

# KANSAS FARMER

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Breeder of high-class pedigreed Poland-China swine. Herd headed by Tecumseh Grand 9178 S., assisted by Guy Wilkes 3d 12131 C. Tecumseh Grand 9178 S. is now for sale, also fifty choice April pigs. Write. E. A. BRICKER.

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Headed by Upright Wilkes 13246 and assisted by J. H. Sanders Jr. 13739. Our brood sows are all richly bred and high-class individuals. Extra nice boars of June farrow, also fall pigs.

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Breed and have for sale Bates and Bates-topped Short-horns—Waterloo, Kirklevington and other fashionable families. Also breed and have for sale the best thoroughbred Poland-Chinas that can be obtained. Write or come and see.

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Shipped by express to eighteen States and Canada. Original Wilkes, Corwin, Tecumseh and World's Fair blood. Write for one to

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C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kas.

We have one of the largest herds of registered

HEREFORD CATTLE

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

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Have twenty-two choice pure-bred

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for sale; twenty choice cows and

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HEREFORD CATTLE COMPANY

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THE ROCK CREEK HERD

(Founded by Thos. J. Higgins.)

200—Pedigreed Herefords—200

45 Young Bulls, 36 Heifers coming on.

250 High-Grade Cows,

15 yearling bulls, 73 heifers, 154 calves.

Stock for sale at all times. Inspection and correspondence solicited. Address all correspondence to

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R. SCOTT FISHER, HOLDEN, Johnson Co., MO.

Will hold a Grand Closing-out Sale POLAND-CHINAS, on Thursday,

February 13, five miles southeast of Holden, Mo.

Write for catalogue.

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Breeds and has for sale Poland-China and Large English Berkshires. Also Single-Comb Brown Leghorns and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Farm six miles south of Cedar Point, Chase county.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

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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 breed-

ing 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-month-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 33096, 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 29798. 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.

### SHEEP.

Shropshire Rams and Ewes for Sale.

Also Oxford and Delaine Merino, from 1 to 3 years old. Write for prices to DORSEY BROS., Perry, Pike Co., Ill.



## Agricultural Matters.

### In Western Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—An uncommonly wide area has been seeded to fall wheat in Hodgeman, Ford and Edwards counties. We are all gamblers more or less. We are like Bassanio and some boys of modern times. When we lose an arrow—or a crop of wheat—we shoot its fellow "the self-same flight," watching its course more carefully by the light of experience, and thus secure both. The condition of the ground is favorable, although dry. In this vicinity the wheat of last harvest was not a failure, but wet weather in and after harvest damaged much of the grain so that full returns are not obtainable. Much wheat that is not marketable is being ground and fed to stock, enabling the grower to "hedge" against dead loss.

A disease, said by a local veterinarian to be "anthrax," has killed a few horses in the southeast corner of Hodgeman county.

The interest in individual irrigation has not in the least subsided, but is increasing. From present prospects it is safe to say that the farmers of western Kansas will be on a surer footing in two or three years than they have ever been. As to means of irrigation, many men of many minds. Some wish government action, some, the State. But the independent, determined individual irrigator will help himself, and the old lark in the school reader will have to move. He knows he can hardly stay on his place over night without water, and his motto is, "Git a plenty while y're gittin'." Our State Irrigation Commission, by practical demonstration, has assured us that this is feasible.

There is also great diversity as to mechanical contrivances. I began, several years ago, taking observations along this line without an idea, either original or borrowed, so no prejudice to be eradicated, no scheme to work. My conclusions up to date are: The rich man may buy what his fancy suggests and his money will pay for. For us poor people, where the water is close to the surface, anything will do, and fancy may play her part here. But for the man of little means, where the water is from fifty to 350 feet below, my idea now is the tubular well. I know one in Ford county, 317 feet deep, that has been doing good work for two years at little expense. Two others in Gray county—one 210 and the other 229 feet deep, two-inch casing—are both making noble records in the orchard and garden, beside watering herds of stock.

As irrigation advances it draws after it the subsoiler. These form a combination to which Dame Nature, in her arid or semi-arid assurance, must finally succumb. The poet has said, Mother Earth is so kind that "just tickle her with a hoe, she laughs with a harvest," but when we come to tickle under her vest with a subsoiler she will laugh with a harvest of ho! ho! ho!

Tree-planting is another consequence of these two new forces for making "waste places glad." Renewed life is awakening in this most important industry, and Forest Commissioner Bartlett will find that his million of trees at the Dodge City station for spring delivery will all be required to meet the growing demand.

Spearville, Kas.

### English Blue Grass.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a recent issue a reader asks for information about English blue grass. Myself and brother-in-law, J. H. Coffman, had the first English blue grass in this county and both of us still have some.

It is valuable for early and late pasture, when native grass is gone, and quite a paying crop for seed. I am told the seed is shipped to Germany to use in dyeing silks and the supply has never yet equaled the demand. It can be sown with a nurse crop of wheat, oats or flax, but it is of no use to put it in in a slovenly manner. The more pains and care taken, the better the result. It is possible to raise twenty bushels of seed per acre, if put in right.

It soon needs plowing up and reseeded and is good in a three years' rotation with flax and corn.

I enclose slip taken from Barteldes & Co.'s 1896 catalogue, and wish to say that this firm does not exaggerate anything:

*Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass.*—Grows two or three feet high, but never in large tufts like orchard grass. One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive grasses. It is especially suitable for permanent pasture; thrives well in all soils, but to best advantage on moist lands. Makes good hay, and cattle thrive well on it, whether dry or in a green state. It succeeds well even in poor soil, and as its roots penetrate the earth twelve or fifteen inches, it is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as red clover. It is one of the hardiest grasses after a good stand is secured; it will stand more freezing than any other variety. It yields an abundant crop of seed, about eight to ten bushels, which can be threshed by any threshing machine, and which alone at the ruling prices of the last years has paid the growers well to raise it. Notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has been sown only to a limited extent in this country. It is deserving of much more attention than it has heretofore received from our Western farmers. Sown about twelve to eighteen pounds per acre in spring or fall. Pound 10 cents.

They say sow twelve to eighteen pounds per acre. My experience is that one bushel, or twenty-four pounds, is much more satisfactory. It is lots better to have one acre that is good than two that is only half a stand.

Morantown, Kas. C. J. NORTON.

### Western Kansas and the Growing of Barley.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A great deal has been said and written about western Kansas. Much is true and much untrue. Of course, we had a "boom" and farmers and others crowded in to avail themselves of the privileges of the soil, many without capital and all without the least experience of what the soil would produce, or a market for product when found adapted to the soil. Many tried corn, and because they could not succeed, gave up; but some tried barley, and the yield was enormous. Mr. Geo. Beltz, on his homestead, three miles north of Kendall, in Kearney county, has grown some very fine barley, yielding as high as eighty bushels to the acre. Most of that western country will grow barley. Around Lakin and all northeast of that point will go one better than California, that paradise for producing the brewing quality so much prized in the English brewing markets.

The quotations for barley, under date December 2, representing an average of three large towns in England out of some thirty English market towns now before the writer, is almost \$1 per bushel. We quote, just as received: Norwich, Eng., 87,768 bushels on market, average price 27s. 1d. [about \$1 per bushel], "firm." Chester, same date, 3s. 8d. per sixty pounds [91 cents], "in buyers' favor." Leicester, same date, 30s. to 32s. per thirty-two stone [\$1.02 per bushel], "scarce and firm."

England imports some 80,000,000 bushels annually. Reports now before the writer for the last three years. The English market demands clean, bright barley, free from dampness while in the harvest field, and grown on a light, sandy soil. After many years in western Kansas, the writer feels assured that barley grown there would demand the prices quoted, as he has also been many times on the markets in England in recent years and made an object of examining the barley offered with the express purpose of comparing that grown in western Kansas, and ventures to make this known in the hope that the railway companies and those interested in the welfare of the State will give encouragement to grow barley.

