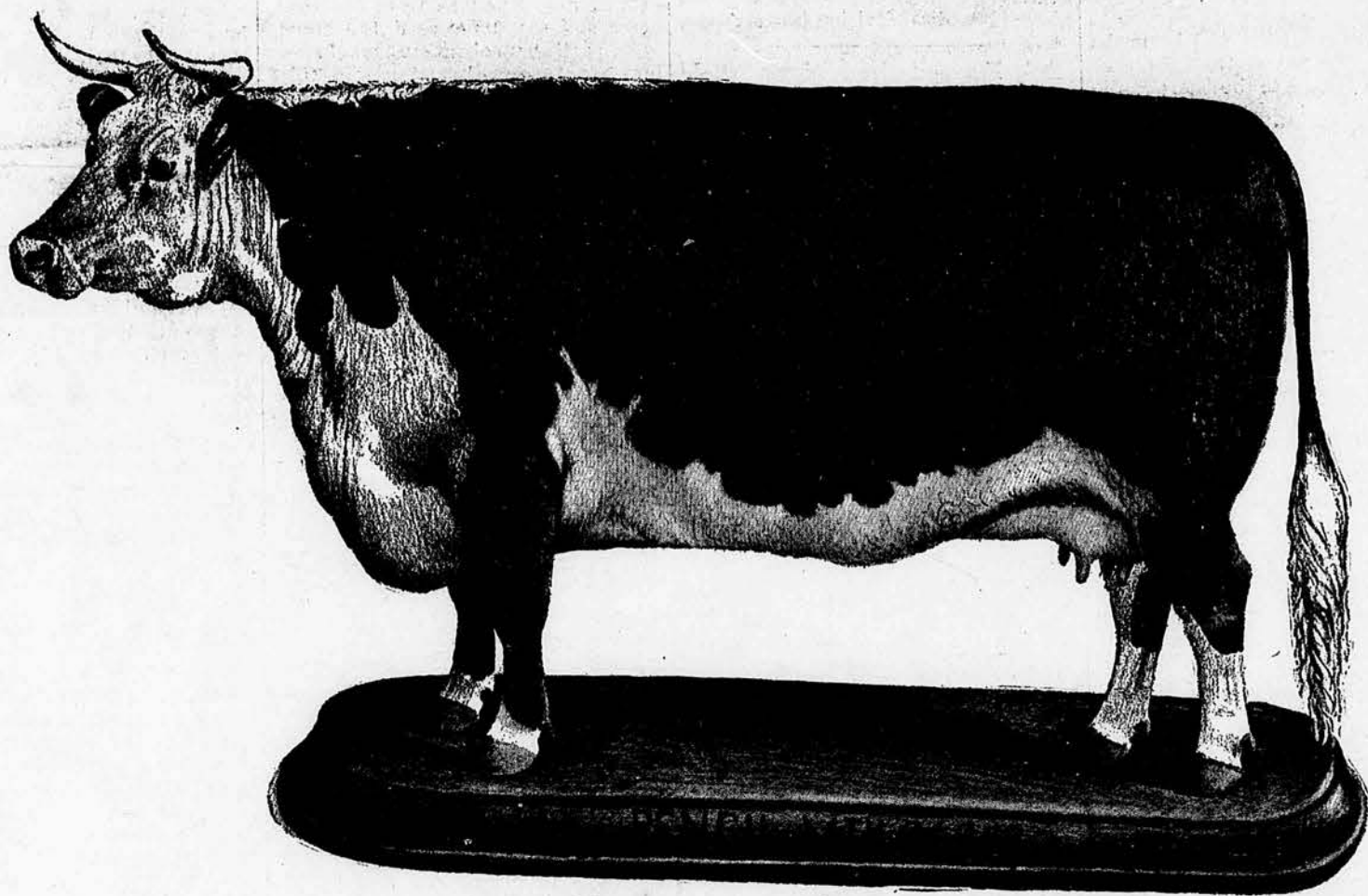


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SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES--\$1.00 A YEAR.



PENCIL V., OF SUNNY SLOPE FARM HERD OF HEREFORDS, EMPORIA, KAS.

Highland Herd of Poland-Chinas.

One hundred head in herd, twenty brood sows, direct descendants of Black U. S., Ideal Black U. S., J. H. Sanders and Lord Corwin 4th. Our spring pigs, sired by Breckenridge, Upright Wilkes, Seldom, Favorite Duke, Riley Medium, are large, growthy and fine finish. We have a few fall boars that we will sell cheap, also a few fall gilts that are bred. Correspondence or inspection solicited. Stock as represented or money refunded.
Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kas.
(Successors to Dietrich & Gentry.)

BERKSHIRES. H. B. COWLES

Topeka, Kas.
Kansas City Herd Poland-Chinas

The future villa of Hadley Jr. 13314 O., the greatest boar of his age. I have pigs for sale now by Hadley out of Tecumseh Mortgage Lifter 32649 S. Order quick and orders will be booked as received. Farm nine miles south of Kansas City, on Ft. Scott & Memphis R. R. Postoffice Lenexa, Kas.

W. P. GOODE, Proprietor, Lenexa, Kas.

E. LISTON, Virgil City, Cedar Co., Mo.,

wants to sell Berkshires at lower than gold basis prices. Try me for best quality and low prices. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

Farmington Herd Poland-Chinas

Twenty-five spring boars sired by Little Mc. 14992 S., he by Mc. Wilkes 9242 S.; Trinidad 30037 A., and Chief Kanakiska by Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115 S. All stock guaranteed as represented.

D. A. KRAMER, Washington, Kas.

Clover Leaf Herd Poland-Chinas.

We Have the Best. Nothing Else.

J. H. Sanders Jr. 14953 S. 35089 O. heads our herd. Three of his get sold for \$365; entire get at sale averaged over \$200; get during his term of service exclusive of public sale brought over \$2,700. Thirty-eight pigs getting ready to go out. Among our 14 brood sows are Black Queen U. S. Corwin 28801 S., Silver Bar U. S. 30884 S., Black Queen Hadley 1st 36574 S., Annie Black Stop 38631 S. and Ruby Rustler 4th 86355 S. Write, or, better, visit the herd.

G. HORNADAY & CO., Fort Scott, Kas.

G. A. R. REUNION AND TOPEKA'S AUTUMNAL FESTIVITIES, SEPT. 28--OCT. 3, 1896.

Agricultural Matters.

SEED DISTRIBUTION, 1896-97.

A statement from the Secretary of Agriculture shows that the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, appropriates \$150,000 for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds. As interpreted by the Attorney General, in an opinion addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, dated June 30, 1896, this act requires that the Secretary of Agriculture shall purchase "seeds prepared for distribution" to the amount of \$130,000 and no less. He is authorized to purchase these seeds at public or private sale, as may be most advantageous for the government.

The same act changes the statute which defines the kind of seed to be purchased so that it now reads as follows:

SECTION 527.—That the purchase and distribution of vegetable, field and flower seeds, plants, shrubs, vines, bulbs and cuttings shall be of the freshest and best obtainable varieties and adapted to general cultivation.

It will be seen, therefore, that only \$20,000 is available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, for the purchase of trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings and plants, and for all the contingent expenses of distribution by the Department of Agriculture. In fact, the whole of this amount will be required for the contingent expenses, so that there will be no funds available for anything else.

In order to secure the best seeds, adapted to the different sections of the country, and to facilitate their rapid and convenient distribution, the country was divided into six sections, according to agricultural and horticultural conditions, as follows: The sections are enumerated in the order in which the distribution will be made, since the act requires that the seed shall be distributed to the more southern latitudes first:

Section 1—South Atlantic States.

Section 2—Southwestern States.

Section 3—Pacific and Rocky Mountain States.

Section 4—Middle-Western States.

Section 5—Eastern States.

Section 6—Northwestern States.

The \$130,000 was so divided as to allow an equal amount (\$288.89) to each Congressional district and to each Senator and Territorial Delegate in Congress. The amount of money allotted to each section was, therefore, \$288.89 multiplied by its Congressional representation.

The lists of flower, field and vegetable seeds adapted to these sections were prepared in conference with the officers of experiment stations and other experts in the respective sections, and a circular explaining the requirements of the Department was sent to all the seed houses in the country.

The lists of flower seeds and of field seeds and the amounts of each kind were fixed, and each seedsmen was invited to state the number of papers of vegetable seeds he would supply, in addition to the required flower and field seeds, for the amount of money allotted to each section.

A large number of proposals were submitted, including many of the largest and most reputable seed houses in the country. The bids differed in the amounts charged for the required flower and field seeds and particularly in the number of papers of vegetable seed offered for the money allotted. The amount of money being fixed, the proposals had to be carefully considered and compared as to the quantity and quality of the seed offered for the money.

The members of the committee to which was assigned the duty of making these comparisons were instructed to rate the proposals on the following basis: First, as to the character and variety of the seed; second, as to the ability of the bidders to honestly, thoroughly and efficiently fulfill their contracts; and, third, as to the number of packets of vegetable seeds offered (the flower and field seeds being fixed quantities). These ratings were made, and

the committee recommended one firm in or near each section to receive the contract for that section. These recommendations have been approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, with one slight modification, and are as follows:

South Atlantic States—T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va.

Southwestern States—Ullathorne Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Pacific States—(Not yet awarded).

Middle Western States—John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Eastern States—W. Atlee Burpee, Philadelphia, Pa.

Northwestern States—L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Proposals from the Pacific coast seedsmen having failed to arrive in time for consideration, the award for the Pacific and Rocky mountain section has been necessarily delayed. It is not possible to give exactly the total number of packets of seeds which will be distributed, but estimating the Pacific section on the basis of amounts purchased in other sections, it is safe to say that each Senator, Representative and Territorial Delegate in Congress will have at his disposal (after deducting one-third allotted by law to the Secretary of Agriculture) nearly 30,000 packets of seeds, or about twice as many as last year. The amount expended for seed last year was \$80,500; it will be seen, therefore, that the Department has this year secured twice as much seed, of greater variety, for considerably less than twice as much money as last year. Even this comparison, however, is not adequate, since all the field seed distributed this year (except tobacco) will be in quart packages, whereas last year no quart packages of any kind were distributed. This improved showing is due to the longer time allowed this year for making the contracts, and to the adoption of the above plan of subdivision into sections.

Early Non-Saccharine Sorghums Tested.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—T. C. Moffatt, of Fallsdale, Neb., speaks of another failure of corn in the "short grass" region. Our station is in the "short grass" region, also. One good corn crop (twenty bushels per acre) in eight years has been the experience of farmers here. To me, this shows that we must look for some crop other than corn for grain and fodder. I began work here the first of April, 1896. So my experience is too limited for me to advise any one upon the subject. I will merely give a partial report upon a variety test of sorghums planted here this year.

May 26 I planted a small plot to ten varieties of sorghums. The varieties were: Early Amber cane, Kansas Orange cane, fodder cane, Jerusalem corn, brown durra, Large African millet, yellow millo maize, white Kaffir corn, red Kaffir corn and black rice corn. All grew well throughout the season. The Jerusalem corn was headed September 4. It was then dead ripe. Its yield is estimated at fifteen bushels of seed per acre. The brown durra was cut the same day, fully ripe. It will make, probably, twenty-five to thirty bushels of seed per acre. At this time (September 12) the black rice corn, yellow millo maize and Early Amber cane are showing some ripe seed, but most of the seeds are in the milk or earlier stages of development. The white Kaffir corn, red Kaffir corn, Large African millet, fodder cane and Kansas Orange sorghum are now in bloom. The later varieties show much more fodder than the earlier ones. This was on a very small scale. Each variety occupied but 100 feet of row, yet the fact that some non-saccharine sorghums do mature seed here in latitude 39° and at an altitude of 5,000 feet may serve as a hint to some farmers in the "short grass" country.

The seed of brown durra is devoid of that astringent property which characterizes red Kaffir corn seed. So it should make flour superior to flour made from red Kaffir corn seed. I have eaten bread made of red Kaffir corn flour, and consider it very palatable.

J. E. PAYNE,
Superintendent Rainbelt Experiment Station, Cheyenne Wells, Col.

Excellence of Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Believing that my successes and mistakes might prove as waymarks, will write something of my experience with alfalfa, etc., which I now feel is soon to be the sheet anchor of stock-raising in this part of Kansas.

In the spring of 1894 I first sowed about three acres to alfalfa, on ground which had been in corn the year previous, and I thought pretty well cleared of weeds. The ground was plowed seven to eight inches deep and well harrowed and sowed about May 15, but the rainfall being light the stand was not fully satisfactory, but I cut the weeds (which were beyond all expectation) twice and took them from the field, in hopes the alfalfa would gain, but it has stood till now to no profit, the weeds gaining ground, and I intend plowing and resowing this fall or next spring. The reasons for failure, no doubt, were drought and weeds. The land being deeply plowed and dry, did not get sufficient moisture to insure a proper sprouting of the seed, and the growth being slow from the same cause, the weeds shot ahead and killed much of that which did come up before large enough to hold its own against them.

Again, in the spring of 1895, sowed three acres in a bend of the creek, just across from the sowing of 1894. This piece I prepared with the cultivator, as for seeding oats, then harrowed well and sowed the seed, about fifteen pounds per acre, and harrowed in and got a fairly good start, sowing about April 20. This early sowing allowed the alfalfa to get rooted before many weeds had started, and as I cut twice during the summer, the stand of alfalfa remained and produced enough hay to pay for labor the first season, and this season of 1896 I have cut once for hay, getting near four tons from the three acres, and saved for seed the second crop, putting up about six tons of straw (not yet threshed), and now a third crop is almost ready to cut, which promises at least equal to the first cutting; and what I have fed to the stock has been exceedingly satisfactory, the horses and cattle preferring it (even when badly damaged by rain, as some of it was) to good prairie hay, and my experience shows that they will do better on but little over half the bulk of alfalfa than I feed of prairie hay.

I have nearly lost a piece sown last spring which started well but resigned to excessive growth of weeds and long drought, just now come to an end with heavy rain.

I have not used the alfalfa for pasture, but the milk cows got out of the pasture two weeks ago and passed over the alfalfa to the corn field, and one of them bloated badly, but prompt use of the penknife relieved her of the gas caused by it and saved her life.

Could the Veterinary editor confer a greater benefit to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER than to give a short history of the disease resulting from over-eating of alfalfa, etc., with causes, symptoms and proper treatment, also means of preventing the same and conditions in which it is safe to pasture cattle on it? CLARKSON HODGIN.

Dwight, Morris Co., Kas.

Short Course in Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The "short course" in the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin will open this year December 1 instead of January 1 as heretofore, and will continue fourteen weeks, closing March 5, 1897. This change lengthens the term two weeks, gives the students an opportunity to enter as soon as the fall work is fairly finished and lets them return to the farm before seeding time.

Energetic efforts are being put forth to make the coming term one of the most interesting and instructive ever experienced in the College of Agriculture. Many important changes have been made for the benefit of the course in the way of replenishing libraries with important works, the building of a new agricultural physics building and the purchasing of much needed apparatus.

The short course, though compara-

The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad



to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but

AYER'S

is the only one of them that I could recommend as a blood-purifier. I have given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—WM. COPP, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla

When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

tively a new course, has become one of the leading courses of the University, and all active young men who wish to excel in practical farming and dairying now have an opportunity to secure that special training which has such a marked influence on determining their future success in life.

Breeders, dairymen and general farmers have been quick to realize that it is to their advantage to secure students who have had training along their special lines of work to help them on their farms, consequently we have frequent calls for our students to accept responsible positions.

During the past year we have filled quite a large number of positions, where we have been requested, with our students, and in nearly every case we have received unsolicited letters speaking in the highest terms of the faithfulness and thoroughness of the work performed.

Thirty-six of the leading district and county fairs of Wisconsin have secured the services of short course students this year to judge all classes of live stock on exhibition, and we have several calls from other States for students to do similar work.

Enterprising young men from the different States are quick to catch the inspiration of the valuable opportunities now accorded them in the College of Agriculture and applications are coming in daily. There is still room for more students, residents of Wisconsin and non-residents, but applications should be sent in as early as possible, as the course is rapidly filling and all students are registered before the term opens. The new short course circular, describing fully the work, is now ready for distribution and will be promptly sent to those applying for it.

R. A. MOORE,
In charge of Short Course.
Madison, Wis.

Shredding Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As it is getting towards the close of the season for taking care of the crops, I would like to ask a few questions. I saw a number of pieces in the FARMER last winter about shredding and threshing corn fodder. I would like to know if any of your readers tried threshing fodder with the corn on. Does it get all the corn off the cob? In what condition should the fodder be to thresh, dry or damp? Should the concave be taken out of machine and boards used instead? About what can corn be threshed for per bushel?

Bartlett, Kas. R. B. WILLIAMS.

With but little care and no trouble the beard and moustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBERED STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 1—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Jackson Co., Mo.
OCTOBER 23—Gudgell & Simpson and J. A. Funkhouser, Hereford, Independence, Mo.
OCTOBER 30—J. R. Killough & Sons, Poland-Chinas, Richmond, Kas.

ABORTION IN CATTLE.

An unusual number of complaints of abortion are received from cattlemen. The following discussion of the subject, from "Fleming's Veterinary Obstetrics," will be found valuable:

"If the malady is suspected to be due to any one particular cause, or if there exist predisposing causes, then the indications for the prevention or cure of this accident are obvious. The atonic state, which seems to favor the occurrence of infectious abortion in or after certain rainy seasons, should be remedied by good food and tonics, and especially preparations of iron. Tonics have been particularly serviceable when abortion was supposed to be due to ergotized food, though Zundel recommends internal administration of carbolic acid. In cattle sheds where cows aborted year after year Brauer has employed carbolic acid with the most marked success. He gave it to cows which were from five to seven months pregnant, by subcutaneous injection in the neighborhood of the flank, the dose being two Pravaz syringefuls of a 2 per cent. solution. If, however, we admit the most common and efficient cause to be infection or contagion—that abortion is due to the presence of a micro-organism transmissible from an affected animal, or from something which has belonged to it, to another in health—then the first and fundamental indication is to remove or isolate the source of mischief. When, therefore, abortion occurs, and there is reason to believe that this accident is, in its nature, infectious, the fetus and all pertaining to it should be removed as promptly and completely as possible from the shed or place in which the animal is located. The cow, itself, should also be removed—or, better still, the other pregnant animals in the same shed should be moved away to another building—and either kept altogether isolated, or at least away from all other pregnant cattle, with a special attendant employed to look after it; this attendant should not go near the unaffected pregnant cattle, and the excreta from the cow should also be carefully kept out of their way.

