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45 Young Bulls, 36 Heifers coming on.

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We are the largest breeders of pure-bred hogs in the world, and have won more premiums at state fairs this year than any other breeder in the United States. We are breeding this year 200 brood sows and have twelve

boars in our herd. At the head of our herd this year we have the great prize-winning boar, Hadley Jr. 13314, who took first prize as

boar and four of his get at the Nebraska State fair. He is the sire of the two prize-winning pigs, King Hadley and Samboline, that have won more prizes than any two six-months-old pigs shown in 1895.

Longfellow 29785, who has the best Columbian record of any Poland-China boar west of the Mississippi river. J. H. Sanders Jr. 35089, Sir Chas. Corwin 33055, L's Sensation 13316, Clay Dee 25877 (who took first prize and sweepstakes at the Kansas State fair, 1895).

These boars are either individual prize-winners or from sweepstakes boars. We bred the great sweepstakes sow, Faultless Queen Corwin 27798. We now have on hand about 140 boars sired by the above.

Our prices are as low as small breeders. Why not come to the fountain head and get boars to head herds? We also breed English Berkshires on a separate farm, four miles from Sunny Slope. One of the largest breeders of pure-bred Hereford cattle.

H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager.



## Agricultural Matters.

### SORGHUM HAY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to the question of "O. R.," whether second-growth sorghum hay will kill cattle or not, I would like to give my experience.

I drilled about five acres on very rich land; did not get it thick enough, and by June it was higher than the horses' backs and very coarse. I then cut it with a mower and put in as large heaps as I could in the field and let it stand. About two heaps will make a good load. The stubble threw out to average about three or four stalks where there was but one before, but did not get quite as high as before. It cut and cured a great deal nicer than the first crop. I have been feeding it to my milch cows ever since the frost killed the grass, with no bad effects. In fact, it is the best fodder I ever had. I would like to have some one tell how to cure the first crop. It stood in the fields so long, and went through so much wet weather and is so coarse that my stock won't eat it unless they are very hungry. I think sorghum is the best crop to raise for hay that we can get in southeast Kansas, though it does not always get large enough to mow the second time. I cut second crop before frost.

Melrose, Kas. D. T. DAVIDSON.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It certainly ought to be known by "O. R." and everybody else, by this time, that there is no more danger in second-growth sorghum than there is in first growth, and that there is just as much. There is danger in the first feeding of any green sorghum. After becoming accustomed to it for a few days, I never heard of any danger. I never heard of any danger in feeding the cured fodder or hay.

Let it be understood that, while thousands of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are fed upon green sorghum, cut off and thrown to them or turned in and pastured upon it without any ill effects, yet, under some conditions, it is quickly fatal, though I have only heard of one cow dying in this county in the four years of its settlement.

I am not a veterinarian and do not pretend to give any reasons, but I have studied every experience that I can find in the 159 papers that come to my table each week, and I have corresponded with hundreds of farmers who have had experience, and I have never seen a theory advanced but what I thought was disproved by the facts as related by some one else. Instead of being harmless until frost, as thought by the editor, the fatalities have been in every month of the growing season. I have raised it for many years and have cut it twice during the season, as "O. R." did, for hay, and, as I said before, I have never heard of any danger in the use of the cured hay. I have been feeding second-growth sorghum hay for the last three months.

Winview, Okla. J. M. RICE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to your request for experience with second-growth sorghum cut as hay: I have raised sorghum for fodder for seven years. In 1894 I mowed and stacked the first crop about July 20, and the second crop grew and some of it ripened seed before frost. I mowed it just before frost. Also, the same year, cut some and put in silo about August 20, and second crop sprouted and grew until it was about two feet high before frost. Also, in 1895, I cut sorghum for silage about August 20, and the second growth grew to be three to four feet high. Some of it I mowed and part was left in the field without mowing. What I mowed was raked and bunched with the rake and left in the field. About November 10, I turned my milch cows and fattening steers into the field and allowed them to eat all they wanted, and then drove them back into the feed-lot. The cows were stabled nights. This I did every day until the sorghum was all cleaned up. They filled up on it every day, as they would on grass in June, and cleaned the field, both where it was mowed and bunched as well as where it was not mowed, so clean that you would

scarcely notice that there had been any second growth. At the time the cattle were first turned into the field, the sorghum was frosted and dried as if it had been mowed, but had calves run in the field all the time, even before the first crop was cut, and they grazed continually on the second growth.

In 1893, I herded fattening cattle on alfalfa and in the same field had second-growth sorghum, and I allowed the cattle to graze on it before and after frost, but only allowed them in the field about one and one-half hours per day, and did not allow them to graze over fifteen to twenty minutes on the sorghum, and I have never lost any cattle on account of eating sorghum—first, second nor third crop.

G. P. JONES.

Elco, Lyon Co., Kas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"O. R.," in January 2, asks whether the second crop of sorghum, cut this year, if fed to cattle would kill them. Now, as I have just had my experience on precisely the question asked, I write this.

I sowed three acres early and cut it June 29, and piled it up to cure out. Well, after a long time it began to grow again, and after a while, when about two feet tall, I commenced cutting it up and feeding a bull I had picketed out. I fed him corn fodder morning and evening and sorghum, or rather White Amber cane, every noon, all he would eat. This I fed over a month and until we had several frosts. Then I mowed it, and after it had lain a few days in the hot sun, I took it up and stacked it close to my pasture fence, putting the first crop in stack first, and the last on the top. My horses and cattle went to it and ate when they wished. My horses were physicked, but we worked them right along and the cattle never showed any effects of it at all. The only thing I could in any way ascribe to the use of it was as follows: I had a two-year-old mare colt which we had driven on a light wagon some, and while the stock were eating the cane, I hitched her up one Sunday morning to drive to Cheney to church (my other horses all being hard worked). When I got five miles from home she had a passage which was quite loose. We drove on at a medium pace, it being somewhat early. When four miles further on she had another passage, looser than before. When I got in town, one mile further, I put her in the stable, taking off her harness. Just after I got her in the stable her bowels ran off like scours. She did not act like colic nor in acute pain, but stood with her head down like a tired or sleepy horse. I went and spoke to a veterinarian who was passing, to come in and see her, but when I told him all about her food, driving and present action, he said he thought she would be all right if colic did not set in, and if it did, to give her soda to neutralize the gas. Well, she stood all day and did not apparently eat a mouthful of anything, but would nose it over as though looking for something better. About 5 o'clock I hitched her up and watered her. She drank some, but not much. I then started for home. At first she started off real free but before we got a mile I said I would not drive her home, and sent my son back for another horse, and I took off the harness and started her on towards Mr. Jewett's horse farm, where I thought I could get something for her, and it was the first house towards home, and I felt anxious to get her home. But I noticed her nose over the grass, and everything she usually ate, without biting it, and that she seemed to grow stiffer as she walked, and she kicked at me once, knocking a hitch-strap in my hand eight feet. Well I drove her on quietly nearly a mile further. My son came with some aconite to give her, and I sent him on home with the family, to come back and help me with her. When I got some forty rods from the Jewett office, she stopped, and when I tried to start her on she would lay her ears back and come at me as though she would bite. I then tried to coax her along with some oats, but she would nose them over as she had done other things without eating any. Then a stranger who was staying in the office, came to me, and when he had looked her over he

said, "Come to the office and light a lamp and we will give her some medicine." We went and came back with some medicine and found her nosing over the hedge leaves. He said, "She acts curious." He stepped up to her and took her by the under jaw to give her the medicine. "Why," he said, "her jaws are locked." He could put his hand between her teeth but her jaws were set, and I think had been all day. But when he raised her head to give the medicine she started back with a scream (I never heard the like before) and fell to the ground without a struggle. Nor did she paw or kick so long as she lived. We searched the horse books through, but could find no case like it. We gave two doses of Humphrey's Specific, and I went for the third, and she was dead without a struggle and her jaws set to the last. Now, if that was caused by the cane, I can say that was the only loss, as my horses would run off in the same way almost every day, and got fat, and we worked them hard every day but Sunday. I wish you or some one would tell me, through your paper, what killed the colt.

I will say I am feeding first cutting of cane all the time, as I had nearly twenty acres of it this season. I put in a rack a load of straw then a load of cane, alternately, and horses and cattle run to it and eat what they like best. The cane is very sweet, even now, when dry.

A. J. BENNETT, SR.

Anness, Sedgwick Co., Kas.

### Sorghum Forage--How Far Apart Will Corn Mix?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in your issue of January 2, a communication from "O. R.," asking if second-growth sorghum is injurious to cattle. I can only speak from experience in a small way. A few years ago, when pasture was short, my father sowed a small patch of about one-half an acre. That was cut twice, and some of it three times, before frost, and fed, some of it green and some cured, and no evil results followed. We have always, whenever possible, sowed a small patch for fodder, and have cut it at different seasons, before and after frosting, and have never had bad results, never having turned stock on the stubble, however.

Will you please state, through your paper, the distance which pollen from corn tassel can be carried, or, in other words, the distance which should separate two varieties of corn, which I would like to keep pure?

W. H. WATERS.

Berryton, Kas.

—Will those who have experience as to the matter above inquired about answer the inquiry?

### Corn--Corn Smut Disease.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Happy New Year. So many things enter into the make-up of our happiness, while a few things mar the scenery that otherwise would be a landscape of beauty to live in our memories of the year just closed.

With us in central Kansas, the year has been full of good things. The people were well fed. Perhaps none except the chronic beggars—those who never want work except at exorbitant prices—are in want with us.

Corn is ubiquitous—everywhere in cribs, in spare chambers in the houses, in piles on the sod, everybody has corn. Who need go hungry with corn at 15 cents per bushel? Sorghum and Kaffir corn almost as plentiful as corn. Rough feed in the greatest abundance. We certainly ought to sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Our wheat—ah! there is the rub—was a perfect failure. I expected 2,500 to 3,000 bushels; had less than 300 bushels of stuff hardly fit for hog feed.

The wheat failure did not hurt me nearly so bad as five dead horses in my corn stalks. It was a hard blow to one who needs them and was attached to each of them for excellent qualities. I write of this loss, not for your sympathy, for that would not restore my loss, but to call attention to the great danger that lurks in our corn stalks.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has accomplished a splendid work along almost every line of

## A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



### AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

## AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR  
Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion

farmers' work, and I presumed that the corn smut disease was fully known in all its symptoms and effects. Yet, when I corresponded with a prominent professor, he, on a page, confessed he did not know. I am aware that horses seldom die in corn stalks, and that cattle are in danger. The Agricultural Department certainly ought to give us the necessary information and the cause of the disease.

My corn was on high land, was sound, almost no rotten corn in the field and not wormy enough to harm any animal feeding in the stalks. I have pastured that field for years; never lost an animal before this year; am satisfied that there is not a new weed in the field; have fed out the stalks with no harm to horse or cow. Why should they die now? The only reason I can give is the smut on the stalks. Owing to the moisture and heat of the growing season the smut was very plentiful on my corn. Out of the five only one horse showed any signs of pain. We watched carefully after the loss of the first ones, and could not detect any symptoms of trouble till they became blind and almost staggering, then they died in about three hours. The last one ate corn at about 9 in the morning, was blind about noon, dead by sundown. Our resident veterinarian and physicians say the smut has the same effect as ergot. They call it ergotism. Say the blood vessels are contracted, the kidneys disordered, and that when blindness occurs the horse is beyond help. Hon. A. W. Smith lost two horses with the same symptoms. Says he opened and examined them carefully and found nothing wrong in the stomach. Mr. Dan Bonham lost two. A neighbor of Mr. Bonham's said to me that they had examined his horse and found nothing wrong. I hope the department at Washington and our experiment station will try to throw some light on this danger. Individually, I have no further use for corn stalks with corn smut.

A. J. HARTSOCK.

McPherson, Kas., January 1, 1896.

Everybody should know what a good medicine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is; it has cured many thousands and will cure you.

### A Chance to Make Money.

I taught school last winter and this summer. Seeing so many advertisements of dish-washers, I thought I would make some money during vacation. You said in your paper the Rapid Dish-Washer was best, so I sent to W. P. Harrison & Co., Columbus, Ohio, who manufacture specialties for agents, and got one, asked the neighbors in and washed the dinner dishes so quick and nice, every one present bought one. I made this week \$62 and that is a good deal better than school teaching, so I am going to sell dish-washers this winter. Other teachers would be glad to have this hint.

DAISY HENRY.



## The Stock Interest.

### SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, January 6-7, 1896.

The Kansas State Swine Breeders' Association met, in conjunction with the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, in their sixth annual session. A large attendance of representative breeders was present at the opening session, Monday afternoon. President R. S. Cook, of Wichita, called the meeting to order, and made his annual address, as follows:

#### PRESIDENT COOK'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

I bid you welcome, ye honest sons of toil. In making my first annual address, I hope you will pardon me if it should be brief, as most of you who know me know full well that I am not successful with the pen, but better adapted to handle the slop-pail. These annual meetings of ours are a source of great interest and education and should be better attended by stock-raisers of all classes, whether pure-bred breeders or not, for the great men of the earth come from your ranks.

One of the many subjects that are attracting our attention is the inroads upon our profits and sources of revenue of the much-dreaded disease, swine plague, or hog cholera, which, when it gets hold of our herds, soon lets us down and out. Our labors and time for months have vanished like a dew-drop before the morning sun. The old maxim that one ounce of prevention is worth one pound of cure is too true. I think there are a great many causes that might be avoided if proper care was put into practice, such as using older and more mature animals in making our crosses in breeding for the coming crop of swine, as they are better able to produce strong and vigorous animals if they have their growth. More of the food they eat goes to develop their offspring, instead of consuming the greater portion to develop the dam and furnish her growth as well as to keep up her constitution. By continually using immature animals of both sexes, it has a tendency to weaken the constitution and diminish the size and vitality, and when attacked by or exposed to disease they are more liable to succumb to its inroads. Too many farmers desire to purchase a small male because he costs less. By this practice he soon degenerates his herd, weakens their constitutions, and, of course, they have less strength to resist disease. If the older animal is stronger it has more vitality, more strength to ward off disease. They say the older ones are too large and heavy, as they wish to breed mostly young sows, hence the results. They also say the older ones are nearer ready for the market and will bring more, is another tempting reason for selling the large and mature animals. We do not expect as good results from our young heifers as we do from our older cows, or as good results from our young mares as from older ones; then why should we expect as strong pigs from young sows as from older ones? Older cows will raise larger and better calves, give more milk, and so will the older sow give more milk and produce larger and stronger litters. Look at our wild herds, where they run at large. The smaller, weaker and younger ones are crowded out and are not allowed to mate with the female until they are quite grown.

Another great factor in producing disease, I think, is that we do not use enough care in the management of our herds. We do not practice as good sanitary measures as we should. I fear we do not attend to cleaning our yards and feed lots often enough, but allow our swine to be fed on the same ground too much. I think the yard and lots should be cleaned once or twice each year, scraped off thoroughly and sprinkled liberally with air-slaked lime and, if possible, be plowed well and sowed with oats and rye harrowed in. It will not only furnish good green food for the brood sows and their litters, but have a tendency to absorb and destroy disease and purify the soil, and the manure will be a good fertil-

izer for our cabbage or potato patch, or, if you please, the corn field. All yards that are too small for the team and plow should, after cleaning, have a liberal supply of lime well sprinkled with crude carbolic acid. The pens of sleeping departments should be kept thoroughly cleansed, bedding changed often, air-slaked lime freely used. Carbolic acid is to be used frequently in the hog-house. It will not only help to keep down bad odors and keep off disease, but will prevent lice also. I believe where a herd is fed a variety of food and has a change of bedding, they will be better able to resist the disease than if they are on the downward road. Corn for breakfast, corn for dinner and corn for supper, and corn for midnight lunch, if his hogship should see fit to leave his warm bed, provided he has one, by the warm side of a board fence or the warm side of a barb wire fence, with a clear or cloudy sky, as the case may be, for a roof, is it any wonder his system is out of order and a hot-bed for the lodgment of disease?

