairs held in Kansas this year was the thirtieth annual fair of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, held at Ottawa, September 21-25. The beauty and convenience of the grounds are unsurpassed in Kansas and the elegant and clean city of Ottawa, which comes as near being a model town as can be found in the West, is very properly the location for a successful exhibition. However, the favorable location is not all that is required for a successful exhibition, but the principal requisite is proper management, and that is just the secret of the great success of the Franklin county society, which has in its efficient Secretary, Chas. H. Ridgeway, a model executive officer who has achieved a reputation for himself and his association that is unexcelled in Kansas. Most fairs are of the jug-handle sort—good in one department but poor in all the other departments. This is not the case with the exhibition of this association, as every department of the fair was creditable, as was evidenced by the display in each one, which showed that it was not only in the charge of capable superintendents but that it had not been overlooked by the association.

The display of agricultural and horticultural products was exceptionally good. The \$300 cash special prizes offered by the corn cob pipe factory of the Wild West Manufacturing Co., of Ottawa, brought out a fine exhibit of their Collier corn, to the number of ten or twelve loads of that variety.

The poultry show was very fine, owing to the liberal premiums and the

fact of the poultry expert judge, Mr. Emery.

The general live stock exhibit was very good, all classes being shown. There was hardly a class for horses, cattle, sheep or swine that was not entered for by fairly representative stock. The Glendale stock farm herd of Short-horn cattle, owned by C. F. Wolf & Son, was one of the best the writer has seen shown this year, and the herd of Herefords of J. F. Wright, of Princeton, was a strong exhibit. The other breeds of cattle were fairly well represented. The exhibit of swine, however, was the leading feature of the stock show and competition was warmer than in any other ring. Chester White swine were shown by A. E. Staley and P. C. Wilson, Ottawa, and Enoch Thompson and P. I. McEchron, of Richmond. Berkshires by H. Davidson, of Richmond, and Poland-Chinas by Dietrich & Spaulding, J. R. Killough & Sons, H. Davidson and W. B. Higdon, of Richmond; E. T. Warner, Princeton, and J. N. Kirkpatrick, of Ottawa, Kas.

The premiums on swine are as follows:

Poland-Chinas.—E. T. Warner, of Princeton, first on boar 1 year old; second on sow under 6 months. W. B. Higdon, Richmond, second on boar 1 year. Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, first on boar 6 months and under 1 year; second on boar under 6 months; first on sow 1 year and over; second on sow 6 months and under 1 year. J. R. Killough & Sons, Richmond, second on boar 6 months and under 1 year; first on sow 6 months and under 1 year; first on sow under 6 months. J. N. Kirkpatrick, Ottawa, second on sow 1 year old and over; second on sow and litter of suckling pigs under 3 months and five in number. A. E. Staley, Ottawa, first on sow and litter of pigs. Berkshires.—H. Davidson, Richmond, first on boar 1 year and over; first and second on boar 6 months and under 1 year; first on sow 1 year old and over. Mr. Greigg, second on boar 1 year old and over; first and second on boar under six months; second on sow 1 year old and over; first and second on sow under six months. Chester Whites.—A. E. Staley, Ottawa, first on boar 1 year old and over; first on boar 6 months old and under 1 year; first on boar under 6 months; first on sow 1 year old and over; second on sow 6 months and under 1 year; second on sow under 6 months. Enoch Thompson, Richmond, second on boar under 6 months; second on sow 1 year old and over. P. I. McEchron, Richmond, first on sow 6 months and under 1 year. P. C. Wilson, Ottawa, sow and litter of suckling pigs. Sweepstakes.—Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, best boar any age or breed; best sow any age or breed, and a special.

BONNER SPRINGS.

The first effort of the Bonner Springs people in holding an agricultural fair was attended with a good measure of success—enough to encourage them to anticipate greater things for their 1897 exhibition. Bonner Springs Fair Association is fortunate in having the handsomest park in the State, and while their agricultural exhibit was not very extensive, yet it made a very creditable appearance.

D. S. Gates and Wallace Camphor, of Wyandotte county, and Evans Bros. and Richard Wilbur, of Leavenworth county, exhibited fine specimens of corn and apples.

One of the attractions on Thursday, of last week, was the exhibition of equestrianism by several ladies. Mrs. D. M. Armstrong was awarded first prize and Miss Nellie Pratt, second. It was noticed, however, that Miss Minnie McDaniel had the most elegant riding habit and trappings for her horse. The exercises of the day closed with an hour's talk from Mrs. Annie Diggs to a large and very attentive audience.

John McDaniel, President, H. H. Kern, Treasurer, and James Eichengram, Secretary, have the satisfaction of knowing their first annual fair was a success.

New so-called remedies spring up every day like mushrooms; but the people still cling to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

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

WHEAT PRODUCTION.

Estimates of the world's wheat crops have been made from official and other sources, from year to year, by government bureaus and by private parties. In general, the official reports are preferred as being less likely to bias in the interest of speculators. The Cincinnati Price Current compiles from the annual estimates of Clapp & Co., of New York, the following showing of the world's wheat crops for the last fifteen years:

	Bushels.
1882.....	2,270,882,000
1883.....	2,063,775,000
1884.....	2,302,306,000
1885.....	2,108,475,000
1886.....	2,129,805,000
1887.....	2,303,325,000
1888.....	2,294,178,000
1889.....	2,197,231,000
1890.....	2,325,762,000
1891.....	2,432,322,000
1892.....	2,481,805,000
1893.....	2,562,913,000
1894.....	2,672,341,000
1895.....	2,552,677,000
1896.....	2,628,500,000

The Price Current gathers from other sources the information that for earlier dates the world's wheat production was about—

	Bushels.
1873.....	1,800,000,000
1877.....	2,050,000,000
1881.....	2,050,000,000

These figures, the Price Current thinks, show that the increase of wheat production has been more rapid than the increase of population.

VARIATION IN PRICES OF CORN.

In view of the fact that this year's corn crop is a large one and that prices are low, it is well to notice that of farm products none varies more in price than does corn. This is shown by the following compilation by the Cincinnati Price Current, showing the highest and lowest prices for each year at Chicago from 1860 to 1895, inclusive:

LOW AND HIGH PRICES OF CORN AT CHICAGO FOR THIRTY-SIX YEARS.

	Low.	High.
1860.....	27	55
1861.....	20	45
1862.....	22	41
1863.....	42	98
1864.....	76	140
1865.....	38	88
1866.....	33 1/2	100
1867.....	56 1/2	112
1868.....	52	102 1/2
1869.....	44	97 1/2
1870.....	45	94 1/2
1871.....	39 1/2	56 1/2
1872.....	29 1/2	43 1/2
1873.....	27	54 1/2
1874.....	49	86
1875.....	45 1/2	76 1/2
1876.....	38 1/2	49
1877.....	37 1/2	58
1878.....	29 1/2	43 1/2
1879.....	29 1/2	49
1880.....	31 1/2	43 1/2
1881.....	35 1/2	76 1/2
1882.....	40 1/2	81 1/2
1883.....	46	70
1884.....	34 1/2	87
1885.....	34 1/2	49
1886.....	33 1/2	45
1887.....	33	51 1/2
1888.....	33 1/2	60
1889.....	29 1/2	61
1890.....	27 1/2	53 1/2
1891.....	30 1/2	75 1/2
1892.....	30 1/2	100
1893.....	34 1/2	44 1/2
1894.....	34	59 1/2
1895.....	25	55 1/2

A study of this table is encouraging for the farmer who contemplates holding his corn for better prices. To those who inquire whether it will pay to borrow money in order to hold the corn, we would reply that on general principles debt is to be avoided.

To St. Paul and Minneapolis via Burlington Route.

Two splendid through trains each day from Missouri river points to the north via the old established Burlington Route and Sioux City line. Day train has handsome observation vestibuled sleepers, free chair cars, and dining cars (north of Council Bluffs). Night train has handsome sleepers to Omaha, Council Bluffs and Sioux City, and parlor cars Sioux City north. Consult ticket agent.

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

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.

Horticulture.

BUDDING THE PEACH.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please give an old reader of the FARMER a full description of budding peach trees. How old is the root to be? How low is the bud to be set? How is it taken from the grafted tree? What growth is used? When is the best time to do the work? Please give it as plain as possible, as I want to do the work myself and am green at the business.

Denton, Kas.