"The shed in which the accident has occurred, and especially if it contain more pregnant cattle, ought to be immediately cleared of all manure and other matters of an objectionable kind, the drains and the floor—particularly that of the stall which has been occupied by the cow—being thoroughly swilled with water and sprinkled with some good disinfectant; the walls should also be lime-washed; a good layer of straw may then be laid down, and the cattle replaced. The shed should be kept clean and well ventilated for a number of days and the drains well flushed and disinfected. In sheds where abortion among cows is frequent, Nocard recommends the following preventive measures: (1) Once a week the cow sheds are to be well cleaned, particularly behind the cows, and then sprinkled with a strong solution of sulphate of copper, or of carbolic acid—one part to fifty of water. (2) The tail, anus, vulva, and thence downward to the hoofs of the hind limbs of every cow inhabiting these infected sheds, to be sponged with following preparation:

Distilled or rain water.....2 gallons.
Hydrochloric acid.....2½ ounces.
Corrosive sublimate.....2½ drams.

"These ingredients to be thoroughly mixed; and, as the preparation is poisonous to man and beast, care must be taken. This precautionary treatment, wherever adopted, has been found successful—another proof of the infectious nature of this kind of abortion; though, as Nocard remarks, in some instances the accident does not wholly cease during the first calving season, but it always does so in the second. So much

attention has recently been directed to this important subject, because of its increasing prevalence and the heavy losses it occasions among breeding stock, that it has been considered necessary to add some information which has come to hand since the sheets dealing with it were printed. There can be no doubt that in those instances in which abortions occur on an extensive scale, so as to assume an enzootic or epizootic character, and to continue in certain localities or establishments for years, infection is the chief, if not the only, cause; the agencies usually supposed to operate in their productions merely acting as predisposants, by weakening the constitution.

"In a German periodical, recently published, a summary of the views of forty-five Danish veterinary surgeons is given on this malady. It is concluded that there can be no doubt as to the infectious character of abortion, and that it can be propagated from stable to stable, or cow shed to cow shed, by infected animals, male or female; immunity is acquired after two or three years, as the disease disappears of itself from an establishment if no new animals are introduced, though getting rid of those which abort and replacing them by others may continue the scourge for an indefinite period. When the herd is not renewed the prevalence of the malady decreases spontaneously, the abortions gradually becoming fewer, and the incident only occurs towards the end of pregnancy, finally ceasing. The treatment found successful in combating the disease in Denmark consisted chiefly in rigorous disinfection of the stables or cow sheds twice a year by cleansing them and washing with a 1 per cent. solution of chloride of lime; though the stalls, walls, etc., were, when possible, washed once a week, and the drains flushed every day. Animals about to abort were immediately isolated and looked after by a special attendant, who was not allowed to go among the healthy pregnant animals. The foetal membranes were removed within twelve hours after abortion, and, together with the fetus, buried in lime; while the genital cavity was repeatedly washed out with a 1 per cent. solution of creolin, or 1 per cent. of lysol, until all vaginal discharge had ceased. Cows which had aborted were not put to the bull until two or three months had elapsed, so as to prevent extension of the infection and afford a better chance for their becoming pregnant again. Even cows and heifers in infected places, and apparently healthy, receive a vaginal injection before copulation, afterwards the parts about the tail and vulva were carefully washed every day with a mild disinfectant. The bull employed in an infected locality was treated in a similar manner, the parts about the generative organs being cleansed and disinfected before and after service."

England's Meat Supply.

The increased demand for meat in all the European countries is greatly in excess of the home supply. In England, France and Germany the limit of meat production is reached, and the additional supply must come from other countries where quality is above mere quantity, where the high grades of the improved breeds give a good selection to exporters who pay top prices for the best beef, mutton and pork to please their customers. England, the largest consumer of foreign meat, is the most exacting for the superior quality. Mr. Herbert Gibson, in the *London Meat Trade Journal*, shows the progress of the world, and presents the foreign meat trade in a manner that will interest our readers, and should encourage American farmers to increase the herds and flocks to meet this growing export trade and to improve the quality up to the market demands that pay the best prices.

"The development of the foreign meat supply of the United Kingdom, in the shape of frozen mutton, chilled beef and live stock imported for immediate slaughter would obviously never have gained a foothold had there not been a corresponding demand. Apart from the fact that the acreage of the

United Kingdom does not expand with the increase in the population, there is another equally important consideration. The scale of living in this country, as in all civilized communities, is steadily rising. In the last half century the consumption of meat per inhabitant has risen from eighty-seven to 109 pounds per annum. The home agriculturist would not wish to deny to the working population an article of daily necessity which he is himself unable to supply at a price that would bring it within the means of the laboring classes. This demand has been met by the foreign supply.

"The proportion of the home production of beef and mutton (including store stock imported from Ireland and elsewhere) is about 74 per cent. of the total home consumption of these articles. As population and the scale of living increase this proportion will decrease. It is, indeed, a matter of easy arithmetical demonstration to prove that the home supply of meat cannot meet the home demand, and that a certain proportion of foreign importation is required to make up the complement.

"The foreign meat supply comes from various European countries, from the United States and Canada, from the Argentine Republic, and from the Australian colonies. It comes as frozen mutton and chilled beef and as live stock slaughtered at the British ports of debarkation; and the question whether the dead meat or the live stock trade be the more convenient one is an economical problem of equal interest to producer and consumer. Until recently the supply of live stock has been limited to Europe and the North American continent, whilst the exports of the more distant countries have been exclusively of dead meat in a frozen state. But it is remarkable that the Argentine Republic, which since 1884 has conducted a steadily increasing trade in the export of frozen mutton, should have found it profitable to establish simultaneously, a live stock export commerce, which has leaped in five years from 20,911 sheep exported to the United Kingdom in 1891 up to 308,094 head in 1895. This evolution in the Argentine export trade, which can only be explained by the preference shown by the British consumer for mutton slaughtered in a British abattoir, deserves some notice. As regards the respective merits of the two systems of supplying the British meat market, if they are to be gauged by the prices they obtain in this country, it would appear that public opinion is wholly in favor of the live stock export trade. Argentine sheep slaughtered in Deptford, Liverpool or Glasgow, command from 5d. to 6d. per pound for the dressed carcass, Argentine frozen mutton sells wholesale at 2½d. to 2½d. per pound. There is a general opinion in the foreign and colonial producing countries that this disparity in price between mutton, either home-grown or slaughtered at the home lairages, and fresh frozen mutton, is due in a great measure to prejudice and abuses practiced by the retail butcher."—*Live Stock Journal*.

Important to Breeders.

Every one interested in improved stock should have the *Breeder's Gazette*, of Chicago, as well as the *KANSAS FARMER*, which we furnish for the price of one—both papers one year for only (\$2) two dollars; or we will supply the *National Stockman and Farmer*, of Pittsburgh, Pa. (the best general farm and stock journal in this country, price \$1.50), and the *FARMER*, for \$1.50. Send for sample copies to the papers direct, and save money and get a big benefit by sending your subscription to *KANSAS FARMER*, Topeka, Kas. No progressive farmer or breeder can afford at this low price to be without this great trio of farm magazines.

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.

Cures

Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive, perfect, permanent Cures.

Cures of Scrofula in severest forms, Salt Rheum, with intense itching and burning, scald head, boils, pimples, etc.

Cures of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, by toning and making rich, red blood.

Cures of Nervousness and That Tired Feeling, by feeding nerves, muscles and tissues on pure blood. For book of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Send address to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Pencil V., a Model Hereford.

The first-page illustration this week is an innovation in live stock illustration, and more nearly approaches modern art than anything before published by live stock journals. The idea is novel and is of special interest in bringing out a more life-like view of the animal. The owner of Pencil V. and Sunny Slope farm is C. S. Cross, of Emporia, and the successful idea represented by this style in live stock art is due to Mr. Cross, who insisted on the artist giving the animal the peculiar mount as shown, instead of the usual landscape view in connection with the animal. In this case the animal is of sufficient merit that no landscape is needed to embellish the beauty of the illustration. The *FARMER* desires to congratulate Mr. Cross on this innovation and improvement in live stock art, which is sure of imitation by others.

Pencil V. 36949 was sired by Beau Monde 9903, a half brother to Beau Real. He was bought by Shockey & Gibb from Gudgell & Simpson for \$1,000 when he was a calf. Sunny Slope farm has quite a number of Beau Monde cows which were purchased on account of their fine finish in the hips. This cow is a very remarkable cow and weighs in ordinary breeding condition 1,800 pounds. She is very deep-fleshed, as will be seen from her meaty appearance in the illustration. She is as smooth as a bottle and hard to criticize, a good breeder and has a calf at foot. She is considered a model by every visitor of the herd.

Any of our readers who are expecting to purchase anything in the Hereford line should not fail to call at Sunny Slope farm. They have fifty bulls, from 8 months to 2 years old.

Sunny Slope farm is one of the largest breeding establishments in America. They also have a fine lot of cows, two-year-olds, yearlings and weanlings for sale at reasonable prices.

White-Crested Black Polish.

The cut herewith is a faithful likeness of a pair of those truly excellent fowls, the White-crested Black Polish. It is doubtful, indeed, if a more beautiful, hardy or profitable fowl is bred in this country today than the breed named above. They are among the most persistent of our egg-producers, and at the same time are noted



for the great size of their eggs. The above pair are representatives from the pens of our old advertiser, Mr. John Bauscher, Jr., Freeport, Ill., and may convey some idea of the ability of the breeder and the general excellence of his stock. This gentleman breeds thirty-one varieties of imported and domestic fowls, and has eggs for hatching purposes on hand and for sale at all times. Those of our readers who are interested in improving their poultry, or in the purchase of improved poultry, will do well to correspond with Mr. Bauscher, who is thoroughly competent to advise with them. Send 15 cents and get the catalogue of his Sunflower poultry farm, which, in addition to the many handsome cuts, illustrations and prices of the various breeds, contains much that is valuable on the general conduct of the poultry business and vegetable garden.

Irrigation.

SOURCE OF THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE GREAT PLAINS.

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

In discussing this subject I have often remarked that the origin of this supply is of comparatively small importance to the people of the region. It is of course interesting, as a matter of scientific inquiry, and the inquiry has an economic bearing so far as it relates to the possibility of exhausting the source of supply.

It is a trite saying that the water of the land comes from the air. Three thousand years ago the circulation of moisture had been observed. The evaporation from the sea, the winds blowing the vapors inland, the precipitation as rain and snow, the running off as springs and rivers back to the sea—all this has been known for ages. The inquiry limits itself to the question whether the water supply with which we are dealing has its origin in a near or distant aerial precipitation. Is it entirely dependent on the rainfall of the plains, or is it assisted to a greater or less degree by precipitation in the mountain region to the west? Do the rivers of the mountains bring any water to the plains? and does underground percolation from the mountains supply any part of the sheet water under the plains generally or under that portion of them included in this investigation?

It has already been stated that of the two Platte, both mountain rivers, only one has mountain waters in it in this region of the plains for the whole of the year. It is, however, doubtless true that some mountain water is found in the underflow of both the Platte valleys all the time. From what has been said of the thickness of the sandy water-bearing alluvium, it may be assumed that this water is a large factor in the valley supply. The ready absorption of the local rainfall by this alluvium also suggests that this must be an important source of these underflow waters. That the waters of these river beds supply any part of the subwaters of the high prairie cannot be believed. An inspection of the Frenchman and Big Spring profiles, made by Mr. W. W. Follett*, will show that the relative levels of waters are not such as would be expected if the rivers supplied the plains. On the other hand, it may be affirmed that these larger river beds, as well as those of the plains rivers, act as drains, carrying away a portion of the subwater of the highlands.

In the matter of percolation of water from the mountains to the beds containing the sheet water of the plains, there is a more definite answer. The geological conditions seem to make it impossible that this source should even partially supply the sheet water, as the tertiary beds containing it nowhere (except in one place elsewhere mentioned) come in contact with the mountains. There is a deep trench of river valleys along the east front of the mountains, which effectually prevents any flow of water either under or above ground from the mountains to the formations holding the sheet water of the plains. We are forced, then, to the conclusion that the sheet water of the plains is supplied by the rainfall of the plains.

Owing to the eastward and southward slope of the surface, and the similar dip of the subjacent rocks, we infer that there is a slow eastward direction of the subterranean percolation, and that therefore the sheet water at any particular place has reached that place from some distance to the north and west of it. How far it has come it is not possible, with our present data, to say. Whether the knowledge would be of much value is doubtful.

This statement that the subwaters originate in the local rainfall is looked upon by some as necessarily implying a very small supply, while an assertion that this water comes from the moun-

tains is looked upon as implying the continuance of a bountiful supply. This is entirely a fallacy. The rainfall of the mountains is not measured by the depth of the snowdrifts in sheltered valleys. Fifty feet of snow would represent, for the area where it is found, sixty inches of rainfall. But the mountain areas we are dealing with have no such amount of precipitation. The rainfall at Pike's Peak is only twenty-nine inches. The whole Front Range has less than eastern Kansas or eastern Nebraska. The rainfall on the 102d meridian may be taken to average eighteen inches, decreasing westward, and though the evaporation is very great in this region in the summer, yet the conditions for imbibition by the soil and rocks are also highly favorable over considerable areas. The writer believes that the sheet water of the plains will maintain its quantity perennially, and that it will not show diminution under any drain that is likely to be put on it for a generation. Some of the facts already given, with others yet to be mentioned, warrant this opinion.

There is an opinion prevalent among the settlers on the plains that this sheet water, located, as has been already described, in the porous tertiary beds, forms a continuous sheet from north to south, as well as from west to east. But this is true only to a very small extent. The great valleys effectually cut off such connection of the sheet waters. The various forks of the Republican in the region of this investigation divide from each other the waters of their included table-lands. In these examples the fact is easily seen, as the valleys are cut down into the shales much below the level of the sheet waters. The parts of the region drained by the Beavers and the North Smoky, however, can be considered as having a continuous sheet of water, as the valleys have not been cut to the level of the water. Farther east the portions of the plain between these streams have their separate sheets of water. An examination of the well profiles will establish beyond a doubt this break of the water levels.

The great body of the sheet water of this region and of most of the "Great Plains," as we shall show further on, is held in the porous strata of the tertiary grit. Where the grit is thick little or none of the water is in the upper beds. The controlling factor as to the depth of the water in the grit seems to be the depth of the drainage valleys. The water is somewhat higher than their level. If these valleys cut through into the cretaceous beds, as in the Republican forks, the water rests on the shales or saturates them to a small depth beneath the grit.

Besides these, another factor determining the depth of the wells is the thickness of the tertiary marl on the top of the grit. If the grit is thick and the marl is thick, then the wells are very deep. These facts are illustrated on the maps and profiles. In that part of the plateau between the two Plattes lying within the district of this investigation both the formations are very thick. The deepest wells are along the northern edge of this plateau.

REGIONS OF IMBIBITION.

The plateau on which the Frenchman makes its shallow mark has the largest area uncovered by the marl. The porous grit here exposed and its own sedimentary soils, almost as porous, and the porous sand hills resting on this plateau, combine to make this region a most certain source of subterranean water supply. When rain comes it is almost all absorbed. The surface imbibes it and the pores below carry it down to the storehouse beneath. Evaporation gets a relatively small part of this water. The heaviest storms rarely raise a stream in the gullies. The Frenchman has never been known to have a flood, yet its flow is constant. At the surface in this region the imbibition of the spring rains is such that the water is passed by steady percolation to the beds below, and the springs of the Frenchman, the Stinking-water, Chief creek, and Rock creek show a steady outflow.

The district along the meridian between the South Republican and North Smoky has also large areas where the

grit is at the surface, and the slopes of all the Beavers are the same; so here are conditions favorable to large imbibition from the rainfall and constant supply of the wells, not only on the spot, but farther down the eastward slope under a slight covering of the tertiary marl.

The exposures of the various forms of the grit in the broken districts on the north side of each plateau also constitute a region of imbibition where, notwithstanding steeper slope to the neighboring valley, much of the rainfall must be absorbed and passed into the porous strata under the plateau. In particular this must be true of the slopes on the right bank of both the Arikaree and the South Fork of the Republican, as in the region examined the troughs of those streams are for considerable distances almost at right angles to the general direction of the dip of the strata of the water-bearing formations.

The relative absorptive power of samples of the grit and other rocks of this region has been determined by Prof. Milton Whitney, of the United States Department of Agriculture. The following statement gives the percentage of moisture taken up by specimens of rock examined by him:

Amount of moisture absorbed by rock specimens from Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

	Per cent. of weight.
1. Grit from top of Italian Cave, 2½ miles southwest of Julesburg, Colo.....	3.5
2. Grit, old Cheyenne Well, Colo.....	3.8
3. Mortar grit above the spring at Big Spring, Neb.....	4
4. Grit from the 20-foot section of Chimney Rock canyon.....	4.1
5. Agatized mortar bed, McAllister, Logan county, Kansas.....	4.3
6. Pink "magnesia" just over the red clay six miles west of Julesburg, Colo....	5.4
7. Rougher "magnesia" from bluff north of Ogallah, Kas.....	5.8
8. Conglomerate from the upper cave, Italian canyon, Colo.....	6
9. Mortar bed, with agatized parts, Colo.....	6.2
10. "Magnesia" from railroad cut east of Venango, Perkins county, Neb.....	6.6
11. Mortar-bed grit, south side of Beaver creek, one mile southeast of Kanorado, Kas.....	7.5
12. Hard limestone of the tertiary grit, Italian canyon, Colo.....	7.9
13. Mortar bed (no locality given).....	11
14. "Magnesia," upland outcrop, Deuel county, Neb., five miles east and north of Chappell.....	11.2
15. Tertiary grit northwest of Ogallah, Kas.....	12.4
16. Turtle shell and nodules, Italian canyon, Colo.....	15
17. "Magnesia" with fossil shells, SW. ¼ sec. 20, T. 6 N., R. 41 W., six miles southwest from Lamar, Neb.....	28

Three of the samples crumbled and went to pieces when immersed in water: (1) a sample of soft "magnesia" from the mortar beds from the middle of the vertical section of Eagle canyon, Colorado; (2) pink grit below hard limestone, Italian canyon; (3) tertiary grit from bottom third of Italian canyon.

The region where the marl covering is abundant is more subject to floods in the smaller valleys, for in the larger ones the water is sometimes absorbed by the alluvium, but farther east where rainfall is larger and the exposure of the cretaceous formations greater, the floods pass on to do damage all the way to the Missouri river. The fact that the marl, with its smooth buffalo sod, throws off the water of rainfall rather than absorbs it, points to a method of artificially retaining this water. The marl is good material for the construction of dams, and there are along every draw numerous sites where from one to ten acres of water could be stored, which in heavy rains now runs unused off the land and out of the district.