I do not think it necessary to be stuffing them with drugs all the time, but I do believe it prudent to aid the system once in a while in throwing off the impurities that might take up lodgment there. I imagine I hear some one say: "Oh, yes; the same old story; I have heard that several times." Some things should be kept agitated; the memory should be kept refreshed, so we will not all of us fall back into the old rut of carelessness and lack of interest. How long would the human family live and grow on a diet of beans and corn bread alone 365 days out of the year? Beans are good in their place, so is corn, but they only fill their functions; they do not fill all requirements of the system. A herd fed exclusively on corn diet does not, as a rule, improve in size, does not have the large, vigorous frame, the strong, flinty bone. Part of their ration should be of a bone and muscle-forming food, to aid the system to keep the strong healthy frame. We are candid to admit that the hog is one of the greatest corn-consuming animals we have, but that is no reason why we should abuse him. If he is the all-saving and ready scavenger of the farm, he enjoys a change and a variety as well as any other domestic animal.

As there will be others here who are better or just as able to air the subject at this meeting as myself, I will drop it for this time, and ask the breeders if we are all pure-bred farmers as well as pure-bred breeders? Do we keep our surroundings, our pens, our yards, our orchards, our groves, our gardens, our berry patches, up in a nice presentable shape? Do we feel as proud in showing our fields and yards, etc., to our visitors as we do our pure-bred herds of hogs, cattle, horses, sheep and poultry? Do we do our farming in a thoroughbred style? Or do we allow our pride to run in one line to the detriment of all others, or are we pure-bred all over and set the proper example for our children and the rising generation who are to fill our places? For our neighbors and the passer-by, you on the public highway, all will admit that we have an influence for good or for evil. That being the case, do we have the proper raising and elevating influence we should have over those who are to follow? Do we show it in our transactions, our surroundings, our language, the care of our stock? Do we give our implements the proper care and shelter, or do we house them out in the field where they will be handy next year, provided they are there when we want to use them, or do we leave them in the nearest fence corner with the whole canopy of heaven for a sheltering roof? Do we classify our stock as it should be, or do we allow them to run together, the larger driving away the younger and weaker ones that need the best shelter and care, or do we put the two and three-year-old ones in one yard and the yearlings in another, where they can receive better food, better care, and, if any difference, better shelter? The larger animals should not be allowed to run in the same yards, as they drive away the younger and weaker ones, both from food and

shelter. The older ones are better able to withstand the starvings and hardships of life. There are a great many leaks on the farm of the stock-raiser as well as the grain-raiser, and in order to make a success of farming and stock-raising, to crown our efforts and to receive pay for our labors, especially during times of close competition and close times, these little leaks should be looked after to stop them. If we allow our colts, calves and sheep, swine, cows and horses to sleep out of doors, especially our milch cows, and without bedding or shelter, there occurs a leak that could and should be avoided, not only a loss to our purses, but to the growth and vigor of our stock.

The next subject was "Public Swine Sales," which was discussed at length by Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan. "During 1895," he said, "there were more public swine sales than ever before, and the averages of the year's sales, everything considered, were quite satisfactory. They were not so high as the sales made in Missouri, nor was Missouri's average as high as those of Iowa, and Nebraska led all of the four States. The Andrews' sale at Kearney, Neb., recently, made the highest average of the year, forty hogs averaging a little over \$125 each. The public sales of 1895 have been quite generally satisfactory, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera, which had a tendency to lower the averages. Many of the sales made in Kansas in 1895, were made by new men who made their first attempt, men who had not been generally known as advertisers and breeders. At these sales, where well-known swine breeders were seldom present to stimulate the prices, the stock was sold on its merits. It is important to notice that those breeders succeeded best who had their stock in good condition. Mr. Sawyer, in advising breeders, stated that fifty hogs were sufficient for one sale, and no pigs should be offered that weighed less than 100 pounds. At the time of the sale, if you have inferior stock, it should be kept out of sight, and in order to have dispatch of business, the pedigrees of the animals should be in readiness, as well as crates for shipment, and under no circumstances should single animals be shipped otherwise than by express, for obvious reasons." Col. Sawyer, in closing his remarks, strongly urged the breeders of Kansas to wake up and work together, and hold more sales, and in that way make Kansas rank in the swine sales with Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri. A general discussion followed the address of Mr. Sawyer, and the merits of private and public sales were discussed at length, also the co-operation of the breeders urged.

A well-prepared paper was then read by J. R. Killough, of Richmand, on the "Poland-Chinas—Eight Months of Pig Life."

At the evening session, J. S. Magers, Arcadia, read a paper on "What I Know About Berkshires." This paper provoked quite a lively discussion on the respective merits of Poland-Chinas and Berkshires, and the usual arguments for the respective breeds were discussed quite thoroughly by the breeders.

The next paper was a splendidly-prepared article, covering a new range of thought, and attracted considerable attention. It was by H. B. Cowles, of Topeka, on "The Bacon Hog for the English Market." It will soon be published in these columns.

The next topic was "Why I Breed Chester Whites," read by J. T. Lawton, North Topeka. This was one of the strongest and most comprehensive papers in behalf of this breed that the society has ever had.

In the discussion following these papers, the question of whether fat brood sows produce small litters was discussed, and the experience, as given, was that it did not. The question of the best fences for swine was discussed, and it was generally agreed that the woven wire fence was the cheapest and the best. Page and De Kalb woven wire or others of that sort were the most satisfactory.

President Cook recommended the use of aged or matured males. His experience had shown that it was quite

## Always

Taking cold, is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood and it often leads to serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood.

"I am not very strong and sometimes need a tonic to help me battle against sickness. I find that two or three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what I need. I have taken it occasionally for several years and do not have any doctors' bills to pay." MISS JANIE HIGGINS, 55 Beaufain St., Charleston, S. C. Remember

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advantageous. The afternoon session closed by the reading of a paper by J. B. Zinn, of Topeka, on "How to Select a Boar, and How to Treat Him."

The first paper in the Tuesday morning session was by A. W. Themanson, Wathena, on "How I Got That \$999 From Pure-Bred Swine." This was a bright, spicy paper, and was well received.

This was followed by a paper on "Swine Diseases and Treatment, Other Than Cholera," by H. L. Leibfried, Emporia. It was quite a practical paper, covering the common ailments of swine and the most successful method for treatment. In the discussion which followed, he was asked what caused thumps in swine. He answered that it was indigestion, and the remedy suggested was to give a treatment consisting of two ounces asafoetida, one-half ounce fluid extract of nux vomica, twenty drops of extract of digitalis and one-half dram tincture aconite. Of this a dose for a thirty-pound pig is ten drops to start with, increasing to thirty drops, to be given three times a day in sweet milk. For pigs too small to drink, make a mixture of one dram nux vomica, five ounces asafoetida, and give a dose of one tablespoonful in one quart of milk three times a day. In reply to another query as to foot disease, he stated that it was caused by the stopping of the pores in the lower part of the limbs, and results in foul of the feet. Treatment, make a wash of one dram of blue vitriol in one quart of water.

The next paper was on the subject, "Is Fattening for Shows Detrimental for Breeding Purposes?" by Geo. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.

This was followed by another paper on "Why I Breed Chester Whites," by J. S. Day, Dwight, Kas.

Mr. T. A. Hubbard then offered a resolution expressing the high appreciation of the services in behalf of the swine interests rendered by Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, and urging that body to re-elect him Secretary.

The members of Executive committee of the State Swine Breeders were then named, consisting of G. W. Berry, of Berryton; H. A. Heath and V. B. Howey, of Topeka; J. S. Magers, Arcadia, and Col. S. A. Sawyer, Manhattan.

During the interval of the morning and afternoon session, it was decided to give the breeders a chance to practice on the score-card, Mr. Howey having brought in some pigs for that purpose. One, a June gilt, was scored by Messrs. Cook, Berry, Hoagland and Bellows, and the results of their score-cards were, respectively, as follows: 83, 84, 88½ and 83½. A young spring male was scored by Messrs. Lawton, Leibfried, Berry and Hoagland, with the following results, in the order named: 85, 86, 76 and 82½.

Convening in the afternoon, a very able and comprehensive paper on "Swine Plague and Cholera, Sanitary Suggestions," was given by W. P. Brush, of Topeka. In view of the prevalence of cholera there was a large attendance and the paper and lecture was well received. It showed wonderful research and a very extended observation of the subject of hog cholera and swine plague, and is, perhaps, one of the best productions on hog cholera that has ever been presented in the West.

Before giving way to the regular program of the Improved Stock Breeders, a vote of thanks was extended to Hankla Brothers, of the National hotel, for courtesies extended.



## SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, at Topeka, January 7 and 8, 1896.

The meeting of the Kansas breeders of live stock, at the National hotel, Topeka, last week, was by far the most profitable and interesting session ever held. A new departure this year was the conjunction of the Kansas Swine Breeders with the Improved Stock Breeders' Association. The members of that organization supplied all papers and addresses pertaining to swine, which occupied the first three sessions, beginning the afternoon of January 6, a brief report of which appears in this issue on page 3. The papers prepared for this session were of a very high order of excellence and of special practical value, and the discussions of the various topics for consideration brought out considerable information and tended to do away with many fallacies. The attendance and enthusiasm was never better and more encouragement was shown in behalf of improved stock and the prospects for breeders of pure-bred stock than at any previous meeting.

The banquet session at Hotel Throop was a success and fifty or more breeders got better acquainted, and harmony and good fellowship prevailed. There was, for the time being, a cessation of the fancied "battle of the breeds" by rival breeders. The Berkshire man smiled pleasantly at the Poland-China breeder and the Short-horn breeder locked arms with his Hereford rival, and all together considered the question of how best to exterminate the unprofitable "scrub," "run" and the "plug." The banquet was a new feature and will undoubtedly become a regular order hereafter. There was only one general toast, "the good of the order," and everybody discussed it briefly. It would take a volume to properly express all the thoughts of that memorable Tuesday evening.

The swine breeders, who began on Monday, had so many good things in store that it was thought for a while they would monopolize or "hog" the entire week, but the banquet subdued them for a little season, and they graciously gave way to the breeders of other classes of stock and heartily participated in the other proceedings.

The President, T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, Sumner county, in his annual address, among other things, said: "I am pleased to meet so many of you here in this beautiful capital city of our beloved State. Let us thank an All-wise God that our ranks have not been depleted during the year 1895. We have met again to compare notes, exchange views, thoughts and experiences, which schooling to man is like the emery stone to steel. It removes the rust and makes us brighter, sharper, better men and breeders, and should bind us together with bands of brotherly love. Our interests are identical and mutual. Kansas, with her million and a half of bright, broad-minded, live, energetic, good people, with a State 400 miles long, 200 miles wide, 4,000 miles deep and that reaches to the skies, with a soil as rich as the Nile, with the climate of Italy without the Italian, unsurpassed for beauty, grandeur and health and opportunities, where every product is raised in abundance, with coal, lead, oil and gas (the latter in abundance both under and above the ground), with natural resources too numerous to mention here, lest I weary you. Kansas has 5,357 churches, valued at about \$7,000,000, and 8,235 school houses, valued at about \$10,000,000, which are the pride and admiration of Kansas and the world. Also 560 newspapers, that are the molders of education, sentiment and public opinion. They are bright, original, crisp and newswy, with no flies or moss on them, with a corps of the brightest correspondents that wield the pencil. They catch the thought as it falls from your lips and send it flashing over the wires to distant lands before you have time to put on your overcoat and hat. Kansas has raised, during the year 1895, about 102,000,000 bushels of corn, the product of the farm and orchards being valued at about \$80,000,000. Animals slaughtered or sold for slaugh-

ter, including poultry and eggs, about \$45,000,000 worth, and for that wonderful showing of the stock products, more than one-half our annual products, Kansas owes you a debt of everlasting gratitude. The stock of Kansas is the corner-stone of our wealth and prosperity. The 'scrub must go.' Buy the best. And you, noble men, Improved Stock Breeders, have done more to build up Kansas and her wonderful resources than any other equal number of men that walk up and down the face of the earth. You are noble missionaries in a grand cause. You have held high the banner of Kansas breeders and feeders and have not allowed it to trail in the dust, as the fair records will show. And now, brother breeders, let me say to you, there is plenty of room at the top, a position you now so grandly and modestly occupy. But you must be watchful, careful and vigilant, lest you fall. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and the breeder's watchword. Buy the very best, feed liberally, and a proper variety, keep in touch with the breeders, keep close up to the band wagon, and Kansas will continue to occupy a proud position in the United States. There is more intelligence and brains in this body of men before me than is accustomed to meet in this city."

The first regular topic considered was the "Prospects and Outlook for Pure-bred Short-horns," by Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood. He made a very able address, briefly reviewing the career of the breed in this country, the remarkable vices, but experience and competition with other breeds had brought them to their present standard, and inbreeding and line breeding was on the down grade. Short-horns are less numerous to-day, but the breed is on top with public favor and in the markets of the world, because they are the cattle for the masses. We are no longer unduly wedded to pedigree and are more free from the superstitions of the past. The future looks bright, because the pure-bred farmer is now a buyer as well as the successful stockman.

D. A. Williams, of Silver Lake, then read a paper on "Give the Mule a Chance." This was a bright, practical paper, showing the profits of the mule industry. This paper will shortly appear in the FARMER.

"Good Roads" was discussed by G. W. Glick, Atchison. He showed how little is done with the four million dollars annually expended on Kansas roads under the present system, and recommended the payment of money, and let the Township Trustees and County Commissioners expend the same. He showed the great value of good roads to society and its enhancement of farm values. After a short discussion of the address, a resolution was adopted, pledging the next candidates to our Legislature to enact a good road law or not receive our vote.

On assembling Wednesday morning a resolution was adopted reducing the annual dues to 50 cents a year.

A short address was then made by Capt. Jno. H. Churchill, of Dodge City, on the "Cattle Industry of Western Kansas." He stated that nothing else presents so promising a field for money-making in western Kansas as the cattle business. The range is comparatively open again and the business as now conducted is on a much safer basis than formerly and losses do not exceed 1 per cent., and the stock can graze the whole year. There are splendid openings for young men to engage in the business with limited capital and acquire a good business. The fire-guard law enacted last winter is a decided advantage to stockmen. Texas fever is no longer a drawback.

"The Beef Breeds From a Hereford Standpoint," was then discussed by H. L. Leibfried, J. F. True, R. A. Steele, E. Harrington and Col. W. A. Harris and others. Many good points were scored in favor of the Herefords and their breeders reported splendid sales. The Short-horn breeders present showed up the well-known defects but admitted that Hereford breeders had greatly improved the type of the breed along Short-horn lines. The discussion was quite spirited and developed much of interest

regarding beef breeds and their respective merits.

The remainder of the morning session was devoted to the reading and discussion of the following very able papers, which we expect to print in full soon: "Holstein-Friesians as a Dairy Breed," by M. S. Babcock, Nortonville; two splendid papers on, "Farm Flocks of Sheep for Wool and Mutton," by E. D. King, Burlington, and H. M. Kirkpatrick, Connors, and "Profits in Dairying," by A. E. Jones, of Topeka.

At the afternoon session, another paper on "Hereford Cattle," by R. A. Steele, Belvoir, was presented and caused another friendly tilt between breeders of beef cattle regarding the points scored at the fat stock shows.

"The Relation of the Breeder to the General Farmer" was a very thoughtful and interesting paper presented by G. G. McConnell, of Menoken.

The next topic, "The Type of Horses to Breed for Present Markets," furnished one of the most general and lively discussions of the meeting. Standard-bred, draft and coach horses were discussed as to their merits, and many good points were made, showing there is still money in the business when properly conducted and good prospects ahead by breeding along proper lines. The standard-bred horse and coach horses are the most profitable, according to experiences given. Great mistakes have been made by indiscriminate breeding by farmers who breed mares one year to a draft stallion and the next season to some other class, without regard to what should have been bred for profitable results. The standard-bred horse advocates seem to have had the best of the discussion in showing the market demands were in their favor.

The lecture by Prof. C. C. Georgeson, on "The Comparative Values of Feeding Stuffs," occupied the eager attention of the meeting for two hours, and brought out many important facts for breeders and feeders. We hope soon to publish the chart which he exhibited, so that our readers may have some of the great benefits enjoyed by those who heard this splendid lecture.

After the reception of a number of new members, the following were chosen as officers of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association for 1896: President, T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner county; Vice President, M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Jefferson county; Secretary-Treasurer, H. A. Heath, Topeka; Executive committee—President and Secretary, and O. P. Updegraff, Topeka; H. M. Kirkpatrick, Connors, Wyandotte county, and E. Harrington, Baker, Brown county.