M. J. MARINUGH.

Replying to the above in detail will cover a good deal of paper, and I am tempted to refer your subscriber to one of the numerous handy volumes on the propagation of fruit trees, of which "Plant Propagation," by the late Andrew S. Fuller, and Professor Bailey's "Nursery Book" are the best, and one of which ought to be on every farmer's book shelves. But thinking that a good many more of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER may be interested in the same questions, I will describe the work of securing a budded peach tree as briefly and as clearly as I can.

The first consideration is a supply of stocks. These are best obtained by sowing pits from seedling peach trees. They may be sown late in the fall or stored in layer of damp sand, where they are sure to be kept moist, and sown in the spring. We prefer to store them, and in the spring we crack all pits not opened by frost or moisture. This takes extra time but pays in the more even stand secured. The seed should be sown in drills, four to six inches apart and the rows three and a half to four feet apart. Two or three inches of fine earth will give sufficient covering. This distance secures the best size of stocks, broken rows giving too large stems to bud nicely. Keep clean and well cultivated.

Budding may be done through July and August, in this part of Kansas. If buds are set in June they start the same season, but are difficult to manage and do not make as good trees in the end as later ones.

The time for successful budding is when the bark will part from the wood readily and there is found a moist or mucilaginous layer, the cambium, between them.

The "bud sticks" are taken from the season's growth of the variety wanted. Well-matured wood buds are what we want. They may be distinguished from the fruit buds by being more slender and pointed and by the fact that the latter are more often in pairs. A number of these twigs a foot or so in length are cut off and the leaves removed, leaving a half inch of the petiole as a handle to each bud. Wrapped in wet cloth they will keep some time, or well packed in sphagnum and oiled paper they may be sent long distances by mail.

The budding-knife should be of the best steel, but a good blade in a plain wood handle is as good as the more fancy article and is made by an American firm for 25 cents.

The rows of stocks may be prepared for the budder by trimming off the lower branches for about six inches.

When ready for work a bud is cut from the stick by beginning a third to a half inch below the bud, cutting upward and a little inward, not deeper than a fourth the thickness of the twig, taking off the bud with an oval or shield-shaped bit of bark about an inch long. This will be cut thickest and broadest just beneath the bud and has a little bit of wood beneath it. Some budders prefer to take this out, but others leave it in with just as good results.

Selecting a smooth place on the bark of the stock, two or three inches above the ground, and in our hot, sunny climate, preferably on the north or northeast side of the tree, a transverse cut is made just through the bark and a third of the way around the stem. A similar cut straight down from the middle of this gives a T-shaped incision. By raising the corners of the cut bark with the blade or with the spatula found at the reverse end of the handle in some knives, the bud may be started in and pushed gently down till it is covered by the bark. A budder may do his own tying or it is done by a boy following.

Raffia, the fiber of a species of palm

leaf, is the best tying material, and is sold by any greenhouse or nursery supply firm. Strips of bass matting, yarn or soft twine may be used. The tie is passed around above and below the bud, closing the bark closely around it. Expert budders will sometimes set 2,000 to 3,000 buds a day without tying, but the man who puts in a thousand need not feel ashamed of his work.

In a week or ten days the bud will have "set" if it is going to. If it is still plump and green and adheres firmly to the scar in which it was placed, it is all right. Then the bands must be cut or they will begin to choke the stock. Any buds that have failed may be reset at this time. The rows should be labeled in some plain and permanent manner, as nothing is so worthless as a mixed lot of nursery stock. The buds should lie dormant till spring, when the top of the stock should be cut back with a sloping cut just above the bud, throwing all the strength of the root into the one bud. In good soil, with a favorable season, this sprout will grow from four to six feet, completely closing over the scar where the top of the stalk was cut off. Specimens were shown at our last meeting of the State Horticultural Society, at Lawrence, which were nine or ten feet high, a single season's growth. Great care should be taken to cull out the "rogues" or seedlings on which the bud has failed to "take." The planter who receives a percentage of such trees in his purchase from a nursery is defrauded out of much more than his purchase money, as before he can discover the mistake he has lost labor, use of land, and the complete "stand" of fruit trees which contributes so much to the profit of an orchard. I have heard grievous complaints against prominent nurserymen over this matter, and am told that some litigation has resulted.

S. C. MASON.

Kansas Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kas., September 18, 1896.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin for October, 1896.

Not a weed should be left in the herry garden this fall. Destroy noxious seed and insect eggs by burning all weeds, dead brush and vines, thus saving much labor another season.

Let the ground be clean and apply a liberal dressing of fine manure over the entire surface.

Having nursed the infant plants into vigorous growth and protected them from insect enemies and disease, do not now neglect the most important part of successful berry growing. As heretofore stated, winter protection is an absolute necessity for growing small fruits successfully in a Northern climate. It should be practiced in every locality where the temperature reaches zero, or below. Even in localities where plants show no injury, and among those considered most hardy, the vitality is often affected, and the succeeding crop very much reduced.

The best winter protection for blackberries, raspberries and grapes consists in laying them down and covering lightly with dirt. If plants have been well mulched in summer with green clover, clean straw, or coarse manure, as they should be, less dirt is required by using this mulching. In laying plants down (the rows running north and south), commence at the north end, remove the dirt from the north side of the hill about four inches deep; gather the branches in close form with a wide fork, raising it toward the top of the bush and press gently to the north, at the same time placing the foot firmly on the base of the hill, and press hard toward the north. If the ground is hard, or bushes old, a second man may use a potato fork instead of the foot, inserting same deeply, close to south side of hill, and press over slowly, bending the bush, in the root, until nearly flat on the ground. The bush is then held down with wide fork until properly covered. The top of succeeding hill should rest near the base of preceding hill, thus making a continuous covering.

This process is an important one, but is easily acquired with a little practice. In the spring remove the dirt carefully, with a fork, and slowly raise the bush. With hardy varieties, and in mild

Plant Trees and Orchards in 1896.



Early Ohio Grape, Six Weeks Earlier Than Concord.

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.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE

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. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, New York.

winters, sufficient protection may be had by laying down and covering the tips only. Grapes, being more flexible, are laid down without removal of dirt near the vine.

There is no more important work on the fruit farm or garden than winter protection, and there is no work more generally neglected. Let it be done thoroughly, after frosts have come and before winter sets in.

Sparta, Wis. M. A. THAYER.

Ten Inches Deep Enough.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—J. S. Campbell, of Anthony, writes and asks about the proper distance to run a subsoiler, whether seven or eight feet apart or as close as four feet.

The annual rainfall of Harper county is about seventeen inches less than here, or about twenty inches. The statement that the ground will dry out as deep as subsoiled will not apply here, although in western Kansas it is a fact that the ground does not settle the same as here, but with proper tillage there is no need of the ground drying out. The Campbell method of subsoiling, then sub-surface packing, followed by the dust mulch system of cultivating, is without doubt the proper thing for western Kansas. If I were to run the subsoiler twenty inches deep I would run the furrows about four feet apart as it would break up the soil for two feet each way. But I am satisfied we all make the mistake of subsoiling too deep at first. A well broken surface for ten inches in depth will absorb and hold the entire annual rainfall. I would recommend running the subsoiler in every furrow and only to a depth of ten inches from the surface. This could be done with two horses. If a subsoiler is attached to a two-horse walking plow, and three horses of very large size are hitched to it, they can stir the soil for ten inches.

There is danger of overdoing this subsoiling, as it takes too long for the surplus of air to get out. Moderation is to be commended in this as well as many other things.

Mr. Campbell states that his Early Kansas potatoes were a failure this season. He fails to state how other varieties did under like treatment. Let us all give comparisons in our reports. I shall publish my variety tests

later on, and I promise some interesting developments. The local production here has all been exhausted and those having potatoes to sell can look for a raise in price. Letters to me from many States show only one-half a crop, and seed will be very high next spring. CLARENCE J. NORTON.

Morantown, Kas.

It is a FACT that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, has proved, over and over again, that it has power to cure, even when other medicines fail to do any good.

Hood's PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

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.

Carnahan'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, Sole Mfr., Columbus, Kas., and Cleveland, Ohio.

CIDER MACHINERY
Hydraulic, Knuckle Joint and Screw Presses, Graters, Elevators, Pumps, etc. Send for Catalogue.
BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.,
399 W. Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

For Catarrh Hay-Fever and Cold in Head
ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City

Commercial Collections a Specialty.
H. C. ROOT, Attorney at Law, 104 Sixth Ave. East, Topeka, Kas. Practices in all State and Federal courts.

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

In the Dairy.

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

RUNNING THE FARM SEPARATOR.