The freights to Liverpool, approximately, are from 50 to 55 cents per 100 pounds. If Geo. Beltz could have obtained these prices he would have been on his farm to-day and well fixed, instead of away and his farm a "white elephant" in the hands of the mortgage company.

The season just past has been a good one for barley. The writer met a gentleman from Ness county last September who represented many of his neighbors. Came East to try and get a market for Ness county barley, but

failed, and said that any amount could be bought up for 15 cents per bushel out there. If they could have obtained 40 to 50 cents, and there is no legitimate reason why they should not, if they were to go about it in the right way, lands would have a value, and the people would be happy.

H. A. W. CORFIELD.

### Acre Yields and Available Areas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have just read Mr. C. Wood Davis' reply to a neighboring Governor, and with some inward reflections on the same. Mr. Davis' argument it seems is about as follows:

First, he says data was sought in the publications of the federal government and then foreign governments. Result: "Everything was found to be of the most fragmentary character" (my italics). "Groping ineffectively among these fragments the idea at last presented itself that were it but possible to determine acre yields from the fields of the bread-eating world," etc. Now, for my reflections: They are, that Mr. Davis' conclusions are a very fragmentary work drawn from very fragmentary data. They but herald forth a vague and shadowy mathematical dream.

And now, I ask myself some questions: First, "How is it easier to arrive at the world's acreage yield than the world's total yield?" Second, "How does Mr. Davis know what John Smith's wheat made to the acre last year?" Third, "How does he know how much the acre yield is in France, Great Britain, Argentina, India, etc?"

Fragmentary? Yes, and shadowy. Senator Vest says that when they have occasion to weigh a hog in Arkansas they lay a pole across a log, tie a box to each end, put the hog in one box and fill the other with stones till it balances the hog. Then they guess at the number of stones in the box. This may seem to be a rather uncertain way of doing, but it is a calculating machine compared with the "unit requirements," "acre yields," "available area," etc., that Mr. Davis and others used to conjure up a specter of \$2 wheat and \$100 land, some years ago. That Mr. Davis himself doubts his own conclusions, or is afraid that those nine remarkable world harvests may continue to repeat themselves indefinitely, is shown by his statement to us some months ago in the FARMER, that for a time, at least, he intended to raise the hogs and let the other fellow raise the wheat.

A farmer once gave me this advice: "When everybody else is going into the hog business, you git out," and I will pass it on to our brother Davis, hoping that he will find as helpful wisdom in it as in a mine of fragmentary data showing the acreage under staples, acre yields, world's harvests, etc. Possibly, had I done so sooner it would have saved him the necessity of selling 3-cent hogs. Hoping, however, that it may yet spare him the humiliation of selling 12-cent potatoes or 2-cent cattle and buying flour made from "\$2 wheat," I will pass it on.

A. T. ELLISON.

Piqua, Kas., January 13, 1896.

### How to Out and Cure Sorghum for Hay.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Do not let it get too tall to pass under the reel of machine. Cut just all your machine is able to carry to binder and not clog. Bind in small bundles and shock in small round shocks. If weather will permit, let it remain on the ground from one to five days. The writer puts up his sorghum in this way and prefers it to cutting with a mower and rake. The leaves remain on stalks and it is easier to handle.

Ames, Kas.

L. O. FULLER.

### The Best Horse Remedy.

On the testimony of many horse owners, Tuttle's Elixir is the only horse remedy on market that is invariably reliable. Read what one man says: "Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, Dear Sir:—Will you send me another dozen bottles of your Elixir? I find it an excellent article. I have given several bottles of it to friends, which have proven satisfactory. Send as soon as possible."

FRED MCCARTHY,

1019 East 163d St., New York City.

## Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of



### AYER'S

Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

# AYER'S

## Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

### 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.

### Planting Cotton.

The average yield of the cotton crop is 150 pounds per acre. At 6 cents a pound this makes only \$9, out of which the cost of preparing the soil, fertilizers, cultivation, picking, growing, and the interest on the debts incident to the Southern system of farming, must all be paid. No wonder a Southern farmer is a poor man. But it is quite possible to grow 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre, and some planters have done and are doing it. The secret lies in the proper fitting of the soil and mixing the manure with it. A corn stubble can be fitted for cotton in the very best manner at the rate of three or four acres a day, by the use of the "Acme" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod-Crusher and Leveler, and its use will insure at least double the average yield, by affording just the right condition for the growth of this crop, viz., a thoroughly pulverized soil, with all the trash perfectly covered and out of the way of succeeding cultivation. This one implement, if in common use in the South, would free every farmer from debt and give him a comfortable working capital in one year. See advertisement on page 78.

### Ah! What Delicious Coffee.

Thus a Texas lady writes, and I grew it for less than 1/4 cent a pound from Salzer's Great German Coffee Berry, coffee better than Rio! That's a general verdict! A 15-cent package gives thirty pounds. Largely used in Germany, France, Holland and England. Sixty thousand bushels of Seed Potatoes cheap.

If you will cut this out and send it with 15 cents, stamps, to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get a package of above great coffee seed and our 148-page seed catalogue! Catalogue alone 5 cents.



## The Stock Interest.

### THE RELATION OF THE BREEDER TO THE GENERAL FARMER.

By G. G. McConnell, of Menoken, Kas., read before the Improved Stock Breeders' meeting, Topeka, Kas., January 7-8, 1896.

The subject which your committee has done me the honor to assign me, and which I am expected to enlarge upon for the general enlightenment and entertainment of those present at this breeders' meeting, is a very broad one, and naturally suggests, on the part of the writer, a very broad-minded and generally well-informed person along the lines of stock breeding and agriculture in general, which qualifications I in no wise claim to possess, and had not your committee taken "snap judgment" upon me I would probably have demanded, "for the good of the order," that some older man, a man of more experience, better judgment and brighter imaginations for the entertainment of others be assigned this task. But since I could find no honorable means of escape, have accepted the situation as inevitable, and will strive not to exhaust the subject but simply to lay it before the meeting from the standpoint of a general farmer, in a manner intended to bring forth a general discussion from those present better able to handle this subject.

The relation of the breeder to the general farmer, I say again, is a very broad theme, suggestive of liberal-minded, broad-gauged, brainy thinkers on all the different phases of this relation and should be considered and fostered as co-operative and fraternal.

The breeder's interest is the farmer's interest, the farmer's interest is the breeder's interest, and they could not be separated without great loss to both lines of industry, for the breeder's market is generally found with the farmer. The farmer's supply of breeding stock for improving upon and perpetuating the already high standing of his market herd is found with the breeder, and whether we be a specialist in the production of fancy, pure-bred animals, or in the more general pursuit of agriculture in connection with the growing, feeding, fattening and preparing animals for the fat stock market, the object with our breeding stock should always be the same, viz., to furnish an animal whose offspring can be prepared for the final market at the least possible expense.

Breeders, as well as those growing hogs and cattle for the slaughter market and horses for the general market, find the low prices that are this year prevailing for even the choicest stock a very unpleasant dose.

With low prices good breeding for market purposes is more important than when prices are high. In the latter case, when well-bred animals afford a larger profit, animals of little or no breeding may still afford some; but when prices are low, if the best animals are only moderately remunerative the chances are that the poorer ones will be handled at a loss. Thus, while in an era of high prices the difference between the good and the poor animal is the difference between large and small profits, when prices are low the difference between the good and the poor is the difference between small profits and none or worse than none.