## Gossip About Stock.

D. Trott, Abilene, still reports fair sales of Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China swine. Prospects generally, he thinks, are improving.

J. R. Killough, Richmond, Kas., sold, during 1895, \$1,380 worth of Poland-China pigs. It pays to breed good stock and advertise in the KANSAS FARMER.

Geo. Kellam & Son, Richland, made a sale of a pure-bred Galloway bull to T. E. Bowman, of Topeka, this week. This is his second purchase. Kellams' Galloways are up-to-date.

Salina is going to have a poultry show. They have over \$250 in premiums. Entrance fee 10 cents per bird or pet stock. Every bird gets a score-card. Bring your birds and pets and spend three days in one of the best cities in the State.

The tenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Poland-China Record Association meets at Maryville, Mo., February 5, 1896. The seventh annual swine breeders' institute is to be held on February 4, at same place. All swine breeders are invited.

Capt. W. S. Tough, manager of the Kansas City horse and mule market, delivered a very effective address before the State Board of Agriculture, last week. He thinks there is a bright outlook for the horse business on proper lines. As an evidence of his faith he has recently stocked his Jackson county farm with 175 brood mares.

The well-known and successful swine breeder, Mr. V. B. Howey, of Topeka, supplied from his herd three average typed Poles for the comparison score-card school at the Swine Breeders' meeting. The boar made an average of 82 points and one of the gilts 84. All three were extra fine typed and well up in all points con-

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

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Catalogue and full treatise on spraying fruit and vegetable crops mailed free. Address **WM. STAHL, QUINCY, ILL.**

formation required by the more modern swine breeders, demonstrating Mr. Howey's ability in swine husbandry.

Our friend H. A. Naber, of Wallula, Wyandotte county, will have a sale of Hereford cattle soon, which will be duly advertised in the KANSAS FARMER. He reports that his hogs are in excellent health and that he has not had any sick hogs on his 400 acre farm in thirty years. Good record.

J. T. Lawton, the Chester White swine breeder, of North Topeka, reports that his herd escaped the cholera and is in fine condition. Sales have been so lively that he now has for sale only some very fine young sows, which will be bred to suit the purchaser. A crop of boars will be ready about the last of March. Light Brahmas are selling rapidly. Mr. Lawton is able to supply eggs or fowls, as desired.

Among others in attendance at the State Swine Breeders' meeting, held at Topeka, last week, was the veteran breeder from Franklin county, Mr. A. E. Staley, of Ottawa. He reports both herds—Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites—coming on in excellent condition. He is now offering ten head of Poland-China sows and gilts bred to a son of Upright Wilkes, the successful Franklin county prize-winner. A nice lot of Chester gilts will be offered that are bred to the very excellent Osage Chief. Mr. Staley offers the aforementioned animals in order to make room, for the coming spring pig crop in expectancy will be one of the largest ever farrowed on the farm. There has not been any cholera near the farm and animals can be shipped out with entire safety. Write Mr. Staley for further particulars.

"During the Improved Stock Breeders' meeting, held in Topeka, last week," says G. W. Berry, of Berryton, "a number of visiting breeders took advantage of the proximity of my home to the city of hotels and banquets, and drove out to inspect the Select Herd of Berkshires. I am happy to be able to say that the pigs were in presentable condition to receive callers, and I enjoyed the visits from my fellow breeders, indeed. My ability to fill orders now for the best pigs will be understood when you learn that I have on hand about fifty fall and winter pigs, and that the spring litters will commence to arrive February 20 and continue the 'commencement' until the month of May, and from such sows as Lady Metcalf, Rosa Lee, Silver Tips XVII, Royal Empress III, and other prize-winning and royal-bred sows, and the pigs are the get of the grand old boar, Longfellow's Model, assisted by Warwick, a son of imported Warwick Hope, and other boars of high merit. While the Select herd has perhaps furnished so many boars to head herds, and has founded so many new herds, as to well-nigh merit the title of 'headquarters' for Berkshires, the herd is in condition to continue the location at Berryton of 'headquarters,' as it is the custom to add new blood every year, and the herd now contains some seven or eight different families of Berkshire sows. The pigs on hand are fit to grace the farm of the most exacting, and I am sure herd-headers and prize-winners can be selected. The sows bred for spring litters are the smoothest lot of sows I ever owned. Small pigs are carried safely by express at light expense. Parties ordering pigs will receive this advantage, and I snip only well-developed, strong pigs."

Mower Bros., Lost Springs, Kas., said: "The Berkshires we got of you last year did so well we want some more." Result, more sales to them. Don't you want some? Will sell cheap and guarantee satisfaction. Write O. P. UPDEGRAFF, Topeka, Kas.



## Irrigation.

### THE SCIENCE OF IRRIGATION.

The point has been well made that experiment station literature has been too technical; that the disposition has been too manifest on the part of station workers, when contributing to the press, to make use of terms not plain to the uninitiated.

In briefly treating on the above topic, by request, it shall be my endeavor to make myself understood to the average farmer.

The advantages arising from the exercise of irrigation are too apparent to be discussed at this time. It is well known that when the process is commenced in those sections where crops are produced by the application of water, no matter whether it rains or not during the irrigation season, the work is carried on all the same.

Easterners express wonder at times when seeing men afield irrigating during rain storms, protected by rubber clothing. They argue, if enough moisture is being precipitated to compel the use of waterproof clothing, that it is not necessary to artificially water the growing crops.

This is where the great error is always made in the benefits of irrigation. Rain never fell on growing grain, especially about the time the grain was heading out, that would have the same effect that good irrigation would produce. This is obvious. To secure the complete saturation of the soil to a depth of from six to eighteen inches, depending on the composition and condition of the soil, would necessitate a cloud-burst, with its attendant destruction of both soil and crops. We will not discuss the effect of irrigation upon the moisture contents of the atmosphere, though I believe that the more the principles of irrigation are put into effect the less will be the need of artificial moisture.

The important proposition to consider is to ascertain the least amount of water that would be valuable to the farmer, and to inform him of the practicability of transferring it from its natural bed onto the fields; likewise when to apply.

In general terms, a flow of water to be valuable should equal forty miner's inches in quantity. The equivalent of this is a flow of water equal to one cubic foot of water per second. Such a stream will approximately cover two acres of land with water to a depth of twelve inches each twenty-four hours.

A sufficiently accurate measurement may be made by causing the water to flow through an open box. Ascertain the dimensions of the box by its cross section, and with a watch time the passage of a chip through the box. Should the box be ten feet in length by twelve inches deep and wide, and the time required for a chip afloat to pass from one end of the box to the other be ten seconds, it would be an amount equal to forty miner's inches, and amply sufficient to irrigate an eighty-acre farm. A less amount than this cannot be handled to any advantage. Diversified farming makes it possible to extend the area of land that may be cultivated under irrigation. For example, grass lands may be irrigated to great advantage both before and after the period at which grain should be irrigated; potatoes can also be profitably irrigated after the grain crop has been watered. In sections where winter grain can be profitably produced these can, as a rule, be grown without irrigation. Fall plowing may be much more easily done if the stubble should first have been irrigated. In this way one can store moisture in the soil against the day of need in the ensuing season.

How shall water be conducted from its natural stream bed to farm lands?

Gravity is the power that is desirable, and a fall in the surface of the land equal to one-fourth of an inch to the rod is about right. For example: If the stream bed from which water is to be taken is twenty feet below the highest point on the field on which it is to be conducted, one would need to determine by leveling, not only that point on the stream where the water

would be on the field level, but also to allow in addition for the requisite fall, one-fourth of an inch to each rod to be traversed by the ditch between the point at which it is to be taken out of the stream and the field to be irrigated.

The services of a civil engineer, while desirable, are not absolutely necessary in locating ditches. An instrument suitable to locate ditches can be made as follows: From a pine plank, two inches by six inches, by sixteen and a half feet, surfaced all sides, the edges of which should be reduced to a true straight edge. At the exact center of the stick, on one edge, fasten a carpenter's spirit level with such accuracy that when the plank is set on edge on a level surface, the spirit level will indicate a level. To locate a ditch with a fall of one-fourth of an inch to the rod, attach at the extreme end of the plank, on opposite edge to the carpenter's level, a block of wood one-fourth of an inch thick. Beginning at the highest point on the land to which the water is to be conducted, drive a stake so that its top will be six inches above the surface of the earth. On the top of this stake place the end of the straight-edge to which the quarter-inch block is fastened, the block resting on the stake. Drive the next stake one rod from the first stake, toward the source of the stream, at such a point so that the second stake being driven so as to project six inches above the surface of the earth, and the straight-edge resting on both stakes the level on straight-edge will indicate a true level. Obviously a ditch dug between these two stakes, at a uniform depth below the top of each stake, would be one-fourth of an inch deeper at the lower end of the ditch. Proceed thus until the top of the last stake is six inches above the surface of the water in the stream.

Be careful not to reverse ends of the straight-edge level, but keep the end to which the block is fastened toward the farm.

The line indicated by the stake is the ditch line; the bottom of the ditch should be at a uniform distance below the top of each stake.

In constructing the ditch, bear in mind that it is important to have it large enough to carry at least double the average amount of water it will contain. The water supply will vary greatly and it is a matter of great importance to be ready to use all the water available.

The line of ditch having been located, the major part of its construction can be accomplished with the plow. Throw out four furrows with a sixteen-inch plow, two each way. Then throw out and deepen with a round-pointed, long-handled, steel miner's shovel. Such a ditch, three quarters of a mile in length, was plowed out in half a day, and four men shoveled it out in a day and a half this season at this station.

Gullies or intervening water courses can be flumed with lumber, or better still, dammed or dyked with earth. Usually the water will not be in use longer than from three to four months each season, and lumber flumes are liable to get out of repair by irregular use.

The main ditch being constructed it should be conducted across the highest end or side of the field or farm, from which the water can best be conducted onto the greatest area of the land.

Do not depend upon the eye in determining the location of any permanent ditch. The surface of the land is very deceptive and water will often seem to run up hill to the unobservant.

A head-gate should be set in the main stream at the point of entrance of the ditch, so as to confine the water in the main stream when irrigation is not in progress.

Much depends upon the natural contour of the land in locating the laterals, which conduct the water from the main ditch to the crops.

On land with a fall of eighteen inches to the 100 feet, laterals should be made each sixty feet, the water being passed from one lateral to the next, watering the intervening land between the laterals.

These laterals are plowed out each season with a fourteen-inch lister, drawn

by three horses. Very much better work can be done when the lister plow is mounted on a sulky plow frame. The driver is then above the land on the plow seat, where he can better determine where to guide his team in following the natural slope of the land.

Much depends on the season at which water should be applied to crops. On lands in which clay predominates the water should not be used until the grain is far enough advanced to shade the ground, otherwise the surface soil will bake, to the great detriment of the crops. Manifestly where water is used on crops it is desirable to get the seed into the ground early so as to hasten the period of development of the grain, when water can be used without detriment.

One skilled in the use of water, with a head of 100 miner's inches can irrigate, on favorable ground, from five to six acres per day.

Two irrigations should mature any ordinary crop, with the normal amount of spring rainfall.—S. M. Emery, Montana Experiment Station.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish information on sub-irrigation. Who has tried it? Which is best, tilling or the tubing which is advertised in the FARMER, made by Mr. Richter, of Hollywood, Kas.? How deep ought I put it for strawberries? I hope I may be able to get information on this subject, which will be appreciated by Peabody, Kas. A SUBSCRIBER.

The excellent paper on this subject, which appeared in KANSAS FARMER of December 18, 1895, contains much valuable information derived from the experience and personal observation of the writer, Dr. E. M. Hudson, of Osborne. The inquiries as to details may call forth answers which will be of practical value to many farmers.

### Improved Subsoil Attachment.

Herewith we present a sketch of an improved subsoil attachment, patented and for sale by T. Woodard, of Garland, Kas. It was shown in Topeka, last week, during



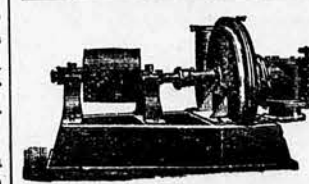
the State meetings of the Board of Agriculture and stock breeders, and received much favorable comment. It can be attached to either riding or walking plow. Is attached to the cross-bar underneath, close up, out of the way of the plowman. Does not interfere with the running of the other plow, but rather steadies it. Cuts from one to six inches wide and from one to eight inches deep by the addition of one extra horse. It is adjusted with lever to any depth desired. A man and team will plow the same amount of ground with this attachment as without it, thereby saving an extra man and team, as is required with other subsoilers. It can be attached to a beam and run eight or twelve inches deep with two horses, if preferred. It is very simple and durable, and comes within the reach of every farmer, costing only \$8.

Every breeder in Kansas should have the Breeder's Gazette (price \$2 a year) and the KANSAS FARMER (\$1 a year). Both journals are furnished by us for the price of one paper, viz., \$2.



THE PREMIUM ENGINE  
At Garden City Fair.

**The WITTE** ALWAYS TAKES FIRST PREMIUM.  
The only engine for successful IRRIGATION. Can be used for feed-grinding, shelling, etc.  
**WE GUARANTEE RESULTS!**  
**WITTE IRON WORKS, Kansas City, Mo.**



### IRRIGATION MACHINERY.

If you want the most practical, efficient and cheapest irrigation pumping machinery, write for catalogue of Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps, Engines, Boilers, Gasoline Engines, etc., to  
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437 bu. SEED POTATOES  
per acre. \$1.25 per bu. \$3 for 3 bu. F. O. B.

An enormous yielder, a great keeper and a splendid table potato. Endorsed by all who have tried it.  
KANSAS FARMER one year and one bushel. \$1.75  
Rural New Yorker " " " " 1.85  
Practical Farmer (Ohio) " " " 1.85  
Practical Farmer (Pa.) " " " 1.75  
Journal of Agriculture (Mo.) " " " 1.85

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IMMENSE YIELDERS. QUALITY SUPERB. Earliest Sweet Potato on earth. Easiest cultivated. Highest endorsement by best agriculturists in America. Thoroughly tested. Millions will want them. If you are after a MONEY MAKER you must have them. POTATOES, not vines are what pay. Sweet ground, saves time in digging. BETTER KEEPERS and just what has been wanted for the LAST FIFTY YEARS. Have MORE MERIT than any novelty ever offered. Don't wait, but send two-cent stamp at once for catalogue that tells all about them; also our "BEN HUR" Irish Potato. Entire stock of both owned exclusively by ourselves. Our Seed Catalogue this year is A WONDER, so many GOOD THINGS and prices low. It is sure to interest you. Address  
**HUNTINGTON SEED CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

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Sole Makers, Boston & New York.

## DRAIN TILE

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

## IRRIGATION.



## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

The matter for the HOME CIRCLE is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

### DRY SUNDAYS.

(By One o' de Gang.)

Sure Casey's side door is shut tight,  
An' Hogan's is closed up,  
O'Reilly will not sell a drop  
An' Murphy—not a sup.  
An' Dutchman Weisskopf's shades are drawn,  
As ye can see all through;  
I never seed der town so dry,  
An' neither more did you.

Me tongue was hangin' out wid t'irst;  
Ses I, "I'll get a ball."  
An' so I goes on Sunday morn  
Ter Casey's side door hall.  
I gives de old knook on de door,  
Jest dyin' fer me gin;  
An' Casey—well, he did me dirt,  
He wouldn't let me in.

"Come off yer perch," says I ter him;  
"Don't give me any fake."  
"Sneak off," says Casey back ter me,  
"No chances will I take."  
An' so I tried de other joints,  
An' found 'em all tight shut.  
Yer couldn't buy a drop of whisik,  
A lager or a butt.

An' dis is what dey call reform.  
Reform—well, hully chee!  
Der town has gone plum crazy, sure,  
It is no place fer me.  
I never to'rt dey'd close der joints;  
I to'rt it was er bluff.  
Jes' like it was in good old days  
When yer could get der stuff.

An' so dey's goin ter keep it up;  
It makes me heart feel sore.  
I'm longin' fer them good old times  
O' Tammany once more.  
Den t'ings were as dey order be,  
An' no one died o' t'irst.  
Of all der freaks of dis reform  
Dis dry spell is der worst.

—New York Recorder.

### BE NOT CONTENT.

Be not content. Contentment means inaction;  
The growing soul aches on its upward quest.  
Satiety is twin to satisfaction;  
All great achievements spring from life's unrest.