In writing to the *Prairie Farmer* Mr. C. P. Goodrich says:

"A hand separator, like any other machine, needs proper care. It runs at a high rate of speed—from 6,000 to 10,000 revolutions per minute. When made as it should be the bowl is as perfectly balanced as possible and the spindle fits the bearings very closely. Good separator oil should be used, and it should not be allowed to run dry one minute. The oil tubes must be seen to so that there is a certainty of the oil passing through to the place where it is required. The spindle cannot run dry a minute without heating. When it heats it 'sets,' especially if the machine is new and the spindle fits closely. When it 'sets'—stops suddenly—something breaks, for the bowl keeps on revolving. A little carelessness about oiling may make necessary a trip to a machine shop to loosen the spindle and the sending off for new parts at the cost of several dollars, besides the inconvenience and loss that is caused by not having a separator to use until the repairs are made. Such trouble never comes only as a result of carelessness and inattention. I have known milk to be spilled on the spindle and cause it to set, because the operator did not take time to stop and clean it out. In speeding up it is best not to be in too big a hurry. Take a minute's time and it will not strain the gearing. Forty turns of the handle a minute makes 6,400 revolutions of the bowl. That is speed enough. I have run it at different speeds to try it. It does good work at 5,000, but below that did not skim clean. I have run it as high as 10,000, but there is nothing gained by running at such high speed, and there is more wear and danger to the machine.

"Most of my experience has been with a small separator, No. 2, which I got in 1891, and at that time it was the only hand separator I knew anything about. The capacity is from 300 to 350 pounds of milk an hour. With my herd of twenty-five cows this size does very well, but with more cows—say forty—it would pay to have the next size larger, with nearly double the capacity. The larger size can be turned by hand (if one is willing to turn any separator by hand) but if I had it to do I would prefer to use a little more strength in turning and get done in half the time.

"As these separators came from the factory there were some things about them I did not like. One was, they had a small round milk vat that would hold less than a pailful of milk. This was removed on mine, and in its place was put a rectangular tank about twelve inches wide by thirty long, that would hold twelve gallons. For a milk strainer I made a light frame of four pieces of wood that would fit the top of the tank. Then a sack was made, in form like a grain sack, of strainer cloth, a little longer than the frame and one and a half inches wider. This sack is drawn on over the frame and the mouth pinned together with a couple of pins. When this is laid on the tank it makes a double strainer as well as a cover, that would keep out any stray fly that should happen to be there, or, for that matter, anything else. This sack strainer, being wider than the frame, will sag down in the middle, so that a whole pailful of milk can be put in at once, even if the cloth of the strainer is so closely woven as to cause the milk to go through very slowly. This is by far superior to any strainer in which the milk has to run down to a small point where it goes through. It has so large a surface through which the milk can filter that the meshes may be very small. We have many times used for strainers 100-pound sugar sacks—the inside fine cloth sacks—and they are just about the right size. If this cloth was too open we spread over the top another piece of cloth, usually flannel. That makes a most perfect strainer—three thicknesses of cloth and one of them

flannel. Great care must be taken to thoroughly wash and scald these, and it required some skill to prevent the flannel cloth from 'furling' up, and even do the best one can it has to be renewed quite often."

The Creamery.

The creamery business is doing great things for the farmer and the farms of Kansas. The old-fashioned, back-breaking, uncertain modes of butter-making have been superseded by almost absolute accuracy in the process of making, and corresponding demand for excellence in the material used. It is the farmer's golden opportunity, and its growing success proves that it has gained the appreciation it deserves.

The creamery is exacting and masterful; it tolerates no shirking or placing of a poor article on the market, for only by maintaining a high standard can the best paying results be obtained. It makes the keeping of good stock profitable, and keeps the number of cattle right up to the capacity of the farm. It is emphatically a good thing, this creamery business, and its increasing importance is an encouraging sign of the times and furnishes incentive to further effective work in other agricultural branches through combined, intelligent effort, and is thereby a guarantee of future and increased agricultural prosperity.

Dairy Notes.

Cow fruit, like other kinds, should be put only the best package.

Do not waste time and feed on a heifer calf that has no basis of promise.

When times improve there will be a demand for dairy stock that will send prices a-kiting.

The man who will not keep abreast with dairy progress will get nothing out of the dairy but dissatisfaction.

The time is at hand when the cows look to the master for their main supply of food. Pasturage is over for the season.

Filled cheese and oleomargarine have inflicted more loss upon the dairyman and a greater fraud upon the consumer than can be computed.

Every time you swear at a cow she makes you pay for your ill manners. Every time you kick her you kick pennies out of your pocketbook.

An early delivery of milk at the creamery and emptying the cans immediately upon their return are two good capital rules for a well-advanced dairy country. It will not do to leave the skim-milk in the cans till milking time.

It is consoling to know that very few good dairymen are whisky drinkers. Dairy communities, as a rule, furnish but little business for lawyers. If intelligently followed, dairying is educating and elevating. This is especially true of home dairying.

Although a cold churning takes a longer time for butter to come, yet it has an advantage to be commended. That is, the butter will not need so much washing as when churned at 62° to 64°. Butter that gathers at 52° to 54° needs but one washing, if any.

An exchange says that there is not much encouragement to raise heifer calves with butter at 15 cents a pound. With present prices of feed butter can be produced at 10 cents a pound. Fifty per cent. profit on butter is better than selling corn and oats at 15 cents a bushel.

It does not pay to feed two dairy cows and get a product in milk which should be received from one. Let there be no fear of an over-production of good butter. Whatever the grade of stock, the best results always follow the best treatment. Kindness is dollars and cents to the dairyman.

In a test to see how much of any one kind of feed a cow would eat in a day, the dairy herd at the Texas station were given all they would consume of a single food. The largest quantity of cottonseed meal eaten by any one cow was fourteen pounds; of corn meal, twenty-two pounds; of corn meal and cottonseed meal mixed half and half, twenty-eight pounds.

STARVED TO DEATH.

The Horrible Discovery of a New York Policeman.

A TENEMENT HOUSE TRAGEDY.

The other day a policeman was patrolling his beat in the tenement house district in New York. A woman stopped him and said that a man and his wife who occupied the apartment next to hers had not been seen for several days. The door was locked, she said, and no response has been given to repeated knockings. The policeman followed the woman up five flights of stairs and pounded on the door of the missing couple. There was no answer. Then he put his shoulder against the door and broke it in. The view that met his eyes was one of poverty and squalor. In the



dim light that filtered into the room through the rents in a ragged curtain he discerned two forms lying upon a wretched bed. Stepping to the window he tore the rotten curtain from its roller. The glare of sunlight that shone in disclosed to his view a scene that thrilled him with horror. Stretched on the squalid bed were two gaunt and emaciated forms. One was a woman, the other, a man. Both were dead. It needed no *post mortem* to tell the story of their death. They had died of starvation.

When a man reads a story like this of real, every-day life, when he realizes that men and women and little babies around him are dying for lack of food, he is filled with pity and horror. That same man, although he doesn't realize it, may have acquaintances and friends and near and dear ones who are dying from starvation. Without recognizing it, he may himself be enduring the slow tortures of starvation. For every man and woman who dies of starvation because of the inability to secure food there are tens of thousands dying daily from starvation while in the possession of plenty.

There is no surer way for a man to starve himself to death than by neglecting disorders of the digestion. This may seem like an exaggeration, but it is not. Neglected indigestion is slow starvation. There never was a truer line written in all the books in all the world. Men and women who suffer from indigestion starve to death without knowing it. They suffer the tortures of the starving spread over a longer period of time, and do not understand the cause of their misery. A man or woman overworks or overworryes. Time is too valuable in the constant hurry of modern life to allow proper time for eating and drinking and resting and sleeping. The human body is the most wonderful of all mechanisms. It was made by the Greatest of all Mechanics. It is the most delicate and intricate of all mechanisms. It doesn't do to let it get out of order and then keep on forcing it to run. When an engineer finds that his engine is out of order, that the piston rod is pounding on the cylinder head, he stops the engine and doesn't start it again until the defect is remedied. He knows that if he lets the pounding go on the engine will soon be a wreck. No man expects his watch to run unless he winds it up. Even then he doesn't expect it to keep time if it is clogged with dust and dirt.

A man's body must be wound up with food properly digested. His blood must be kept clear of impurities. Indigestion is an all-embracing disorder that stands sponsor to every disease known in the category of human ills. Where indigestion is present the food

is not properly assimilated. The blood doesn't receive its supply of life-giving elements. It receives in their place all manner of impurities. New tissues are not built up and old tissues are not torn down, carried away and excreted. The result is some wasting disease. That is—starvation. Most frequently that starvation comes in the guise of mankind's deadliest enemy—consumption.