I am a lover of well-bred animals. The scrub has no place with me, but I claim that no man has a right to consider himself a wide-awake general farmer who, when selecting breeding stock—horses, cattle, sheep or swine—does not go farther than pedigree and show-ring conditions. The pedigree is all right so far as it goes, but does not furnish a guarantee of health, vigor and the points of general strength so requisite in animals for breeding purposes.

The farmer must be his own judge, his own adviser, and must furnish score-cards of his own selection, and I would add that, to be on the safe side, he must at all times avoid the purchase of animals specially prepared for the show ring. I am one of those who believe that too often valuable animals are seriously injured, if not perma-

nently ruined for breeding purposes by the process of preparation for the show ring.

What the general farmer needs in the line of breeding stock is animals that will produce an offspring capable of rustling, and by so doing thrive for half the year on pasture. The animal that has been "pushed" from birth to maturity, that has been furnished the very best grain ration known to the feeder, that has had all the care and loving kindness bestowed upon him that his owner could learn of from others or invent within himself, cannot fill these requirements of the general farmer, and therefore should occupy no place among his breeding stock. What care we whether the hog in our fattening pen is possessed of the general show ring markings, the lack or presence of a few white hairs more or less, or the particular outline of white on his feet, his "cultured" grunt of contentment or the fashionable curl of his tail? Above all things else, gentlemen, give us an animal with a constitution. What the farmer needs is profits, not pets.

Grass—timothy, clover, alfalfa—furnish our most perfect simple ration for stock and is nature's own remedy for man's greed in overtaxing the soil.

Through this part of Kansas—and the same conditions seem to prevail in all other parts of our corn belt—the productiveness of our farms has been greatly deteriorated during the last ten years from the continuous growing of corn, and the question with the agriculturist now is, "How shall we rotate? What crops shall we plant to rebuild and perpetuate the fertility of our farms?" Wheat-raising in Kansas is a failure. It cannot be profitably produced at prevailing prices. Potatoes are already an overproduction. Oats and chinch bugs are not a desirable combination.

In my judgment, the remedy is grass. Then, how shall we utilize it? The advanced farmer has long been studying this question, and well knows the success that will crown his efforts from the handling of the hog and the dairy cow, were it not so difficult to procure (on account of the reckless, unprincipled practice of inbreeding to preserve a certain type of animal regardless of health, vigor, stamina and all else) an animal of sufficient constitutional strength to ward off contagious disease. That these conditions exist, I think cannot be successfully denied, though they are but seldom even hinted at by the breeder, and since the average farmer is not well versed in veterinary science and has but slight faith in the lasting benefits to be derived from the application of the various insect-destroying preparations and the so-called "sanitary regulations," he feels compelled to require of the future breeder a correction of these mistakes.

#### Cattle Killed by Corn Stalks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I commenced to feed 125 head of one and two-year-old steers on 25th of November. Fed all they wanted first two or three days, Kaffir corn with heads on and then alternating with cane, same wavy, and so on. Last Tuesday, I fed, as usual, a ton of Kaffir corn in the morning, and after cattle were well filled I turned them into a field of corn stalks. They were in stalk field from one to two hours. The next day I fed as usual and left them in field a half day. On the third day they remained in stalk field all day and all night. On the morning of fourth day, when I went to look after them, four were dead. I took them from stalk field and they continued to die until nine were dead in all.

While I was feeding cane and Kaffir corn the cattle put on flesh unusually well. These cattle were furnished all the while with plenty of salt, and a stream of water was always at their disposal.

After death, on opening these cattle, I found water flushed between the flesh and the entrails. The water was of a very high color. The first stomach seemed to be in a healthy condition with plenty of water on it, and that stomach was neither bloated nor over-filled. The third stomach or rennet was filled

with very dry, hard manure, and from there on the stomach was empty. The corn field consisted of twenty acres of corn stalks located in half section of meadow. The cattle had access, also, to four hay stacks.

Now, can you tell me, through the KANSAS FARMER, what caused the death of these cattle, and if there is any cure after the cattle have taken sick? Also, can the stalks be grazed over again without danger of same results?

GEORGE BRIGGS.

Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kas.

#### No Corn Stalk Disease.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of January 9, there is an interesting article from Mr. J. T. Shump, concerning the "alleged corn stalk disease."

An experience with cattle and horses in stalk fields, extending from 1868 to the present time, and after having carefully investigated the "smut" theory, renders me willing to confirm the opinion of Mr. Shump, to the effect that "there is no such thing as corn stalk disease," either from smut acting as ergot, or from rotten corn, as claimed by J. M. Smith. This experience includes loss of many cattle and not a few horses, and the symptoms were identical in both the horses and cattle, i. e., that of impacted stomach, supplemented with great brain disturbance, commonly known as "blind staggers." These latter symptoms are also found in great similarity in cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, wherein the patients (horses) become delirious from the disordered condition of the stomach. Our plan with cattle, to prevent trouble from corn stalks, is identical with that of Mr. Shump, and we have had no losses since the plan of frequent watering and light feeds of stalks was adopted. I further agree with Mr. S. that cattle never go to water when in stalks unless driven, and further, that great care must be exercised during cold weather, as even when driven to water it is difficult to induce the animals to drink sufficient to thoroughly soak a stomach full of dry stalks, although driven back and forth across running water four or five times daily.

I once dissected a yearling steer which died under the above described circumstances, and found that the manifold was completely impacted and as hot as fire, there having been but sufficient moisture in the stomach to start fermentation and cause the great quantity of dry matter to heat and swell the stomach as tight as a drum.

Since 1873, when fourteen horses were lost in stalk fields on this place, we have considered corn stalks valueless for horse feed, and carefully kept all our horses away from them and suffered no further loss until, in 1888, having purchased a feed mill which was said to "scientifically" grind corn with cob and shucks on, we concluded to feed the teams some of the product. Result, the death of eight valuable horses during a period of a month. These horses all died with the same symptoms found previously in cases where losses occurred from corn stalks. All the horsemen in the vicinity pronounced the trouble to be "cerebro-spinal meningitis," and the stalks had nothing to do with it. Their actions, however, were so similar to the symptoms with which horses had died in stalks, that it was considered a wise precautionary measure to discontinue the use of the ground feed, which was done, and clean, washed shelled corn given, after which there was no further trouble until, a year later, a lot of corn was snapped and shelled with a "shuck sheller." After finishing shelling, a hay-rack loaded with the shucks and cobs was drawn into the pasture, where nine or ten young horses were running, it being thought that this would be fine feed. Result: In the morning, twenty-four hours after feeding the load of shucks, three of the best colts were found dead and three sick. No treatment was given the sick animals and they recovered, but one of the dead was dissected, finding the impacted condition always found after feeding an excess of stalks. The washing of corn or soaking as described above, for horses, may not be essential, but a great

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many good horsemen practice either that method or "nubbing" all ear corn fed, as a precautionary measure, and since adopting it and keeping all horses away from stalks have had no trouble. Denton, Kas. M. R. DAVIS.

#### National Duroc-Jersey Record Election.

The fourth annual meeting of the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association was held in the First National Bank building, El Paso, Ill., Tuesday, January 14, 1896, Vice President F. F. Failor, of Newton, Iowa, presiding. Parties were present from Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, while proxies held by those present came from Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Georgia, Ohio and Dakota. The meeting was enthusiastic and the champions of the red hog were loaded with praise for that animal.