The tiny roots, deep in the dark mold hiding,  
Would never bless the earth with leaf and flower  
Were it not an inborn restlessness abiding,  
In seed and germ to stir them with its power.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

### HEAD AND HANDS.

How to Keep Them in Good Condition  
All the Year Around.

At this season of the year it is almost impossible to keep the hands from chapping and looking red when they are in water as frequently as it is necessary to have them. Below is given a most excellent recipe for making laureline, which is simply and easily prepared at home and very inexpensive.

Two ounces of glycerine, one ounce of alcohol, one-fourth ounce of gum tragacanth, one-fourth to one-half ounce of rose water or violet perfume, one pint of water; soak the tragacanth in the water two days, then strain and add the other ingredients. Cut the glycerine with the alcohol. If it should be too thick add a little more water and alcohol. Bottle and it is ready for use.

In very cold weather, if it is too thick to pour easily, heat it by setting over the register or in a bowl of hot water.

While most people admit there is nothing better for the scalp than a thorough brushing of the hair morning and night, many will not persist in this, and are continually asking what will make the hair come in when it is fast coming out. Many of the best hair-dressers and barbers are recommending rubbing pure grease in very thoroughly every night or every other night. In several instances this has proved very effectual and a new growth of short and strong fuzz all over the head has been the result.

Many children and some of an older growth are severely troubled with dandruff in the scalp, which always makes the head and hair look dirty. This can be removed by rubbing pure grease in every other night and in the morning following wash thoroughly with tar soap.—Carrie May Ashton, in Chicago Record.

### Some Novelties in Chiffon.

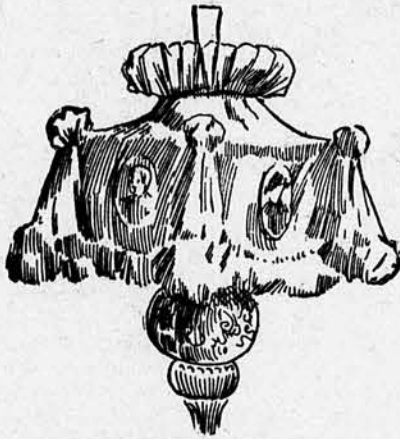
Chiffon may now be bought in a variety of designs. The newest is the Dresden chiffon, which sells for \$1.75 a yard. It is stamped with a conventional design in delicately colored flowers. The changeable chiffon is also new and is used principally for trimming purposes. It shows many, varying shades and is exquisite for a fall vest of a cloth bodice.

### LATEST LAMP SHADE.

Everything in the Empire Style Is Correct  
Just at Present.

The fashions in lamp shades are quite different this autumn from those which have been so much the vogue for two or three years past, and as the lamp shade is considered almost as necessary in a drawing-room as the lamp itself, every woman is now at work remodeling and refurbishing them.

Of course everything in the empire style is correct, and the favorite lamp shades are those modeled on the shade fashionable at that time. Medallions representing Napoleon are let in at the side of the new shades, even with the somewhat startling incongruity of chintz and flowered silk as the principal material. The full petticoat effect that has made the drawing-rooms look so dressy will be sadly missed,



THE LATEST IN LAMP SHADES.

and the ruffles of tulle and lace over silk are in sharp contrast to these severely simple ones. There are one or two of the elaborate ones allowed in the drawing-rooms, but these newest ones are the favorites.

They are nearly straight around, almost as wide at the top as at the bottom, and the wire frame which holds them in place has one decided advantage over the former fashions, for it can be folded up and packed away.

Silk shades made to look like flowers are still fashionable for the tall piano lamps, and they are wonderfully beautiful. Orchids and roses are the favorite flowers to represent, and the petals are of the finest silk, put on one over the other in a bewildering number. Under all is a deep frill of white lace, which softens any hard outlines.

Shades seem as necessary to lamps as clothes to persons, and every tiny lamp, and even candle, must have its appropriate covering. The collection thus gotten together in an ordinary drawing-room is apt to be kaleidoscopic in effect, and persons of severely simple and expensive tastes are now using the openwork metal, silver, brass or iron, lined with some bright color. Certainly these have a more solid and durable look, but the others give a very "smart" look, and seem to proclaim that the chatelaine has taken a personal interest in the furnishing of her rooms, instead of relegating that office to some upholsterer or decorator.

—N. Y. Herald.

### To Make Paper Lamp Shades.

If you know just how to go to work, a paper lamp shade is most easily made. The crimped paper comes in circular lengths expressly adapted to this use. Choose three well-assorted tints harmonizing with your furnishings; place the lamp before you on a table, with its wire frame on, and slip the paper over, drawing it together at the top and leaving a good heading. Tie it loosely around the wire with a string, in order to regulate the fullness before you tighten it. Put over the other two papers in the same way and then draw or bend the lowest paper under about two inches above the edge, pulling it out slightly; form the next into waves and draw the upper one into waves above, so that it will form vandykes all around. A well-made paper flower of harmonizing tints nestled among the folds adds to the effect.

Sliced lemon is almost as indispensable an adjunct of the toilet as the tea table. It will, if used with reason, keep the skin white. If rubbed across the fingernails it is almost as effective as manicure scissors in keeping down hang nails.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

### CORRECT STATIONERY.

Suggestions That Will Be Appreciated by Letter Writers.

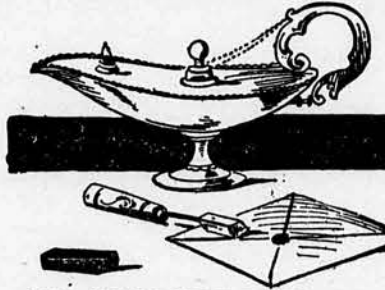
Striking novelties in writing paper are plaided, blocked and brocaded in elaborate and not-to-be-commended fashion. Pale tints are also popular—a delicate blue, pink and cream. Pale gray, lettered with black or silver, is used for second mourning. Monograms grow smaller; they are inclosed in a ring not larger than a ten-cent piece, and frequently backed with green or blue enamel. These are most expensive designs. Long, narrow envelopes are superseding the large square ones for wedding and other invitations, with, of course, the sheet to correspond.

To seal a letter properly, one should have an alcohol lamp, or a roll of the wax taper sold for the purpose, and still air in the room. With the seal and envelope before you, turn one end of the stick of wax rapidly over the flame, not near enough to ignite it, until it is creamy and ready to drop, then deftly rub it round and round over the point of the envelope flap until enough is deposited, when the dab of wax may be held a moment immediately over the flame. Then firmly press the seal into it. If a drop of the hot wax is first placed under the point of the flap, the seal will be less likely to break. A well cut seal will never stick, and practice will insure a firm impression, with the wax molded neatly and evenly around the seal. In all this, pray be careful! Blazing wax in some hands is dangerous. Remember Mrs. Longfellow's sad fate from the lace of her gown catching fire as she sealed her letters!—Home Queen.

### WRITING DESK LAMP.

Quite the Latest Fad for Up-to-Date Letter Writers.

While some conservative people have never given up sealing their letters with wax, it is only within a short time that fashion has decreed it the only proper way to fasten the envelope. Now comes a new fad in the shape of a



THE NEW WRITING DESK LAMP.

most dainty silver lamp, which is to take the place of the tiny silver candlestick which holds the wax taper. The shape of this lamp is so exceedingly graceful that the chances are every writing desk in the city will be adorned with one before the winter is over, and it will prove a most delightful Christmas present to bestow upon some girl who is now collecting "things" for her writing table.

The pattern is what is known as the colonial, but the shape strongly resembles the small Roman lamps. As yet it has only been shown in silver, but it will not be long before it will be reproduced in all the different materials that those trifles are made in. When the outfit is complete a silver seal is added to the lamp, but either will prove an acceptable gift.—N. Y. Herald.

Do you know a good farm and fruit paper when you see it? Let us send you the Rural New-Yorker this week. Send your address; no money.

The Rural New-Yorker,  
409 Pearl street, New York.

### Jeweled Velvets for Belts.

A beautiful fabric, which is used for broad belts, is made with a groundwork of shaded mauve and pink paillettes, overlaid with a scrollwork in black. Puce velvet, embroidered with turquoise, amethysts and paste, with pink and blue beads, having a long, deep waving fringe, is ready for the fronts of gowns, while a square bodice trimming is of white satin worked in turquoise and opals.

### Pretty Centerpiece for Table.

A pretty and unusual centerpiece for a table is made as follows: Place in a bowl hollowed in a square of ice enough loosely piled cracked ice to fill the space. In the interstices between the lumps of ice fasten pieces of smilax which will trail out and over the square block. The effect of the glittering ice and the delicate green tracery is charming.

BLOOD AND NERVES are very closely related. Keep the blood rich, pure and healthy with Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will have no trouble from nervousness.

Hood's PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25 cents.

## NEW STYLE MANTEL FREE FOLDING BED

to ladies willing to take few orders. Is the strongest, simplest and best bed ever made. 10-year-old child can raise, lower or move it. To introduce, only \$6.25, DELIVERED. A gold mine for honest agents. K. C. BED CO., 1503 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

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## FORD'S 1896 BOOK OF CHOICE TESTED GARDEN FLOWER & FIELD SEEDS

Largest yielding corn, oats & potatoes. Fruits, plants and trees. Accurate descriptions. Money-saving prices. Write today it's free. If you plant a tree or sow a seed you need it. If you are a market gardener, let us know it. Mention this paper. Frank Ford & Son, Havana, O.

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio.



## CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

## A NEW BOOK FREE

It has 128 pages, is printed on fine book paper, it has hundreds of illustrations—wood cuts, zinc etchings. Its reading matter is interesting, as much so for a man as a woman, and the children also are not neglected.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.



## The Young Folks.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

### GOD PITY THE HOMELESS TO-NIGHT.

When the shadows of darkness have stolen  
apace

And the earth looks ghostly and cold,  
And the frozen snow o'er the frozen earth  
Comes down over woodland and wold,  
Remember the poor, who are out in the storm,  
While you sit by your firesides bright,  
For many must sleep without clothing or food—  
God pity the homeless to-night.

When the icy breath of the pitiless wind  
Comes down from a frozen pole,  
Remember that some for shelter and bread  
Are forced to sell body and soul  
When the grim hand of want is stretched out in  
despair,  
O, turn not away from the sight—  
"As ye do unto these, ye have done unto me"—  
God pity the homeless to-night,

When you sit in the church, in your soft-cush-  
ioned pew,  
Far away from the darkness and cold,  
Remember God's sheep that are out in the night  
Far away from the heavenly fold.  
May the strength of your love be a beacon to aid  
In guiding them into the light.  
Created were they in the image of God—  
God pity those homeless to-night.  
Ellsworth, Kas. G. A. TANTON.

### CHARLEY, THE MASCOT.

The Feline Pet of the United States Cruiser  
Yorktown.

Col. John A. Cockerill, the New York  
Herald's special correspondent, writing  
from Chemulpo, Corea, sends an in-  
teresting story about the sports of the  
naval officers who happen to be at-  
tached to the Asiatic squadron in  
Corean waters, and also of the mascot  
of the Yorktown, "Charley." Col. Cock-  
erill writes:

I found the United States steamer  
Yorktown here riding at anchor a mile  
and a half out in the harbor, and by in-  
vitation I visited her this afternoon.  
She arrived on this station ten days ago,  
and Commander Folger and all his  
officers declare that dull as Chemulpo  
is they prefer it to Chefoo, China, their  
late billet. The October weather here  
is superb, and the officers of the York-  
town find the shooting excellent. By  
going up the river in a sampan a few  
miles they can make a nice bag of snipe,  
geese and edible birds in a few hours.  
Game of all kinds is abundant, and fur-



CHARLEY THE MASCOT.

ther up the country pheasants of the  
most delicious flavor are plentiful. The  
Yorktown, despite her steady years of  
service, is in excellent trim, and offi-  
cers and crew are proud of her.

While on board the Yorktown I was  
presented to the feline mascot, "Char-  
ley," the most famous of cats. "Char-  
ley" joined the Yorktown in 1889. He  
has traveled something like 150,000  
miles in her, and is the oldest member  
of the crew, with the exception of one  
seaman, Martin Foley. Officers and  
sailors come and go, court-martials are  
held, desertions take place and penal-  
ties are inflicted, but "Charley" re-  
mains the pet of the ship and the most  
exalted cat, marine or otherwise, on the  
globe. The hundreds of scattered peo-  
ple who have served on the Yorktown  
will be delighted to learn that "Char-  
ley" is still "on deck," so to speak. He  
has lost his hearing on account of the  
heavy firing in target practice, but he  
is still amiable and lovable.

They tell a funny story about this  
famous cat. When the Yorktown was  
on Behring sea duty she moored one  
day at a dock on the opposite side of  
which an English gunboat lay. As  
was his wont "Charley" walked out  
on the dock to take a view of things.

Some sailors, observing his  
sway, You can mark that "Ginger"  
shout Leavenworth out and introduced.  
On, for \$3, went on board the Eng-  
lish, remember, of lofty British preten-  
tions, the and theocratic mien. The two  
cats met for the dock and touched noses  
in a dis- way, when, all of a sud-  
den, "C" can club fly his right paw,  
striking, publish, on the jaw and  
knocking, at in our verboard. This act  
performs figures, uttered back to his ship  
as if to sub- l you see me do "im?"  
His perfo- d the was cheered by the  
Yorktown jae- and that cat's stock  
rose 50 per cen- open and there. The  
picture of the Yorktown's pet which ac-  
companies this is the possession of  
nearly every officer and sailor on the  
ship. Scores of them have been sent  
home and thousands of people in the  
United States know about the York-  
town's feline mascot. All such will be  
pleased to know that "Charley" is fat  
and hearty, despite his weight of years,  
and the most beloved cat afloat.

### THEIR OWN SURGEONS.

How Animals Doctor Themselves When  
Sick or Wounded.

Animals, when wild, constantly die  
a lingering death from injury to the  
skin, whether caused, as usually hap-  
pens in tropical countries, by wounds  
aggravated by insects or by cutaneous  
disease. Hence the pains which they  
take in making their toilet, and in the  
use and selection of "cosmetics."

Among birds, the salt water species  
often seek fresh water to wash in; dif-  
ferent land birds choose different  
earths in which to dust, and also wash  
in water, and nearly every tropical ani-  
mal, including the tiger, bathes either  
in water or mud.

Perhaps the best known mud-bathers  
are the wild boar, the water buffalo and  
the elephant. The latter has in inex-  
pensive advantage over all other ani-  
mals in the use of its trunk for dress-  
ing wounds. It is at once a syringe, a  
powdering puff and a hand.

Water, mud and dust are the main  
"appliances" used, though it sometimes  
covers a sun-scorched back with grass  
or leaves.

"Wounded elephants," writes Sir  
Samuel Baker, "have a marvelous power  
of recovery. When in their wild state,  
although they have no gifts of surgical  
knowledge, their simple system is con-  
fined to plastering their wounds with  
mud, or blowing dust upon the surface.  
Dust and mud comprise the entire phar-  
macopoeia of the elephant, and this is  
applied upon the most trivial and the  
most serious occasions. They have been  
seen, when in a tank, to plaster up a bul-  
let-wound with mud taken from the  
bottom."

### PAYING ONE'S DEBTS.

Ingenious Way Recently Discovered by an  
Impecunious Englishman.

An ingenious method of paying one's  
debts has just come to light in England.  
It seems that a certain person had long  
been in debt to his shoemaker, and the  
latter was becoming angry at the de-  
lay. Calling upon the delinquent he  
spoke to him in no very gentle man-  
ner.

"But, my good fellow," the debtor re-  
plied, "I have no money, but I will give  
you an order on Mr. H—, who has  
been in my debt for ever so long. Here,  
take this sealed packet, but don't let  
him perceive that you know anything of  
its contents."

The shoemaker, in great hopes, be-  
took himself to Mr. H—, and handed  
him the missive, which ran as follows:  
"Dear H—, the bearer, an unfortu-  
nate but honest man, has lost his wife  
and children during the last week, and  
is, besides, threatened with imprison-  
ment for debt. Persuaded that you will  
gladly seize the opportunity to assist  
a poor man in distress, I commend him  
to your kindness. Yours, sincerely,  
C—."