It is an awesome fact that one-sixth of all the human race dies of that form of starvation known as consumption. It would almost seem that they died willingly, like the East Indian who throws himself before the on-rolling car of Juggernaut. A sure, speedy and unfailing cure for this form of starvation and the causes that lead up to it is ever at hand. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This remedy cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It corrects all derangements of the digestive organs. It causes the life-giving elements of the food to be properly assimilated. It fills the blood with nutriment. It builds up new tissues. It drives out all impurities and disease germs. It stops the process of starvation. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. Thousands, who have had one foot across the threshold of death have testified to its almost miraculous virtues. Copies of their grateful testimonials may be seen by writing for them to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. "Golden Medical Discovery" is sold by all good druggists. There is nothing else "just as good."

The family physician may be and usually is a very nice and affable gentleman. In spite of this fact, too frequently visits from him are not desirable. A doctor's calls cost money. Bright, capable wives and mothers nowadays do not have to call for the physician's services except in cases of the most serious illness. Such women have learned the value of a good practical home medical book. There is just one such book published. It is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Over 600,000 women have availed themselves of its advice and saved their husbands hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills. They bought it at the original price of \$1.50 per copy. A new edition has just been issued. It will be given to all who write for it, absolutely FREE. If you want a copy in a heavy paper cover, send twenty-one 1-cent stamps, to cover the cost of mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. If you want a copy with a fine French cloth binding, beautifully stamped, send 10 cents extra 31 cents in all. The book contains 1,003 pages and 300 illustrations. It is written in every-day language and contains no confusing technical terms.

Union Pacific Route.

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

Homes for the Homeless.

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

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

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.

The Apiary.

Conducted by A. H. Duff, Larned, Kas., to whom inquiries relating to this department should be addressed.

Feeding for Winter Stores.

During the month of September is perhaps the best time for feeding bees, and putting them in proper shape for winter. The best feed for bees is granulated sugar, and it is better to thoroughly liquefy it by adding about the same bulk of water as of sugar, and heating it nearly to the boiling point, or until the sirup remains clear. If the sirup shows signs of turning back to sugar again, there is not enough water in it; so add water until it remains perfectly liquid.

Feeding thus early in the season not only stimulates the queens to laying, which is very necessary, but it enables the bees to thoroughly store and seal up the honey in the combs, which is of great importance as wholesome winter food. Unsealed stores often become diluted with the moisture arising from the bees during cold weather and renders it unfit for food, and dysentery is often thus produced.

Twenty-five or thirty pounds of honey is usually allowed a colony of bees for wintering, and if any colony lacks in this amount it should be fed. Bees partake of good food very readily, and it is to supply the deficiency. A colony of bees will store a gallon of sirup in their combs in twenty-four hours, and a very strong one will do the work in less time. To feed thus for winter stores it is better to feed heavily, and give them the required amount as fast as they will take it. Almost any consistency of sirup, whether thin, bees will feed upon, but it is better to have it of the proper thickness, as it is better for them, and is a waste of sugar otherwise.

Feeders must be arranged so the bees can get the sirup properly. Ordinary receptacles will not answer, unless partitions or floats of some kind are used to keep the bees from drowning, which they will do in open pans, etc. Wooden feeders are the best, and a thick piece of board guttered out in deep grooves one-half inch wide, with partitions left, which may be very thin, or a heavy block of wood, with holes bored not quite through, and filled with the same, answer very nicely. A good frame of old, tough honeycomb may be filled with sirup by laying it down on its surface, and pouring the sirup from some distance above it with something like a common sprinkler, except that the holes in the same are larger. This drives the sirup to the bottom of the cells, and expels the air, and when filled it may be turned over without the sirup running out, and the other side treated likewise.

All feeding should be done during the night time with the above kind of feed; that is, the feed may be given the bees late in the evening, between sundown and dark. If given them during the day it will cause a great uproar among them, and may result in robbing, and fighting generally. Upper stories should be used to place the feeders, and should be closed so that bees cannot pass in or out of the same from above.

Hunting Wild Bees.

During the autumn months is probably the best time of the year for hunting bees in the forest. To be properly prepared for this work, we would have a "bee hunting box," which is made as follows: Take some light stuff and make a box six inches square and six inches deep. Use a glass lid on slides and a hinged bottom. Inside of this, and just one-fourth inch under the glass lid, fasten a shallow feeder, large enough to take up half the room in the large box. Also inside of this box and in one corner, fasten an ounce bottle containing oil of anise. You can use for bait, either liquid honey or sugar sirup to fill the feeder, and either should be very thin. You should also have a reserve supply, perhaps a pint or so, of this sirup with you. Now proceed until you find bees working on flowers. On finding this, open the lid at the bottom of the box, and place the

box over the flower, and the bee will rise to the top and come in contact with the glass lid, and in trying to get out it will get over on the feeder and find the sweets, to which it will at once commence to help itself. Now close the bottom and while the bee is taking a square meal from your bait, fix a place to set the box, about as high as your head from the ground, in a clear open space, and when thus arranged, gently slide the glass lid so as to disturb it as little as possible. Now, after the bee gets its load it will rise into the air and make three or four circles, after which it will make a straight "bee-line" for home.

Let the hunting box remain in this position, and draw the cork from the scenting bottle and await results. In nine cases out of ten this same bee will return, as in making these circles it is marking the location, and her full intention is to return. If the tree in which the bees are located is near, the bee will return shortly, and if at a great distance it will be longer. At any rate you will have it back and some of its comrades with it; and from thence on they will become very numerous. Now watch their circles and follow their line as far as you can see a bee. Move up your bait to where you last saw the bees, or even a little farther on the correct line, and in this manner you can in most cases follow them to their hiding place. If at any point you become bothered and lose the line, go eighty or a hundred rods to the right or left of the main line, and take a cross shoot at them, and get what we call a "cross line." The bees will now follow you any direction, and you will have no trouble getting them to stick to your bait if you stay anywhere in the immediate locality, and the place those two lines meet, the bees are surely located.

Remedy for Bee Stings.

There are various recipes which have time and again appeared in print, all of which are said to be "sure cure in a few minutes." The remedy we offer is much better than any other we have ever tried, and we find it a cure in less than "a few minutes." It is this: If you are unfortunate enough to get stung, just let it alone, and we will guarantee in nineteen cases out of twenty that it will cure itself in from a half to one minute's time. If the sting is left sticking in the flesh, which is generally the case, with poison sack attached, it should be scraped off with the point of a knife or finger-nail. It should not be taken hold of by thumb and finger, as is so often practiced, because in squeezing it it shoots the full contents of the poison sack into the flesh, thereby increasing the amount of poison and causing more pain. No one should be afraid of bee stings. It is very rarely that damage is done by receiving too much of this poison into the system. On the other hand, bee stings have proved to be very beneficial to the human system. Many reports have been published in the bee journals as to bee stings being a permanent cure for rheumatism.

Bee Notes.

If hives become daubed up with propolis, lift out the frames and place them in a new hive and clean up the old one. This facilitates handling, and hives should be thus cleaned at least once a year.

Roofs of hives of whatever kind should receive a coat of paint every year. Leaky roofs are very damaging to bees, especially in the winter season. Old roofs may be covered with tin or felt roofing and made good as new.

Arrange the apiary so that everything is neat and tidy, and never allow the bees to be compelled to hunt their way through weeds and grass to secure an entrance into the hive. Keep every hive numbered to correspond with the number in a book that is kept for a record of the same.

If two or more swarms cluster together during swarming time, do not hive them all together, as you lose valuable queens by so doing. Divide them and hunt out the queens. Place a frame of hatching brood in each hive to be occupied. Put them on this

and the queens can easily be found. The queens should be caged for thirty-six to forty-eight hours thereafter.

To test a queen it takes about one month. The first bees of her laying will begin to hatch in twenty-one days. About five or six days later you can tell exactly the kind of bees she produces. In thirty days quite a number of her bees are fully matured and are beginning to gather honey. If an Italian queen is introduced in a colony of native bees at the beginning of the honey season scarcely one of the old stock will be found at the end of six or eight weeks.

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.

To Chicago, St. Louis and the East via Burlington Route.

The traveling public is sure to find the best fast vestibuled trains to the East via the Burlington Route.

Handsome new compartment sleepers (same rate as standard sleepers), chair cars (seats free), Kansas City and St. Joseph to St. Louis; standard sleepers, chair cars and dining cars—"pay for what you order"—to Chicago. Take the "Vestibuled Elit" to Chicago and the "Vestibuled Limited" to St. Louis.