The areas of least imbibition, then, are those where the unbroken marl is at the surface. The areas of greatest absorption of rainfall are those where the grit is exposed to the weather. There are other areas where the absorption of the rainfall is considerable but varies on the same spot in different years. These areas are the sides and bottoms of basins. It has already been mentioned that where the marl is thin the slight slope of the basin will show traces of gravel or some other form of the grit. Such an area is, however, to be considered as an exposure of the grit, but it will have a greater opportunity of absorption from the run-off of the slope of the marl above it. This, however, will be restricted by the fact that its pores are somewhat closed by the fine sediment brought down by the water from the marl slope. The bottom of the basin is, however, usually an area of considerable absorption of water. Since the settlement of the



Seemingly sane women are every day dragged down into an engulfing ocean of despair, because they try to fight disease without help. They wear their whole bodies out battling with some debilitating disease of the organs distinctly feminine. They become weak and pale and thin and worn, enduring a martyrdom of pain.

Help is at hand for those who choose to take it. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will infallibly cure womanly ills. It is designed for that purpose alone. It acts directly and quickly on the organs involved and restores them to health and vigor. This is proven by the triumphant record of tens of thousands of cures. It is successful when all else has failed. After the abhorrent local treatments of the doctors have proven useless, the "Favorite Prescription" does its marvelous work, bringing comfort and happiness. It is the one thing that can always be depended upon.

Mrs. Eugene Stantzenberg, of No. 1604 Walker Avenue, Houston, Texas, writes: "With a most thankful heart I will tell you about the wonderful cure effected in the case of my mother. She has been a perfect wreck for seven long years. No words can describe what she has suffered. Could not sleep on account of severe pains. To tell the truth, she has lived with one foot in her grave. She tried every doctor around here and spent hundreds of dollars without benefit. After hearing of your wonderful remedies I wrote to you. My mother has taken six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and six of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and is now perfectly cured."

country these shallow lake-beds have rarely had water in them from one are year to another. In most years they simply a little moister than the neighboring prairies or ridges separating them. Whether the marl or the grit be the surrounding outcrop, the soil in the bottom of the basin is always somewhat different from that of the adjacent surface. It may hold alkaline contents; it is certain to contain argillaceous matter. In the drought of autumn and the cold of winter these basin beds crack considerably. There are frequent cracks twenty to thirty feet long and sometimes three to five inches wide in parts and several feet in depth. When rain comes these cracks are the channels by which much water is immediately carried down out of the way of atmospheric evaporation.

Thos. Slater has a message for every man 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 Maple Leaf."

Comparatively few travelers realize that within the past ten years a new and formidable competitor for railway patronage has entered the field. The Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf Route) is decidedly out for business; the equipment, service and roadbed have been steadily improved, until now they are among the best in America. On no other railway can you get any such meal (a la carte) for the money; the service and surroundings are in perfect taste; the menu card is replete with the choicest of everything at reasonable prices. The Pullman compartment sleeping cars and the new free reclining chair cars in service between Kansas City and Des Moines and St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago are the embodiment of all that is luxurious in railway travel.

DETECTIVE Men wanted in every county to act as private Detective under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind.

SPECIALTY! Private Diseases and Disorders of the Rectum. Correspondence solicited. DR. WM. H. RIGTER, 503 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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.

Wanted, an Idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co. Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,500 prize offer and list of 200 inventions wanted.

*The final report of the artesian and underflow investigation and of the irrigation inquiry: Senate Ex. Doc. No. 41, Fifty-second Congress, first session, Part II, p. 22 (Frenchman line), p. 23 (Big Spring line).

Gossip About Stock.

In our herd write-up on Mr. D. A. Kramer's herd of Poland-Chinas, Little Mc should have been credited with "eighty youngsters without swirls or spots," instead of eight, as it appeared in last week's issue.

The Kaw Valley herd of Poland-China swine, owned by M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., is once more represented in the FARMER, as will be seen by reference to the "Special Want Column" this week. Mr. Tatman is well known as a careful and conscientious breeder of stock of high breeding merit and feeding qualities.

The FARMER has of late had considerable correspondence from our readers concerning Jersey cattle, and expressing a desire to do business with breeders of this famous dairy breed, if they would only advertise their stock for sale. It is to be hoped that some enterprising Jersey breeders will take the hint and enroll their names with a card in the FARMER's "Breeders' Directory."

The many customers of Mr. E. E. Axline, of Oak Grove, Jackson county, Missouri, and those old patrons of Mr. Geo. W. Null, of Odessa, Lafayette county, Missouri, should keep in mind the two-days' sale, September 30 and October 1, when they will offer 200 head of registered Poland-Chinas. For further information concerning these sales consult their half-page advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Our readers interested in Poland-Chinas, especially in Chief You Know and Chief All Right pigs, should keep in mind that Mr. Ferd Friedley, of Verdon, Richardson county, Nebraska, will hold his annual sale on Wednesday, October 7, at his farm, near Verdon. Our live stock field man reports one of the best lots of youngsters seen by him so far this year in four States. Consult his sale advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

"Dead or Alive!" is the significant display line in the advertisement of Anglo-American Stock Food Co., in this issue. It is of special interest to hog-raisers who are having cholera in their herds or threatened with the same. It is unquestionably the best remedy on the market and is vouched for by many of the most experienced swine breeders of the United States. Readers of this paper will make no mistake, we believe, in giving Bannerman's Phenyle a trial.

The "Duroc-Jersey herd of swine owned by M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas., is reported by him as being in excellent form and condition, with a fine lot of males and females on hand from noted sires and dams. The foundation stock of this herd comes from the herds of the most noted breeders. The hogs are of heavy bone and low build and of regulation color. The sales so far this year have given satisfaction, and by continued fair dealing Mr. Alberty hopes to please old and new customers.

One of the finest displays of Poland-China swine at Neosho County fair, last week, was made by E. E. Wait, of Altoona, Kas., and, although there were a number of competitors, his herd took all the special premiums. Black Stop Chief heads his herd, a most excellent animal, which, at 18 months of age, weighs 600 pounds. One of his sows exhibited was Queen of Altoona, which at 13 months of age weighs 400 pounds. Mr. Wait is prepared to furnish any breeder with fancy Poland-Chinas which will equal any premium animals in Kansas this year.

THE GREAT HEREFORD SALE.—The most important public sale of Hereford cattle now announced in the United States is that of Messrs. Gudgeon & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., and Jas. A. Funkhouser, of Plattsburg, Mo., who have concluded to offer seventy-five head, a combined draft from their herds, aggregating over six hundred head of pure-bred "white-faces." The World's Fair record of the Independence herd needs no introduction to the Hereford breeders of this country, and the record of the Plattsburg herd at the leading State fairs for several years leads all others that waged for honors in the competitive show ring. More will be given by our live stock field man concerning the individual and collective merits of the twenty-five bulls and fifty heifers. Consult the advertisement elsewhere in this issue for further information.

KIRKPATRICK & SON'S SALE.—We are in receipt of the catalogue of the Riverview Farm herd, owned by Kirkpatrick & Son, located one-fourth mile north of Connor station and twelve miles north of Kansas City, on Missouri Pacific railroad. If the reader has not received a copy of this catalogue, we advise him to send for it at once, as the time for the sale is almost at hand. It contains the pedigrees of about one hundred excellent specimens of the breed which are to be sold at auction on Tuesday, September 29. In referring to this consignment as specimens of the breed, we speak advisedly, having seen them recently, and we give it as our opinion that the offering as a whole constitutes one of the very best

lots of Poland-Chinas that has ever been sent into the auction sale ring in the West. Conceding this to be true, the receipt of the catalogue and its examination will convince you that the combination of blood lines there represented are as good as can be gathered together in one herd. The book itself is well constructed, unique in color and form and explicit in detail. The text is good, the descriptive matter being judiciously worded and the merits of both animals and pedigrees pointed out without resort to extravagant praise or red fire embellishment of any sort. The boars in service in this herd are Hadley Jr. 18314 S., sire Wilkes Sanders, a son of the old world's fair winner. There will be pigs in the sale by both these boars, and also by King Perfection, the \$1,000 Kansas hog, and Hoosier Boy 2d, L's Tecumseh by Chief Tecumseh 2d, and Chief I Know, that recently sold a half interest for \$1,000. There will be pigs in the sale from all these great boars. Any one familiar with the history of the breed need not be told the character or standing of these sires. Hadley Jr. in this array of noted animals stands out as a bold leader. His reputation is already nation-wide and it is not necessary nor could we add greatly to your knowledge of him. Probably the most notable offering in this sale and the one that will attract the greatest attention are the twenty young sows bred to him. The sows themselves are of the very top breeding, and their mating to Hadley Jr. will be the first cross on these first families of the breed. Mr. Kirkpatrick is counting on marked results from the Chief I Know, Black U. S., King Perfection and Hoosier Boy sows. There is to be a great offering of spring pigs by Wilkes Sanders. This boar was selected on account of his individual excellence and the fact that he is out of Queen Wilkes, she being a line-bred Wilkes back to George Wilkes on her sire's side, and to Black U. S. and King Butler on her dam's side, the best coupling Mr. Shellenberger ever made for the old Sanders hog. The quality of the get of this young Sanders proves Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Son's selection to have been a wise one, as you will agree when you have seen the pigs. We do not believe there is a breeder in Kansas, Missouri or Nebraska who can afford to miss this sale. The majority of the breeders probably have catalogues by this time, but those who have not should send immediately.

Hadley Jr.

Hadley Jr. is the coming out-cross for Chief Tecumseh 2d, Black U. S., Sanders, Wilkes, Tecumseh and Corwin strains of Poland-Chinas. He is only two years old and has a long future before him. His get have already won more prizes and sold for more money than any sire of his age. Another of his sons, Harry Faultless, is being fitted for the ring at Wichita, and judges who have seen him say he is an outstanding winner. One old, experienced judge of a good hog, who has seen about all the good ones, says he was just 13 months old the day he saw him, and that he is beyond doubt as near perfect in conformation, style and finish as any pig seen in recent years; that his head and face is free from criticism; has the same kind of a ham as his sire and a Faultless Queen Corwin ear and carries one of the finest backs he ever saw. Another disinterested judge says that he is "good enough to be a victor in defeat." The fact that there will be five March boar pigs sired by Hadley Jr. in the Kirkpatrick sale adds interest to this hog and his get just at this time. Also twenty choice Chief I Know, Black U. S., King Perfection and Hoosier Boy sows bred and in pig to him. If there is a Po'nd-China breeder who has not yet received a catalogue, he ought to lose no time in sending for one and attending this sale, that promises to be the most interesting sale in the West.

Topeka's Reunion and Festival.

Topeka has already donned her holiday clothes and is ready to entertain the largest crowd in her history next week. The Fall Festival and Reunion is already an assured success. Every citizen of the city is preparing to entertain the visitors that will flock to the grandest entertainment in the history of the State. Monday will not be the least interesting of the days, and the man who comes on that day will be well paid for his alacrity. The laboring men of Kansas will have everything to themselves and an enormous parade of labor societies will be a feature. Tuesday, the firemen of the State will entertain the hosts with races and displays of all kinds, and prizes will be awarded according to merit. Tuesday evening there will be an illuminated bicycle parade which the League of American Wheelmen guarantees will be a success. Wednesday is flower day and millions of flowers will be seen everywhere. The Goddess Flora will preside over the monster parade of flowers in the afternoon. Wednesday night the Arabian band of 200 members will be out. Any one who cares to know about the details of this magnificent organization should consult Col. John Marshall. Thursday is the day of pomp upon which Don Quixote and his



GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

The World's Best

A full and complete line of Cooking and Heating goods for all kinds of fuel, made by the same mechanics and of the same material as "Garlands." "Michigans" are the peer of ANY other line EXCEPT "Garlands."

THE MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY, Largest Makers of Stoves and Ranges in the World.

Dragon of the Ages will appear before the startled eyes of the people of Kansas. He will arrive promptly at 8 p. m. preceded by all the famous flambeau clubs in the city. In the daytime there will be a grand military and civic parade. On Friday morning the veterans of the late war will appear in procession and in the afternoon the Battle of Five Forks will be fought over by the United States Regulars and Kansas National Guard. In the evening the "High Rollers" will take possession of the city and give their grand carnival masquerade on Kansas avenue. Saturday there will be a grand political feast and speakers of national reputation will be here. There will be campfires every evening at Camp Nelson A. Miles and the veterans and their friends will be well cared for.

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.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10, 1896.

Cherokee county—T. W. Thomason, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by C. E. Gray, in Shawnee tp., (P. O. Crestline), one roan horse, fifteen hands high, 8 years old, branded T6 on left hip and left shoulder.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24, 1896.

Osage county—E. C. Murphy, clerk. FILLY—Taken up by A. F. Kitchen, in Fairfax tp., (P. O. Soranton), 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 cut 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. Tallafarro, in Mission tp., (P. O. Wanamaker), one two-year-old red and white steer.

DOGS.

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

VETERINARY SURGEON.

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

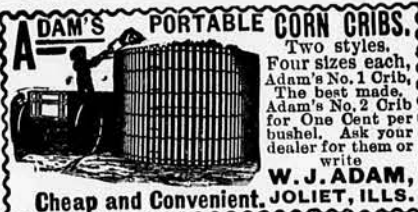
WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Kansas. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

FARMERS

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

BRASS BAND

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Equipment for Bands and Drum Corps. Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine Catalog, 400 Illustrations, mailed free; it gives Band Music & Instructions for Amateur Bands. LYON & HEALY, Cor. Adams St. and Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



ADAM'S PORTABLE CORN CRIBS.

Two styles. Four sizes each. Adam's No. 1 Crib, The best made. Adam's No. 2 Crib for One Cent per bushel. Ask your dealer for them or write W. J. ADAM, Cheap and Convenient. JOLIET, ILLS.

"Eli" Baling Presses

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

KANSAS CITY PLOW CO.,

Gen. Southwestern Agts., Kansas City, Mo.

IT'S UNCERTAINTY THAT HURTS!

That's what the business men claim, and why not consider that feature when figuring on the fence problem. With an unproved device, you are never sure that your stock and crops are safe. We are selling Page to men who have tested it over ten years. They're not experimenting.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



THE OLD RELIABLE PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS

Grinds more grain to any degree of fineness than any other mill. Grinds ear-corn, oats, etc., fine enough for any purpose. Warranted not to choke. We warrant the Peerless to be THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH. Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the STEVENS MANUFACTURING CO., Joliet, Ill. Jobbers and Manufacturers of WAGONS, FARM MACHINERY, WINDMILLS, &c. Prices lowest. Quality best.

The Home Circle.

HIGH NOON.

Time's finger on the dial of my life
Points to high noon. And yet the half-spent
day
Leaves less than half remaining! For the
dark,
Bleak shadows of the grave engulf the end.

To those who burn the candle to the stick
The sputtering socket yields but little light.
Long life is sadder than an early death.
We cannot count on raveled threads of age
Whereof to weave a fabric; we must use
The warp and woof the ready present yields,
And toil while daylight lasts. When I be-
think

How brief the past, the future, still more
brief,
Calls on to action, action! Not for me
Is time for retrospection or for dreams;
Not time for self-laudation or remorse.
Have I done nobly? Then I must not let
Dead yesterday unborn to-morrow shame.
Have I done wrong? Well, let the bitter
taste

Of fruit that turned to ashes on my lip
Be my reminder in temptation's hour,
And keep me silent when I would condemn.
Sometimes it takes the acid of a sin
To cleanse the clouded windows of our souls
So pity may shine through them. Looking
back

My faults and errors seem like stepping-
stones
That led the way to knowledge of the truth
And made me value virtue! Sorrows shine
In rainbow colors o'er the gulf of years
Where lie forgotten pleasures. Looking
forth

Out to the western sky, still bright with
noon,
I feel well spurred and booted for the strife
That ends not till Nirvana is attained.

Battling with fate, with men, and with my-
self,
Up the steep summit of my life's forenoon,
Three things I learned—three things of pre-
cious worth.
To guide and help me down the western
slope.

I have learned how to pray, and toil and
save;
To pray for courage to receive what comes,
Knowing what comes to be divinely sent;
To toil for universal good, since thus
And only thus, can good come unto me;
To save, by giving what's ever I have
To those who have not—this alone is gain.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in the *Jennett Miller*
Monthly.

FOR BEAUTIFUL TEETH.

A Few Simple Suggestions Concerning the Care of Them.

As the month is said by physiognom-
ists to be the surest indication of a
woman's character, so it is also the
keynote, as it were, of her personal
habits. Hard, cracked lips, stained
with black, and indifferently kept teeth,
tell their own tale of carelessness and
neglect.

The first defect comes from an ugly
habit of biting the lips, or, it may be,
of fever. The former may be remedied
by exercise of will power, and the evi-
dences of the latter removed by a night-
ly application of pure, cold cream or
vaseline, says the Philadelphia Re-
corder. The teeth are more difficult to
deal with. The most important item in
their care is a yearly visit to a reliable
dentist, whose services are absolutely
necessary to health, as uncared-for
teeth, by their action upon the food,
affect the stomach, and so the whole
system.

But, besides the yearly or semi-yearly
visit to the dentist, there must be un-
remitting individual care. A soft tooth-
brush should be used night and morn-
ing, and, when circumstances permit,
after every meal. A good tooth-wash
or powder is necessary to perfect clean-
liness; charcoal or precipitated chalk
are harmless and inexpensive, and may
be freely used.

At least once in two weeks the teeth
should be thoroughly cleansed by a
rubbing process. To do this dip a small
hickory stick, which must be softened
at the end, into chalk or ground pumice
stone, and rub carefully over the entire
surface of the teeth, particularly the
inside and upper portion of the large
molars, where there is usually a de-
posit from the various secretions of the
mouth.

Dental floss should be used to remove
all particles of food; the use of a tooth-
pick is not only an offense against good
taste, but is also injurious, as it loosens
the fillings of the teeth and bruises the
gums as well.

Charcoal is invaluable as a dentifrice.
It whitens the teeth and removes any
unpleasant taste of a disordered stom-
ach. A few drops of tincture of myrrh
in a glass of water is an excellent mouth
wash, while listerine as an all-round
purifier and antiseptic for the mouth
is unexcelled.

"For years," says Capt. C. Mueller, "I
have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than
anything else in the medicine chest to re-
gulate my bowels, and those of the ship's
crew. These pills are not severe in their
action, but do their work thoroughly."