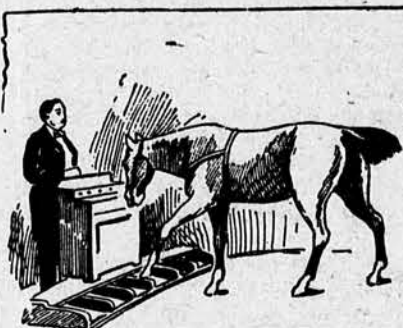
H— gazed with emotion at his  
visitor, and pressed 30 shillings on his  
acceptance. The shoemaker departed  
in a happy frame of mind, little suspect-  
ing that he had been taken for a beggar.  
—Harper's Round Table.

There is nothing so good for burns and  
frost bites as Salvation Oil. It effects a  
speedy and permanent cure. 25 cents.

### WONDERFUL HORSE.

Plays the Harmonium and Also Acts as a  
Nursemaid.

The horse Alpha has astonished Lon-  
don theater goers with his intelligence.  
A blackboard is brought upon the stage,  
and he is asked to show his arithmetical  
powers. The animal turns to the fig-  
ures, thinks a moment, apparently,  
and then paws out on the floor figure  
after figure, till his subtraction or ad-  
dition or multiplication sum is correctly  
done. Sometimes he makes a mistake,  
and with an impatient shake of his  
mane and a vicious light in his eyes, he  
begins again and rights the wrong.  
Somehow, the British mind refuses to  
believe that a horse, even of the Alpha



THIS HORSE PLAYS THE HARMONIUM.

breed, actually "does sums;" one sus-  
pects some hidden trick by which the  
trainer causes his horse to make certain  
signs that look like the result of  
thought. But whether or not his train-  
er employs these "artistic" means, the  
result is certainly most striking, and if  
trick there be, it is concealed in a most  
marvelous manner.

Alpha also plays the harmonium, and  
his rendering of "God Save the Queen"  
on an enormous keyboard is a start-  
ling performance, and a more correct  
one than in many other cases. The  
clever creature also selects letters from  
the alphabet, tells the time, plays a  
game of nap, and fires a gun, for which  
latter feat, strange to say, he shows  
a decided predilection. The perform-  
ance ends with a grotesque transforma-  
tion of the beautiful horse into a nurse  
in skirts, white apron, tartan shawl and  
gorgeous poke bonnet. Little Beta, a  
fat two-year-old pony, which is only  
just being trained for an artistic career,  
is caused to sit on its haunches in a  
perambulator, and the nurse Alpha  
wheels him across the stage.—N. Y.  
Herald.

### A Dog Story from England.

A London dog story is apt to be a  
hard sort of a tale to believe, but it is  
an- lacking in interest. The latest  
is a dog who takes a daily walk with  
his mistress. The animal has observed  
that a certain crossing policeman  
tried to allow his mistress to  
over. The other day the dog went  
alone, and when he came to the  
crossing he barked to attract the police-  
man's attention. The policeman ob-  
served what the dog wanted. He  
stopped the traffic, and the dog walked  
solmly across. — Harper's Round  
Table.



## RHEUMATISM

Is often caused by a bad Liver. How is your Liver?  
Are your Kidneys all right? Does your sleep rest  
you? Does your back ache? Are you weak and  
thin? Are you dull and bilious? Marvelous success  
has attended the use of

**Dr. J. H. McLean's  
Liver & Kidney Balm.**

All who use it say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing  
ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism  
and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at \$1.00 per bottle.

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

## Nervous Prostration

Cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Prolonged derangement of the nervous  
system not only affects the brain and men-  
tal powers, but develops disease in some of  
the vital organs. The most dangerous of  
these indirect results is when the heart is  
affected. This was the case of the Rev. N.  
F. Surface, Fawn River, Mich., who writes  
under date of Feb. 14, 1896:



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

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

## How to Make Money.

Agents make money fast selling **PERFECTION  
DISH-WASHERS**. Washes and dries in two  
minutes. Sells at sight! For particulars write  
Perfection Manufacturing Co., Drawer A-3,  
Englewood P. O., Chicago, Ill.

## COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS



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

When you write mention Kansas Farmer.

## Washburn College.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Collegiate, Academic, Musical departments.  
Classical, Scientific and Literary courses. Seven  
beautiful buildings. 160-acre campus. Large en-  
dowment. Faculty unexcelled. Highest standard  
of admission in the State. Expenses very low.  
Splendid facilities for science and classics. Fall  
term opened September 11, 1895. Catalogue on ap-  
plication.

**Topeka Business College**  
TOPEKA, KAN. BEST {BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, PENMANSHIP} COURSES.







been one of great moment in European diplomacy, and has been a factor in causing the maintenance of the immense and costly war establishments of the "powers." Turkey would long ago have been attacked and probably subdued but for the fact that the "balance of power" would have been destroyed, to the immense advantage of the nation which should obtain control of the Dardanelles and the corresponding disadvantage of others which desire the advantages of such possession. As to the "Eastern question," England and Russia have been principal parties at interest, while Germany and France seemed to side with Russia, and Turkey appeared to lean on the arm of Great Britain. Austria and Italy, both near neighbors, were interested. A "general war in Europe" has been many times predicted on account of the complications of this situation. War has been prevented on account of the impossibility of making a division of Turkey such as would be at all satisfactory. The possession of Constantinople and the control of the waters of the vicinity by any other power as against Russia could not be tolerated by the Russian monarch. To allow Russia to get it might mean the exclusion of English commerce. To allow either England or Russia or any other power to acquire the Turkish capital would be to give to the acquiring nation an impetus which might be a serious menace to all others. But the Czars of the Russias claim to be the successors of the Czars who ruled Rome when Rome ruled the world. In their view, Constantinople is theirs of right and must eventually be theirs in fact. They can wait longer for possession of the Mediterranean. The recent and even now continued atrocities of the Turks to the Christians in Armenia have stirred the war spirit of Christendom. It has been felt that some momentous change is impending; that the Turk must be reformed, or at least prevented from outraging and murdering Christians at wholesale. But whether the suppression of the Turk as a national element was to involve all Christian Europe in war among Christians has been a question and may be one still. But events appear to be taking shape. It is reported that in order to break the bond which has existed between Russia and Germany, England, on account of the South African incident, is willing that a Russian protectorate shall be established over Armenia, a province of Turkey. It is questionable whether Russia will not pursue her advantage, and in case the rupture between England and Germany becomes very serious, take occasion to acquire large accessions from Turkey, including Constantinople.

The war spirit is rife not only in the Cabinets of Christendom but among the people as well. The industrial and financial depressions of recent years have bereft many, in every country, of their possessions. To the man who has nothing to be destroyed and little to be enjoyed, the dread of war gives place to a feeling that any change is desirable, and that in the perturbations of war there may be chances for reversals of fortunes. The unemployed, the unfortunate, the dissatisfied, are ready to welcome war. It has been said that great movements are the culmination of widespread tendencies of the race. It is to be hoped, for the sake of progress, for the sake of the civilization already attained, that no war, with its degrading, its barbarizing tendencies, will ensue. It was General W. T. Sherman, who, at the opening of the late war, said: "War is hell."

Whether the force of the war spirit will drive Europe to a conflict of arms is a matter which belongs to the realm of prophecy. It now seems little likely that this country will have any war. The very entanglements of Europe are likely to act as preventives of an occasion for the use of force on our part.

The folly of prejudice is frequently shown by people who prefer to suffer for years rather than try an advertised remedy. The millions who have no such notions take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood diseases and are cured. So much for common sense.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

#### Publishers' Paragraphs.

You can have the KANSAS FARMER and the Leavenworth Daily Times, both for one year, for \$3, if the amount is sent to this office before the first of March.

Remember that we furnish the Breeder's Gazette and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers, for the price of one, for a year for only \$2. A splendid business investment.

You can club any publication, no matter where published, with the KANSAS FARMER and save money. If you don't find what you want in our offers, send us your list and get figures.

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

Every poultry-raiser should write for their handsomely illustrated book, to the Reliable Incubator Co., Quincy, Ill. It gives the information which every one who contemplates using an incubator or brooder wants.

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

F. W. Dixon & Son's annual advertisement has place again in our columns. Our readers will remember that this firm has moved their nursery to Holton, Kas., where they have twenty-four acres of splendid strawberry fields, consisting of about 100 varieties.

That popular gardening paper, *American Gardening* (New York), was established in 1846 by the celebrated Downing, as *The Horticulturist*, and therefore has now entered its fiftieth year. On January 4 the event was celebrated in a manner which cannot fail to satisfy the readers; the paper will appear weekly in future instead of twice a month as now. The subscription price will remain at \$1.

#### What Will Have to Be Done.

Obviously, if the powers hit the Ottoman empire too hard, it will break to pieces under their eyes, and the general scramble will begin. But if they are to be paralyzed by fear of breaking it to pieces, the Turk will have a free hand to slaughter the Christians into silence. If the Kurds should kill a few Americans, or even one British Consul, there would be a quick stop put to all this dilly-dallying. But so long as it is only Armenians who are being butchered, the risk of action is deemed too great. Sooner or later the Sultan will perhaps be told in plain terms that he must stop all this bloody work or be deposed; and when he is deposed the Ottoman empire may be administered, as its public debt is at present, by an international commission. A paper Sultan might be conveniently installed as the figure-head of this commission, which would do all its business in his name, and which (as it would have cash to pay its troops) would probably be obeyed. If only the powers could trust each other for five years, every one would be astonished to find how simple a problem this Eastern question might prove to be. But there would have to be, first, a self-denying ordinance binding all the powers to seek no private ends and to respect the integrity of the Ottoman dominions; and secondly, the governing Turk would have to be resolutely reduced to his proper position as Constable for Europe, instead of being allowed to forget all bounds of moderation in the belief that he is the "Shadow of God."—From *"The Progress of the World,"* in *January Review of Reviews*.

#### Timber.

This is the title of Bulletin 10 of the Division of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture, which is further described by Prof. B. E. Fernow, Chief of that Division, in his letter of transmittal as "a brief but comprehensive discussion of the characteristics and properties of wood in general and of our American timbers in particular, which it is hoped may be useful to engineers, architects, carpenters, lumbermen and all wood workers." The paper was prepared by Mr. Filibert Roth, in charge of investigations in timber physics. Prof. Fernow also states that "the information it contains is largely based on actual experiment and scientific obser-

vation, and will, it is hoped, not only explain the experiences of the practical worker with his material, but will remove erroneous notions and thus aid in improving the practice and lead to a more rational use of our forest resources."

The bulletin begins with a discussion of the structure and appearance of wood in which the elements of wood structure and the most important properties of grain and color, weight, shrinkage, strength, chemical composition, durability, and decay are duly considered. The relations of weight and strength to structure, to position on the trunk, to age of tree, to conditions of growth, of moisture, etc., are pointed out. The subject of seasoning is discussed and some of the special uses of wood, as in dry distillation, manufacture of cellulose, charcoal, etc., its value as fuel, are briefly outlined. A key is supplied for the identification of woods based on the structural features and appearance of the cross sections which it is believed will substitute for the present empirical method, based on certain impressions resulting from years of experience, a scientific method based on a knowledge readily acquired of certain invariable features. Eleven pages are devoted to a list of the more important woods of the United States. The bulletin consists of eighty-eight pages, illustrated by forty-nine figures, and may be obtained upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Union building, Washington, D. C., for the sum of 10 cents per copy.

#### Farmers' Institutes.

Farmers' institutes have been appointed for the following places and dates, and will be attended by the representatives of the Agricultural college named:

Overbrook—(no date).  
Peabody—January 30-31, Profs. Mayo and Lantz.  
Edgerton—January 23-24, Profs. Graham and Georgeson.  
Washington—January 16-17, Profs. Mayo and White.  
Randolph—January 30-31, Profs. Georgeson, Winchup and Will.  
Hutchinson—February 6-7, Profs. Pope and Mason.  
Hiawatha—December 26-27, President Fairchild and Prof. Mason.

#### Necessity for Perfect Working of the Soil.

Just as a mine of coal or iron is worked in every part and no part is left unexplored or stripped of its mineral, so the soil is to be worked in every portion. If any part is left unworked or unstirred, there it lies idle and unprofitable, for the atmosphere cannot penetrate it and perform its indispensable office of loosening the fertile elements for the use of the plants. It is one of the most important services of the "Acme" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod-Crusher and Leveler, that every part of the soil is thoroughly broken, cut, sliced, turned and brought into the best condition for the seed. Not a portion can be missed, the whole surface and the whole depth worked is made fine and mellow and thoroughly mixed and the air can penetrate into every portion of it. See advertisement on page 12.

#### A Very Desirable Calendar.

Calendars of all kinds and sizes herald the coming year. Many are to be had for the asking—many without asking—but to them as to other things the rule might be applied that what costs nothing is worth about what it costs. The calendar we always welcome has just reached us. We refer to the one published by N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Philadelphia. This issue seems if possible even better than its predecessors. Handsome enough for the library, and yet carefully adapted for every-day use, it is naturally a great favorite. The firm's well-known motto, "Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings Success," appears this year in a new and very attractive form. The daily presence of this inspiring motto is worth far more than the price of any calendar. The date figures are so large and clear that they can easily be seen across the room. The reading matter on the flaps will also possess interest to the progressive. Those who have used this calendar in other years will not be surprised to learn that the demand for it is constantly increasing. Once introduced it becomes a welcome friend. Its price (25 cents) includes delivery, in perfect condition, postage paid, to any address.

#### How to Irrigate.

Practical information for practical farmers and fruit-growers in the January number of *The Irrigation Age*. Price, 10 cents. No. 84 Clark street, Chicago.

#### CURES REPORTED.

##### Catarrh Patients Lately Cured by Dr. Hartman.

Thousands of people who know of Peruna as a catarrh cure get it and begin treatment. Some of these people write Dr. Hartman. Hundreds of letters are received by the Doctor every day. These letters are all promptly answered free. The cures are numerous. These testimonials are not solicited and never published except by the wish of the ones writing them. Here are a few of them:

G. W. Shields, Box 26, McKinney, Tex., had catarrh for five years; cured by Peruna twelve months ago. Mrs. L. Keene, Four Oaks, N. C., catarrhal consumption, permanently cured. Master Howard, Black Jack Grove, Tex., cured of weak lungs; can't "speak too highly of Peruna." Mrs. Pauline Aulterman, Box 411, Taftville, Conn., catarrh twelve years; entirely cured. Mrs. S. E. Robbins, White Wright, Tex., catarrh of liver five years; perfectly cured. Mrs. Jessie R. Baraes, Knoxville, Tenn., catarrhal neuralgia; "would gladly have welcomed death as a relief from my suffering." Now permanently cured by Peruna. W. O. Slessor, Reinbeck, Iowa, used other catarrh remedies with no benefit: "Peruna is more than you claim for it." Martha E. Lefler, Francisco, Ind.: "I am cured of chronic catarrh with seven bottles of Peruna." Mrs. J. N. Kirchner, Herndon, Kas., had catarrh sixteen years: "Ten bottles of Peruna cured me." C. R. Harden, Evansville, Wis.: "Peruna cured my wife of catarrh of twenty-eight years' standing." August Tryloff, Mt. Clemens, Mich., had catarrhal cough, following la grippe: "Peruna cured me."

A book of sixty-four pages, instructively illustrated with cuts of the organs affected by chronic catarrh, sent free of charge by The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

#### 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.

#### A Splendid Business Offer.

The FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to Perine's subsoil plows. That subsoiling is no longer an experiment has been satisfactorily proven and demonstrated. Mr. A. B. Perine, of this city, is the inventor, manufacturer and patentee of the original Perine's subsoil plow. No higher compliment could be attributed to the popularity of the plow, than the fact that other plow companies are trying to profit from its success, by attempting to imitate Mr. Perine's invention. During the months of February, March and April, 1896, Mr. Perine was not nearly able to supply the demand for his plows, and present indications are that he will experience another rush this season. He has enlarged his plant and secured additional machinery. But as a special inducement for early orders he will include a year's subscription to either the KANSAS FARMER or Topeka Advocate to those who will purchase a plow before February 15, 1896.

The prices of the genuine Perine subsoil plows are as follows:

No. 1 plow, for four horses.....	\$12.00
Extra points.....	2.25
No. 2 plow, for three horses.....	11.00
Extra points.....	2.00

Address all communications and make remittances payable to  
PERINE'S PLOW WORKS,  
Topeka, Kas.