Ask agent for tickets via the Burlington Route.

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

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.

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.

FALL FESTIVITIES AT ST. LOUIS,

September 9 to October 24, 1896.

A Grand Continuous Reign of Mirth, Melody and Mystery.

The committee having in charge the St. Louis Fall Festivities, which have contributed so much to the pleasures of the good people of the Mississippi valley, as well as those residing in adjacent States, again announces its program covering the nine month season of mirth, melody and mystery. After a voluminous correspondence, carried on with the aid of Uncle Sam's postal service and mysterious messengers from foreign lands, it was decided that all the novelties of the world, including the queens of song, kings of humor, princes of melody and wisecracks of mystery, could by land, water and aerial flight, reach St. Louis September 9, 1896, and take their places on her carnival stage where no curtain will drop between the twilights of September 9 and October 24.

The first attraction announced on the program of gilt is the opening of the thirteenth annual St. Louis exposition, which throws its doors open to the public September 9, and for forty days and nights, until October 24, will be the home for all wishing to be delighted with its magnificent displays and enraptured by the strains of Gilmore's and Innes' peerless bands.

The master of ceremonies next announces

our newly-discovered but highly esteemed friend, King Hotu, supreme high chief of the Funny Fellows. The jolly king with his band of humorous chaps will entertain the young and old on Saturday afternoon, October 8, by a mirth-provoking parade through the decorated thoroughfares of the city. Act No. 3 on the program of gold will be delineated by the St. Louis Fair Association through its Thirty-sixth Annual Exhibition. The stage for this event will be set on the morning of Monday, October 5, and will not be disturbed until Saturday, October 10, when the curtain drops on a pleasing feature of St. Louis' Carnival. A blaze of light athwart the darkened eastern skies, strange creatures of inconceivable forms darting to and fro in the heavens and weird sounds on discordant tom-toms wafted on the breezes from the seas announce on the evening of Tuesday, October 6, the approach of a mysterious cavalcade of beings from another sphere. As this mighty army settles on the streets of St. Louis for a triumphant march through its avenues of wealth and beauty, his august highness, the Mightiest of the Mighty, the astute Veiled Prophet, is seen in its van, robed in purple and gold and carrying a wand charged with the powers of magic. In order that the season of carnival be highly successful, his highness, the Veiled Prophet, King Hotu and couriers from the Fair Association and St. Louis Exposition have issued an edict ordering the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route to sell tickets to St. Louis and return at greatly reduced rates from all points on their lines. Complying in full with the edict of such notables, the management of these lines will place the above mentioned rates in effect. For full particulars and copy of program giving attractions in detail, call on local agent, or address H. C. Townsend, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24, 1896.

Osage county—E. C. Murphy, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by A. F. Kitchen, in Fairfax tp., (P. O. Scranton), August 10, 1896, one brown filly, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Nemaha county—F. M. Hartman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Michael Malone, near Goffs, August 29, 1896, one brown mare, about 7 years old, wire out on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—T. W. Thomason, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. Middleton, in Shawnee tp., one bay horse, about 10 years old, fourteen hands high, weight about 800 pounds.

MARE—Taken up by C. T. Obyrne, in Shawnee tp., one roan mare, fourteen hands high, rupture on belly.

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.

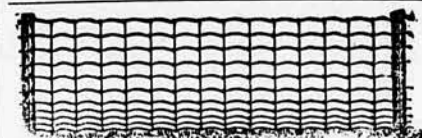
MULE—Taken up by E. J. Kinzer, in Mt. Pleasant tp., near Altamont, September 1, 1896, one dark bay horse mule fourteen hands high about 7 years old.

MULE—By same, one bay mare mule, fourteen hands high, about 7 years old.

Shawnee county—Chas. T. McCabe, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. E. Tallaferro, in Mission tp., (P. O. Wanamaker), one two-year-old red and white steer.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Kansas. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.



A Campaign of Education

For ten years we have carried it on, and with wonderful success. Competitors at first scoffed at our claim, that elasticity was absolutely necessary in a wire fence. Now they are tumbling over one another to prove they have it. No matter if it is all bunched in one panel, it's a move in the right direction.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



of your raisins and grapes and prevent appendicitis. You can seed them yourself, without loss of time or tax of patience, with the

Enterprise Raisin and Grape Seeder

Removes seeds without waste. Always ready for use, never gets out of order. No. 36, seeds a pound in 5 minutes, \$1.00. No. 38, seeds a pound in a minute, \$2.50. At hardware dealers.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG CO. OF PA.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Makers of the Enterprise Meat Choppers. Send two 2c stamps for the "Enterprising Housekeeper" and 200 recipes.



Defining Filled Cheese.

The Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in the United States Department of Agriculture, having been inquired of as to whether the various modified and re-worked forms of cheese came under the restrictions embodied in the recent act of Congress, referred the matter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that official being charged with the execution of the new law, and with making regulations for its enforcement. The following reply was received, and has been published for general information:

"Your letter of the 10th instant has been received, inquiring as to any ruling that has been made by the Treasury Department with reference to the effect of the 'filled cheese' law (the act approved June 6, 1896,) on the manufacture of several fancy forms of cheese upon our domestic markets.

"You describe this cheese as of 'high grade and quality, put up in small packages of paper, wood or porcelain, and sold at high prices,' under such names as 'Club House Cheese,' 'Meadow Sweet Cheese,' 'American Cheese Food,' etc., and you say, 'While the best New York and Wisconsin State factory cheese is the basis and forms the bulk of these articles, they are variously prepared, and contain olive oil, cotton seed oil, butter fat, and whey sirup, always added in very small quantities, and solely for the purpose of improving the consistency of the preparation and its keeping quality. In some cases a little wine or brandy is added to increase the flavor.'

"There has not been, up to this date, a case presented from any collection district with samples of this fancy cheese for examination. But it appears from an examination of the first and second sections of the act of June 6, 1896, imposing a tax on 'filled cheese,' and special tax on manufactures thereof and dealers therein, that the fancy cheese which you describe must be held to be 'filled cheese' within the meaning of this act.

"The language is such as apparently leaves no room for any other construction, the definition of cheese in the first section precluding every 'food product' from being regarded as cheese except that 'which is made from milk or cream without the addition of butter, or any animal, vegetable, or other oils or fats foreign to such milk or cream;' and the definition of 'filled cheese' in the second section requiring that every substance or compound in the form of cheese shall be regarded as 'filled cheese' when it is 'made of milk or skimmed milk, with the admixture of butter, animal oils or fats, vegetable or any other oils, or compounds foreign to such milk.'

"To hold that cheese, as it is defined by the first section of the act, may be broken up and manipulated and mixed with olive oil, or cotton seed oil, or butter fat and whey sirup, even in small quantities, and still be regarded as cheese and not as 'filled cheese,' would, it seems to me, be a construction for which it would be difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to find warrant in the plain terms of the statute, and which would inevitably lead to operations tending to the defeat of the 'filled cheese' law."

It is intimated in some quarters that, if this ruling is adhered to, an effort will be made to modify the law at the next session of Congress, on the theory that it was not intended by the promoters of the bill, to attack these so-called fancy grades of cheese. It is doubtless true that the main purpose of the law was to tax the manufacturers who were making a product in imitation of the ordinary Cheddar cheese, and make it impossible to sell it for the genuine article, but it may be true in this case, as in so many others, that our law-makers builded better than they knew. If it be true, as alleged, that these various forms of potted cheese contain oils or fat foreign to the milk or cream from which the original cheese was made, there is no reason why they should be permitted to masquerade as cheese.

Remember that you can get the KANSAS FARMER and the Kansas City Daily Star, both for one year, for \$4, or the KANSAS FARMER and the Kansas City Weekly Star, both for one year, for \$1.20.

Horse Owners! Use



Caustic Balsam
A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

The Silver Question.—A Hint From India.

The Lowell Morning Times says: "It recently happened that a resident of Lowell desired to pay a bill due to a friend who is a medical missionary in British India. The friend from that far-away country suggested that it be paid in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which he said is reckoned 'As Good as Gold'."

On application to the J. C. Ayer Co., they readily gave an order on their Bombay agents for a quantity of Sarsaparilla to an amount equivalent to the face of the bill. A letter dated Rahuri, India, October 18, has just been received at Lowell, which says: "The Sarsaparilla was duly received and as it has a regular market quotation price, was converted into cash with the utmost facility. Whatever may be said about other sarsaparillas and the medicinal value of their contents, this fact remains, that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is so well known in India that it has a market value, depending upon the fluctuation in the value of the silver rupee, as much as cotton or other staples. A native will take a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla from my dispensary and walk off with it without raising a question as to its purity or curative qualities. The success of this remedy in this country shows what judicious advertising of a meritorious article has accomplished. If I had money locked up in quantities of any medicine I would prefer Ayer's Sarsaparilla to any other." As a currency Ayer's Sarsaparilla might be cumbersome, but one thing would be sure—you'd always get the value of the dollar invested in the remedy.