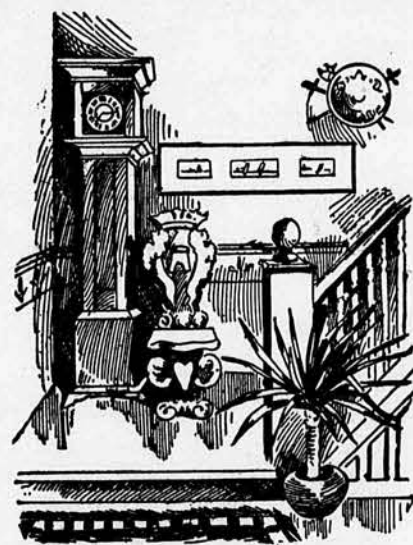
COUNTRY HOUSE HALL.

It Admits of Plenty of Decorations and Artistic Furnishings.

The hallway illustrated herewith is
the broad, roomy one found in most
country houses, and which admits of
plenty of decorations and artistic fur-
nishings. The walls are treated either
with distemper colors or felt paper in a
warm tone of greenish gray. The dado
is made of a strip of burlaps dyed (with
prepared dyes) in a rich tone of olive
with a design stenciled on a shade dark-
er and touched up with gold paints in
the highest lights. A narrow walnut
molding runs along the top of the bur-
laps, adding a finish to it.

The floor is treated to a polish made
of beeswax and turpentine. A hand-
some rug is a charming addition to the
hallway.

The clock is polished walnut, the
chair carved mahogany. Any quaint
old chair or clock could be utilized for
this purpose. Pictures, water color
sketches, or pen-and-ink drawings in
simple, flat moldings, hung along the
walls, add to the effect. The armor
may be purchased in "papier mache"
at reasonable rates from the dealers,



HALL IN A COUNTRY HOUSE.

and can scarcely be told from the real
article. A fishnet draped over the col-
lection of marines is an artistic bit
which heightens the effect of the same.

The stencils mentioned before may
be bought or made at home. They are
simply cut out of manilla paper (which
has previously been shellacked) with a
sharp penknife. The burlaps may be
dyed by using a large bristle brush (a
painter's brush will answer) and applied
to the dry burlaps. By this means a
very artistic mottled effect is secured.—
W. S. Rice, in *Home Queen*.

The Thimble Collecting Fad.

Collecting thimbles which have been
the property of female celebrities has
become the latest craze. The cream of
a collection owned by a wealthy
Gothamite is the thimble of that ex-
cellent needlewoman, Queen Elizabeth;
one which belonged to Queen Victoria
when a girl of 14—this is a solid gold
and useful-looking silver thimble, but
very small. That worn by the mother
of George Washington is also in this col-
lection. A thimble much worn once
belonged to Princess Alice, and is
rather large; one whose owner was the
princess of Wales is extremely dainty,
of gold and enamel.

Onions for the Complexion.

Prof. Shusof says that onions make
a nerve tonic not to be despised. They
tone up the worn-out system, and if
eaten freely will show good results in
cases of nervous prostration. If a sprig
of parsley is dipped in vinegar and
eaten after an onion no unpleasant odor
from the breath can be detected. And
in addition to this valuable and im-
portant bit of information, onions
eaten freely will also, he says, beautify
the complexion.

Camphor for Corsets.

If a piece of camphor gum is placed
in the drawer where are kept dress
waists that are trimmed with steel it
will prevent the steel from tarnishing.

A Boy's Best Friend.

His mother is a boy's best friend;
And though the happy, careless youth
Is slow to see it, in the end
There shines upon his mind the truth.
One day of sickness, he will find,
Will much more forcefully instill
This lasting thought into his mind
Than forty books of proverbs will.
—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is the best warmth-
food. Thin people, people with poor blood, who are easily
shaken by a cold wind, take Scott's Emulsion. It makes
good blood, improves the appetite, increases flesh, furnishes
bodily warmth, and prevents the ill results from colds,
coughs, and exposures.

50c. and \$1.00 at all druggists.

Useful Tomato Recipes.

Let me tell the readers of the *FARMER*
the way to work up their green tomatoes
for winter use, when they will appreciate
them and wish they had more.

Excellent Pickalls or Chow-chow.—Take
one peck of green tomatoes, sliced and
salted over night, then thoroughly drain
and chop fine; add two large heads of cab-
bage, two large onions, twelve green pep-
pers, also chopped fine; cover with vinegar
and boil tender, then drain the mass
through a colander; add one pint of grated
horseradish, one-half ounce each of all-
spice, cloves and mustard, and one pound
of sugar, and vinegar enough to cover the
whole; stir all well together and put into a
stone jar and cover.

Green Tomato Pickles.—Take seven pounds
tomatoes, slice and soak in salt water
twenty-four hours, remove and drain thor-
oughly; take three and one half pounds of
sugar and one quart of best cider vinegar
and put on to boil, using whole spices—
cinnamon, cloves and allspice, also a little
green pepper. After they have boiled put
in all the tomatoes the syrup will cover and
cook tender. Do not let them get too done.
Then remove to a jar and put more tomatoes
into the sirup and continue until all are
used. Then boil the sirup down thick, turn
it over the fruit and seal up and put into a
cool place.

Pickled Green Tomatoes and Onions.—Take
one peck of green tomatoes, slice and let
stand over night in a weak brine; in the
morning drain thoroughly, add one dozen
large onions, sliced; spice to taste; pour
over vinegar enough to cover and scald one-
half hour.

Tomato Preserves.—Take tomatoes of an
even size, scald just enough to remove the
skin; weigh and place in a stone jar with
an equal quantity of white sugar to remain
over night. In the morning drain off the
juice, boil and skim the juice, put in the to-
matoes and cook until clear, then remove
carefully without bruising or breaking;
add a couple sliced lemons to the sirup and
boil until quite thick, pour it over the fruit,
cover tight and keep in a cool place.

Tomato Catsup.—One bushel tomatoes,
washed and sliced, put over the fire in a
large kettle; add three cupfuls of salt, two
even tablespoonfuls of cayenne pepper, two
ounces whole allspice, two ounces whole
cloves, four ounces grated nutmeg, two
ounces stick cinnamon. Boil two hours
slowly; cool and press through a sieve,
carefully rubbing through the pulp. Put
back to boil slowly three hours. Care must
be given it so it will not burn. Bottle
whilst hot and seal and stand it in a cool
place. Some do not like much spice, some
like the flavor of onion, and so it is a good
idea to season differently and label so as to
know which is wanted. VIOLET.
Hilltop, Kas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a secret prepa-
ration. Any physician may have the
formula on application. The secret of its
success as a medicine lies in its extraor-
dinary power to cleanse the blood of im-
purities and cure the most deep-seated
cases of blood disease.

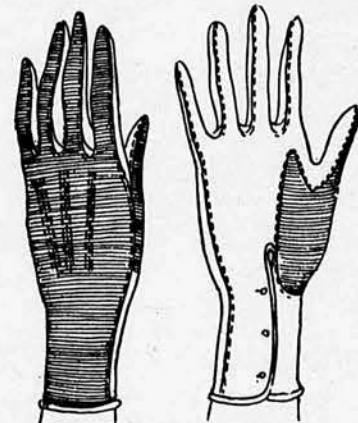
Very low rates will be made by the Mis-
souri, Kansas & Texas railway, for excu-
sions of August 18, September 1, 15 and 29,
to the South, for Home-seekers and Har-
vesters. For particulars, apply to the near-
est local agent, or address G. A. McNutt,
1044 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

VENTILATED GLOVES.

Women Who Ride the Wheel Say They Are a Splendid Thing.

Women abroad who ride the wheel
are patronizing a glove made especially
for the purpose and sold under the
name of "cycling gloves," although
equally suitable for riding and driving.



VENTILATED CYCLING GLOVES

Two leathers are employed in the
manufacture of this glove—namely, tan
doeskin on thumb and back and tan
cape on palm and under wrists, with
ventilation holes between the fingers.
It is claimed that this glove "has the
greatest advantages for cycling pur-
poses, admitting of perfect freedom to
the hand, a firm grip of the machine,
thorough ventilation and everlasting
wear."—Chicago Chronicle.

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

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GET OUR CATALOGUES OF SEWING MACHINES, BICYCLES, BABY CARRI-
AGES, ORGANS, PIANOS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.
GIVE LIST. Send us this advertisement and state WHICH CATALOGUE you want.
Oxford Merchandise Co., 288 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

LADIES I Make Big Wages
—At Home—
and want all to have the same
opportunity. The work is very
pleasant and will easily pay \$18 weekly. This is no de-
ception. I want no money and will gladly send full par-
ticulars FREE to all. Miss M. E. Stebbins, Lawrence, Mich.

ORGANS FREE on trial. High-
grade, popular
priced Organs. Such as
never were offered be-
fore. Unequalled for sweetness of tone and
beauty of design. We have a large assort-
ment at lowest prices. Send for Our Mam-
moth Catalogue. H. R. EAGLE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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VIA COLORADO SPRINGS

The Chicago,
Rock Island & Pacific
Railway is

4 hours quicker

To Cripple Creek
than any other line.

Full particulars by addressing
JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.



LIVER AND KIDNEY

Diseases are manifested by Backache,
Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Foul
Tongue and Weakness

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

Is the remedy you need, of equal service
in mild or chronic cases

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE AT \$1.00 PER BOTTLE
THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Young Folks.

THE OAK.

What gnarled stretch, what depth of shade
Is his!
There needs no crown to mark the forest's
king;
How in his leaves outshines full summer's
bliss!
Sun, storm, rain, dew, to him their tribute
bring,
Which he, with such benignant royalty
Accepts, as overpayeth what is lent;
All nature seems his vassal proud to be,
And cunning only for his ornament.

How towers he, too, amid the billowed snows
An unquelled exile from the summer's
throne,
Whose plain, unincutted front more kingly
shows,
Now that the obscuring courtier leaves are
flown.
His boughs make music of the winter air,
Jeweled with sleet, like some cathedral
front
Where clinging snowflakes, with quaint art,
repair
The dents and furrows of time's envious
brunt.

How doth his patient strength the rude
March wind
Persuade to seem glad breaths of summer
breeze,
And win the soil that fain would be unkind,
To swell his revenues with proud increase!
He is the gem, and all the landscape wide
(So doth his grandeur isolate the sense)
Seems but the setting, worthless all beside,
An empty socket, were he fallen hence.

So, from oft converse with life's wintry gales,
Should man learn how to clasp with tougher
roots
The inspiring earth—how otherwise avails
The leaf-creating sap that sunward shoots?
So every year that falls with noiseless flakes
Should fill old scars up on the stormward
side,
And make hoar age revered for age's sake,
Not for traditions of youth's leafy pride.

So, from the pinched soil of a churlish fate,
True hearts compel the sap of sturdier
growth,
So between earth and heaven stand simply
great,
That these shall seem but their attendants
both;
For nature's forces with obedient zeal
Wait on the rooted faith and oaken will,
As quickly the pretender's cheat they feel,
And turn mad Pucks to flout and mock him
still.

Lord! all Thy works are lessons—each con-
tains
Some emblem of man's all-containing soul;
Shall he make fruitless all Thy glorious
pains,
Delving within Thy grace an eyeless mole?
Make me the least of Thy Dodona-grove.
Cause me some message of Thy truth to
bring,
Speak but a word through me, nor let Thy
love
Among my boughs disdain to perch and
sing.
—James Russell Lowell.

She Asked for Information.

Children—girls as well as boys—are
born experimenters, and are fond of
verifying the statements of their elders.
A little city girl had been told to keep
off the street car track, as the cars
would run over her. The other day she
marched out to the side of the track and
hailed a car as it came along. The car
was stopped and the conductor was at
hand to help the small passenger on
board. "I didn't want to get on," she
said. "I was told that the cars would
run over me, and I want to know if you
would do such a thing. 'You go
home,' roared the conductor; and the
little girl went home, wondering why
she had been refused the asked-for in-
formation.

The Egg of Columbus.

The authorities of a certain parish in
Thurgau decreed that the day-school
teachers were in the future to receive
no presents from the scholars or their
parents, but they forgot to raise the
salaries, by way of compensation, to a
proportionate figure. An ingenious
dominie got over the difficulty by say-
ing to his pupils: "Now, my lads, to-
morrow I am going to tell you about
Columbus and his egg, and so each of
you will have to bring an egg to school,
and those of you who have no eggs at
home can bring some bacon!"

The First Baseball Game.

The game of baseball was 50 years
old in June, the first match game hav-
ing been played at Hoboken, N. J., on
June 19, 1846, between the Knicker-
bocker and New York clubs. Previous
to that time townball had been the
great game, but some of the devotees
got their heads together and evolved a
series of rules which changed the sport
so materially that they decided to call
it baseball. The first team was or-
ganized on September 2, 1845, but it
was not until the following June that
a match game was played.

Little Nellie was saying her prayers:
"Oh, dear Lord, please wait just a min-
ute, for my little brother Bob has been
pulling my hair and I must go and box
his ears."

FROGS AS BAROMETERS.

The Little Amphibians Are More Relia-
ble Than the Weather Office.

Hans was in the garden making mud
pies. Suddenly he heard his father
call:

"Hans, come here; I want to speak to
you."

"What is it, father?" cried Hans, get-
ting up from the ground where he had
been playing and going over to the
window where his father was.

"Hans," said he, "I want you to find
a tree-frog for me—like those you hear
in the evenings."

"What do you want a tree-frog for?"
asked the boy.

"I'll show you," replied his father;
"but get me the tree-frog first."

So Hans ran off wondering to the
back of the yard, where there were a
great number of fruit trees growing.

Here he searched for some time un-
successfully.

"It's always the way," said he to
himself. "If I didn't want one I could
find a couple of dozen in quick time."

At last, as he was about to give up
the search, he found one—a big green
fellow—sitting quietly in an old hol-
low stump, its coat so mingling with



A FROG BAROMETER.

the color of the wood that he would
have passed it by had it not uttered a
croak of displeasure at being disturbed.

With a cry of delight the boy picked
it up by the hind legs, for, though
Hans was not a cruel boy, he was some-
times thoughtless, and then he was a
little afraid of frogs. He carried it to
his father who stood waiting for him
on the porch.

Mynheer Voost took the frog from
his son and went into the house, close-
ly followed by the boy, who was anx-
ious to see what his father was about
to do. When he reached the work-
room he saw on the table a jar which,
to him, looked suspiciously like one of
his mother's preserve jars; and beside
it lay a small ladder, about eight in-
ches long, made of wood, and having four
steps, each an inch wide.

His father took this ladder and
placed it in the jar, the top and bottom
resting against the opposite sides. He
then put the frog in the jar, and
screwed the top down, making the un-
fortunate frog a prisoner.

"Now," explained his father, when
he had finished, "I have a barometer.
When the weather is to be clear and
fine Herr Frog will go up the ladder,
step by step, till he gets to the top; but
if a storm threatens or the clouds are
lowering, he will gradually descend
to the bottom and remain there till the
storm or rain is past. His position on
the ladder, you see, will show the kind
of weather we are liable to have for
the next 24 hours."

This style of barometer is much used
in the lowlands of Germany, and,
strange as it may seem, they are said
to be better forecasters of the weather
than any barometer that can be
bought, as the frogs seldom make a
mistake in their indications.—Leslie's
Popular Monthly.

PETER'S BABY CARRIAGE.

How a Chicago Boy Put a Clever Idea
Into Practical Shape.

Peter was such a bit of a lad that he
could scarcely reach the crossbar of the
handle of the baby carriage. On ordi-
nary occasions Peter cared little
whether he was tall or short, but he
always wished he was two feet taller
whenever his mother put Tom in the
baby carriage and told Peter to "mind
him." The broad walk which extends
along the west side of Lincoln park is
half a mile long.

Until the policeman in gray uniform
put a stop to the fun the boys on the
north side of Chicago found a great
deal of sport in racing down the long
walk on their bicycles. To be sure, they
had to dodge scores of baby carriages
and nurses, but this only gave zest to the
pleasure.

Peter owned a tricycle. It was one of
those cheap machines without rubber
tires or springs and was tinned all over
to give a good appearance. But Peter's
sturdy little legs could make the tricy-
cle spin down the long walk, and al-
though he never won he always raced
with the boys who rode bicycles.

Peter's mother, whenever the day was
fine, would put Tom, the little brother,
in the baby carriage and push him to
the lonk walk in Lincoln park. Then
she would tell Peter to push the car-
riage. He was so short that he could
not look over the top, so he was obliged
to peep ahead by looking around the
corner of the baby carriage.

One day he found a pair of wheels and
the axle of an old baby carriage. He
took them home, and was playing "rail-
road" with them when he thought of
something. He mounted his tricycle,
and carrying the wheels and axle hur-
ried to the carpenter, who had his shop
down in the alley. He gave the carpen-
ter his idea, and in an hour little Peter
triumphantly rode into the front yard
with his tricycle made over into a baby
carriage.

The carpenter had fixed the axle and
wheels which Peter found to a board
and had fastened the board to the rear
axle of Peter's bicycle. On the board
he had nailed a box large enough for
Tom, and there was Peter's idea put
into practical shape.

On almost any fine afternoon Peter
and Tom may be seen on the long walk
in Lincoln park; Peter on his tricycle
and Tom in the box behind holding the
reins with which he drives his two-
legged horse. When Peter gets tired of
pulling Tom he pushes him and guides
the tricycle by means of Tom's reins,
which he ties to the handle-bar.—Chi-
cago Record.

STRANGE BIRD PET.

It Is Half Eagle, Half Ostrich and Striped
Like a Zebra.

Tommy Harvey is a boy of ten, and
lives away out in Sonoma, Cal., and he
has the queerest bird pet of any lad
in the United States. Some day, per-
haps, some man who knows all about
birds will give Tommy's strange pet a
great long name; but just now there
is no one who can tell just what sort
of a bird this one is or what to call it.

Tommy Harvey caught his bird while
out hunting for frogs in a marsh not
far from town, and was having a good
time. Suddenly he heard a sound, be-
tween a screech and a whistle, that
made him jump. He started to run
and saw the strange bird directly in
front of him. Of course it did not
frighten him so badly as it did some peo-
ple who have seen it since, but for sev-
eral moments he thought there was a
sledge-hammer inside of him where his
heart ought to be. As boys have a pow-
erful habit of doing, Tommy got over
that feeling and started to investigate
the bird. It was not the least bit
afraid of him. He used a long stick at
first, for the bird to exercise its beak
on, until he saw it could not bite very
hard. Gradually he got nearer and
nearer, and braver and braver, as he
assured himself of the queer bird's
harmlessness.