#### Seekers for Homes,

Who wish to start over again in some locality where good land is plentiful and climate is favorable, should post themselves relative to the irrigated districts of Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona, the dirt-cheap farms of Oklahoma, and the fruit tracts in southern Texas.

To find out the facts address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Monadnock building, Chicago, or J. E. Frost, Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kas.

And the Santa Fe is the best line to almost every part of the Great Southwest.

Ask your neighbor to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER.



## Horticulture.

### SEED POTATOES, SCAB, SUBSOILING, ETC., ETC.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The most prominent authorities differ as to the proper size of seed to select, some claiming the best results from small tubers, while others claim the best from medium and large ones. As a matter of fact, the size is not of so much consequence as is the vitality. A small potato that is full of vitality (same as second-crop seed) will always give better results than large seed that has been sprouted many times and of very low vitality. This is very easily understood, as in the latter case nature has already put forth several efforts and the vitality left is very much enfeebled, while in the case of late-planted and small seed no effort has ever been put forth and all the vitality is pent up or within the tuber and not lost in torn-off sprouts. However, there are some things about large seed that are of great advantage to the crop, providing the vitality has not been impaired. The large size of the cut piece in a large potato must, of necessity, furnish plant food and moisture while the plant is small and in need of it. Some potatoes have many more eyes than others, and those of few eyes when cut form very large seed make a very expensive job of it, as it takes nearly twice as many bushels to plant an acre as when small or medium seed is used.

The Ohio, Kansas, Rural New Yorker No. 2 and Carman No. 1 are all potatoes of few eyes, and when large seed of either of these kinds is used it takes a number of bushels more than most writers give as the amount needed to plant an acre. All things else being equal, five bushels of small, eight of medium and sixteen of large, will be used on an acre.

My plan is to use large tubers on early planting, and put the little fellows in later on, or as late as it is possible to save the seed. Last year I planted my little ones on June 1, and the crop was good in quality but few in numbers and bushels, but of a very superior quality to keep over in good condition. In fact, it looks as though these large, late ones would make the best of seed to use in raising early ones this year. I would not advise planting small seed every year, but think they may be used to advantage once in a while. The pleasantest seed to handle is the medium-sized seed.

Last year I asked for and received some valuable information through the FARMER about dipping seed for scab. My last year's experience goes to show that corrosive sublimate solution will not entirely check the scab, but is of great value to reduce it, and if used a number of years will, no doubt, eradicate it. Most of my crop was smooth, but there was occasionally a tuber that was all eaten up by it, in fact, the worst I ever saw, and it seemed as if the whole amount of scab was condensed in one tuber.

I dug my Early Ohio June 20 to 30, and picked up the ones to be saved for seed in slatted crates, placed the crates in the cellar, and at this writing they are keeping perfectly, and better than later ones put in bins.

To dip this seed, I shall make a box that will just hold ten crates, and take the crates out of the cellar and dip crates and all in the solution, and when the ninety minutes are up, put the crates on a drip-board and put in more crates. Wet seed, after cutting, can be stored in crates and the crates stacked up by the hundred and the circulation of air will dry them out. It is a serious matter to keep cut seed in large quantities any length of time, say till a storm is over or until the ground becomes dry.

Some dip in barrels and many large growers use large troughs and scoop the seed in and out. By mistake, I last year left six bushels of seed in soak over sixteen hours, and it did not hurt them; on the contrary, it stimulated them so they came up first. This suggests a thought: Is it not possible to soak seed in some stimulating solution and thus produce early potatoes, sooner

than in the usual way? Let us hear from some one on this.

It is no uncommon thing for me to receive from one to ten letters a day, asking me something about subsolling and potato-growing, and it is a pleasant thing to always note the many kind words spoken about the FARMER. In my potato trade I discover the FARMER is read by railroad men and city officials, as well as by the farming class, and the different letters received by me would make an interesting book. The following letter from one of Kansas' best-known real estate brokers, shows the compactness of subsoil in Crawford county:

GIRARD, Kas., December 19, 1895.

C. J. NORTON, MORANTOWN, KAS.—Dear Sir: I see your account in the KANSAS FARMER, regarding subsolling. We have not been subsolling in this part of the State to any great extent. I wish to subsoil part of my land, but it is too hard work on the horses. I can get a man to do the plowing, if it is a practicable thing to do it, with a threshing machine engine, but the trouble is to get the plow out at the end of the land. Have you had any experience with plowing by threshing machine engine? Would be glad to receive any information on the subject.

Yours truly, T. T. PERRY.

It will at once be seen that the "Old Reliable" is credited with being the disseminating organ on subsolling. We congratulate Mr. Perry upon being one of the pioneers in subsolling in southeastern Kansas. The fact that the work is too hard on the horses shows how much the hard subsoil would be benefited by subsolling and a filling up with rain. One might as well have a solid ledge at the bottom of the plant roots as such a subsoil, and who is there that would not wish the ledge broken up? One of my neighbors (who owns a traction engine) and I had intended to try to subsoil, using three Perine No. 2 plows without any other plowing, but the rain prevented. We intended to draw them behind the engine and throw up the end of the beam about a foot in order to run them out at the end. I am not prepared to say whether it could be done or not. Can any of the FARMER readers give the desired information? Will not some mechanic express his views upon the practicability of the thing? How much pressure could a traction engine draw, and about how many plows?

I received, recently, one of the best letters it was ever my lot to receive. I feel under deep obligation to the writer and I take the liberty to quote a few extracts.

LINWOOD, KAS., December 19, 1895.

C. J. NORTON, MORANTOWN, KAS.—Dear Sir: Being readers of the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER, and growers of potatoes in the famous Kaw valley, your letters which appear in that paper from time to time, interest us very much. Your experiments with the different varieties, as to yield and times of maturity, are especially interesting.

The Early Ohio potato has the "call" in this valley, but very few of the other varieties being planted. I learn that a party east of us, at Lenape, have grown your Early Kansas potatoes and they speak favorably of them. We find the nearer we get to Red river (Dakota) stock, the better the yield. We planted a car-load of 400 bushels of Early Ohio Red river stock last spring, and good yield and quality was the result. We planted about 1,100 bushels on 140 acres and dug about 20,000 bushels, a yield of 142 bushels per acre. Very satisfactory, but not so large as your experimental acre.

In one of your letters to the FARMER, you ask about diggers best suited to this locality. The growth of crab and fox-tail grass, which make quite a growth from the time we "lay by" until we begin to dig, makes the use of the Hoover and other diggers of like character failures, especially in this valley, and there are two near here that are rusting out because they could not be used at all. The Schofield, Avery and other two-horse machines were used, until one of our blacksmiths got out a plow that has taken the place of all others here. Not being strong-handed he could not near fill the demand. He got out only a few in 1894, because of experimenting. You may best judge of the favor in which it is held in this bend, when I tell you that at this station the agent informs me that there has been shipped 300 car-loads of 400 bushels each, and from forty to fifty car-loads more to go in the spring, and of that number we are safe in saying that not five loads have been dug by other diggers. This digger is used by Senator Taylor, Ewing and other large growers down the valley, and all speak very highly of it, taking the place of all others. It has, in a great measure, taken the dread and trouble of digging off of us, as we had more trouble with that part of the work than any other. We formerly used the Schofield, which has been offered time and again for \$11, but no taker. We have two of the "Kaw Valley Eclipse" (the name of this new digger), two Aspinwall planters, half a dozen Planet Jr. cultivators and horse

hoes, disc and drag harrows, and we think, with this class of implements, deep summer or fall plowing, not re-broke in the spring, good seed and shallow cultivation, we will be "in it." You will have an opportunity to get a digger another fall.

I do not feel at liberty to give the above writer's address, but have written him to please give us a full and complete description of the above digger, and I trust I may be able to again quote something of interest from his pen. I am sure the readers of the FARMER will join with me in their thanks for the above admirably-written letter, and will look longingly for some further notes from the same source. I am sure that the editor of this paper will be well pleased to print such valuable information, and I thank the writer in advance for information that I feel sure will be forthcoming.

Now, let us look over this letter together. In the first place we note that all the prominent potato-growers swear by the KANSAS FARMER, and if you do not yet take it, you should, and I call your attention to my advertisement in another column, where I offer it at reduced rate in connection with seed potatoes. Next, that all experiments reported in the FARMER, either good or bad, are read with the greatest interest, and as my old friend Kirkpatrick has written me: "It is so much easier to read the FARMER and read your tests and trials than to go to the expense to try them ourselves."—Next, we learn that Northern-grown seed is preferred to local-grown. This is because they are in better condition than our own stored seed, on account of the great climatic difference and the natural advantages in keeping seed in winter. Seed whose tops are killed by frost before fully ripe, dug when the temperature is near freezing, and put in cellars with an immediate drop in temperature to a daily mean of ten to sixteen below zero, and shipped south in the early spring, reach us in ideal condition, and any of our standard varieties grown there under the same conditions would give better satisfaction here than home-grown seed. Can any one give me the address of a Red river grower? I would like to have a load or two of "Kansas" grown there. My brother-in-law used a load of Red river Ohio, and by the side of them planted twenty acres of Early Kansas. The Ohio yielded 140 bushels per acre and the Kansas 5,000 bushels, or 250 per acre. Unfortunately, the storm of September 6-8 raised the river over them and before they could be moved, they were all lost. I picked out a peck that won at our fair, and it only took twenty-five potatoes to make a bushel. They will not grow that way on my land. We next learn that here is a man who has a little potato patch of 140 acres and plants 1,100 bushels, or about eight bushels per acre, and has a little crop of 20,000 bushels, or only about fifty car-loads, which, at 20 cents per bushel, makes \$4,000. The 140 acres in corn, at sixty bushels per acre (thirty would be nearer it), makes 8,400 bushels, at 20 cents makes \$1,680. Yet corn is king. An acre of potatoes can be grown for from \$15 to \$20. Will some one furnish us an estimate on corn? Probably \$7 is near it. Next, we learn about a new digger, by a poor Kansas mechanic, that is recommended so highly that we all feel as though we must know some more about it. Such an indorsement as the above letter gives cannot be bought by money, and we congratulate the inventor. Next we faintly see the immensity of the potato industry in the Kaw valley. One little station of only about 350 souls, shipping out annually 350 car-loads, or about a total of 140,000 bushels, and this little hamlet only represents many more from Junction City to Kansas City. Do the Kaw valley farmers want foreign potatoes to come in free of duty? Lastly, we catch an idea of how this great crop is raised. Two Avery planters that will put in twelve acres a day; six one-horse cultivators, getting over twenty-five acres a day, and digging at the rate of from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels per day.

CLARENCE J. NORTON.

Morantown, Kas.

A COUGH SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy and give immediate and sure relief.

## YOUR PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

You have suffered much in the past. Many of your days have undoubtedly been darkened by the shadow of sickness and ill health. You have oftentimes felt gloomy and despondent. At the present moment you may not be feeling just as well as you ought to feel. Perhaps you are experiencing the first symptoms of some serious ailment which is lurking in your system. Unless it is promptly checked there may be a long siege of illness in store for you. Now is the time to

### STOP AND THINK

about the actual state of your health.

If you are suffering from tired feelings, headaches, backaches, biliousness, debility and other symptoms, remember that your present and future are in your own hands. You can get that most precious blessing of sound health, as others have done, by the aid of Warner's Safe Cure. Volumes could be filled in telling of what it has done for men and women who were completely run down in health. Its splendid tonic effects give new life and energy to those who are weary and worn out.

If you are in need of help you should make your present and future happier by putting your system in sound condition. Get a new stock of health and strength by using the great safe cure which builds up the body, purifies the blood and makes the eye brighten with the sparkle of fresh life.

### "I Feel Guilty"

that I have not before this informed you of the great good your Elixir has done to my father. He was taken last February with sciatica, and suffered only as one can with that trouble. We called our family doctor, who said 'very little could be done in such a case.' He grew worse instead of better under the doctor's treatment, and finally by solicitation of a friend, tried Tuttle's Family Elixir, the first application relieving him so much that he slept quietly, what he had been unable to do for weeks. He took it inwardly—before meals—and was bathed in it nightly, and by its use has been cured of the trouble, which seems miraculous at his age, for he will be ninety next April.

He is as smart as most men at seventy, taking care of our horse and doing very much work about our place. The horse is one that has been saved by your Elixir; he was dead lame, but by its daily use and by bandaging the ankle he has been cured. My father, Alden Sampson, can be seen any day at 21 Lyle street, Oak Grove, Malden, to testify to the truth of the above." M. S. WHEATMORE.  
21 Lyle street, Oak Grove, Malden.

### THE BEST SEED CORN

Send five 1c. stamps for book and sample packages. J. B. ATKINSON, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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

### Litson & Nursery.

Fruit trees, Berry plants, Evergreens and Ornamental shrubbery at wholesale to the planter. Write for free price list. W. H. LITSON, JR., Nevada, Mo.

### 10 NOVELTIES FOR 25c.

Our collection of Ten Grand Novelties contains: Cabbage, Worldbeater; Cucumber, Cool and Crisp; Lettuce, New Iceberg; Musk Melon, The Banquet; Water Melon, Cole's Early; Onion, Frizetaker; Radish, New Cincinnati Market; Tomato, New Imperial; Squash, Faxon; Turnip, Early White Milan. One trial pkt. of each, only 25c. in stamps or silver. Handsome Garden Annual FREE. COLE'S SEED STORE, PELLA, IOWA.

### PLANTING

well begun is half done. Begin well by getting Ferry's Seeds. Don't let chance determine your crop, but plant Ferry's Seeds. Known and sold everywhere.

Before you plant, get Ferry's Seed Annual

for 1896. Contains more practical information for farmers and gardeners than many high-priced text books. Mailed free. D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.



## In the Dairy.

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

### John Diggory's Opinions About Butterine or Bogus Butter.

Hogs' lard is a fatty substance from which the "grunts" have been extracted, and then it forms a whole-some article of commerce; but at other times it is transformed by machinery into a great greasy falsehood, and is swallowed by the laboring classes. Indeed, since the market became gorged with butter made from cows driven by steam, you can scarcely tell what you are eating. The march of machinery is a beautiful thing in its way; just to think that anything that lies between raw hides and train-oil can be clarified, sweetened by chemicals, and beautifully tinted so as to rival Cork "seconds," and even beat them out of the market! Bogus butter might have embarked in the sausage line, but it did not because there was a higher career before it. It might have become illustrious in dips, but that door of usefulness has been closed by petroleum. In our father's day it would probably have sweetened the internal consciousness of wheels going round, and filled the honest but plebeian station of cart grease; but all that has been changed by the progress of science and machinery, and almost any greasy compound can now, by patent machinery, be transformed into butter. Thousands of tons of reformed grease are thus poured into the market as butterine or margarine, and used to sweeten the poor man's sorrows and help his digestion. Perhaps, while he is swallowing a mouthful of the cunningly tinted suet or lard, his fancy is wandering into the country. He sees the pastures through which he gambled in youth, almost painted yellow with cowslips and buttercups; he also recollects the cows with their distended udders, lowing to be milked. He wonders why the butter he supposes he is swallowing falls so far short of the delicious compound he remembers so well long ago. He does not dream that the only udder it ever was in was a wooden one on the grocer's counter.

From Chicago, the Gehenna of hogs, comes a large proportion of the foundation stuff on which butter is erected. The chemist and manufacturer fill in the design, and the greasy cheat is beautifully packed in tubs or casks for export or home consumption. This, as our minister would say, is the genesis of bogus butter roughly sketched. There are numbers of grease mills in France and Belgium also kept going for the purpose of supplying the market with the produce of the dairy without adulteration. Butter used always to be butter in England and Ireland, but this is no longer the case, for the artisan and laborer now gulp down a greasy delusion, without a guarantee that it will keep the peace where it is going. They spread it on a bread towel and wipe their palates with it, feeling as much unctuousness in the process as a Mormon bishop rolling the glories of polygamy off a stump.