The Great St. Louis Fair.

The great St. Louis fair of 1896 will take place on one of the most beautiful and picturesque fair grounds in the world, October 5 to 10. It is the thirty-sixth annual event of the St. Louis Fair Association, and it bids fair to surpass its predecessors in general attractiveness and in its educating and entertaining influences. It is an institution that has grown and flourished without profit and remuneration to its projectors, whose time, energies and influences have been concentrated in making it "the greatest of the great," and for the good of the people.

It is a live, active and progressive agency in the perpetuation of the greatest good to the greatest number, while its achievements in bringing before the world the best and most complete exhibits in the products of the soil, manufacture, the arts and sciences, are a matter of history. American genius has met with untold benefit in the encouragement offered through this great fair, and its broad and telling influences are recognized, felt and evidently heartily appreciated, judging from the enormous patronage accorded the institution. It is not only St. Louis' pride, but the great masses of the Mississippi valley and, in fact, of the glorious West, are proud of its greatness and magnetism.

No pains have been spared to give the public the best there is in the line of instruction, education and entertainment. The amusement features will far exceed those of previous years. Among the most notable attractions are Pain's gorgeous pyrotechnic spectacle, "The Last Days of Pompeii." It will be produced by a cast of 300 people, and a guaranteed display of \$1,000 worth of fireworks will be given each night. The production will be given on as magnificent a scale as that given by Pain at Manhattan Beach.

The Egyptian carnival, with 100 people, camels, howling dervishes, and a superb spectacular display will be presented, just as it is to-day at Coney Island.

Andre and Golden, the greatest living high divers and trapeze artists, will give exhibitions of their marvelous skill and daring daily in the amphitheater.

The railroads have made one fare round trip especially for this great fair.

Five Little Books.

All interesting and profitable reading. Books about "Texas," "Homes in the Southwest," "Glimpses of Arkansas," "Truth About Arkansas" and "Lands for Sale Along the Cotton Belt Route." If you are seeking to better your location, send 10 cents to pay postage on any or all of these books, to E. W. La Beaume, Gen. Pass. Agent, Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

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 any thing you may have to ship. We make prompt sales at the highest Market Price and send quick 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.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, since Saturday, 13,793; calves, 713; shipped Saturday, 1,408 cattle, 3 calves. The market was slow and generally steady on the best offerings. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
18.....	1,306 \$1.35	19.....	1,236 \$4.35
42.....	1,288 4.30	39.....	1,280 4.30
112.....	1,274 4.20	4.....	1,110 3.75
21.....	1,290 3.61	3.....	1,148 3.25

TEXAS STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
81.....	1,136 \$3.20	183.....	873 \$3.00
23.....	1,011 2.91	47.....	893 2.70
286.....	986 2.61	50.....	941 2.50
28.....	901 2.35	30.....	781 2.25

NATIVE HEIFERS.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
9.....	737 \$3.25	49.....	804 \$3.15
3.....	866 3.03	2.....	785 2.90

NATIVE COWS.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
1.....	1,180 \$2.75	5.....	720 \$2.50
25.....	1,081 2.40	7.....	1,000 2.15
2.....	915 2.00	4.....	867 1.93
2.....	990 1.75	1.....	1,000 1.50

NATIVE FEEDERS.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
3.....	1,006 \$3.41	40.....	1,100 \$3.35
2.....	1,110 3.00	1.....	1,070 2.60
3.....	763 2.50	1.....	1,091 2.03

NATIVE STOCKERS.			
No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
10.....	1,181 \$3.80	6.....	1,050 \$3.35
17.....	820 3.40	1.....	880 3.00
2.....	590 2.90	2.....	750 2.75
1.....	710 2.50	1.....	693 2.25

Hogs—Receipts, since Saturday, 3,323 shipped Saturday, 340. The market was uneven, some sales quoted strong and others lower. The following are representative sales:

82.....	190 \$3.21	89.....	191 \$3.25	79.....	203 \$3.20
81.....	188 3.17½	88.....	209 3.17½	72.....	182 3.17½
47.....	195 3.15	81.....	145 3.15	48.....	172 3.15
82.....	211 3.15	13.....	200 3.15	84.....	210 3.15
92.....	213 3.15	88.....	221 3.15	58.....	215 3.12½
42.....	205 3.10	6.....	246 3.10	72.....	196 3.10
24.....	206 3.10	84.....	215 3.07½	79.....	194 3.07½
87.....	219 3.07½	64.....	253 3.07½	103.....	153 3.05
62.....	231 3.05	36.....	151 3.05	62.....	245 3.05
10.....	222 3.03	69.....	243 3.05	129.....	282 3.00
74.....	242 3.02½	79.....	242 3.02½	76.....	235 3.01½
31.....	111 3.00	70.....	253 2.97½	68.....	270 2.97½
6.....	281 2.95	69.....	255 2.95	70.....	289 2.95
67.....	279 2.93	11.....	114 2.95	60.....	316 2.95
9.....	341 2.90	61.....	303 2.90	56.....	301 2.90
5.....	260 2.90	49.....	310 2.85	2.....	280 2.85
3.....	286 2.80	1.....	300 2.75	11.....	360 2.75
5.....	200 2.60	8.....	213 2.50	2.....	255 2.50

Sheep—Receipts, since Saturday, 8,377; shipped Saturday, 681. Market opened late and was uneven. The following are representative sales:

12 lambs.....	54 \$3.25	113 stk ew..	88 \$2.15
Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 137; shipped Saturday, 147. The horse and mule market was quiet as usual on Monday morning, and very little trading was indulged in except in a small way. The supply is fairly heavy and the regular market will open to-morrow with a good attendance of buyers and an improved feeling over last week.			

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 21,107; market steady to 10 to 15c lower, fair to best beefs, \$3.35 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.75; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.25 to \$3.50; Texas, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 44,000; market strong to 5c higher; light, \$3.00 to \$3.50; rough packing, \$2.55 to \$2.75; mixed and butchers, \$2.90 to \$3.45; heavy packing and shipping, \$2.80 to \$3.35; pigs, \$1.50 to \$3.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 23,000; market weak to 10c lower, lambs firm; native, \$1.65 to \$3.10; western, \$1.70 to \$2.80; lambs \$3.50 to \$4.75.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 35,000; market 10c lower; native steers, \$3.40 to \$4.60; Texas steers, \$2.50 to \$3.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market 5c lower; light, \$3.15 to \$3.35; mixed, \$2.90 to \$3.10; heavy, \$3.15 to \$3.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

	Sept. 28.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wh't—Sept....	61½	61½	67¼	66¾	67¼
Dec.....	61½	61½	68	65¼	67¾
May.....	69	69	71¼	69	71
Corn—Sept....	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Dec.....	22	22	22¼	22	22¼
May.....	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Oats—Sept....	17	17	17	17	16¾
Dec.....	17	17	17	17	17
May.....	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Pork—Sept....	6 00	6 00	6 12½	5 93	6 10
Jan.....	7 05	7 05	7 12½	7 03	7 10
Lard—Sept....	3 72½	3 72½	3 75	3 72½	3 77½
Oct.....	3 72½	3 72½	3 75	3 72½	3 77½
Jan.....	4 10	4 10	4 15	4 07½	4 12½
Ribs—Sept....	3 20	3 20	3 22½	3 17½	3 21
Oct.....	3 20	3 20	3 22½	3 17½	3 21
Jan.....	3 52½	3 52½	3 55	3 52½	3 52½

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 28.—Soft wheat scarce and in good demand and firm. Hard dull and weak early, but active and tending up later. Receipts of wheat here to-day, 193 cars; a year ago, 154 cars.

Sales were as follows on track: Hard, No. 2, 3 cars 62c, 5 cars 62¼c, 2 cars 63c; No. 3, 12 cars 58c, 11 cars 57¼c, 4 cars 58¼c, 2 cars 57c; No. 4, 16 cars early 56c, 2 cars thin 55¼c, 1 car 55c, 4 cars 56¼c, 14 cars 57c; rejected, 1 car 50c, 2 cars 55¼c, 1 car 53c, 1 car 51c, 1 car 52¼c, 3 cars 52c. Soft, No. 2 red, nominally 65¢@66¢; No. 3 red, 3 cars 63c, 2 cars 63¼c, 1 car choice 63c; No. 4 red, 1 car 58c, 1 car choice 62c, 3 cars thin 57c.