In a short time Tommy mustered up
courage enough to stroke the bird's
back. This seemed to please it. Tommy
was delighted also, and was not long
in making up his mind to take the bird
home. He had forgotten all about the
frogs, and they croaked and croaked
in unmolested glee.

When Tommy reached home with
his prize he first showed it to his
mother. But that good woman did not
want to look at it. She simply gave a
shriek and fled from the house the mo-
ment Tommy set it on the floor. The
bird, of course, did not mind the shriek
and proceeded to make itself at home.
Tommy fed it the best there was in

the house, and also all there was in
the house, and still it was hungry. It
ate and ate, and Tommy's mother, who
by this time had recovered enough to
sneak around the side of the house
and peep in the window, was willing
that it should have all it wanted.

Tommy then took his bird out on the
street and created great consternation



TOMMY HARVEY'S QUEER PET.

among the men, and envy among the
other boys because it did not belong
to them. The first night Tommy owned
the bird he wanted to take it to bed
with him. His mother allowed him
to do this, but boy and bird both slept
in the woodshed. Tommy has since
made up his mind that the bird can
sleep by itself in the woodshed. He
said he was not afraid—of course not
—but it was lonesome out there, and
his pet wanted to play with him and
wouldn't let him sleep.

There are a great many peculiar
things about the appearance of Tom-
my's bird. It looks like a combination
of ostrich, eagle and owl. It is very
young, and yet it is at least 18 inches
high, or larger than a baby ostrich of
the same age. It is covered with a soft,
white fuzz, like a young duck, and has
feet that look to be about twice the
size they ought to be. Passing down
the sides of this creature are stripes
of brown color like a zebra; and its
head—it's a nightmare. Projecting
from a dark circle on its face is the beak
of a vulture, while the eyes are small
and wicked-looking. The bird's wings
are dark in color, and most of the time
hang down at its sides. It cannot fly
yet and is not able to walk much. It
looks as heavy as a big turkey, but
really does not weigh more than three
pounds. A strange pet for a boy, don't
you think?

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men to travel for responsible established house
in Kansas. Salary \$780, payable \$15 weekly and ex-
penses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose
self-addressed stamped envelope. The National,
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tember 16, 1896.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

The great St. Louis fair will be held this year October 5 to 10. This is one of the great annual expositions of the country, which has an educational value as well as a value as an entertainment. It is also one of the foremost occasions for buying or selling highly-bred stock, being the meeting place for many of the foremost breeders of the country.

During next week Topeka proposes to give up pretty much everything to the old soldiers and a general celebration. Among old soldier meetings State reunions will constitute a feature to be enjoyed in the renewal of old acquaintances and the exchange of stories. The first announced of these is the Vermont reunion, to take place at the court house on Wednesday evening, September 30.

"Pink-eye" is reported in his herd of Short-horns by Geo. A. Anderson, of Valencia. Some of the animals have been entirely blind for a time but have recovered. Calves, only one or two days old, whose dams were afflicted with the disease are found to have it. Mr. Anderson describes the disease just as it has been described by Dr. Mayo and by Mr. Ellison in KANSAS FARMER. He rightly thinks its discussion in this journal is of the utmost importance to stock-owners.

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.

The Jackson County fair, at Holton, last week, was not so much of a success as was hoped for, on account of continued rain. In many departments, however, the displays were exceptionally good, notably poultry, which was as complete as many State fairs, both in extent and quality. The fruit and agricultural display was also very fine, and a good exhibit was made in the floral department. The ladies, of course, did their part, as usual, and made a good showing in their various departments. Had it not been for the extremely unfavorable weather, the best fair ever held in Jackson county would doubtless have been had. We wish them better luck next time.

SUGAR SURPLUS.

The United States Treasury report shows that for the first seven months of 1896 there were imported into the United States \$67,627,714 worth of sugar. Most of this was unrefined sugar, and on this was paid an import tax or duty of 40 per cent. A little was refined sugar, and on this the duty is 43.21 to 46.07 per cent. But estimating the duty on the entire amount at the lowest rate gives \$27,050,085, which, added to the foreign cost of the sugar, gives a total cost to consumers of \$94,677,799 for seven months' importations of this one article, a product of labor.

Figures like these have led to efforts to establish an American sugar industry on a paying basis. At one time it was hoped that Kansas would supply this want, and vigorous efforts were put forth to develop the sugar industry in this State. But every factory, of the seventeen which were started in Kansas, is now silent. The reason of this failure is to be found in the decline in the price of sugar. The average foreign price of the raw sugar imported this year has been about 2.42 cents per pound. The duty added is nearly 1 cent per pound, making the cost about 3.4 cents per pound besides freight. Kansas sugar had to be sent to New York for refining and the freight charges were considerably greater than on foreign sugar. Kansas manufacturers had to content themselves with scarcely more than 2 cents per pound for their sugar delivered on board cars at their home stations. This is less than cost of production, and whether prospective improvements in methods promised sufficient reduction in cost to bring it within the price now obtainable, is scarcely a question of importance, in view of the fact that every improvement there was anticipated by reductions in prices abroad, keeping the foreign price below cost to the American producer. It has been expected in this, as in other lines of production, that bottom must some time be reached, and a bed-rock price established below which no producer could go. That this lowest possible price had been touched has been fondly hoped. The fact that prices of sugar are a little higher this year than last has been by some assumed as evidence that the lowest has been passed.

It should not be forgotten, however, that prices have not responded as expected to the war loss of over three-quarters of the Cuban crop. Indeed, statistics of sugar indicate that the effect of the Cuban war has been overestimated in the making of prices which have prevailed. The visible supplies of sugar in Europe in recent years have been as follows:

	Tons.
August 31, 1893.....	645,000
August 30, 1894.....	771,849
August 29, 1895.....	1,619,357
August 27, 1896.....	1,403,341

The last crop of sugar in Europe was estimated to be 522,000 tons short of that of the one which immediately preceded it, and 800,000 tons of the Cuban crop were destroyed in the field. The Cuban war is not over. But normal conditions will probably not be long delayed. The increased production of other parts of the world and the piling up of surplus stocks beyond the demand for consumption give little reason to expect that a permanent stopping-place has been found for the declining prices of sugar.

GRAIN RATES TO BE ADVANCED.

In the seesawing freight rates on grain the advantage is sometimes with one and sometimes with another point of shipment. It is now announced that the Western roads have agreed to advance the rates on cars from trans-Missouri territory to the Mississippi river, to Chicago, to New Orleans and to Galveston. The advance from Wichita and other southern Kansas points to the Mississippi river and to Gulf ports is to be 7 cents per 100 pounds, but from other points, where the recent reductions have not been so great, the advance is to vary from 3 to 5 cents per 100 pounds.

The present rate from Wichita to St. Louis is 7 cents per 100 pounds, and, therefore, with 7 cents advance, will make the new rate 14 cents per 100

pounds. This is still 6 cents per 100 pounds less than the rates which prevailed prior to the recent cutting.

It is to be noticed, however, that the advance pertains only to trans-Missouri points. Rates from the Missouri river to Chicago remain down. This is greatly to the advantage of Kansas City and other Missouri river points, but it is to be regretted that farmers in the interior of Kansas are to be deprived of the low rates. No doubt Wichita and other southern Kansas points will continue the fight.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Corn.—The September report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows a decline in the condition of corn from the August statement of five points, or from 96 per cent. in August to 91 in September. The averages in the principal corn-growing States are: Kentucky, 93; Ohio, 104; Michigan, 104; Indiana, 106; Illinois, 100; Iowa, 103; Missouri, 85; Kansas, 89; Nebraska, 103. Although there has been a falling off in condition in some States, particularly in Kansas and Nebraska, the crop this year promises to be a large one. Nearly all the great central States report a high condition, though with many local reports of drought, flooding, rains, insects, or, along the northern border, early frosts. Kentucky and Missouri report considerable injury by dry weather, and this impairment is shown in all the States to the south, increasing toward the Gulf. Later crop has fared worse in most States. The Pacific slope sends favorable reports.

Wheat.—The general condition of wheat, considering both winter and spring varieties, when harvested, was 74.6, against 75.4 in 1895 and 83.7 in 1894. The reported conditions for the principal wheat States are as follows: Ohio, 52; Michigan, 75; Indiana, 66; Illinois, 77; Wisconsin, 70; Minnesota, 80; Iowa, 84; Missouri, 75; Kansas, 70; Nebraska, 77; South Dakota, 76; North Dakota, 61; California, 100; Oregon, 80; Washington, 75. East of the Rocky mountains complaints of both quality and quantity of the wheat crop are almost universal, the causes alleged being winter-killing, due to deficient snow covering; stunted growth, due to early drought; insect attacks; rust, and especially the prevalent heavy rains following harvest, from which a large percentage of the grain sprouted and rotted in the shock. A few scattered counties are excepted. The early threshed grain in some States escaped injury, and the spring wheat fared generally better than winter wheat. The Pacific slope suffered somewhat, chiefly from dry weather shrinking the grain, but not so generally as the central and Eastern States.

Barley.—In States where six-sevenths of the barley is produced condition is as follows: New York, 80 per cent.; Wisconsin, 83; Minnesota, 87; Iowa, 93; North Dakota, 76; California, 80. Average for the United States, 83.1, or substantially the same as August 1, when it was 82.9. Last year the September condition was 87.6; in 1894 it was 71.5. The crop deteriorated in Iowa on account of wind, rains and heat. In Michigan, although rust, insects and rain were damaging, the berry is reported to be fairly large and of good weight.

Rye.—Average condition at time of harvest, 82 per cent.; in 1895, 83.7; in 1894, 86.9. Principal States have these averages: New York, 90; Pennsylvania, 82; Michigan, 69; Illinois, 75; Wisconsin, 85; Minnesota and Iowa, 87. More than two-thirds of the crop is grown in these States. In Michigan the crop suffered much from rust and insects, and in Kansas a condition of sixty was made largely by dry, hot weather.

Oats.—When harvested, oats had a condition of 74 per cent. of a normal crop, or 12 points below 1895 and 3.8 below 1894. The condition has fallen 3.3 points since August 1. Among the chief oat-producing States the condition was as follows: New York, 97; Pennsylvania, 93; Ohio, 85; Illinois, 69; Wisconsin, 85; Minnesota, 83; Iowa, 65; Nebraska, 48; Michigan, 91; Indiana, 80; Missouri, 56; Kansas, 43.

Reports from some of the important States are that oats were largely a failure as a money crop. Rains appear to have been the chief cause of damage, supplemented by heavy winds, rust and army worms.

Buckwheat.—Principal States have these average conditions: Maine, 100; Vermont, 99; New York and Pennsylvania, 94; Michigan and Wisconsin, 91; Minnesota, 77; Iowa, 90. The average for the United States is 93.2; while it was 87.5 last year, and 69.2 in 1894. Since August 1, this year, the condition fell 2.8 points from various causes, among which are drought, grasshoppers, rain, winds and heat.

Irish Potatoes.—The average condition of Irish potatoes is 83.2, against 94.8 on August 1, a decline of 11.6 points. All but ten States, three of which lie on the Gulf of Mexico and four on the Pacific slope, show a decline. In six States, which together produced 55 per cent. of last year's crop, the falling off during August was as follows: New York, from 98 to 83; Minnesota, from 85 to 69; Michigan, from 97 to 80; Pennsylvania, from 100 to 94; Iowa, from 93 to 85; Wisconsin, 90 to 70. Drought, affecting chiefly the late crop, is assigned as a cause of unsatisfactory condition in reports from certain parts of many States, but in a series of States extending westward from Pennsylvania to Iowa, inclusive, the crop in many localities, and especially on the lower lands, has suffered from an excess of rain. This has aggravated a tendency to rot, which is reported from the series of States just indicated and also from a number of others, including States as widely separated as Vermont, Tennessee and Kansas. Blight and rust, with potato bugs and other insects, are among the chief of the adverse conditions to which the crop has been exposed. Comparing the average condition with that of September 1, 1895, we find it to be 7.6 points lower, which, in connection with the fact of a reduced area, indicates that the phenomenal crop of 1895 is not to be repeated this year.

Sweet Potatoes.—With few exceptions the figures for the different States on the condition of sweet potatoes show a material decline since the 1st of August, and this is true as to States in which the sweet potato is most largely grown. The figures fall from 102 to 66 in New Jersey, from 105 to 88 in Virginia, from 103 to 80 in North Carolina, from 96 to 85 in South Carolina, from 94 to 77 in Georgia, from 89 to 68 in Alabama, from 76 to 65 in Mississippi, from 66 to 46 in Louisiana, from 55 to 44 in Texas, from 96 to 80 in Tennessee, and from 98 to 76 in Kansas. There is some decline in several other States, while the figures for Pennsylvania and Florida show a slight improvement, and those for Iowa and Nebraska an advance of 8 points. As a large part of the crop had been dug, or was ready for digging, before the beginning of the decline above noted, the loss represented by this decline is far less serious than it might at first sight seem to be. Drought is the chief cause from which the crop has suffered during the month, hot winds having contributed in Kansas and some other States to the damage done.

Tobacco.—The average condition of tobacco is 81.5, a fall of 5 points since August 1. The decline during the past month amounted to 41 points in Maryland, 14 in Virginia, 9 in North Carolina and Illinois, and 8 in Tennessee, several other States showing lowered condition but in a smaller degree, while a number show a considerable advance. The average is lower by 1.1 points than that of a year ago, but is higher by 7 points than that of September 1, 1894. In Kentucky, the State of largest production, the condition is just 1 point lower than a year ago. The heavy decline in Maryland is ascribed chiefly to drought and the excessive heat of the first half of the month, and in several other States the crop has suffered more or less from the same causes, but in a number of others injury has been done in some localities by an excess of moisture. In Kentucky the tobacco worm has been quite destructive in a number of counties, while others are included in the dis-

tracts that suffered from drought and heat. There is considerable complaint of the tobacco worm from Tennessee.

Clover Seed.—The area under this crop is set down at 93.2 as compared with that of last year, which was only 68 per cent. of the area of 1894. In the seven States which produce the bulk of the crop the percentages of area are as follows: New York, 89; Pennsylvania, 135; Ohio, 69; Michigan, 80; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 99; Wisconsin, 126. The average condition is 78.7 against a condition of 64.4 a year ago, from which it may be anticipated that the supply of marketable seed will be larger than last year, notwithstanding a somewhat reduced acreage. While this crop suffered in some places from drought and excessive heat, it seems on the whole to have sustained greater damage from excess of moisture, and from the rank growth of weeds due to that cause, especially in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. There is complaint of damage from cutworms in some localities in Indiana. Some loss from freezing last winter is noted, especially in returns from Ohio.

Sorghum.—The sorghum crop is generally in fine condition, if exception be made of certain of the Southern States, Colorado and California. The crop shows the effect of drought, particularly in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and in less marked degree in Alabama and Mississippi. Colorado and California also have conditions considerably below the normal, standing at 67 and 75, respectively.

Sugar Cane.—Condition of this crop suffered heavy decline during the past month. This is especially evident in the figures of the States of heavy production. Louisiana, which produces the bulk of the sugar cane crop, has now a condition of 54 only. In Texas the prospect is even poorer, and in all the Gulf States the condition is low. Higher conditions are reported for Georgia and Florida, but in the former State the effects of the extreme hot weather are complained of. The severe drought of the past summer is the principal cause ascribed for the poor outlook in the Gulf region.

Fruit.—Apples.—The condition of this fruit has been generally maintained during the past month, and the statements made in August as to the crop prospects still hold good. Peaches.—The average condition declined to 42.8. In the commercial States the best crops are found in Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Michigan. The quality of the crop has not been up to the average, excepting some fruit from the mountain orchards. Late varieties are now coming into market, but these, too, are small and much damaged by insects. The curculio has proved particularly numerous this season. The condition of the California crop is lower than for many years. Grapes.—The condition of the grape crop is generally good. In important districts in the East the figures are about where they were last year. New York has the lowest figure in that region (75). Spring frosts are said to have caused the decline there. In the Pacific coast region the crop is very much below the average, and nearly 20 points under the September condition of last year.

Rice.—Condition of this cereal stood at 76.5 September 1. The September conditions of 1894 and 1895 were 89.4 and 94.5, respectively. Freshets along the Atlantic coast have recently done some damage, particularly in South Carolina and Florida. The Louisiana crop is reported considerably below the average. In that State the crop is very uneven, some parishes reporting satisfactory harvests, while others complain of short yield. The September condition in that State a year ago was 97. The condition now is 67.

Cotton.—The cotton report for September shows a decline from the August condition of the crop, which was 80.1, to 64.2 per cent., a decline of 15.9 points. This is the lowest September condition reported in the last twenty-seven years. The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 80; North Carolina, 70; South Carolina, 70; Georgia, 71; Florida, 72; Alabama, 66; Mississippi, 61; Louisiana, 60; Texas, 62; Arkansas, 60; Tennessee, 61; Missouri, 81; Indian Territory, 60; Oklahoma, 65. There has been a general decline in

the condition of the cotton crop throughout the cotton belt in the past month. A few counties and parishes in Mississippi and Louisiana report fairly good crops, but the complaint is almost universal that the excessive heat and dry weather have caused the plant to shed leaves, blooms and bolls, and that where rains have fallen they have come too late to be of material benefit. The plant has consequently matured prematurely, and bolls have opened so rapidly that the crop is being gathered earlier than for many years. Some counties report that the crop will all be harvested by October 1, others by the middle of October. A few counties in Mississippi report damage to open cotton by heavy rains. The staple is much lighter than usual in consequence of drought and heat, and the shedding of leaves and bolls will result in material damage to the yield from the top crop.

Stock Hogs.—Reports as to numbers of stock hogs for fattening show a decrease of 7 per cent. from those of last year. In the five largest hog-producing States the percentages are as follows: Iowa, 93; Missouri, 89; Texas, 93; Ohio, 92 and Illinois, 89. Six States show increases in numbers over those of last year, the most important of which is South Carolina, which, however, shows an increase of but 5 per cent. Large gains are indicated in Wyoming, Nevada and Oklahoma, none of which, however, are important in regard to hog production. Notwithstanding the numerous losses from disease and scarcity of feed in some sections of the country, the average condition as to weight and size is 0.6 point higher than last year, being 94.5 against 93.4 a year ago. Eight States show a condition above the normal. Of these, South Carolina and Wisconsin are the only ones of any importance, and their conditions are 102 and 101, respectively. Conditions in the five largest hog-producing States are as follows: Iowa, 93; Missouri, 95; Texas, 90; Ohio, 98, and Illinois, 96.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending September 12, 1896, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Section Director:

NOTE.—With this number the issue of the Weekly Bulletin will cease for the season. The thanks of the nation are due the faithful, painstaking correspondents who, week after week, without hope of fee or reward, have rendered the bulletin not only possible but practicable. The voluntary observers are requested to continue their monthly reports.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

A warm, moist week, closing with a cold wave. All parts of the State, with but few exceptions, have been well watered by good rains.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Fall plowing and seeding have been pushed in the counties where it had been too dry to work, the ground now being in fine condition. Corn-gathering has become general. Pastures and stock water have been greatly improved by the rains, but haying delayed.