An interesting communication from President S. E. McCullough, Paton, Iowa, was read. The Secretary's and Treasurer's report showed an excellent year's business and a good balance on hand at the beginning of the new year. The following is the report in part:

#### RECEIPTS.

886 pedigrees recorded.....	\$508.25
Sale of volumes.....	54.00
Advertising in Volume II.....	18.00
Sale of blanks.....	37.75
Thirteen shares of stock.....	130.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$748.00</b>

#### EXPENDITURES.

Ear tags purchased.....	\$ 35.70
Stamps, postage, etc.....	35.25
Printing herd book, blanks, etc.....	349.80
Secretary's salary.....	250.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$670.75</b>
Balance on hand.....	77.25
Volumes and blanks on hand.....	345.00

The election of officers was next, which resulted as follows: President, Clayton Borradaile, Camden, O. Vice Presidents—Thos. Frazier, Kopperl, Tex.; G. W. Trone, Rushville, Ill.; O. W. Browning, Newton, Iowa; M. R. Higgins, Willow, Ind.; Col. M. B. W. Harman, Pickering, Mo. Directors—E. L. Clarkson, Tivoli, N. Y.; N. P. Clark, Monticello, Iowa; W. L. Addy, Parnell, Mo.; Jos. Vogel, Benson, Ill.; J. M. Stonebraker, Panola, Ill. Secretary and Treasurer, Robt. J. Evans, El Paso, Ill.

Several interesting papers were read before the meeting, a piece of poetry by Mr. F. F. Failor, of Iowa, being especially appreciated by the breeders present.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the impression by some breeders regarding foundation stock in our records is erroneous and that we wish it distinctly understood that no animal was ever recorded in the National Association as foundation stock without an affidavit from the owner or breeder that the same was from pure-bred sires and dams.

The resolutions regarding separate classes for young and aged boars at fairs was again recommended and passed and also one objecting to breeders of other breeds of swine and not interested in Duroc-Jerseys, acting as judges in classes of Duroc-Jerseys.

The Secretary was instructed to use swine and agricultural papers more generally as advertising mediums for the coming year.

It was voted to hold the next annual meeting in Chicago, the second Tuesday in January, 1897. Adjourned.

ROBT. J. EVANS, Secretary.



## Irrigation.

### HOW WE IRRIGATE WITH WATER.

By C. D. Perry, of Englewood, Kas., read before the twenty-fifth annual meeting of Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Some time last spring, the honorable Secretary of our Agricultural Board came to the ranch of the Claremont Land and Irrigation Company, near Englewood, in Clark county, to see some irrigating with water. Out in the western part of the State, we occasionally hear a good deal about irrigating certain sections of the eastern part with something besides water. But the moral sentiment of the people of our section, as well as our financial ability, prevents irrigating with anything but water, although perhaps the Secretary did not know this when he wrote me in July and asked me to prepare a paper to be read here to-day, telling you how we irrigate with water.

An adequate supply of water being the first requisite for successful irrigation, I will first mention the four sources of supply in western Kansas, in the order of their relative value, as I consider it, after eight years of close study of the question.

First, and by far the greatest source is from wells sunk into the sheet water; storing this water in reservoirs, using wind or mechanical power, according to the quantity needed. The amount of water that can be obtained in this manner exceeds many times the supply from all other sources combined, and it will be especially valuable because it will always be under the control of the owner of the plant.

Second, the surface flow of rivers, conveyed through canals and ditches, is perhaps the next largest source of supply, but it is closely followed by the third source, the underflow of rivers and streams. I should not be surprised if this source would even exceed in quantity the surface supply of rivers.

Fourth, the storage of storm waters by damming ravines and draws. This last source, owing to the unreliable rainfall of our section, is not of very great importance.

Having mentioned the sources of supply, according to their relative values, from my own standpoint, I want here to emphasize the fact that water, water, water, is the great need and is equally valuable from whatever source obtained.

Only small strips of land along the streams can ever be irrigated by their waters, but the bulk of our best lands, the second bottoms and uplands, will forever depend upon wells, and the value of the lands will be in proportion to the depths of the wells.

I will now tell you of our source of supply and something of the efforts made to obtain it. Eighteen hundred and eighty-seven was a dry year, as many of my farmer friends remember. That was the third year that I, a city chap, had been on that ranch of 10,000 acres, and those three years comprised the total experience of my life in farming. In that time I had seen the seed of three crops planted in soil that I prided myself was as good as any. Of those three seedlings not one matured a crop. Beginning with that year the discouraged farmers about me left the country, one by one. That was the summer of the fateful July winds that parched the magnificent corn crop everywhere approaching maturity from Englewood to Topeka. That summer, also, the Santa Fe, the road which has been such a factor in the upbuilding of the State and which as a corporation has had its boom and its collapse unequalled by that of any other institution within our limits, was engaged in running a preliminary survey southwest from Englewood.

This work brought to light the fact that the bed of the Cimarron river, six miles south, was thirty-two feet above the level of the ranch. Realizing the futility of dry farming, we determined, about the middle of July, to build a gravity canal of sufficient capacity to irrigate our farming lands. By October, such a canal was completed. It was ten feet wide on top, five feet wide on the bottom, and eighteen inches deep, with a fall of two feet to the mile. It was eight and a half miles

long, three and a half miles square away from the river to the south line of the ranch and five miles around the western and northern rim of that beautiful valley, comprising 3,000 acres of irrigable land in the eastern half of the ranch.

At first, it was attempted to take water out of the river without a dam. The wide channel and shifting sands rendered that impracticable. A stone dam was therefore built but was soon washed out. After two and a half years of struggle and disappointment, it was decided to put in a sheet piling dam, 422 feet long. Two by eight planks twelve feet long were driven down, leaving eight inches above the bed of the river. Timbers were bolted on each side and 600 loads of rock thrown in on the lower side of the dam, and finally an apron eight feet wide was bolted onto lower part of 160 feet of dam where the main channel was. This dam has served successfully to divert the water into the head-gates of the canal for the last five years. The first time the water was turned in, a stream one foot deep and sixteen feet wide was fourteen days going through the eight and a half miles of dry ditch. Now it takes but seven or eight hours. Faulty engineering had to be contended with in laying out the canal, the natural contour of the land not being followed closely enough.

Where the draws and the ravines came down from the hills only one bank was built, thus forming ponds on which the wind made waves that cut out the banks. This was remedied by making the bank strong enough to be split and on which the water could be carried, with a drain under the ditch to lead off the rainfall, or in other places the ditch was rebuilt around the pond next to the hill. Some of the fills had to be made heavier, and after two or three years the banks settled and were grassed over. As the waters flowed placidly and smoothly along, it seemed as though we were no longer servants, but masters, for the old saying, "Water is a poor master but a good servant," has been proved to us many times. I have thus briefly outlined for you our troubles in building the dam and canal, but even after the waters had been brought to the land our troubles were not ended. The main laterals and distributing ditches had then to be built, so that the land could be evenly watered. The literature of irrigation was very limited seven years ago. *The Irrigation Age* was not published, and the *KANSAS FARMER* did not then devote from a column to a page to the subject. Our State Board of Agriculture did not then set apart a day or a part of a day to the discussion of this question. We had only the scanty government reports and "Stewart's Manual on Irrigation" to aid us. To say that mistakes were made is to give you but a faint idea of our discouragements. We often thought it ought rather to be called an "irritation" ditch.

A look over our alfalfa fields will show the traces of four abandoned systems by which we attempted to distribute the water, before the present system was adopted. Before describing it, let me say, I can conceive of no other way of having absolute control of the water at all times except by the basin system, which requires very level land and a great deal of very hard work. According to our system, the distributing laterals, either for running the water down the corn or orchard rows or for spreading it over an alfalfa or grain field, are all laid out to a uniform grade of one inch to 125 feet of length of lateral. This grade has been adopted as the result of experience. We have found that six-inch banks and a canvas dam to raise the water that much above the natural surface, allows us to take the water out along the desired length of ditch of about 400 feet with a margin of safety. With a fall of only one inch to 125 feet it is necessary to raise the water only three inches at the dam to back it up so that it can be taken out for 375 feet. This margin of safety in a six-inch bank, allows us to make holes in it about sixteen feet apart and to divide the water in the lateral so that it will be evenly spread down over the land between

this lateral and the one next lower down in the field. By laying out the laterals on this regular grade, the lands or sections of the field to be irrigated are made irregular in width, because the slope of the land is irregular. In order to determine how far apart these distributing laterals shall be, you must find out how far you can run the water economically over the land. In the case of hoed crops and of orchards, this distance will probably be greater than in the case of those crops that are flooded.