Spring, No. 2, nominal at 59¢@60c; No. 3, 1 car 57c, 1 car choice 58¼c, 1 car poor 55¼c.

Mixed corn slow sale and lower, but white steady and in fair demand.

Receipts of corn to-day, 128 cars; a year ago, 41 cars.

Sales by sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 4 cars 19¼c, 1 car 19½c 3 cars 19½c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 18¼c, 4 cars 19c, 1 car 19½c; No. 2 white, 10 cars 20¼c, 2 cars 20c, 1 car 19½c; No. 3 white, 1 car 19½c; No. 4, nominally 18¼c@18½c.

Oats—Market slow and weak. A good many on sale.

Receipts of oats to-day, 40 cars; a year ago, 55 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, nominally, 15¢@17c; No. 3, 3 cars 13¼c; No. 4, nominally 10¢@12c; No. 2 white, 2 cars new, 16c, 1 car new 17c, 2 cars old, 20¼c; No. 3, 3 cars 14c, 1 car 14½c; No. 4, 1 car 13c.

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Receipts, wheat, 51,000 bu.; last year, 36,700 bu.; corn, 138,000 bu.; last year, 23,000 bu.; oats, 93,500 bu.; last year, 91,000 bu.; shipments, wheat, 80,200 bu.; corn, 86,000 bu.; oats, 22,000 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—Cash, 66½c bid; September, 66½c; December, 70½c bid; May, 73¼c. Corn—Cash, 20c bid; September, 20c; December, 20¼c; May, 23¼c bid. Oats—Cash, 14c; September, 16c; May, 20c.

Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 28.—Butter—Creamery, extra fancy separator, 13c; firsts, 12c; dairy, fancy, 11¢@12c; fair, 9¢@10c; store packed, fancy, 8c; packing stock, 6c.

Eggs—Strictly candled stock, 11¼c per doz. Poultry—Hens, 5¼c; roosters, 12¼c each; young roosters, 5¼c per lb.; spring, 5¼c; turkeys, over 7 lbs., 7¢@8c; spring ducks, 7c; old, 6c; spring geese, 5c; pigeons, 75¢@85c per doz.

Fruits—Peaches, home grown freestones, 50¢@60c a peck; good to choice clings, 40¢@50c; seedlings, 20c a peck; 3c a half bu. Apples—Choice eating stock sells from 40¢@60c a bu.; inferior, 30¢@35c a bu.; cooking stock, 10¢@50c; 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 75¢@1.00 for No. 2 stock. Grapes, home grown Concord, choice, 20c per peck basket; inferior, 15¢@17c; Ohio Concord, 9-lb. baskets, jobbing, choice stock, 12¢@13c; inferior, 12c; small way, 14¢@15c; Delaware, 20c; New York Concord, fancy, small way 15c; jobbing, 13¢@14c.

Potatoes—In a small way prices ruled 17¼¢@20c; in round lots, 16¢@18c; in car lots, 17¼¢. Sweet potatoes, new stock, 25c per bu.

Wm. A. Rogers. Robt. E. Cox. Fred W. Bishop.



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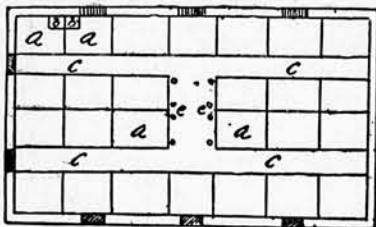


The Poultry Yard

RABBITS FOR MARKET.

How to Rear the Little Creatures in Hutches or Pens.

Rabbits confined and reared in hutches or pens inside of buildings should be fed chiefly dry oats. After six to eight weeks old, feed whole, dry oats, but under that age the oats should be crushed. All kinds of roots should be fed sparingly at first until accustomed to them. Fed too much at first flatulency will result. Wheat may be fed to advantage. Cabbage and other green wet stuff should be avoided as causing pot belly and disease. A little sulphur should be put in the ground



REARING RABBITS FOR MARKET.

feed once a week to prevent scurvy and keep in health.

Rabbits can be bred in any kind of an inclosure that is clean and well ventilated. Where hutches are built one above another they are not handy and difficult to keep clean. The plan of a rabbit house shown below may be one, two or more stories high and may be built as small or as large as desired. In plan a, the pen or hutch is five by six feet and bb are breeding boxes, common dry goods boxes without bottom and turned upside down with an entrance large enough to admit a full-grown rabbit. When not in use, the boxes may be removed. The alleyway, c, is three feet wide. By using two alleyways access to all pens is made convenient. Board the pens high enough so the rabbits cannot jump over the top. Enough windows should be made for plenty of light and in warm weather be removed and covered with wire mesh. The building must be rat proof, especially where the does are confined. Litter pens with dry sawdust and clean out whenever filthy. Barrels of grain and sawdust are placed at e e.

Mating can be done at all seasons of the year. Does breed at six months old and should not bring over four or five litters per year. Bucks should be kept separate from does. Remove young when six weeks old, taking away one or two of the strongest each day to gradually dry off the mother's milk flow. Allow the young rabbits to run together until four months old, then separate each sex.—F. Boomhower, in Farm and Home.

Vermin-Proof Hens' Nest.

Having tried plastering hair, I can recommend its good qualities to all. It can be obtained at any tannery, and probably of any mason. Its great virtue lies in its being filled with lime dust, so that no lice will care to settle near by. If disturbed, the fine lime dust will fill the air, and no hens will attempt to scratch a nest out thus made. For sitting hens it is just the thing, being warm, soft and a sure preventive against vermin. If your fowls scratch their nest and if your sitting hens and nests are covered with vermin, use plastering hair, and you will have no more trouble. It is better and cheaper than any patent nest egg, powder, sulphur or tobacco.—Rural World.

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.

PICKING THE DUCKS.

Their Feathers Usually Bring a Good Price in the Market.

Duck feathers always bring a fair price, especially white ones, and should be saved when dressing the ducks, if they are sold dressed; if not sold dressed do not pick just before selling. The amount received for the feathers ought to pay for the dressing.

The breeding ducks may be picked several times a year, generally four to six. Do not pick until the feathers are "ripe," which can be told by pulling a few from different parts of the bodies of several birds. If they come out easily, without any bloody fluid in the quill, they are all right and should be "picked" or many will be lost. In picking pull only a few feathers at a time by taking between the thumb and forefinger and giving a quick downward jerk. Do not pull the bunch of long, coarse feathers under each wing.

Before you begin picking tie the duck's legs together with a bit of listing or other soft cloth, and if the duck is inclined to object to the picking by thrusts with the bill, slip an old stocking or something of the sort over its head. Use no unnecessary harshness with any of the birds and be especially careful with laying ducks. Sitting ducks and those that are soon to be set should not be picked. In hot weather much of the down may be taken from the drakes. Do not take any in cold weather.—Western Rural.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Sand should not be made a substitute for gravel.

There is no economy in stinting the feed of growing fowls.

The roosts should be low, especially for large heavy fowls.

Oats are one of the very best grains to feed to molting hens.

Fowls that are confined need a supply of green food daily now.

Fowls that have the run of the farm do not need much grain now.

Minorcas, Leghorns and Black Spanish chickens are valuable for egg laying.

If the hens have a good range there will be less trouble from soft-shelled eggs.

In shipping live poultry it is poor economy to ship the best with the poorest. Grade them.

Ducklings thrive best on soft food and need plenty of water while eating to help them to swallow.

The proper age at which to begin to feed the fowls to fatten is just as soon as they have reached maturity.

In nearly all cases improvement in poultry can be more readily secured if only one or two breeds are kept.

If rightly cared for a duck will weigh a pound when six weeks old, and can be marketed at eight weeks old.