Allen county.—Fall plowing being pushed, with a good growth of plant life to turn under; wheat and rye growing rapidly; pastures green; stock water plenty, with abundant forage.

Chautauqua.—Some hot days and light rains; cribbing corn every-day work.

Cherokee.—A fine week; wheat seeding going on, ground generally in good condition; winter apples falling badly; late potatoes a failure unless frost holds off.

Coffey.—Fair week; grass growing nicely; pastures good; plenty of feed and water; stock doing well.

Douglas.—Some wheat being sown and some rye up, looking well; late potatoes doing well; some prairie grass nearly ready for a second cutting.

Elk.—Ground thoroughly soaked for the first time since July 24; will be but little wheat sown.

Franklin.—An excellent week for fall work; crops of the season doing well.

Johnson.—Favorable week for fall plowing; too wet in places to sow wheat; fruit being harvested in good condition.

Labette.—The growing wheat looks

fine; still sowing wheat; apples about all cleaned up; corn-gathering commenced, corn not as good as expected.

Marshall.—Continual rains delaying fall work; pastures good, but too wet to take care of hay.

Miami.—Haying finished; fall plowing nearly done, with ground in fine condition; an early frost would injure much late corn on bottoms which will make a good crop if it matures.

Montgomery.—A warm, moist, week, favorable for seeding; hay harvest about completed, a good supply has been put up; seeding in progress; pastures good with stock water improved.

Morris.—Cool, cloudy week, with frequent light rains; bad weather for haying and corn-gathering.

Osage.—Late showers greatly revived vegetation; ground in fine condition for fall plowing; light frost in the low lands but no damage.

Pottawatomie.—A cloudy, showery week; too wet for haying, plowing or seeding; sweet potatoes a heavy crop, other potatoes rotting in the ground; some apple trees in bloom past two weeks.

Shawnee.—Corn nearly all beyond danger from frost; most of the corn is in shock, fodder excellent; pastures fine; cattle doing well.

Wilson.—Ground in fine condition for seeding and much progress made; stock water abundant.

Woodson.—Fine week on pastures but closes cold.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

A fine week for everything growing, but generally too damp for haying and plowing. Corn matured and being cared for, and wheat-sowing being pushed. Stock and pastures in excellent condition.

Barber.—Cool, cloudy week, with several light showers, have revived vegetation; stock on range in fine condition and feed of all kinds in abundance.

Barton.—Cool, damp week; ground in fine condition for wheat-sowing, which will begin next week.

Butler.—Corn matured and generally a good grade; alfalfa has done fine in this section; some plowing being done, but very little wheat will be sown in this county.

Clay.—A wet week, interfering with haying and sowing; corn has matured perfectly and is the best crop since 1889.

Cloud.—Ground in excellent condition for fall wheat.

Cowley.—A good time for haying; some have commenced seeding and this rain will put the ground in good condition.

Dickinson.—Much wheat being sown; ground was never in better condition.

Harper.—Ground in good condition for fall sowing and plowing; farmers busy getting ready to sow wheat; pastures much improved.

Marion.—Ground in fair condition for seeding; wheat acreage will be cut down considerably; pastures good.

Ottawa.—A week of continued moisture, delaying farm work of all kinds; a few had begun sowing wheat; considerable cane and alfalfa in windrows or shocks will be injured; another crop of alfalfa hay will be gathered.

Phillips.—Haying nearly done; Kaffir corn and cane fine; ground in fine condition for seeding, never better; stock doing nicely.

Pratt.—Too dry to plow or sow wheat; showers in the northeast part of county will help.

Rice.—Ground in fine condition.

Saline.—Cool, cloudy weather interfered with haying; not much threshing left; ground in fine condition for wheat sowing, which will now be crowded through.

Sedgwick.—Fall seeding is being pushed; ground in good condition; week ends cold.

Stafford.—Ground in excellent condition and farmers have begun sowing wheat.

Washington.—A wet week, bringing fall work to a standstill; corn drying up pretty fast; splendid weather for fall wheat.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The conditions this week have put the ground in good shape for fall plowing and sowing, and the work has promptly begun. Haying is about done. Range grass excellent and stock doing finely.

Decatur.—Cloudy, cool and wet; ground in good shape for fall seeding, which has begun, though grain is usually sown later here.

Ford.—Nearly all crops harvested; rains have helped fall plowing; cattle are in fine condition.

Hamilton.—The rains stopped the late hay-makers and helped to prepare the ground for another year.

Kearney.—A cloudy, sultry, moist

week, benefiting fall pastures and plowing.

Thomas.—The late rains are making the ground in fine shape for fall plowing and seeding.

Trego.—A hard week on hay and fodder; some potatoes rotting; the late-growing fodder crops promise well if not frost-bitten.

Wallace.—Late corn doing fine; fourth crop of alfalfa ready to cut; plowing for wheat has begun, the ground being in better shape than for many years; range grass fine; haying almost through.

New County Horticultural Societies—Exhibit at State House Next Week.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Wednesday, last, I attended the Cowley County fair, at Winfield, and succeeded in starting a county horticultural society there. I find by the census of 1895 that Cowley county is first in number of peach trees, and also first in number of pear trees, and seventh in number of apple trees. The dry seasons have greatly discouraged fruit-growers in southern Kansas, but with active horticultural societies in every county we shall learn how to overcome every obstacle. From Winfield I went to Cottonwood Falls and found a very nice fair in progress and a veteran's reunion on the fair grounds. We started an excellent county horticultural society there; over forty-five names and all energetic and enthusiastic. I hope to organize Morris county on Thursday, the 24th.

Fruit is coming daily for our "show" during the "Fall Festivities," and our big room is ready. Our committee of twenty-one will commence work on Wednesday, and we promise visitors an excellent exposition of the horticulture of Kansas. Remember, it will be in the big east room on ground floor of north wing of the State house. It will be free and we shall keep "open house." **WILLIAM H. BARNES.**

Acting Secretary Kansas State Horticultural Society.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Fall is especially a good time to subsoil. It will field big returns. Perine's Subsoil plow is the right tool to do the work. If you desire fortune to smile on you, you should have one of these plows. Notice advertisement in another column.

The efficacy of an advertisement in the **KANSAS FARMER** is well illustrated by a letter just received from a man in Nevada, discontinuing his three-line notice in the "Want column" after its third appearance, saying that it had brought him nearly forty replies from Kansas and other States.

The Lutheran congregation, of Topeka, Kas., will hold a church fair and festival early in October, and wish to procure the largest pumpkin possible grown in Kansas. Any one having a fine pie-producer of the kind mentioned will please write to Rev. A. E. Wagner, 813 Western avenue, Topeka, Kas., and tell him all about it.

"Flower Queries" is the title of a new book on every-day flower culture that every lady needs. Written in questions and answers, discussing 500 flower topics. Authentic information in concise form. Contents: Chap. I., Soil and General Culture. Chap. II., Bulbs. Chap. III., Lilies. Chap. IV., Roses. Chap. V., Vines. Chap. VI., Shrubs. Chap. VII., Ferns and Palms. Chap. VIII., Miscellaneous Queries. Chap. IX., Insects and Diseases. Chap. X., Floral Hints. Price 25 cents. *The Courier* Chatham, N. Y.

To be obliged to sell fruits and perishable produce when the market is dull often causes a great loss to the farmer. The Moeser Ice and Cold Storage Co., of Topeka, Kas., have erected buildings at corner Second and Polk streets, and have fitted them with appliances whereby but, eggs, fruits, etc., can be kept a very long time in a fresh condition, and the charge for storage would be but a small portion of the difference in price that could be saved to the producer, who would be enabled to wait for a proper market. Those interested should write them for full particulars, or call and inspect the plant.

Specimens of seedling peaches of superior excellence are received from Frank Clendenen, of Lawrence. They are of two varieties—one ripe about the middle of September he calls "Lawrence Beauty," the other, somewhat later, is christened "Ottawa Queen." Both are good size, measuring a little over eight inches in shortest circumference. Both are yellow with very small free stones. Mr. Clendenen writes that he has no trees for sale, but we shall surely plant the seeds of the half dozen specimens he sends us. It is to be hoped that care will be taken to propagate valuable seedlings which reproduce their kind. Is it not about time to hear from Mr. F. Holsinger's seedling crop of 1896?

Horticulture.

"Resolved, That There is More Profit in Raising Apples Than Wheat in This County."

The continued call for copies of KANSAS FARMER containing this paper have entirely exhausted the edition of that date. To supply this demand, and because the paper is a valuable one, we again publish it:

[Reprinted from KANSAS FARMER of March 6, 1895.]

Read before the Cherryvale Farmers' Institute, February 21, 1895, by Mrs. A. B. Clark, of Independence, Kas.

Facts are stubborn things, and figures backed by actual yields and measurements are indisputable. What has been done once can be done again under like or similar conditions. Therefore, in presenting my arguments in favor of apple orchards against wheat fields I shall make no guesses, but confine myself to statements from reliable persons, and will give my authority in every instance. I have taken pains to write to several orchardists, asking for estimates to be used as data at this time and place, and will also quote from horticultural society notes in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Colorado.

I will first give figures received from Judge Wellhouse, of Leavenworth county. His statements are concise and are for each year, beginning with his first crop of 1,594 bushels in 1880, down to the crop of 1894. I will not take the time to give anything but a summing up of all the years up to date. From about 400 acres the total yield is 351,235 bushels. Gross receipts for the same, \$160,327. Entire cost of labor, gathering, marketing, etc., \$59,890, leaving a net of \$100,437. The crops of 1892 and 1893 were scarcely enough to pay expenses. That of 1891 was the largest crop, when he shipped a trainload of twenty-two cars to a firm in Baltimore, that netted him \$1.75 per barrel. His second-grade, or culls, he sold to a New York company to be evaporated. (They ought to have been reduced to that state in Kansas.) Figuring the net yield for the fourteen years, taking good years and bad years, we have an average yearly income of \$7,267 above all expense, an average of over \$20 per acre yearly for the whole fourteen years. And the orchard is now worth at least four times the value of the land without the trees, or if it had been kept in wheat the entire time. This shows that his orchard has given him a clear yearly profit of 45 per cent. on his original investment, beside the quadruple value of his land because of his investment in trees. I have given the Wellhouse estimates first because they were the lowest of any noted. His first orchards planted were largely experimental, some varieties being entirely replaced by others better suited to our soil and climate.

J. H. Hillis writes from Gentry county, Missouri: "I have sold off my twenty-acre apple orchard in ten straight years, \$20,000 worth of winter apples." Now, as this is gross receipts, let us figure out his net income. One-third is a large allowance for expenses, but it leaves a net income of \$13,333, or a yearly income of \$1,333 for twenty acres, or \$66.66 per acre yearly.

Now, let us consider a report made before the Horticultural Society of Illinois. Two years ago an apple dealer from Chicago made the following offer for a twelve-acre orchard of Ben Davis trees, averaging fifteen years old. He would take the land at what it cost before the orchard was planted, pay the cost of the trees and all the expense ever put on the orchard, then figure the total expense at 6 per cent. up to date, the whole amount to be given for the crop then on the trees. But his offer was refused, the owner finally realizing at the rate of \$10 per tree, clear of all expenses, or about \$1,000 per acre.

But we will now quote from Colorado, where we have always supposed fruit-raising was very uncertain, to say the least. President W. B. Felton, of the State Horticultural Society, reports: Five acres in winter apples (mostly Ben Davis), \$1,155 per acre. Some varieties

that made equally as good growth, have not yielded 50 cents per tree.

Thus it would seem that success or failure is largely determined by the varieties we plant. The apple that is handsome, bears shipping well, if it yields well, is the apple to plant most largely of, as it will sell at good figures even when there is a glut of less attractive sorts. We know there are many apples superior to Ben Davis for home use, still from the market reports at all great fruit centers, it is the market favorite. The lesson to be learned from these reports is that the horticulturist to succeed must not neglect the business end of his planting. Everything depends upon starting right.

We cannot afford to waste time by planting a few of a hundred or more sorts to test for ourselves which we like best. Rather make diligent inquiry of those successful in the business, and profit by their experience.

Let me cite one more instance, where, in 1893, when there was a scarcity of apples all over the country, an orchardist at Centralia Ill., by thorough spraying and intense cultivation reaped the reward of good prices. Messrs. Parkhurst & McFarlane, wholesale fruit dealers of Chicago, bought the entire yield of his eight acres of Ben Davis orchard, paying at the rate of \$2.25 per barrel, which footed up the handsome sum of \$1,493 per acre, or a fraction less than \$15 per tree.

But I will not multiply yields. Taking those I have given you, from 20 cents a tree to \$15, strike an average, and we have \$7.37 per tree as a basis to figure out the advantages of apples over wheat.

While we think that with good soil and trees, by intense cultivation and good care, it is possible to obtain similar yields here year after year, still, to agree with the most conservative, we will, in our estimates, take \$1 per tree in the orchard as an average, and assume that we get no yield till the orchard is five years old.

Now, let me take 100 acres good wheat land, valued at \$30 per acre, plant it in good winter apples at \$10 per hundred, and I will plant them twelve feet apart in the row north and south, and the rows thirty-two feet apart east and west, giving me 108 trees to the acre; but for even figures, let us put it 100 to the acre, or 10,000 trees on my 100 acres. Beginning on the fifth year I have an income of \$100 per acre, or \$10,000 a year for the five years, and it will foot up \$50,000 that I have received from my 100 acre apple orchard in ten years. Beside, I raised nearly average crops of corn and potatoes between the rows for the first five years.

Now, at the same time I planted trees you thought there was more money to be made in growing wheat. You took equally as good land, sowed 100 acres to wheat, got a yield of twenty-five bushels to the acre, that you sold at the elevator at 80 cents per bushel, receiving therefor \$2,000, and we will allow you \$4 per acre for your straw, and we will let you keep this average for ten years, when we will compare notes. Your \$2,000 per year for wheat will give you \$20,000 in ten years. Your straw at \$4 per acre will have amounted to \$4,000 for the ten years—\$20,000+\$4,000 gives the snug sum of \$24,000 for ten years. "Not so bad," you say.

But remember that I had land of the same valuation only. I expended \$1,000 for trees, but that I made back over and over again in the crops I raised between rows, and we now stand on this basis: You with your income of \$24,000, I with mine of \$50,000 for the ten years just past. But how will the next ten years balance? I have a ten-year-old orchard on my 100 acres; your land not worth so much as when you first began. I can average my \$10,000 a year with less labor and worry than you can make \$2,000 with the old yields of twenty-five bushels per acre at 80 cents. Besides, if we wished to sell our land, I could sell every day in the week at \$100 per acre, or \$10,000, while you might possibly sell for nearly the original sum you paid for it, or \$3,000. Is not this true? But I fancy I hear some one say:

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.

"Fruit-raising shows up all right on paper, but all the same, you can't make any money at it." Let me ask: "How else can a farmer, merchant or any business man make investments except by careful calculations on paper? Why won't the same methods hold good in planting orchards?" "O," you say, "there are so many drawbacks, so many bugs, worms and fungi to kill the trees; the apples are small and wormy and won't sell for much; the trees die out in a few years and spoil all your calculations." That may be true. What would you say of a man who figured out that by an investment of \$1,000 in groceries he could make a good income, and renting a room, he began business in the proper way. Now, having gotten a good start he is tired of confinement, thinks his goods are choice and bound to sell, so he leaves them with his clerks and engages in something that he makes a little money at. When he comes back to his store the bugs, worms and mildew have spoiled many of his best goods so they are unsalable; his best customers have gone elsewhere; his rent, interest and taxes have gone on; he sells out for what he can get, declaring that the grocery business shows up all right on paper, but there are so many drawbacks it don't pay. He has tried it and knows what he is talking about, as does the farmer who, for similar reasons, knows that fruit-raising don't pay. But the facts are the same in both cases—that any business in this world to be a success must receive careful and constant attention or it will run its owner into debt.

To make a success of fruit-raising one must first select good, suitable ground; plow it deep and make it fine; plant thrifty—and, shall I say wholeheartedly—trees of varieties suited to the soil, climate and market; then keep the cultivators running all summer. Don't accept the theory of letting the weeds grow to shade the young trees till the ground is like a brickyard. Wash frequently to prevent borers and dig out any that may have stolen a march upon you. Spray at least twice a season after the trees begin to bear. Do all this and more. It will pay you in dollars and cents, as well as in the satisfaction of owning and caring for a thrifty, profitable orchard, that is a thing of beauty and a joy for years.

In conclusion, I will give you a short horticultural sermon once preached before the Kansas Horticultural Society, from the text: "A sower went out to sow." "The seed that fell by the wayside, when the fowls of the air came and devoured it," represents the class of those who plant carelessly and neither cultivate nor keep up fences.

Of course the cattle break in, destroying both trees and crop. "That which fell on stony places, for lack of soil withered away as soon as the sun came up, because it had no root." This represents that class of horticulturists who plant extensively, talk largely and work well for a few months, but along in July and August, when the sun is real hot, they wilt down, dry up and wither away. "The seed which fell among thorns" represents a few of our first members who advocated planting grapes and allowing the weeds to grow to shade them. They now realize the truth, that men do not gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles. "The seed that fell on good ground and brought forth thirty, sixty and an hundred fold," represents that class who work diligently and industriously. They select suitable locations and good varieties, and if, by heat or cold, drought or flood, or any other cause, they lose a tree or vine, they replace it as quickly as possible. These men make a success of the fruit business, and it is gratifying to know that we have many of this class among us, but it is unnecessary to name or locate them, because, as the Bible says, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Hart Pioneer Nurseries.

A representative of the KANSAS FARMER recently visited the far-famed Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas. He found there a section of land—640 acres—in the highest state of development known in modern nursery business. There were not less than 1,000,000 young apple trees, 600,000 peach trees, 10,000 standard pear, 15,000 dwarf pear, 75,000 cherry, 50,000 plum, 20,000 apricot, 15,000 quince, 4,000 nectarine, 5,000 Russian mulberry, 1,000 new American persimmon, 5,000 nut trees, 6,000 ornamental shade trees, besides great quantities of apple seedlings, soft maple seedlings, Russian mulberry, Osage orange, black and honey locust, speciosa catalpa, Marianna stocks, Japan pear seedlings, with small fruits, shrubs, climbing plants, evergreens, etc., in great numbers.