Most of you have observed how short a distance the stream of water pumped by an ordinary windmill will run down a furrow before it is all absorbed by the earth. No matter how long you pump, the water never flows any further. The distance the water will run is determined by three factors: First, the texture of the soil; second, the slope of the land, and third, the head of water at your disposal. However, I am not giving you a general rule for your guidance. The conditions are different on each farm, frequently on different fields of the same farm, more especially on bottom and second bottom farms, where the soil is mostly "made land."

I am only giving the sizes of laterals and of irrigating "lands" as we have them on Claremont ranch. Our distributing laterals are from three to five feet wide, rounding on the bottom, and carrying water from six to ten inches deep. We aim to make our irrigating "lands" at the start about 250 feet wide. But in running the laterals a quarter to a half mile, the "lands" might be made to vary from 150 to 400 feet, according to the slope of the field. These distributing laterals are laid out with a surveyor's level on a tripod, one person managing the level and another carrying the rod and finding therewith the proper points of the proposed line, every 120 feet on comparatively level land. But if the land is irregular, the points should be taken at about half that distance apart. The man carrying the rod, marks these points with mounds of dirt, thrown up with a shovel, which serve to guide the one who plows out the laterals. These laterals at the given fall, vary but little from the level contour lines of the land, and so run at almost right angles to the greatest slope. Therefore, when the water is turned out of the lateral, it runs away from the lateral at almost a right angle, to the next lateral below, and at a speed varying with the slope of the land, the texture of the soil and the head of water.

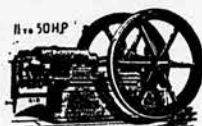
These questions of size of laterals and of irrigating "lands" each man will have to settle for himself. This he can readily do in a small way before laying off his field. But if that part of the land being irrigated just below the lateral being used absorbs from fifteen to twenty inches of water while the lower side is getting four inches (the

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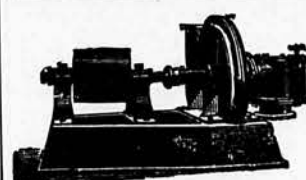
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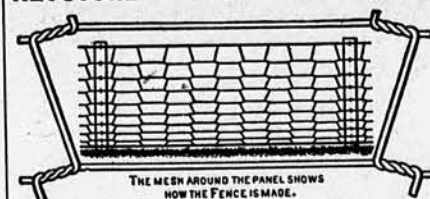
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## IRRIGATION.



amount necessary for one watering) there must be a great waste of water and damage may be done to that part of the crop receiving too great an amount. If this is the case, the distributing laterals are too far apart. Having these contour distributing laterals built, you can now, ordinarily, locate the supply lateral from the canal or reservoir, as the case may be, along the sides of your field, crossing the starting points of your distributing laterals.

We use a portable canvas dam to divert the water from the supply lateral into the distributing lateral. The same kind of a dam is used to check the water in the distributing laterals. Constructed on this plan one man on our ranch is enabled to spread the water and irrigate 1,000 acres once and 300 acres of this two and three times.

To wet the land evenly from ditch to ditch, it must be graded down the slope, so that the water will not run around hillocks or too much remain in hollows. This grading we do with a common slip scraper, or, preferably, with a Stuart land grader. We have a home-made leveler which we use in the place of a harrow, which levels the minor inequalities, and a home-made A-shaped tool for cleaning out the ditches and laterals. As a hill torn down or hollow filled up is a permanent improvement and lessens the amount of water used and increases the crop, it always pays to do this work.

Beginners generally use too much water. As good crops as we have raised had but one watering, and that in the fall. A thorough wetting of the subsoil, according to our experience, is what is necessary.

Corn will never, in my opinion, be a profitable western Kansas product, but in Kaffir corn we have a crop for us equally valuable. For seven years past, a wall has gone up from western Kansas. As the hot winds blasted the crops, the people blasted the country.

The 100th meridian line crosses our land—that mysterious line from beyond which all settlers are warned, and few indeed are they that have returned from there with pocketbook intact. But looking backward over these same seven years, I can truly say that irrigation has given us crops—good, better, best, according to how well our farming and watering has been done. I have many times thought that if I could irrigate the prices up as readily as I can irrigate the crops up, great would irrigation be, indeed!

You have been told, year in and year out, of the beauties of irrigation, and as you have listened to the glib oratory, it has seemed to you an easy thing to irrigate land, but I have tried to tell you that it takes good hard work, it takes patience, and it takes skill and brain work to get your water supply and then to use so that the best results and profits will follow. I am here to tell you, also, that if you will only persevere, your skill, your work, your patience, will have their ample reward.

When I look back over the past twenty years, and see the increase of our population and consequent competition for all prizes, either in labor or business, I want to say to you, my farmer friends, that your children, twenty years from now, will thank their parents more for their holdings of land than we do our parents, for all history shows that as the population of a country increases, wages and interest go down, but value of land goes up. So beware how you part with or neglect that kind of property that has in all times been, if not always the most remunerative, certainly the most secure. It is better than bonds and mortgages, because you hold your own security. The improvements you put on the land are yours, also, and the best improvement that you can make is to get it ready to irrigate.

Begin in a small way, and as you learn to do your work properly, you will continue the work. Even if you succeed in getting an adequate supply for only three, five or ten acres, there will be many years when that acreage will be your mainstay and will count for more than the balance of your eighty or one hundred acres.

Now, I am not saying to you, "All that is necessary is the water supply,"

or that you can learn how to use the water in the best and most profitable way all at once, or even in the first year. Even with those valuable aids, *The Irrigation Age* and the *KANSAS FARMER*, experience will help you most in using water as in every other occupation.

Our lands in western Kansas are cheap, and therefore the world has little respect for them. The irrigable lands of all Kansas will, in the near future, be far more valuable than the best non-irrigable lands of Illinois or Iowa. The manufacturers can now give us machinery that enables us to irrigate our lands at a cost less than what our Illinois friends have thought a good investment in tile draining alone. When you consider the results of irrigation as compared with draining (except in the case of swamp lands), the advantage is greatly in favor of the western Kansas lands.

I hope, in giving you some of our experience in developing this, as I am told, the largest individual irrigation enterprise in the State, I have not unduly discouraged you. I meant only to show you that in acquiring an irrigation plant, it is necessary also to acquire experience, and this, like the experience gained in all other desirable kinds of business, costs money and time.

#### Gossip About Stock.

The next annual meeting of the American Poland-China Record Association will be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Wednesday, February 12, 1896. Volume XVII closes February 1. W. M. McFadden, Secretary, West Liberty, Iowa.

M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison county, Kansas, reports his hogs in splendid condition and is thankful that cholera did not strike them. He states that he has a number of sows bred to that fine \$250 Poland-China boar, Admiral Chip 7919, which he now offers at a bargain to our readers.

E. A. Staley, of Ottawa, Kas., breeder of Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites, reports sales and inquiries picking up. Among others lately sent out was a Chester gilt to E. C. Hicks, of Sedan, Kas., who writes on receipt of the pig: "I'm well pleased with her. In fact, she is much better than I expected."

Andrew King, Hartford, Kas., recently purchased from Sunny Slope farm, Emporia, a Hadley boar pig, ready for service, and also three sows, one bred to the sweepstakes boar, Clay Dee, and one to L's Sensation and one to J. H. Sanders Jr. They are of extra good quality. Mr. King intends using them to start a pure-bred herd of Poland-Chinas.