I do not mean to infer that all bogus butter that is manufactured is mainly the produce of the hog. On the contrary, a certain percentage of the genuine article is frequently wrought into butterine for the purpose of exercising a moral restraint over the rest. When butter is beginning to feel inwardly vexed—some people not so guarded in their phraseology would say when it is turning rancid—it is carried to the butterine factory, and mashed up with nice lard and suet, and its character again established before the world. If the consumption of machine-made butter goes on increasing, cows may take up some other pursuit, for the dairying business will turn out such a restricted industry that thousands of pauper cows will probably be found wandering about the streets looking for people to milk them. It is surely time that a streak of law was drawn between colored grease and butter fragrant from the pastures, in order that the tolling millions in these countries may know what they are eating. Gilt-edged butter, redolent of the fine

natural pastures of Great Britain and Ireland, is the perfection of human food. It is so exquisite that neither Sardanapalus, Pin MacCoul, nor any other mean gluttons, could snap their fingers at it. It is *ne plus ultra* and *sine qua non* all at a jump, and in its own beautiful sphere has crowned all the great banquets in the world. But as for the fatty abominations that are clarified, sweetened—if that be possible—and colored by chemicals poured into them in the butterine factories—oh, dear, open the window, as I do not feel quite well! My dear public, avoid the unctuous swindle; it is not all gilt-edged butter that glitters. The stuff you buy is frequently no more butter from the cow than it is butter from the British unicorn and lion.—*Farming World, Edinburgh.*

### Oleo on the Run.

It is gratifying to observe that the oleomargarine business is not having a very happy time just now, its fraudulent prosperity having been scotched by the efficient restrictive laws which exist in so many States. The dealers of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have, by the advice of their attorney, decided to quit the business, the Supreme court having decided that the law of Pennsylvania on the subject is valid and the State Dairy Commissioner having determined to make a vigorous campaign against all violators under it. This practically closes the entire western Pennsylvania market. Under the Missouri law, *Colman's Rural World* reports the conviction of the manager of the Grand Restaurant Co., in St. Louis, for the violation of the law of Missouri. The statutes of Missouri require that every restaurant or hotel keeper shall stamp the words "oleomargarine" or "impure butter" on each vessel in which the fraud is served to guests, and this the restaurant manager failed to do.

### Dairy Notes.

If you can't raise a calf without feeding on butter fat better not raise him. It won't pay at present prices.

A cow that produces 300 pounds of butter in a year simply can't have a bad color nor be of a bad breed.

Give old Brindle a surprise by batten up that crack that has been letting a stream of cold air play around her spine all night.

This office would be glad at any time to receive communications from dairymen in any part of the State. Let us hear from you, that your article may appear on the dairy page of the FARMER.

Immense fortunes have been made by small economies. Saving little things has built up the greatest manufacturing concerns of the country. If the dairyman will only stop the leaks and practice small economies he will get rich faster. For example, stop that waste of fat in the skim-milk; get rid of that cow that eats all she earns and all that her stable mate earns.

To reduce the cost of milk production, says a writer, employ better cows; give them rations composed of elements best adapted for economical milk-making; feed regularly with a generous hand. Absolute comfort, in the stables and out, is altogether indispensable; pure water, salt, gentle and humane treatment, a strict attention that never grows weary in looking after cleanliness of every surrounding, are all strong factors in the direction of pecuniary advancement and of getting satisfactory returns on the dairy farm.

Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the skin that spreads and dries, forming scurf and causing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

### Jonah's Gourd Grew Fast.

In one night twenty feet long! That was a miracle! But Salzer's Sand Vetch, the coming hay plant, grew ten inches in seven days on fine, dry soil, without a drop of moisture. That's something for drought-tried soil; so is Giant Spurry, Teosinte and lots of things you'll find in our catalogue.

If you will cut this out and send it with 10 cents postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages of grasses and grains, including Sand Vetch, free.

### English Blue Grass.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to "W. S. P.'s" inquiry as to the culture of English blue grass, will give my limited experience. My first sowing consisted of one and a half acres, sown on good upland prairie. As to preparation of ground, plowed the ground about eight inches deep in March, then about April 10 harrowed thoroughly, and sowed two bushels of seed on the one, and a half acres. After this put on the usual amount of flax seed. The flax yielded ten bushels per acre. September 1 the English blue grass stood from twelve to fourteen inches high and afforded splendid pasture until December 16. The spring following I did not turn any stock on but let grow for a seed crop, which I cut with a binder, and when threshed it made a little over twenty-seven bushels, which I sold at \$2 per bushel. The cost of cutting and threshing did not exceed \$4, so I had a profit of \$50 on the acre and a half the second year. Care should be taken not to let the seed crop stand too long, as it shatters badly when fully ripe. Among the advantages it has over other tame grasses are: First, the excellent late pasture it produces after the seed crop is taken off; second, the price paid for the seed, ranging from \$1.40 to \$2 per bushel. Owing to its commercial value for dyeing purposes, we have reason to believe the price will remain high enough to leave the producer a fair profit.

J. M. SLONAKER.

Garnett, Kas.

The sugar coating, which makes Ayer's Pills so easy to take, dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and so permits the full strength and benefit of the medicine to be promptly communicated. Ask your druggist for Ayer's almanac, just out.

### A Look Through South Missouri for Four Cents.

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

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

## Take Care

of your leather with Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swab, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

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**HORSE COLLARS**  
 FACED WITH CORK  
 will not irritate, heat, make sore or gall your horses' shoulders. For Farmers' use the **CORK-FACED COLLAR IS THE BEST**  
 Endorsed and used by U. S. Government. World's Fair Medal awarded. Ask your dealer or write **Cork-Faced Collar Co. Lincoln, Ills.**  
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By using one of these Feed Cookers you can realize on your present crop of

### Corn 75¢ per bushel.

This justly Celebrated Feed Cooker will save any farmer, feeder or dairyman Hundreds of Dollars each Year. Will pay for itself the first year it is used.


**EUREKA STEAM FEED COOKER**  
 Cook your corn before feeding to cattle or hogs, increasing its fattening qualities 50 per cent. and make each bushel go about 1/4 further. It will enable you to realize 75c per bushel for your present crop—it will steam moldy hay or corn perfectly sweet and make dry cornstalks or straw soft and palatable. Made of steel boiler plates, with boiler tubes passing directly through the water—will do your work quicker, cheaper, and is a guaranteed to be better and give better satisfaction than any other.

For illustrated circulars and prices, or catalogue of **CREAMERY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES** of every description; Boilers, and Engines; Milk Cans or Butter and Cheese making supplies address **Creamery Package Mfg. Co. Kansas City, Mo. Dept. B.**

**BEWARE IN TIME.** The first acute twinge of **SCIATICA** IS THE WARNING TO USE **ST. JACOBS OIL.** DELAY, AND THOSE TWINGES MAY TWIST YOUR LEG OUT OF SHAPE.



Used and endorsed by Adams Express Co.

### Lameness Cured

By a few applications. If your horse is lame and you cannot locate it, apply the Elixir, which locates lameness by remaining moist on the part affected, the rest drying out. A few more applications will effect a cure. Never scars or changes the hair.

### TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

Is the standard remedy for Colic, Curbs, Splints, Contracted and Knotted Cords, Shoe Boils, Callous of all kinds, etc. Will relieve all Spavins, Ring Bone, Cockle Joints, etc. It is warranted to give satisfaction. Highly endorsed by prominent horsemen.

Tuttle's Family Elixir cures Rheumatism, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Lameness, all Joint Affections, etc. Sample of either Elixir sent free for three 2-cent stamps to pay postage. Price of either Elixir is only 50 cents, and they can be bought of any druggist, or will be sent, charges paid, on receipt of price.

DR. S. A. TUTTLE, Sole Proprietor, 27 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

### ONE-THIRD MORE BUTTER

Is the gain reported by users of the

### Improved United States Cream Separator.

We have used your No. 5 United States Separator with great satisfaction, and from our records we find we are making fully a third more butter than with our former process.

We run a milk delivery route, and only the milk left undelivered is run through the Separator. This milk is more or less churned, and sometimes has particles of butter the size of a pea in it, and we consider it one of the most telling tests possible to make, to separate such milk as this. But your machine does its work in grand style and we never have any trouble.

C. W. STUART & CO.  
 NEWARK, WAYNE CO., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1895

Send for circulars of the U. S. Separator, the best machine for factory or dairy use.

Prices to Suit All, \$75.00 and up. Made under Patents owned exclusively by us. Beware of imitating and infringing machines.

Agents Wanted in every town and county where we have none.

We furnish everything for Creamery and Dairy use.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vermont.**



## The Apiary.

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

### The Cost of Starting an Apiary.

Almost any one with limited means may engage in apiculture. It does not require a million to start a well-organized apiary. A piece of ground, an acre for instance, unfit for any other purpose, will answer for an apiary. Such is often found and at a trifling cost. You can't well go amiss in locating the same. It may be located near the large city, or it may be located in the most remote corner of the rural districts, and often the latter proving the best honey locality. Some of the largest apiaries of California are located quite a distance in the mountains, almost entirely out of the bounds of civilization. Such apiaries are composed of simply a small honey-house for the purpose of extracting and storing away honey for the present. The necessary convenience for your own comfort, of course, must be provided for. Such a life for those who are interested in it would certainly be enjoyable.

### Bees and Poultry.

Bees and poultry may be profitably and harmoniously combined as a business. There are many who can find time in either pursuit for all the attention necessary to make a success of the other branch. The poultryman's harvest occurs during fall and winter, just at a time bees do not demand much attention. The bee-keeper's harvest is during the summer months. Bees and poultry do not conflict with each other in keeping them in close proximity. A large flock of fowls have always had the run of our apiary and we have never had any bad effects from the same. Any one making a success of poultry-raising can succeed with bees, and vice versa. Either pursuit requires but little capital, and if the proper attention is given the profits from either will be surprisingly large. A yard of fine thoroughbred poultry of one or more varieties will always demand double the price of common stock.

### Bees and Alfalfa.

There is no State advancing more rapidly to the front to-day as a honey-producing State than Kansas. It has been proven beyond a doubt that central and western Kansas is adapted to the successful production of alfalfa. Thousands of acres are now harvested every year without a single failure and without expense except as to first sowing. The much-abused western Kansas, with alfalfa as a redeemer, is fast approaching the "promised land" that "flows with milk and honey." As a honey-producer alfalfa has no equal, in my judgment. I have seen a continuous heavy honey flow from the middle of May until the first of September from alfalfa clover. And this, too, in a season of drought. Apiary after apiary is now springing up in the alfalfa districts, and the already large crop of alfalfa honey has added largely to the honey crop of the United States. The quality of alfalfa honey is first-class and commands the highest market price in all the best markets. Hence, bee-keeping will go hand in hand with alfalfa-raising, with equally if not a better profit.

### Moths and Worms.

In the past when only native or black bees were kept in this country the bee moth was the worst enemy the bee-keeper had to contend with, and destruction of whole apiaries occurred from the ravages of the same. But the introduction of Italian bees put an end to this. The Italian bee is proof against moths and worms, and those that have them have nothing to fear, as far as damage to bees is concerned. It is said that a single handful of Italian bees will keep out all moths and worms from a hive of black bees if liberated among them; and I am inclined to believe it. Empty combs stored away unprotected by the bees are subject to their ravages, however, and must be examined often. If evidence of their presence is discovered the

combs should be fumigated with burning sulphur. This will destroy all living moths and worms, but will not destroy the vitality of the eggs that are deposited in them; hence a second fumigation is necessary. Combs may be thus treated by placing them in the hives and removing the lids, tiering them as high as convenient, and placing the burning sulphur under the bottom hive.

## THE STRAY LIST.

### FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 2, 1896.

Wilson county—V. L. Polson, clerk.  
MULE—Taken up by Chas. H. Watkins, in Fall River tp., about four miles northeast of Buxton, December 13, 1895, one dark iron-gray mare mule, about 3 years old; valued at \$20.  
Greenwood county—J. F. Hoffman, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by C. E. Austin, in Shell Rock tp., November 4, 1895, one dun steer, Western brand covers nearly whole of left side, crop off left ear; valued at \$15.  
Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by G. B. Carlsale, one bay horse, black mane and tail, shod in front; valued at \$10.  
Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. K. Peterman, in Agnes City tp., November 2, 1895, one two-year-old heifer, red with some white spots, stubbed horns, branded L on right hip and C on right side; valued at \$15.  
Pottawatomie county—Frank Davis, clerk.  
HEIFER—Taken up by A. F. Kolterman, in Mill Creek tp. (P. O. Onaga), December 26, 1895, one red and white two or three-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

### FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 9, 1896.

Shawnee county—C. T. McCabe, clerk.  
FILLY—Taken up by Israel Ward, P. O. Watson, one dark brown filly, 3 to 4 years old, right hip down; valued at \$15.  
GELDING—Taken up by Benjamin Vance, P. O. North Topeka, one bay gelding, 1 year old, small lump on navel; valued at \$8.  
MARE—By same, one black yearling mare, white strip in face, warts on nose, left hind foot white to pastern joint; valued at \$8.  
HEIFER—Taken up by Benjamin F. Crossdale, P. O. Topeka, one Holstein heifer, 2 years old past, both ears cropped; valued at \$12.  
HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, 1 year old past, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.  
STEER—By same, one spotted steer, 1 year old past, right ear cropped; valued at \$12.  
MARE—Taken up by William G. Kinnard, in Soldier tp., P. O. Hoyt, one bay mare, 5 or 6 years old; valued at \$8.  
COLT—By same, one mouse-colored colt; valued at \$2.

Wichita county—W. S. Place, clerk.  
MARE AND COLT—Taken up by B. F. Morland, in West Edward tp., P. O. Kepple, December 8, 1895, one bay mare, 4 years old, white spot in forehead, black mane and tail; also one black mare colt, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

Chase county—M. K. Harman, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by Geo. Drummond, in Diamond Creek tp. (P. O. Elmdale), December 10, 1895, one pale red steer, crop off right ear, under-bit out of left ear, branded on left hip and right side similar to U with diamond at end of one fork of letter; valued at \$15.

MULE—Taken up by W. A. Wood, in Diamond Creek tp. (P. O. Elmdale), December 10, 1895, one sorrel mule, fourteen hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.  
COW—Taken up by G. W. Burnett, in Agnes City tp., November 2, 1895, one pale red cow, dehorned, no other marks or brands; valued at \$10.  
STEER—Taken up by Wm. Moore, in Jackson tp., November 1, 1895, one two-year-old steer, red with some white, dehorned, no marks or brands.  
STEER—By same, in Jackson tp., one two-year-old steer, red with some white, crop off left ear, two silts in right ear, dehorned, no brands.

### FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 16, 1896.

Wilson county—V. L. Polson, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by Orval Jeffers, four miles southwest of Fredonia, December 17, 1895, one red steer, 3 years old, branded on right hip with figure 11, under-bit in left ear, end of tail white, small white spot over left eye.

Elk county—S. D. Lewis, clerk.  
COW—Taken up by Jeff Hurst, in Union Center tp., December 20, 1895, one red cow, branded on left shoulder J.

Coffey county—T. N. Bell, clerk.  
HEIFER—Taken up by Jacob Crothers, in Spring Creek tp., one red heifer, 1 year old past, under-bit in right ear, no other marks or brands.

STEER—Taken up by L. G. Metesker, in Spring Creek tp., one light red steer, 1 year old past, bush of tail white, no other marks or brands.

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## The Veterinarian.

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**HORSES DYING.**—I had three horses get blind and crazy and then die. They were stabled at night and ran in the stalk field in daytime. My corn was late and very wormy. N. C. Kas.

**Answer.**—Your horses died from eating wormy corn. The only satisfactory remedy is to keep them away from it.

**HOGS DYING.**—I have a bunch of twenty-eight hogs that were doing well till ten days ago, when one pig refused to eat, moped around a few days, then died. There were clots of blood in the intestines. One of my sows is now acting the same way. I have been using the formula published in the KANSAS FARMER. There is plenty of cholera in the country. C. R. E. Dentonville, Kas.

**Answer.**—The probability is your hogs have cholera, but there is no better remedy than that you are using, and it only renders the animals less susceptible by keeping them otherwise healthy.

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### MARKET REPORTS.