Of the features of this great nursery which impress the careful planter, the facilities for packing and shipping stand out boldly. The railroad tracks run through the grounds. Stock is in the boxes and in the cars and on the way to the purchaser in the shortest possible time after leaving the nursery rows. It therefore grows. The editor of KANSAS FARMER last spring planted a twenty-four acre orchard with trees from the Hart Pioneer Nurseries. The trees were pronounced by the orchardists of the neighborhood to be the finest ever seen in central Kansas. They nearly all grew.

A point on which these nurseries have earned the right to be proud is the reputation they have established for stock true to name. The immense number of trees makes it possible to fill orders with the varieties selected by the purchaser without any fear of running short, so that the expedient of substitution which has brought so many nurseries into disrepute is never a cause of complaint as to the Hart Pioneer.

Prices are made low enough to correspond with the times. It will pay to get the Hart Pioneer price list and see how little money will buy the stock for an orchard. Persons in the tree business will do well to get their wholesale price list.

In the Dairy.

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

Butter as a Substitute for Medicine.

It is one of the problems which constantly have to be solved by our doctors, how to supply sufficient food to lubricate the human machine, to which it is an absolute necessity, especially in winter, remarks a contemporary. Young people (growing quickly), nervous invalids, all who suffer from wasting diseases (such as influenza), are often condemned to a course of cod-liver oil, which, however, seldom agrees with a weak digestion. Our medical men have lately hit upon the pleasant fact that butter is almost, if not quite, as nourishing as cod-liver oil; and, as it is much easier to assimilate, large doses can be given with impunity. A quarter of a pound of good butter, spread upon very thin slices of bread, can be taken with ease in the day by a patient who cannot digest cod-liver oil, and is now ordered with the best results, where exhausting illness has reduced the body, or quick growth needs extra nourishment. This is good news, both for the farmers, the patients and the children, who will no longer be fed upon "bread and scrape," for they specially need plenty of good butter.

Dairy Notes.

A quart of good cream should make one pound of butter.

The butter product of all cows is influenced more or less by the feeding and care given to the animals.

The net weight of the butter shipments from Iowa during the year of 1895, as reported by the railroad companies, reached the enormous quantity of 66,479,108 pounds, valued at over \$10,000,000.

Liberal feeding of the dairy cow means that she must have as much wholesome, nutritious food as she can eat, digest and assimilate, and the more fully this is done the better will be the results.

The French Legislature is discussing an anti-oleo bill. The imitation hurts the French farmer. Incidentally it leaked out that French butter for export, to England, is not as good as it was. The French farmer is using spurious fats.

If the dairyman is to raise his own cows he ought to be reasonably certain that they are good ones. One of the best plans for doing this is to use only a thoroughbred bull from a good dairy breed, and to save the best of the heifer calves.

Some people boast that they keep the cow's udder clean, and perhaps they do; but all the rest of the animal is left in a filthy condition. The dirt dries in the hair, and the act of milking shakes it into the pail. Such milk is unfit for human food.

A cheese-maker who suspects that some one is sending him tainted milk, has only to take off the lid of each man's can and smell for odors. After milk has been shut up for an hour or more, any taint can readily be detected in this manner. Look into this matter at home.

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 overproduction of good butter. Whatever the grade of stock, the best results always follow the best treatment; kindness is dollars and cents to the dairyman.

Plausible explanations can be made for many oversights, but we do not know of any reasonable excuse for having poor milk at this season. Neglect of any character must be willful neglect, as the need for careful attention to milk is obvious. Milk quality cannot be preserved over a summer's night on the farm, without the outlay of some labor.

It is impossible to lay too great stress upon the importance of good, pure water for the cow. She is just as sensitive to impurity in food or water as any human being. If men only recognized this fact and realized more generally

how the quality of the food and water supplied to the cow directly affects their pockets, they would see to it at once that their cows henceforth had the best, the very best, and nothing but the best.

The average dairyman can easily waste more than one-fourth of the feed given to the cows, by feeding it in such condition and in such proportion of essential elements that the cow cannot fully utilize it. It also results in a waste of the vital energies and productive power of the cow, spending unnecessary energy in chewing and digestion.

The churning of well-ripened cream is one of the simplest and most mechanical parts of butter-making. The churn should preferably be of the revolving box or barrel type, with nothing whatever inside it. Churn at such temperature that, with a churn not one-third full, you will get butter in forty to one hundred minutes. The lower the churning temperature the better.

The Department of Agriculture gives the total value of the dairy products of the United States at \$700,000,000; that of the corn crop \$567,519,000; the wheat crop \$237,938,000, and of the hay crop \$393,183,000. This makes the value of the receipts from the dairy over \$100,000,000 in excess of any of the great cereal crops, and gives us some idea of the magnitude of the business, and it is constantly increasing. In the State of Minnesota it is reported that there were more than 600 new creameries built last year.

According to a correspondent of *Hoar's Dairyman*, cheese should be put in a fairly dry room at a temperature of 65° to 70°, to start the curing process. The cheese should then go into a room at a temperature of 60° Fah., and a nearly saturated atmosphere. The low temperature will make it cure slowly, thereby producing better flavor and texture, and the high humidity will prevent drying out, giving a moist cheese with a thin rind. The room should be ventilated. Cheese two months old or over, may be kept at 55° Fah.

The Iowa State Agricultural Society has offered the following premiums to the dairymen of that State, at their coming State fair: Creamery butter, separator process; ten-pound tub from a churning of not less than 150 pounds, \$100. Creamery butter, gathered cream process, ten-pound tub from a churning of not less than 150 pounds, \$100. Creamery butter, storage; fifty-pound tub made in June, either process, \$80. Twenty-five dollars is given in the ornamental butter class; \$200 is offered in cheese premiums, and altogether they are doing well by their countrymen.

The average price of butter in the New York market for July in the past five years has been 19.58 cents. The average for July in the same market this year will probably be about 15½ cents. This is a decline of less than 25 per cent., while all other farm products have declined at a much larger per cent. This shows that the dairy market is one of the most vital and elastic of all others. So, when creamery patrons and others get discouraged, they should ask themselves, "what else can I raise on my farm that will pay better than milk?" The great difficulty is that so many men have such poor cows, that all the profits are eaten out of the business in that manner. But these low prices are driving hundreds of farmers to think and investigate, and look into the foundations of their own business.

FEED THE NERVES upon pure, rich blood and you will not be nervous. Pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c.

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.

A BABY'S PRATTLE.

The One Thing Lacking in Many Otherwise Happy Homes.

THE GRANDEUR OF MOTHERHOOD.

Motherhood. All the real romance and all the real good, in all the great round world, are bound up in that one sweet word. Fads may come and fads may go. Newer women may crowd upon the heels of the women already new. One fact will remain, eternal and unalterable, with its roots deep in nature's heart.



A woman is not a woman until she is a mother.

Take from the world the sweet-faced mother, with eyes swimming with love for her first-born. Banish from the earth the touch of baby fingers and the music of childish laughter. Do this, and the well-spring of poesy would turn bitter and dry up, art would vainly search a barren world for a theme, and the lips of song would be frozen into silence. All that is good and joyous, all that laughs and sings, all that is worth telling in song or story, or expressing in music or painted picture, is but the virtue, the song, the story, the picture, the music of universal motherhood in nature.

The woman who fails of motherhood, falls short of her share in the sublime happiness and the grand duty of woman in nature. Until she knows the thrill of a first-born's touch, a woman has not achieved real womanhood. The childless woman is a discord in the grand anthem of nature.

There are thousands of women who live to a childless old age only because of their ignorance or neglect. The world is filled with otherwise happy homes, that are cheerless for lack of a baby's prattle. Many a wedded couple, half-estranged, only lack the link that a babe would supply to make the chain of married happiness complete.

If women only realized the importance of the health and vigor of their womanly organism, there would be less wedded unhappiness and fewer childless couples in the world. No woman can hope to be a happy, healthy, and capable wife, or to safely achieve the sublime duty of motherhood, who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate organs that make wifehood and motherhood possible, and upon which the perpetuation of the race depends. The woman who suffers in this respect will be sickly nervous and fretful, and will from year to year suffer more and more from her neglect. She will necessarily fall short of happiness as a wife, for even the best of husbands are impatient in the presence of continual ill-health. As for motherhood, even if it is not denied to her, it will be a menace of death.

If a woman will but take care of herself in a womanly way, and when she suffers from weakness or disease have resort to the right remedy, she may assure herself of health and happiness in wedded life, and face the trials of maternity without fear of peril or serious discomfort. Tens of thousands of women who were once silent sufferers, and thousands of couples who only needed an heir to complete the measure of their happiness, have testified to the wonderful virtues of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. The "Favorite Prescription" acts directly on the delicate organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It makes them strong and healthy. It cures all weak-

ness and disease and gives them elasticity and vigor. It prepares for healthy wifehood and capable motherhood. Taken during the period preceding motherhood it banishes the usual discomforts and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It insures a robust and healthy child. It makes the period of illness and weakness following motherhood brief, and insures abundant nourishment for the newcomer.

The "Favorite Prescription" renders unnecessary the embarrassing "examinations" and "local treatment" so dreaded by modestly sensitive women. Those who wish to know more about this wonderful medicine should write personally to Dr. R. V. Pierce. All good druggists sell the "Favorite Prescription," and honest druggists will not try to palm off some inferior preparation as "just as good."

Every woman, young or old, should possess a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is the best home medical work ever published. It is written in plain, every-day language that any one can understand, and contains no confusing technical terms. It contains 1,008 pages and 300 illustrations. Several chapters are devoted to the reproductive physiology of women and weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism. Over 680,000 copies have been sold at the original price of \$1.50 each. A new edition is now ready and will be given away absolutely FREE. If you want a paper-covered copy 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 wish a copy bound in fine French cloth, beautifully stamped, send 10 cents extra, 31 cents in all.

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

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.

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.

Popular Low-Price California Excursions.
The Santa Fe Route.

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, Role 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.

The Veterinarian.

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

INFECTIOUS ABORTION.—I wrote you about August 15 concerning abortion among my cows, but failed to get my paper. Will state the case again. Burden, Kas. I. B.

Answer.—Your letter was answered in issue of August 20. It is a case of infectious abortion and will require an investigation of the premises to discover the cause before a remedy can be given.

PROBABLE CHOLERA.—Some of my neighbor's hogs are sick and we fear the cholera. Ocheltree, Kas. C. W.

Answer.—The few symptoms given are found in hog cholera. Your only safeguard lies in keeping your hogs clean and healthy, and in preventing the contagion from being carried to them.

SPAVIN—ENLARGED TENDON.—(1) I have a colt with a bunch on the front and sides of his hock. Some call it spavin. He went lame about three weeks ago. (2) What would you advise for an enlarged tendon on the fore leg of my mare, 8 years old, caused by hard driving? J. D. Lindsborg, Kas.

Answer.—The best remedy in both cases is the judicious use of the firing iron in the hands of a competent veterinarian.

THICK MILK.—I have a cow that gives thick milk. She has been milking for nearly two years and is within three months of calving. I am drying her up. C. E. S. Garden City, Kas.

Answer.—As she will be about dry by the time you receive this you can do nothing till she is fresh again, when she should be milked clean several times a day and she may be all right.

DEEP FISTULA.—I have a horse that has a lump on each side of the top of his shoulders in front of the collar. How can I cure him without leaving a scar? W. H. H. Kit Carson, Colo.

Answer.—The lump is a deep-seated fistula of long standing. The best way is to have a competent veterinarian cut it open carefully and then it can be healed with very little scar.

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

Send \$1.35 to KANSAS FARMER office for one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER and Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

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.

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Taken 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.

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.

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

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

WANTED.—The largest pumpkin grown in the State this year. Write A. E. Wagner, 313 Western Ave., Topeka, Kas., giving approximate size and weight.

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.

TO TRADE.—Two lots and a house in Carbondale, Osage county, Kansas, for Jersey cows in calf. Address R. W. Scott, Junction City, 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.

A GOOD FARM HAND WANTED.—For general work on a farm. Must be of good moral habits and come well recommended. Steady employment given to the right man. Theodore Saxon, St. Marys, Pottawatomie Co., 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.

DUROC-JERSEY RED HOGS FOR SALE.—From registered stock. Charles Dorr, Peterton, Kas.

COUNTRY SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The A. T. & S. C. 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.—Cruickshank-topped, for sale. Choice animals of splendid breeding. Address Peter Slim, 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 65, Palmer, Kas.

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.

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. Nelswanger & 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.—Two lazy backs and let-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.

FARM FOR SALE.—A good Arkansas valley farm, close to Larned. Well improved, large fine 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.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15 per year or \$8 for six months; each additional line \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

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

CATTLE.

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

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.—Registered Short-horn cattle. 7th Earl of Valley Grove 111907 at head of herd. Young stock for sale. E. H. Littlefield, Newkirk, Oklahoma.

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

NEOSHO VALLEY HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—Imported Buccaneer 106558 at head of herd. Registered bulls, heifers and cows at bed-rock prices. Address D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle and Plymouth Rock chickens. Boars in service, Admiral Chip No. 7919 and Abbottsford No. 28351, full brother to second-prize yearling at World's Fair. Individual merit and gilt-edged pedigree my motto. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

SWINE.

Holstein-Friesians. M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Duroc-Jersey swine. Kansas.

TEN POLAND-CHINA BOARS.—\$10 to \$20 apiece. J. H. Taylor, Pearl, Kas.

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

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

PRINCETON HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—Contains the most noted strains and popular pedigrees in the U. S. Choice animals for sale. Address H. Davison & Son, Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

K. N. FRIESEN, ALTA, KAS.—Proprietor of the Garden Valley Herd of Thoroughbred Poland-China swine. Selected from best strains. Stock for sale at all times. Write me. Mention FARMER.

WM. PLUMMER & CO., Osage City, Kas., breeders of Poland-Chinas of the best families. Also fine poultry. Pigs for the season's trade sired by five different boars.

POLAND-CHINAS FOR SALE.—Young Model 9857, King's Royalty 13927. Their get, either sex, outswold bucks. The above stock will be sold right if taken soon. Address H. H. Hague & Son, Walton, Kas.

CENTRAL KANSAS HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs. C. S. Snodgrass, Galt, Rice county, Kansas, breeds the best. Stock for sale now. Come or write.

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

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

WILLIS E. GRESHAM'S QUALITY HERD Poland-Chinas, Hutchinson, Kas., the great winners at World's Fair of seven prizes. Only herd west of Ohio taking three prizes on four pigs under 6 months. The greatest boars living to-day head King U. S. Some peerless, well-marked herd head-ers are now ready, from such noted sires as Darkness F. 73222 O., Darkness F. 3d 23508, Bessie Wilkes 36837 and U. S. Whiteface 33711 S. Come and see them at Kansas State Fair, or write your wants. Willis E. Gresham, Box 14, Hutchinson, Kas.

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

TOWER HILL HERD Registered Poland-Chinas.

175 head, 30 brood sows. Herd boars are Black Star 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.

J. T. LAWTON (successor to John Kemp), NORTH TOPEKA, Kas., breeder of Improved Chester White swine. Youngstock for sale. Also Light Brahma fowls.

J. R. KILLOUGH & SONS, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kansas, **POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**

Herd headed by Upright Wilkes 13246 S. and J. H. Sanders Jr. 13739 S. 25 brood sows, 100 spring pigs; 10 young boars, 6 Sanders and 4 Wilkes, ready for service. Orders for youngsters being booked. Write or come.

ROYAL HERD POLAND-CHINAS and B. P. Rock chicks. Cunningham's Choice 13731 S., second premium State fair, 1895; his grandsire Victor M. First premium State fair, 1895, on Plymouth Rocks. Fifteen eggs for \$2. Ward A. Bailey, 1470 E. 15th St., Wichita, Kas.

LAWN RIDGE HERD Poland-Chinas.

130 head, all ages. 100 spring pigs, sired by Young Competition 15082 S., Kansas Chip 15083 S. and a grandson of J. H. Sanders. Write or come.

J. E. Hoagland, Whiting, Jackson Co., Kas.

When writing to advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

SWINE.

Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey Hogs

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

Standard Herd of Poland-Chinas.

L. NATION, Proprietor, Hutchinson, Kansas. The breeding herd consists of the best strains of blood, properly mated to secure individual excellence. Stock for sale. Visitors welcome. Correspondence invited.

BERKSHIRES.

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

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

T. A. HUBBARD

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

BELMONT STOCK FARM

Geo. Topping, Cedar Point, Kansas. Breeder of English Berkshire and Poland-China swine, S. C. Brown Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, Mammoth Bronze turkeys and Imperial Pekin ducks. Write for prices. Farm six miles south of Cedar Point, Chase county, Kansas.

SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRES

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

WYNDALE FARM HERD.

Registered Berkshires and B. P. Rock Chickens. Only the best stock for sale. Eggs in season. Correspondence solicited. M. S. KOHL, Furley, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINASWINE

Westphalia, Anderson Co., Kas. Breeder of high-class pedigreed Poland-China swine. Herd headed by Guy Wilkes 3d 12131 C. Guy Wilkes is now for sale, also fifty choice April pigs. Write. E. A. BRICKER.

L. B. SILVER CO., Cleveland, O. hogs the first 6 months this year Sold 1129 O.I.C. for breeding purposes. They will continue in demand for either

OR GOLD. Two of this famous breed weighed 2806 lbs. First applicant in each locality gets a pair and Agency. Description Free.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

CATTLE.

IDLEWILD HERD SCOTCH SHORT-HORN CATTLE

A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale. Also pedigreed Poland-China swine. Geo. A. Watkins, Whiting, Jackson Co., Kas.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM

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

POULTRY.

VALLEY FALLS POULTRY YARDS.—The most extensive and best equipped yards in the State. Thirty-five varieties of chickens. Breeding pens scoring from 90 to 96. Eggs \$1.50 from pen No. 1 and \$1 from pens No. 2. All kinds of Cochins, Brahmas, Langshans, P. Rocks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Javas, Games, Sherwoods, Red-caps and Bantams. W. B. MCCOY, Proprietor, the Kansas Poultryman.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

All the leading strains. Thirty young cockerels and twenty-five pullets for sale. A 93-point bird at head of the flock. Eggs \$2 per setting of thirteen. S. McCullough, Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kas.