The manager of Sunny Slope farm, Emporia, Kas., referring to the first-page illustration, last week, says: "The sweepstakes Hereford bull, Archibald VI. (Vol. XV.), has the best record of any bull of his age in the United States. Bred and shown by Sunny Slope farm. Prize winnings at the Iowa State fair, as follows: First and sweepstakes and breeder's cup over all beef breeds under 1 year; first in class under 1 year; first in special under 1 year; second at the head of the herd over all beef breeds under 2 years. At the Kansas State fair: First at head or young herd; first at head of young herd that took first and sweepstakes over all beef breeds. This great young bull has been admired by every breeder that has seen him. He is considered a model of the breed. Archibald VI. is for sale, as it is impossible for us to use him in our herd. He is sired by Archibald V. and is a half-brother to the undefeated Miss Wellington 5th, who won first and sweepstakes over all beef breeds when less than 13 months old. His dam is Mamselle by Beau Monde, a great grandson of Anxiety 4th."

THE PEOPLE BELIEVE what they read about Hood's Sarsaparilla. They know that it is an honest medicine, and that it cures disease. That is why you should get only Hood's.

Hood's PILLS cure all liver ills, relieve constipation and assist digestion. 25 cents.

#### The Franklin County Poultry Show.

The first annual exhibition of the Franklin County Poultry Association was held last week at Ottawa, commencing Monday and closed Thursday. The birds on exhibition aggregated nearly 350 and were entered by thirty-one exhibitors.

To the visitor acquainted with the general make-up of the modern poultry show, the Ottawa exhibit at once impressed one as the equal of similar associations west of the Mississippi.

The well-known Kansas expert, F. W. Hitchcock, passed on the birds and rendered very general satisfaction.

The well-known breeder, Samuel McCul-

lough, of Ottawa, is President of the association, and his assistant, Mrs. D. F. Heiser, of Ottawa, proved herself a very efficient and capable Secretary.

Among the exhibitors were J. T. Harrah and E. A. Mott, of Pomona, Kas.; E. A. Staley, Mrs. D. F. Heiser, Sam McCullough, Jennie Hunter, Mrs. Thos. Strowbridge, of Ottawa; H. D. Jenkins, Carter Bros., of Lane; John Sloop and F. M. Space, of Lyndon; E. C. Fowler, North Topeka; Rev. Morgan, Princeton, and R. J. Reynolds, of Osawatimie.

About all of the leading and fashionable breeds of poultry were found in the show. Mr. Sloop had Buff Cochins that scored up to 94%, and he was the proudest of "chicken cranks" over his merited success as a breeder of the Buffs. Mr. Harrah had one of the best exhibits in the show. Mr. Staley, who makes a specialty of Light Brahmas, was well pleased with his winnings and had the heaviest Light Brahma on exhibition. Mr. McCullough was out with his high-scoring Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel that he purchased at a long price at the late Mid-Continental show held at Kansas City. He also exhibited his heavy-weight turkey tom, that has tipped the beam at 51½ pounds. Mrs. Heiser won first on pair and third on White Plymouth Rocks. The two birds scored 94% and 93% points.

Space forbids that extended report that the show merits.

"Five years ago," says Anga A. Lewis, Ricard, N. Y., "I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and had been given up by my physicians. I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after using two bottles was completely cured."

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

#### Wanted, To Purchase:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. INDIAN SERVICE.  
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Agency,  
DARLINGTON, OKLAHOMA, January 24, 1896.  
Twenty-five (25) high-grade Short-horn heifers, 2 to 3 years old.  
Five (5) high-grade Holstein cows, 2 to 5 years old.  
One (1) pair farm mares, 4 to 6 years old, well matched as to size and to weigh not less than 1,800 pounds each, kind and gentle and dead down pillars.  
This stock to be delivered at Darlington, O. T.  
Apply to — WOODSON, Captain Fifth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.



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For Commercial Journal and Illustrated Catalogue, giving full information, address

E. H. ROBINS, President, Wichita, Kas.

#### THE BEST SEED CORN

Send five 10c. stamps for book and sample packages.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, Shenandoah, Iowa.

1000 ASH \$1. 100 APPLE, 3 to 4 ft., \$5. All leading sorts. Cherry, 3 to 4 ft., \$15. Concord Grape Vines, \$2. Complete Price List FREE. JANSSEN NURSERY, Janssen, (Jefferson Co.), Neb.

SEED CORN!

One customer says: "Your corn has done well. It made good corn alongside our native corn that made nothing, owing to July hot winds." 27 varieties. Catalog and sample C. Y. Dent corn free. Address

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**600 BUSHELS PER ACRE EASY**  
**VINTAGE SWEET POTATOS**  
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**HUNTINGTON SEED CO. (INDIANAPOLIS)**

#### 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.**

**POTATOES \$1.50 a Bbl.**  
Largest growers of POTATOES for Seed in America. The "Rural New Yorker" gives Salzer's Early Wisconsin a yield of 788 bushels per acre. Prices dirt cheap. Our great Seed Book, 148 pages and sample 14-Day Radish for 6c. postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., Ind. Ave., Minn.

**RED RIVER VALLEY SEED POTATOES**

Choice Standard and New Varieties grown and stored in the Cold Northwest. Send for handsome Illustrated Catalogue, containing article describing method of raising and handling. Small shipments at car-load freight rates. Samples free. E. W. Allen, Wolverton, Wilkin Co., Minn.

#### SEED POTATOES!

My Own Production.

#### EARLY OHIO

Yielding in 1895 330 Bu. Per Acre.

Kept from sprouting, are plump, full of vitality, excellent for either seed or the table. Seed came from Minnesota last spring.

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## 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.

### AFTERWHILES.

Where are they—the Afterwhiles—  
Luring us the lengthening miles  
Of our lives? Where is the dawn  
With the dew across the lawn  
Stroked with eager feet the far  
Way the hills and valleys are?  
Where the sun that smites the frown  
Of the eastward-gazer down?  
Where the rifted wreathes of mist  
O'er us, tinged with amethyst,  
Round the mountain's steep defiles?  
Where are all the afterwhiles?

Afterwhile—and we will go  
Thither, yon and to and fro—  
From the stifling city streets  
To the country's cool retreats—  
From the riot to the rest  
Where hearts beat the placidest;  
Afterwhile, and we will fall  
Under breezy trees, and lo! In  
The shade, with thirsty sight  
Drinking deep the blue delight  
Of the skies that will beguile  
Us as children—afterwhile.

Afterwhile—and one intends  
To be gentler to his friends—  
To walk with them, in the hush  
Of still evenings, o'er the plush  
Of home-leading fields, and stand  
Long at parting, hand in hand;  
One, in time, will joy to take  
New resolves for some one's sake,  
And wear then the look that lies  
Clear and pure in other eyes—  
He will soothe and reconcile  
His own conscience—afterwhile.

Afterwhile—we have in view  
A far scene to journey to,—  
Where the old home is, and where  
The old mother waits us there,  
Peering, as the time grows late,  
Down the old path to the gate,—  
How we'll click the latch that looks  
In the pinks and hollyhocks,  
And leap up the path once more  
Where she waits us at the door!  
How we'll greet the dear old smile,  
And the warm tears—afterwhile!