**Kansas City Live Stock.**  
KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 6,610; calves, 99; shipped Saturday, 1,953 cattle; 21 calves. The market was weak to 2c lower. The following are representative sales:

**SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.**

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
24.....	1,429 \$4.20	10.....	1,492 \$4.00
22.....	1,233 3.85	18.....	1,398 3.87 1/2
38.....	1,240 3.80	20.....	1,152 3.75
19.....	1,195 3.75	36.....	1,342 3.75
8.....	1,175 3.75	19.....	1,068 3.70
20.....	1,237 3.65	19.....	1,418 3.60
25.....	962 3.60	3.....	1,180 3.50
26.....	1,065 3.50	47.....	1,107 3.40

**TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.**

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
28.....	770 \$3.20		

**COLORADO STEERS.**

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
26 h fd.....	917 \$3.35	49 h fd.....	1,023 \$3.40

**COWS AND HEIFERS.**

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
1.....	1,161 \$3.35	4.....	1,092 \$3.25
28.....	881 3.20	1.....	901 3.20
2.....	410 3.10	2.....	690 3.00
12.....	1,096 2.80	14.....	987 2.80
26.....	1,076 2.80	1.....	470 2.75
10.....	1,073 2.65	6.....	1,191 2.65
72.....	1,022 2.55	1.....	540 2.55
1.....	1,150 2.50	3.....	1,013 2.50
1.....	890 2.00	1.....	890 2.00
3.....	690 1.65	1.....	840 1.50

**STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.**

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
28.....	900 \$3.75	3.....	1,030 \$3.65
39.....	705 3.61	25.....	849 3.60
3.....	563 3.25	2.....	380 2.75
7.....	677 2.50	1 half.....	401 2.50

**Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 6,146; shipped Saturday, 374. The market was steady to 5c lower. The following are representative sales:**

81.....	214 \$3.00	65.....	270 \$3.57 1/2	65.....	244 \$3.57 1/2
58.....	276 3.55	60.....	230 3.55	38.....	228 3.55
76.....	237 3.55	92.....	232 3.55	28.....	255 3.55
56.....	239 3.55	71.....	221 3.55	77.....	189 3.55
7.....	232 3.55	63.....	265 3.55	78.....	241 3.55
40.....	231 3.55	46.....	267 3.55	12.....	319 3.55
70.....	246 3.55	58.....	311 3.52 1/2	50.....	228 3.52 1/2
50.....	298 3.52 1/2	55.....	287 3.52 1/2	55.....	287 3.52 1/2
61.....	276 3.52 1/2	90.....	213 3.52 1/2	57.....	314 3.52 1/2
73.....	194 3.52 1/2	39.....	229 3.52 1/2	38.....	241 3.52 1/2
40.....	263 3.52 1/2	62.....	193 3.52 1/2	72.....	198 3.52 1/2
50.....	351 3.50	31.....	139 3.50	53.....	309 3.50
100.....	164 3.50	51.....	324 3.50	100.....	178 3.50
64.....	230 3.50	84.....	189 3.50	64.....	327 3.50
76.....	189 3.50	21.....	319 3.50	40.....	310 3.50
61.....	254 3.50	43.....	146 3.42 1/2	28.....	90 3.40
10.....	112 3.40	28.....	92 3.35	1.....	110 3.37
1.....	630 3.20	2.....	460 3.15	100.....	178 2.50

**Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 2,023; shipped Saturday, none. The market was active and steady. The following are representative sales:**

25.....	74 \$4.25	512 Wy lms..	62 \$3.50
212 fd wes..	111 3.45	43.....	94 3.03

**Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 407; shipped Saturday, 163. The continued heavy receipts Saturday and to-day and a heavy run anticipated for to-morrow will open the market to a good advantage for the shippers. There was little done to-day, but the depressed feeling at the close of last week is still in existence. An effort was made to bear down on the prices.**

**Chicago Live Stock.**  
CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; market weak and 15 to 20c lower; fair to best beefs, \$3.40@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.70; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.50@3.65; Texas, \$2.90@4.10.

**Hogs—Receipts, 49,010; market 10c lower; light, \$3.55@3.80; rough packing, \$3.00@3.55; mixed and butchers, \$3.55@3.80; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.60@3.80; pigs, \$2.75@3.75.**  
**Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market steady; natives, \$2.00@3.65; western, \$3.25@3.60; Texas, \$2.00@3.00; lambs, \$3.25@4.75.**

**St. Louis Live Stock.**  
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,030; market 10c lower; native steers, \$3.25@4.50; Texas steers, \$2.50@3.40.

**Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market steady and 5c lower; heavy, \$3.50@3.70; mixed, \$3.30@3.65; light, \$3.40@3.65.**

**Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady.**

### Chicago Grain and Provisions.

	Jan. 13.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wht.—Jan. ....	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4
May .....	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4
July .....	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4
Corn—Jan. ....	26	26 1/4	26 1/4	25 3/4	25 3/4
May .....	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Sept. ....	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Oats—Jan. ....	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
May .....	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Pork—Jan. ....	9 30	9 30	9 22 1/2	9 22 1/2	9 22 1/2
May .....	9 70	9 70	9 50	9 50	9 50
Lard—Jan. ....	5 3 1/4	5 3 1/4	5 3 1/4	5 3 1/4	5 3 1/4
May .....	5 67 1/2	5 67 1/2	5 62 1/2	5 62 1/2	5 62 1/2
Ribs—Jan. ....	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50	4 50
May .....	4 77 1/2	4 80	4 72 1/2	4 72 1/2	4 72 1/2
July .....	4 93	4 92 1/2	4 90	4 90	4 90

### Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—Offerings of good wheat were very light this morning and there were enough mill orders to cause a slight advance on the choice samples of spring and hard winter wheat. Low grades were no higher and sold rather slowly.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 41 cars; a year ago, 13 cars.

Sales were as follows, track, Kansas City: Hard, No. 2, 5 cars 58 1/4c, 1 car 58c; No. 3, 1 car 58c, 1 car 52c, 2 cars 51c, 3 cars 50c; No. 4, 2 cars 48c, 1 car 47 1/4c, 1 car 47c, 1 car 45c, 2 cars 44c, 3 cars 43c; rejected, 1 car 38c; no grade, 1 car 30c. Soft, No. 2 red, nominally 69c; No. 3 red, 1 car 66c; No. 4 red, 1 car 55c, 1 car 54c, 1 car 52c; rejected, 1 car 48c, 1 car 47c. Spring, No. 2, 2 cars 57c; No. 3, 1 car 55 1/2c, 2 cars 54c; rejected, nominally 43 1/2c; white, 1 car choice No. 3, 55c.

Corn was 1/4c lower. There was a fair demand, but the feeling was rather weak. Receipts were very large, but nearly all had been sold to arrive and offerings by sample were not large. A sale of 20,000 bushels, January-February delivery, at 22 1/2c@22 3/4c was reported.

Receipts of corn to-day, 191 cars; a year ago, 33 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 44 cars 22 1/4c, 2 cars 22 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars 22c, 2 cars 21 1/4c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 21 1/4c; white, No. 2, 6 cars 22 1/4c.

Receipts of oats were not as large as expected, but there were a good many on sale. Demand was somewhat improved. There was no change in prices.

Receipts of oats to-day, 17 cars; a year ago, 20 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 1 car 16 1/4c, 2 cars 17c; No. 3, nominally 15 1/4c@16c; No. 4, nominally 14 1/2c; no grade, nominally 13 1/4c; No. 2 white, 1 car 18c, 3 cars 17 1/4c, 4 cars 17 1/2c; No. 3 white, nominally 17c.

Hay—Receipts, 191 cars; market weak. Timothy—Choice, \$11.50@12.50; No. 1, \$10.00@11.00; No. 2, \$7.50@9.00; No. 3, \$5.00@6.50; fancy prairie, \$7.00; choice, \$6.00@6.50; No. 1, \$5.00@6.00; No. 2, \$4.50@5.00; packing hay, \$3.00@4.00.

### St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Receipts, wheat, 48,000 bu.; last year, 1,966 bu.; corn, 71,000 bu.; last year, 94,000 bu.; oats, 51,000 bu.; last year, 37,000 bu.; shipments, wheat, 20,000 bu.; corn, 19,400 bu.; oats, 10,800 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—Cash, 65c; February, 54 1/4c; May, 58 1/4c bid; July, 57 1/4c. Corn—Cash, 24 1/4c; February, 24 1/4c; May, 24 1/4c; January, 24 1/4c, 23 3/4c. Oats—Cash, 17c; February, 17c; May, 18 1/4c@18 1/2c.

### Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—Butter—Creamery, extra separator, 21c; firsts, 18 1/4c@19 1/4c; dairy, fancy, 15c; fair, 13c; store packed, 13 1/4c; fresh, 10 1/2c; off grade, 8c; country roll, fancy, 12c; choice, 10c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh candled stock, 15c per doz.; cold storage, 13c.

Poultry—Hens, 6c; springs, 6 1/4c@7c; roosters, 15c; young, 17 1/4c; turkeys, hens, 7c; gobblers, 6 1/4c; ducks, 7 1/2c@8c; geese, fat, 6 1/4c; pigeons, 60c per doz.

Fruits—Apples, fancy, \$2.35@2.50 per bbl.; choice, \$1.75@2.00; common to good, \$1.00@1.50 per bbl.

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It would seem that art and business might go together somewhat, and that poultry-houses might not be devoid of all artistic merit. I have tried successfully the plan of three-story poultry-houses, and found it cheaper and



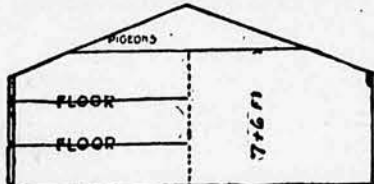
better than high ceilings. I inclose a plan, perspective view, and section.

For convenience, my present breeding pens surround my vegetable garden on three sides, and all the houses have two stories, but for a home for 200 hens, I would make the yards and houses as shown in the accompanying designs, which explain themselves. If the unlimited range is divided by three



long lines of fence, each pen can have the range every third day.

The cost saved and time saved in attendance is the great advantage of this method over others. When I had my poultry in a three-story house, if I remember, I had no disease. The netting in front of the coops is raised



three inches from the floor, so that except for the weekly changing of leaves, nothing need be done that is troublesome, for the feed dishes and water pans can be kept on the edge of the chickens' floor.

Make construction of building out of three by four joists, and fill in space with solid cement, one part cement to eight of sand; put in pretty dry and pack hard.—Elbert Wakeman, in Country Gentleman.

### POULTRY PARASITES.

The Best Time to Fight Them Is During the Winter Months.

The principal insect pest of the poultry-house, and the chief cause of all the troubles commonly brought about by the presence of so-called lice, is a little red mite, which is not a louse at all, but a species of red spider. This little pest is scarcely one-fiftieth of an inch long. It has a mouth exactly fitted for sucking the blood of its host, and it plies its vocation industriously. It is of a brownish color when not distended with blood, and has a faculty for living weeks and months without access to its favorite food, and being able at the end of that time to do as effective work as ever.

Very often there are millions of these lice, or spiders, in the poultry-house before the owner suspects their presence. Their eggs are very minute, and are produced in such numbers that when the insects are thick these eggs will look like fine, white dust along the edges of cracks and crevices.

The best time to fight lice is during the winter, when they are dormant. The larger sorts can be killed with insect powder if it is sprinkled among the plumage of the fowls. The insects that produce scaly-legs can be killed by greasing the shanks thoroughly with any kind of vegetable or animal oil. This should be rubbed into the legs thoroughly, and worked down until it gets under the scales, where it will reach the insects and kill them.

For the red mites heroic measures are necessary if they are present in any considerable numbers. The perches

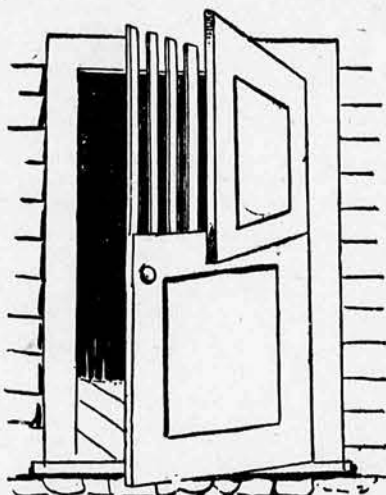
and all nest-boxes or other inside furnishings should be removed, and then the whole inside of the house should be drenched with boiling-hot water, after which it is a good plan to paint the inside with kerosene, and then thoroughly whitewash the house inside and out. The perches, nest-boxes, etc., should be treated in the same way before being replaced.

Two or three such treatments will about destroy the whole brood, as they only commit their depredations at night, retiring into hiding during the day. Lice and mites are the curse of poultry-keepers, and only radical measures will keep them down.—Farm and Fireside.

### POULTRY HOUSE DOOR.

One That Is a Combination for Both Winter and Summer Use.

Our sketch shows a divided door for a poultry house, that is a combination for both summer and winter use. The lower half has laths nailed to the inside and covering the space filled by the upper half of the door. The latter may be opened in summer for ventilation. When shut and secured by the button on the lower half, the whole becomes a solid door. The same arrangement will also be found useful in ventilating the



poultry quarters upon warm days in winter. Such ventilation, with plenty of sunlight to keep the place dry, and litter in which the fowls must scratch for food so as to get exercise, are prime requisites to success with poultry in winter. The house must be kept free from vermin, and provided with frequently renewed and plenty of dry earth or ashes for a dust bath.—Orange Judd Farmer.

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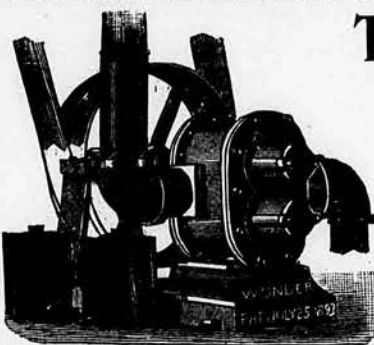


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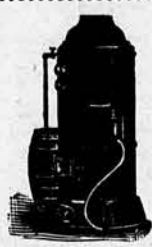
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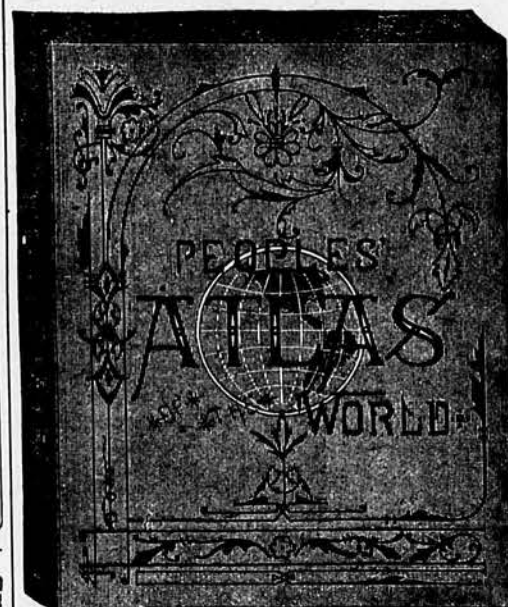
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**FOR SALE.**—One hundred and sixty acre farm, one and a half miles from Bushong station, Lyon county, Kansas. Good spring. Price \$8 per acre. J. B. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

**YORKSHIRE HOGS, LEGHORN, LANGSHAN,** Plymouth Rock, Minorca and Silver Polish fowls bred in their purity. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

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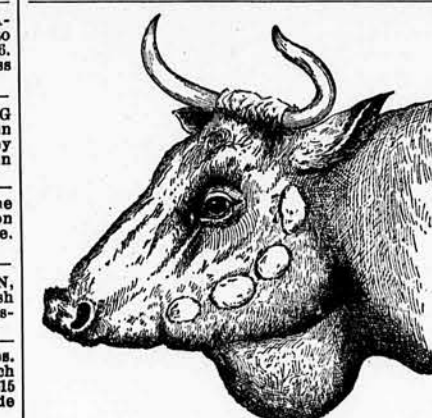
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MORAN, KANSAS, August 17, 1895.  
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Gentlemen: Please send me one box of Onstad's Lumpy Jaw Capsules by return mail.  
Yours truly, A. M. WRIGHT.  
P. S.—I have used your remedy with good success. This is an exact copy of a letter received from Mr. Wright, and without any solicitation of ours.  
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	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895.....	1,689,652	2,457,697	864,713	52,607	108,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to feeders.....	392,262	1,376	111,445		
Sold to shippers.....	218,505	273,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City, 1895.....	1,533,234	2,346,202	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,** V. Pres. and Gen. Manager. **E. E. RICHARDSON,** Secretary and Treasurer. **H. P. CHILD,** Assistant Gen. Manager. **EUGENE RUST,** Gen. Superintendent.

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