1896 HATCH!

READY TO SHIP. From now until the last of September we will sell gilt-edge birds from 50 cents to \$1 each. Partridge Cochins, Silver-spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks and Buff Leghorns. Now is the time to lay in good stock cheap. A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kas.

Round Top Farm

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS. Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Langshans, Indian Games, Buff Leghorns, Bantams. Eggs \$2 per fifteen; \$3.50 per thirty. Forty-page catalogue, 10 cents, treats on artificial hatching, diseases, etc.

Fred B. Glover, Parkville, Mo.

DO YOU DIP OR DO YOU POWDER? Have you heard of the new method of killing all kinds of vermin on poultry by simply painting roosts, etc. with LEE'S LICE KILLER. 1000 agents. More wanted. Book free, treating on vermin of all kinds with remedies therefor. GEO. H. LEE CO., Exeter, Neb., or 178 Michigan Street, Chicago, Ill.



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. Winnings:—Iowa State Fair, 1895, first in class, first in special, first in sweepstakes, and Silver Medal; Kansas State Fair, first in class, first and special at head of herd, first bull and four of his get.

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

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Hereford Cattle Headquarters

Sunny Slope Farm is one of the largest breeding establishments in the United States. Three sweepstakes bulls in service—Wild Tom 51592, Climax 60942, Archibald VI. 60921, also the great breeding bull, Archibald V. 54433, who was the sire of two sweepstakes animals (Archibald VI., sweepstakes under one year of age, and Miss Wellington 5th, sweepstakes heifer over all beef breeds when twelve months old. 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.

H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, since Saturday, 6,240; calves, 995; shipped Saturday, 742 cattle, calves none. The market was nominally steady. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
3 ruf.....	1,143 \$3.05		

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

45.....	1,198 \$3.20	65.....	1,151 \$3.10
103.....	924 2.65	30.....	809 2.40
50 Ind.....	892 2.55	31.....	722 2.25

NATIVE HEIFERS.

3.....	858 \$2.65	1.....	910 \$2.50
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NATIVE COWS.

4.....	1,065 \$2.80	1.....	950 \$2.60
103.....	908 2.55	2.....	975 2.50
3.....	1,073 2.45	11.....	1,045 2.35
3.....	968 2.00	2.....	1,030 1.90

NATIVE FEEDERS.

17.....	1,153 \$3.65	46 Ks.....	921 \$3.50
32.....	1,150 3.60	1.....	1,150 3.59
8.....	1,140 3.25	4.....	1,090 3.20
10.....	914 3.10		

NATIVE STOCKERS.

26.....	598 \$3.40	24.....	727 \$3.30
25.....	87 3.30	1.....	500 3.25
2.....	690 3.10	4.....	814 2.60
5 yr.....	888 2.50	1.....	680 2.00

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 2,049; shipped Saturday, 627. The market was strong to 5c higher. The following are representative sales:

63.....	109 \$3.05	14.....	154 \$3.05	43.....	175 \$3.05
17.....	171 3.00	62.....	211 3.00	97.....	213 3.00
71.....	212 2.97 1/2	49.....	204 2.95	81.....	207 2.95
26.....	141 2.95	40.....	218 2.95	87.....	236 2.95
77.....	322 2.90	80.....	237 2.90	80.....	163 2.90
89.....	164 2.90	79.....	219 2.90	30.....	236 2.90
31.....	197 2.87 1/2	69.....	203 2.87 1/2	57.....	289 2.87 1/2
31.....	255 2.87 1/2	57.....	249 2.87 1/2	69.....	210 2.87 1/2
74.....	260 2.87 1/2	83.....	245 2.87 1/2	19.....	212 2.85
48.....	88 2.85	74.....	265 2.85	67.....	264 2.85
54.....	342 2.77 1/2	9.....	428 2.70	15.....	320 2.65
2.....	380 2.55	2.....	305 2.25		

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 3,964; shipped Saturday, 785. The market opened strong and closed 5c to 10c lower. The following are representative sales:

218 Utah 1.....	60 \$3.15	523 Utah 1.....	59 \$3.15
436 Utah.....	102 2.30	103 Utah.....	101 2.30

Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 122; shipped Saturday, 65. The horse and mule market was quiet this morning. There was very little trading and that only in a private way. The receipts were fair for Monday and the prospects for to-morrow were encouraging, as several new buyers came in. Prices ruled about steady with last week.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; market 10 to 15c higher on best grades, others quiet and steady; fair to best beefs, \$3.25@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@3.75; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.25@3.60; Texas, \$2.50@3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 31,000; market strong to 5c higher; light, \$2.85@3.35; rough packing, \$2.55@2.70; mixed and butchers, \$2.85@3.30; heavy packing and shipping, \$2.75@3.25; pigs, \$1.50@2.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 30,000; market 10 to 15c lower, except on best lambs; native, \$1.00@2.25; western, \$1.50@2.60; lambs, \$2.00@2.85.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Sept. 21.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wh't—Sept.....	61	62 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Dec.....	61	62 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
May.....	65	66 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Corn—Sept.....	21	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
Dec.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
May.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Oats—Sept.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Dec.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
May.....	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
Pork—Sept.....	5 90	5 97 1/2	5 87 1/2	5 95
Oct.....	5 90	5 97 1/2	5 87 1/2	5 95
Jan.....	7 00	7 10	6 95	7 05
Lard—Sept.....	3 50	3 55	3 50	3 52 1/2
Oct.....	3 50	3 55	3 50	3 52 1/2
Jan.....	3 90	3 95	3 87 1/2	3 90
Ribs—Sept.....	3 12 1/2	3 15	3 12 1/2	3 15
Oct.....	3 15	3 17 1/2	3 12 1/2	3 15
Jan.....	3 45	3 50	3 45	3 47 1/2

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 21.—Despite rather small receipts, wheat here was 2c to 2 1/2c lower than Saturday's sales, and about a cent below the closing bids Saturday. Some wheat sold late Saturday afternoon at the prices that were refused during the morning. Export bids to-day were 57 1/2c for No. 3 hard, New Orleans or Galveston.

Receipts of wheat here to-day, 93 cars; a year ago, 133 cars.

Sales were as follows on track: Hard. No. 2.

2 cars 55 1/2c, 5 cars 55c; No. 3, 1 car fancy 54 1/2c, 18 cars 52c, 6 cars 51 1/2c, 6 cars 51c; No. 4, 14 cars 50c, 13 cars 49c, 2 cars 48 1/2c; rejected, 2 cars 47c, 1 car 46c, 3 cars 45c, 2 cars 44c, 2 cars 40c; no grade, nominally 30@35c. Soft, No. 2 red, 1 car 61c, 1 car 60c, 2 cars 59c; No. 3 red, nominally 55@56c; No. 4 red, nominally 47@52c; rejected, 1 car 47c; no grade, nominally 35@40c. Spring, No. 2, 4 cars 52c; No. 3, 3 cars 50c, 1 car 49c.

Mixed corn, except a few early sales, was a cent lower. White corn steady. There was a fair demand at the decline. Offerings are increasing.

Receipts of corn to-day, 59 cars; a year ago, 31 cars.

Sales by sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 3 cars 21c, 1 car 20 1/2c, 1 car 20 1/4c, 8 cars 20c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 19 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 1 car 19c; no grade, nominally 15c; white, No. 2, 6 cars 21c; No. 3, nominally 20 1/2c; No. 4, nominally 19c.

Oats sold rather slowly and were somewhat lower.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 1 car 15c; No. 3, nominally 12 1/2@13c; No. 4, nominally 9@12c; no grade, nominally 8@11c; No. 2 white, old, 2 cars 21 1/2c, 2 cars 21c; new, 1 car 16 1/2c, No. 3, old, nominally 17@19c, new, nominally 12@13c, 5 cars 14c, 4 cars 13 1/2c; No. 4 white, nominally 12 1/2@13c.

Hay—Receipts, 39 cars; market weak. Choice timothy, \$7.50@8.00; No. 1, \$6.50@7.50; No. 2, \$5.00@6.00; No. 3, \$4.00@4.50; prairie, choice, \$4.50@5.00; No. 1, \$4.00@4.50; No. 2, \$3.00@3.50; No. 3, \$2.00@2.50.

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Receipts, wheat, 81,700 bu.; last year, 64,000 bu.; corn, 36,900 bu.; last year, 48,000 bu.; oats, 55,000 bu.; last year, 73,000 bu.; shipments, wheat, 20,000 bu.; corn, 101,800 bu.; oats, 12,523 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—Cash, 62c; September, 62 1/2c; December, 65 1/2c. Corn—Cash, 19 1/2c; September, 19 1/2c; December, 20c; May, 22 1/2c. Oats—Cash, 16c; September, 16 1/2c; May, 19 1/2c.

HORSES SOLD AT AUCTION

on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week. Private sales every day at the Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Department. The largest and finest institution in the United States. Write for free market reports.

W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consign Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to

LONE STAR

Commission Company

For best results. A new company. Capital \$100,000. Telephone 1108. Market reports furnished. Write us. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

—CONSIGN YOUR SHEEP TO—

KNOLLIN & BOOTH,

Sheep Commission Merchants.
Rooms 304-305 Exchange Bldg.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Direct all mail to Station A. Market reports furnished free to all sheep feeders or breeders on application. Correspondence solicited and prompt reply guaranteed.

—GROWERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

MAKE YOUR CONSIGNMENTS TO

Ben. L. Welch & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.
And EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Stockers and feeders bought on order. Liberal advances to the trade. Write for market reports and special information.

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

BROOMCORN

ESTABLISH'D 1873

ON CONSIGNMENT OR

SOLD DIRECT.

We carry the largest stock of Broom Manufacturers' Supplies in the United States. Correspondence solicited.
J. F. GROSS & CO., 239-241 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

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.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

are the most complete and commodious in the West,

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

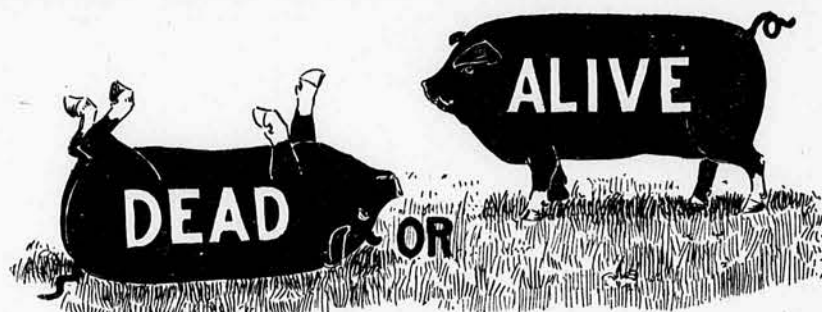
	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895.....	1,689,652	2,457,697	864,713	52,607	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	922,167	2,170,827	587,015		
Sold to feeders.....	392,262	1,376	111,445		
Sold to shippers.....	215,305	273,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City, 1895.....	1,533,234	2,446,202	748,244	41,588	

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

NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.

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

HOW DO YOU WANT THEM?



A hog half dead is worth more than the carcass of a dead one. Bannerman's Phenyle will cure hog cholera in all stages. Don't wait until your hogs are on their last legs before you attempt to cure them. Your hogs may be taken sick with cholera next week. Fifty thousand hogs saved last year.

J. WALLACE.

O. A. WALLACE.

WALLACE BROTHERS,

BREEDERS OF DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

LaPorte City, Iowa, September 14, 1896.

BANNERMAN & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.—Dear Sirs: Enclosed find draft for \$6.50, for which send me 100 pounds Bannerman's Phenyle.

You will perhaps receive an order from A. W. Montgomery, of Belle Plaine, as I sent him your address yesterday. There is quite a good deal of Hog Cholera in this vicinity, but our herd has been all right so far, and I attribute it to Phenyle keeping them so.

When we ordered the barrel of you last year, our Chickens and Turkeys were dying like flies, and it checked the disease at once, and we have not lost any since.

Respectfully,

WALLACE BROS.

P. S.—Please ship at once.

Breeders' price, 200-pound barrels, \$12; 100-pound barrels, \$6.50; 50 pounds, \$4. For information and directions, address

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN STOCK FOOD CO.,

(Mention KANSAS FARMER.)

113 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Poultry Yard

TWO POULTRY COOPS.

Faults in Construction Described and Explained by Cut.

The first (Fig. 1) shows how not to make a coop. It has two faults. The front is open to top, whereas it should have a shield of solid boards one-third of the way down to keep out the wind and rain. If this shield was made in the form of a projecting hood it would be still better. The other fault is that the floor projects outside of coop. Rain will fall on this and run down the roof and sides and surely find its way inside and thus keep the floor damp.

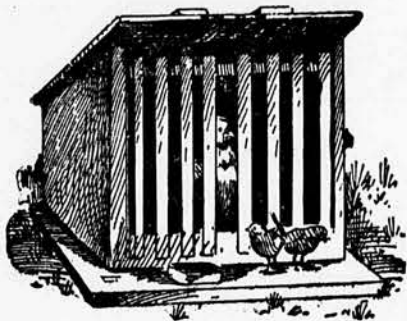


FIG. 1.

The object of the floor is to secure dryness, and this construction promotes the opposite condition every time, and we know it. The floor should always fit inside of the walls of the coop.

The second (Fig. 2) illustrates a convenient coop for common use. It may



FIG. 2.

be made from 21 to 24 inches deep, the three sides of the triangular frame being 30 inches. The construction is shown by the cut, and does not need description.—Farm Journal.

Cure for Dysentery in Fowls.

The disease among fowls known as dysentery is individual in its work, and does not spread. The sick fowl becomes droopy, stands about with head and tail lowered and passes a dark, greenish and yellow discharge, very thin and watery. Treatment of this disease is at first camphorated spirits—that is, camphor dissolved in whisky. Take a tablespoonful and put it in half a glass of water and give the sick fowl a tablespoonful every four hours. The second day dissolve a little sulphate of copper (blue stone) about the size of a bullet, in a quart of water, and let the sick fowl drink all it will. During treatment feed soft food seasoned with a little red pepper. A cure is generally effected in three days with this treatment.—Dakota Field and Farm.

Causes of Poultry Diseases.

The Midland Poultry Journal says: To overfeeding and the ravages of vermin are due three-fourths of the disorders that affect domestic poultry. The excessive feeding of foods rich in fats causes indigestion, fatty degeneration of both liver and flesh, apoplexy or vertigo (diseases commonly denominated as cholera and blind-staggers, and in many cases the liver becomes an enlarged and thoroughly rotten mass). Vermin also open the way for indigestion by diminishing the activity and vitality of the fowl, as well as open the way for colds and roup. The other one-fourth are due to filth, feeding on stale ground and allowing fowls to drink stale or impure water. There is profit in watching these things.

Litter in Poultry Houses.

The cheapest material for making the hens lay is litter. A large poultry house with ample room on the floor, and with a plentiful supply of leaves or cut straw, will be more acceptable to the hens than anything else. Litter is valuable, because it makes the hens lay, and it makes the hens lay because it gives them an opportunity to work, and thus

accelerates the circulation of the blood, promoting warmth and increasing the appetite. All the food that may be given will not promote egg production if the hens are kept in idleness and given no opportunity to scratch and enjoy themselves.

WHEN EGGS FALL OFF.

Two or Three Days' Fasting Often Is a Good Thing for Hens.

The treatment of a flock of fowls from which no eggs are obtained is sometimes the reverse of that which is correct. As soon as the hens cease to lay they are given twice as much food as formerly, when the cause of the difficulty may be that they already have had more than was necessary. If the comb becomes pale it is considered a disease of itself, when in reality a pale comb simply implies that the bird is not in laying condition. No matter what the ailment may be, the comb simply serves as an indicator and is not affected in any manner. When hens are about to lay they have bright red combs. Any method of treatment which serves to retain the brightness of the combs is correct. If the fowls fail to lay the first thing to do is to observe if they are not too fat, and if they have water in the crops which does not seem to disappear and pale combs, it is indigestion. If they have bowel disease it may be due to overfeeding. The proper method to pursue with sick fowls is not to give remedies, but to withhold all food for two or three days. There is nothing that shows to such good effect with sick fowls as two or three days' fasting, and they will usually get well with no medicine if fed lightly, making lean meat and chopped grass the principal foods, omitting all grains entirely, with more eggs as the result.—Mirror and Farmer.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

A fresh egg has a lime-like surface to its shell.

It is not essential to keep growing chickens fat.

Clean the nests regularly to keep them free of vermin.

If the hens lay soft-shelled eggs give them plenty of gravel.

To make most profitable fowls, they should be fattened rapidly.

The food must always be varied enough to keep the chickens with a good appetite.

Overfeeding is expensive. It not only costs more for the feed, but the hens get too fat and lay no eggs.

Too much soft or cooked food is not good for fowls. They need some employment for the gizzard.

Fresh air, clean water, varied food, with plenty of range, are essential to the health of thrift fowls.

Sore heads on chicks may be cured by an ointment made of lard and vaseline, with enough sulphur added to make a paste. Apply to the affected parts from one to three times, say two days apart. It will work a cure.

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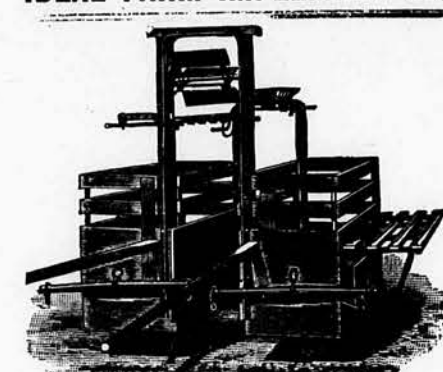
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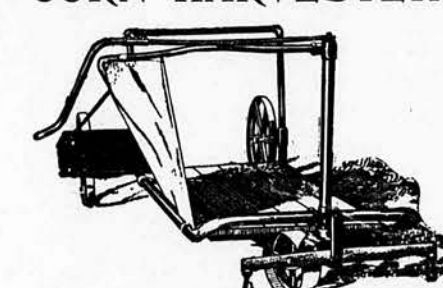
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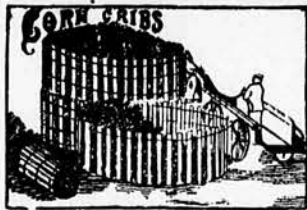
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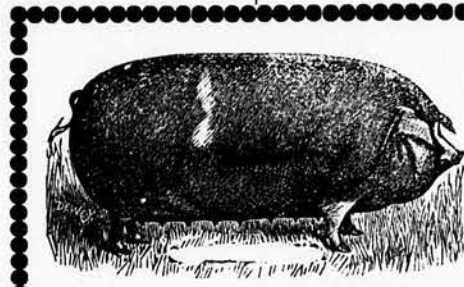
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