Ah, the endless afterwhiles—  
Leagues on leagues, and miles on miles,  
In the distance far withdrawn,  
Stretching on, and on, and on,  
Till the fancy is footsore  
And faints in the dust before  
The last milestone's granite face,  
Hacked with: Here Beginneth Space.  
O, far glimmering worlds and wings,  
Mystic smiles and beckonings,  
Lead us, through the shadowy aisles,  
On into the afterwhiles.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

## COVERS FOR CUSHIONS.

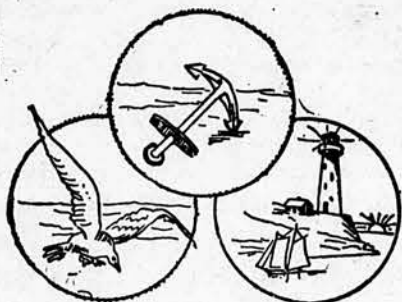
### Some New Designs for an Always Acceptable Gift.

Travelers Can Use It, Voyagers Need It,  
Yachtsmen Must Have It, and Home-  
Stayers Have Many Places  
to Put It.

It is quite the fashion to present gifts which are especially useful to the recipient in his or her favorite sport or accomplishment. A tennis player is given a handsome racket and cover; a golf player, a set of sticks; an artist, some one of his many tools; a yachtsman, a set of pillows or cushions; a musician, something for the music-room, and so on, whatever is appropriate and particularly useful.

The pillow seems an almost universal gift. It fits in everyone's situation, whatever it be. A traveler can use it; a voyager needs it, a yachtsman must have it, a home-stayer has a dozen places to put it, and the covering and size distinguish its specific use.

For a yachting friend, sailcloth or denim is appropriate. The sketches show some of each kind. The round one is made of white canvas, having applique figures of blue denim, on which



OUTLINE AND DESIGNS.

are etched with white a waterscape, birds, anchors and the like. The circles are united in design with blue ribbon effect, gracefully floating on the background of white. The edges of the white cover are worked with eyelets, and the two pieces are laced together with white cotton rope. They come

little short of entirely covering the pillow, so as to show a blue denim covering beneath.

One of the square pillows has a white center, with a fish design of blue

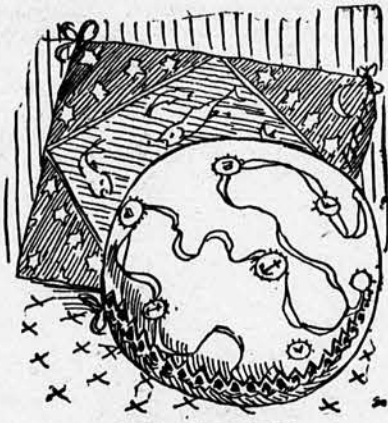


A MOTTO CUSHION.

silk etching, and blue corners with white applique starfish laid on and worked in blue. The edges of this cover are eyeleted and laced together.

A third pillow is entirely covered with blue denim, having in the center a square of fine canvas, or heavy linen, on which is etched with the pen some suitable quotation and symbols of the sailor's craft. The edges are covered where the center meets the border with rope work.

Any one of these canvass or denim covers is in good taste for the deck of a yacht, but if one wanted to present a more elegant affair, the same idea can



WASHABLE PILLOW.

be carried out in heavy sateen, either wool or silk, appropriate for cabin use.

A very effective design in either silk, sateen or denim may be easily managed at home by cutting out of cardboard the desired design, as a quarter moon, anchor and so on, and laying it upon the material, tracing the outline, afterward to be worked in Kensington or etched with the pen. The effect of rope in sailor's knots gracefully trailed over the pillow with a large anchor in the corner or center is also an artistic design.

White canvas worked in true colors, like a flock of seagulls, or birds, or a semblance of waves, with a fish here and there in solid work, is a very artistic design. Blue water, dove-colored birds and brown or black anchor, with yellowish rope, are true colors.

Brown and white denim are in taste for the traveler, with quotations for the occasion. A college lad or lass would appreciate the colors of their Alma Mater on a pillow of white, and the class pin designed in fine silk etching in a corner.—N. Y. Times.

### The Care of House Plants.

Keep them in the sun. Keep them as far from gas and furnace heat as possible. Keep them wet, warm and clean. Keep soap out of the water. Keep a brush or carpet rag to wash them. Keep the soil loose. Never pull off a leaf; the plant may bleed to death. Clip the withered tips of palms.

### Pretty Effect for Dinner Tables.

A dinner table may be very charmingly spread for a company dinner if the cloth has either bands of drawn work or bands of coarse lace at intervals from the center out to the hem. Any color of satin may be laid beneath and the whole color scheme made to conform to this foundation.

Every woman should learn the art of dressing a green salad at the table. For a salad dressed before it is to be served loses delicacy in flavor. Mix half a teaspoonful of salt with a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper. Slowly stir in three tablespoonfuls of oil and then beat in a tablespoonful of vinegar very slowly and evenly until the mixture is thickened like an emulsion.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### OUNCES OF PREVENTION.

Wear a clean apron while ironing or bed-making.

To clean bamboo furniture use a brush dipped in salt water.

The eyes should be bathed every night in cold water just before retiring and they will do better work the following day.

When very tired lie on the back, allowing every muscle to relax, letting the hands go any way they will, and keep the eyes closed.

If you have to sew all day change your seat occasionally and so obtain rest. Bathing the face and hands will also stimulate and refresh.

Oil stains may be removed from wall paper by applying for four hours pipe clay, powdered and mixed with water to the thickness of cream.

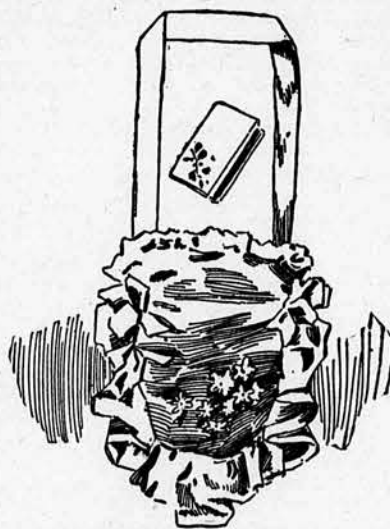
For stains in matting from grease wet the spot with alcohol, then rub on white castile soap. Let this dry in a cake and then wash off with warm salt water.

### LATEST BRIDAL FAD.

A Very Stylish and Useful Addition to the Bride's Costume.

The latest bridal fad is the "sac Marguerite," a shield-shaped bag, made of velvet or satin and painted with flowers which form the main floral decoration of the wedding feast. The decorative chrysanthemum, the simple daisy, the rare orchid, or the bride's rose can be faithfully represented by this delightful art.

The "sac" in this case is made of cream-colored satin, edged with chiffon frill. It is attached to the right side of the dress by two satin ribbons, with



THE MARGUERITE BAG FOR BRIDES.

rosettes on the flap, where the monogram of the owner is usually painted. A spray of orange blossoms decorates the bag and the small prayer book used on that occasion is incased in ivory satin with a spray of the same hymeneal emblems.

These bags are an elegant addition to the bridal costume, very stylish, and useful as well.—St. Louis Republic.

### Here's Some Good Advice.

Don't roll your eyes up into your head as if they were marbles. A fine pair of eyes will be utterly ruined by this operation. The girl with a pretty mouth will purse it up into the prettiest bouton and continue the habit until many lines form about the lips and the lovely mouth has to be put into the hands of a beauty doctor. Nearly every woman bites or sucks her lips. Others contract the brows and produce two furrows between the eyes. Others wrinkle the forehead with frowns. Others perpetually wear a tip-tilted nose. The true expressive face doesn't consist of a set of features hung on strings or wires. Do cultivate placid features.