Equal parts of bran and corn meal mixed up with water and baked and then soaked until soft in sweet milk is an excellent feed for young chickens.—St. Louis Republic.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

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

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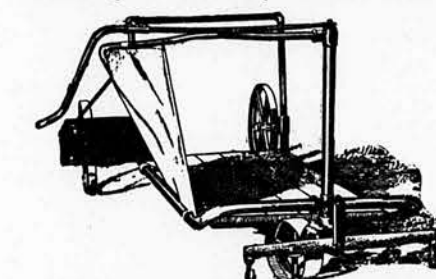
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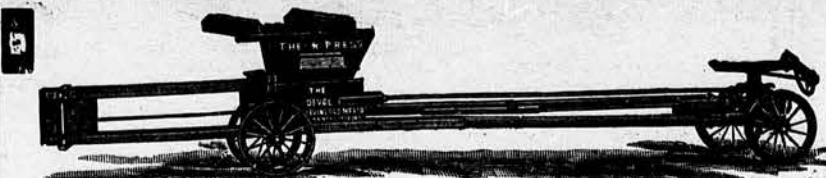
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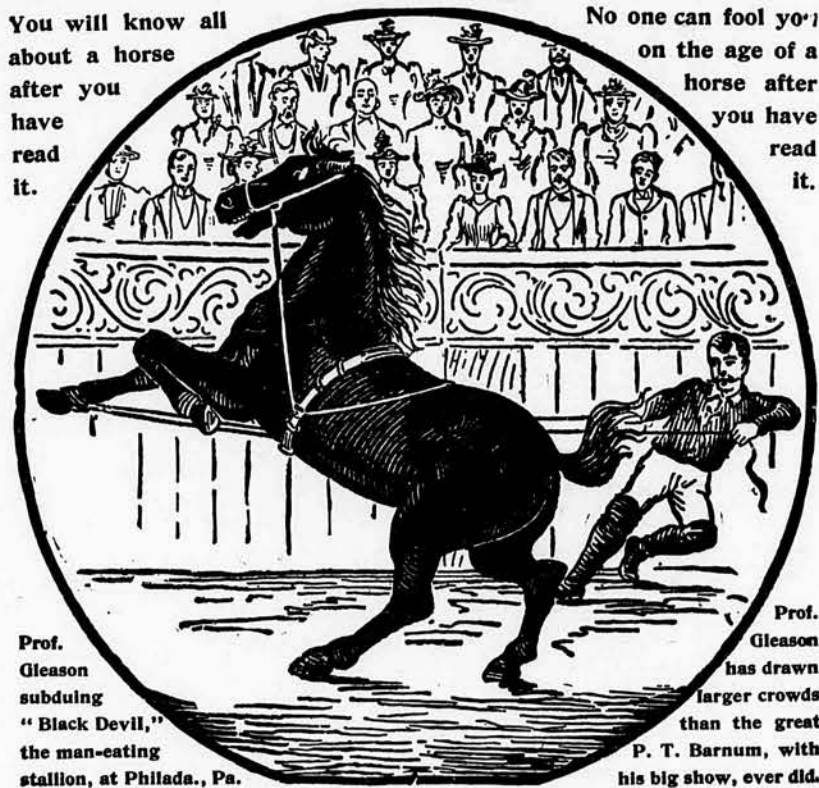
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Falling Sexual Strength in old or young men can be quickly and permanently cured by me to a healthy vigorous state. Sufferers from.....

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AND ALL WASTING DISEASES should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men, the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple but most remarkably successful remedy that completely cured me. I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send the recipe of this remedy absolutely free of cost. Do not put it off but write me fully at once, you will always bless the day you did so. Address

THOMAS SLATER, Box 960, Shipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., SURGEON.
Office: 730 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

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.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Best varieties, \$2 per 1,000. J. C. Banta, Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A few choice Large English Berkshire spring pigs, either sex. W. H. S. Phillips, Carbondale, 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.

TEN YOUNG SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE by Wm. H. Ranson, Walnut Hill Stock Farm, North Wichita, Kas. Twenty-five years experience in breeding and handling Short-horns. Write.

SHROPSHIRE RAM, ALLEN'S 1704 (A.S.C. 68870). I wish to sell this ram, as I cannot use him any longer. He is a fine one and fit to head any flock. Is a son of noted Proud Salaphian. Also some registered and unregistered lambs for sale to suit the times. The above are all fine stock. Write quick. Elwood Rush, Shaw, Kas.

FOR SALE.—The herd boar, Pride of Kansas 23231, sired by Graceful Index, dam Princess Girl. He is a half brother to Darkness Quality, that brought \$170 for a half interest at the Gresham-Nation sale, September 10. I will sell reasonable, on account of need of changing herd boars. Write for particulars to J. F. Knappenberger, Reno County Herd, Ponca, Kas.

TO EXCHANGE.—One hundred and sixty acres deeded land and 4,000 acres concession lands, fenced and improved. Also 500 head of good grade horses. Will trade for a good farm. John G. Howard, Topeka, Kas.

TO EXCHANGE.—One thousand six hundred acres choice land in eastern Colorado. Clear. Want a good Kansas farm within one hundred miles of Kansas City, and will assume incumbrance to an amount equal to one-half the cash value of the farm. John G. Howard, 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

BREEDERS AND FARMERS.—Send to the Kaw Valley herd for a Poland-China male to use the coming season. Not so many, but I never raised a better lot. Prices way down low. M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas.

TWELVE POLAND-CHINA BOARS AT \$12 EACH. They are 5 months old and Wilkes bred and choice boars, out of the Standard herd. I wish to close out at once my surplus males, hence the low price. A big bargain to the buyer. Address L. Nation, Hutchinson, Kas.

COUNTRY SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The A. T. & S. F. Ry. will sell at auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on October 8, 2:30 p. m., at Topeka, Kas., desks for three school rooms, also several odd desks. For information address C. S. Sutton, 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.—Crulckshank-topped, for sale. Choice animals of splendid breeding. Address Peter Sim, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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

SHORT-HORN BULLS.—Write for prices or call on J. F. Stodder, proprietor of Silver Creek herd, Burden, Kas. He has yearlings and calves for sale. Prices low, quality considered. Can ship over Santa Fe, Frisco or Missouri Pacific railroads.

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.

WANTED.—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Kansas. Salary \$780, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

MOESSER 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.

BARGAINS FOR THIRTY DAYS.—To introduce my Duroc-Jersey swine, will sell pigs from 2 to 8 months old, recorded, at reduced prices. Sired by son of Exchanger No. 159 and other equally good sires. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas.

SPECIAL WANT COLUMN—CONTINUED.

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

SHAWNEE COUNTY CIDER MILL.—Bring your apples to my older 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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

WANTED, TO TRADE.—Eight-room house in court house square, Minneapolis, Kas., for good cattle. Mrs. P. D. Tyrrell, Box 89, Topeka, Kas.

FARM FOR SALE.—A good Arkansas valley farm, close to Larned. Well improved, large frame house and barn, granary, fencing, etc.; close to school; two railroads in sight. Price, \$10 per acre, payments to suit. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kas.

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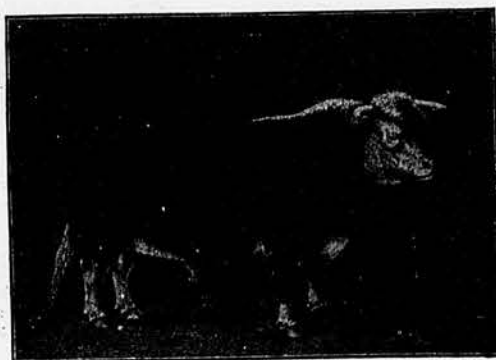
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There Is No Doubt About the MERIT OF DEHORNING
It cuts both ways, does not crush. One clip and the horns are off close. Write for circular. A. C. BROSIUS, Cochraneville, Pa.



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 21238. Warnings:—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 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,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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BREEDER OF
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 2841, Black Joe 28603, 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 \$500 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.

Rose Registered Jersey Cattle and Poland-China Swine

Creek Farm are unrivalled. **JERSEYS** are rich in the blood of Coomassie and Stoke Pogis. Service bull, Calvin S. Brice 37830—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 as the prize-winning Medium by Woodburn Medium, he by Happy Medium; dam Fantasy by One Price. Assisted by Tecumseh the sire of Chief Tecumseh 2d; dam Moss Wilkes by Geo. Wilkes. Second Domino won first pig under 6 months, Nebraska State fair, 1895. 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.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS!

A choice lot of yearling and two-year-old rams, sired by Rector 94 and Grand Delight 2d and other noted rams, and a grand lot of imported and American-bred ewes. Prices in keeping with the hard times and the quality.

KIRKPATRICK & SON,
Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas.

PUBLIC SALE!

HEREFORDS!

INDEPENDENCE, MO., OCTOBER 23, 1896.

25 BULLS AND 50 HEIFERS.

Choice selections from our herds that number over 600 head of pure-bred Herefords. For catalogues and other information respecting this sale, address

GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo.
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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	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to feeders.....	392,262	1,876	111,445		
Sold to shippers.....	219,806	273,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City, 1895.....	1,533,234	2,446,203	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.