### Dress Reform for Babies.

Dress reform is more popular in the nursery than it is anywhere else, and the young inhabitants thereof are to be congratulated upon the change. The baby of to-day is freed from the irritating flannel bands pinned tight about its chest, the flannel skirt, the pinning blanket and long flannel skirts, other skirt dress and little sack that constituted its toilet a few years ago—poor little thing. Undoubtedly half this misery they endured was caused by the "wadded up" condition of their clothing. Fancy yourself swaddled in bands and bands—ofttimes too tightly pinned or altogether too loose—feet rolled in innumerable thicknesses of flannel—then the unnecessary strain on tiny hips of the long skirts—it is high time, indeed, for the accomplishment of such reform. Curious neighbors will no longer have an opportunity to look at the dear little toes for the express purpose of examining the texture of the flannel, which is a right good thing, and baby in its short clothes will grow sturdy and hardy with the hours.

Don't worry. Don't run in debt. Don't trifle with your health. Don't try experiments with medicines. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds. Don't be persuaded to take a substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best of blood-purifiers.

**LOVE COURTSHIP and MARRIAGE.**  
Wonderful secrets, revelations and discoveries for married or single, securing health, wealth and happiness to all. This handsome book of 169 pages mailed for 10 cts. Union Pub. Co. Newark, N.J.

**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 \$4.25, DELIVERED. A gold mine for honest agents. K. C. BED CO., 105 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE. E. KRAUSER & SONS, MILTON, PA.

**A CLOD-HOPPER**  
Never has an idea, but a FARMER has. Let us help you to perfect your invention. Call or write. TOPEKA FOUNDRY, Cor. J. and Second Sts., Topeka, Kas.

**OIL Burner**  
CHAMPION

One-half cheaper than wood or coal. No smoke. Goes in any stove or furnace. Want Agents on salary or commission. Send for catalogue of prices and terms. No wicks used. NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO. 934 CEDAR AVE. CLEVELAND, O.

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

The mere sitting down and writing for it will secure it for you FREE. Do you want it? If so, send your name and address to

**EMERY, BIRD, THAYER & CO.**  
Successors to  
Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



## The Young Folks.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.  
WOMAN'S MISSION.

By ADELAIDE BAUGH.

What more could woman ask  
Than the sweet task—  
The God-given right—  
Of watching all the night  
Close beside the little bed  
Where rests the tiny sleeper's head?  
Of watching for the little bud  
To unfold in innocent childhood?  
To make the sunshine of home,  
In which this tiny plant must bloom?  
To water well with mother's tears;  
With kisses soothe all fears?  
When childhood's years have flown,  
This plant to youth has grown,  
What more could woman ask  
Than the noble task  
Of keeping well this budding plant,  
Free from immoral taint?  
And when to maturity grown,  
She may see what she hath sown—  
A radiant, beautiful flower,  
That sheds its fragrance every hour  
In deeds of mercy and of love,  
In trying to serve the One above.

### ACCIDENTS TO BIRDS.

Some Commit Suicide Accidentally by  
Hanging or Choking.

Many strange accidents have occurred to birds while feeding, says the Cornhill Magazine. An Irish naturalist once observed a dunlin behaving very curiously on the seashore. The bird rose in the air and flew for a short distance, then alighted and shook its head violently, in a vain endeavor to detach a round lump observable upon its bill. The incumbrance proved to be a cockle which the dunlin had found open and, in innocently attempting to



COILED FOUND ITS NECK.

negotiate, had been trapped by it. This kind of bivalve accomplishment no less an authority than Mr. Tegetmeyer declares to be not at all uncommon on our shores. A white stable cockle recently bore testimony to the veteran naturalist's assertion by capturing a green linnet by one of its toes.

A poor little chaffinch was found dead in the neighborhood of Epsom a short time ago with its lower mandible firmly embedded in the shell of a beach nut, that had become so inextricably fixed that the bird had died from starvation. A hen pheasant was not long since observed by a sportsman flying round and round in the most unaccountable fashion, and on being shot was discovered to have a large oak leaf impaled upon its beak so as to completely obscure its vision.

Heron sometimes choke themselves by attempting to swallow large trout, how large may be judged to some extent from the fact that I recently discovered a bird of this species in whose maw was a large water-rat in a perfect state of preservation. An eider duck has been killed through attempting to swallow a toad, and a bullhead or "miller's thumb" has proved too much for a water rail, a little grebe, and a kingfisher. A member of the last-named species was discovered a season or two back in a Cambridgeshire ditch by some sportsmen, unable to fly except for a short distance, and upon being caught and examined it was found that the bird had a young pike protruding from its gullet. As soon as the fish, which measured no less than 4 1/4 inches, was removed, the kingfisher flew away apparently none the worse for its experience.

Birds that employ hair in the building of their nests sometimes come to grief by hanging, but I should say very seldom indeed in the following singular manner. A gentleman who had a number of colts upon his farm one day no-

ticed a small bird entangled in the long hair of the tail of one of them. The little creature had evidently been in search of material wherewith to line its nest and by some unaccountable accident had become entangled in the unkempt hair of the colt's tail. Cases of birds getting their feet entangled in bits of yarn or string are not at all uncommon, especially in the breeding season, and whenever the victim of this kind of mishap happens to get the impediment fastened in a tree or among stones, death is pretty sure to be the result, unless prompt human aid is forthcoming. In the spring of the year, as everybody knows, the dead leaves of pampas grass fall to the ground and curl up like the shavings from a carpenter's bench. A correspondent mentions finding a poor robin which had accidentally got one of these pieces coiled round its neck so tightly that it was unable to feed and died of starvation.

### Ship Pierced by a Swordfish.

When the barkentine "City of Pa-peete" was within a few hundred miles of Tahiti, she fell into a dead calm. The men were dreaming on the deck and the captain was sleeping in his bunk when there came a severe shock under the starboard bow. The captain scrambled out of his bunk and on deck as fast as he could, supposing that the vessel had struck on a reef, although he knew of none on the chart within a hundred miles. The lead was thrown over the side and the line run out to its full length without touching bottom, and for the rest of the watch the soundings were continued with the same result. So the shock was a mystery, and the sailors were inclined to get superstitious about it, until the vessel got into port, and then six inches of the sword of a swordfish was found sticking in the planking. The force of the blow must have been tremendous, and probably killed the assailant, as well as broke his nose.

### He Was Greener Than Grass.

The Louisville Commercial prints a story at the expense of a gentleman of that city, not sparing his name, which is here omitted. This gentleman, wishing to take his family into the country for the summer, looked at a small farm with a view of renting it. Everything was very much to his mind, and the negotiation was nearly completed, when the question of hiring also the farmer's cow came up. She was an excellent cow, the farmer said, and even after feeding her calf would give five quarts of milk a day.

"Five quarts a day!" said the city man; "that is more than our whole family could use."

Then, noticing the calf, following its mother about the pasture, he added: "I tell you what, I will hire the small cow. I think she's just about our size."

Baldness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight-fitting hats, and by overwork and trouble. Hall's Hair Renewer will prevent it.

### THE MUCH-ABUSED GOOSE.

Not Silly, But, on the Contrary, a Strikingly Sensible Bird.

"As silly as a goose" has become a proverb, yet the goose is not silly, but is, on the contrary, a remarkably sensible bird. I saw a goose chase a young frog to a shelter beneath a piece of matting. She tried to seize it by thrusting her bill beneath the matting, but was unable to do so. She then walked over it, evidently trying to frighten the frog into seeking another hiding place, but the frog failed to make its appearance. She then seized the matting with her bill, dragged it several feet away and pounced upon the frog before he had recovered from his surprise.

A reliable authority vouches for the following: At Ardglass, county Down,



THE GOOSE OPENS THE SHED DOOR.

Ireland, is a long tract of turf coming to the edge of the rocks overhanging the sea, where cattle and geese feed; at a barn on this tract there was a low inclosure with a door fastening by a hook and staple to the sidepost; when the hook was out of the staple, the door fell open by its own weight. He one day saw a goose with a large troop of goslings coming off the turf to this door, which was secured by the hook being in the staple. The goose waited for a minute or two, as if for the door to be opened, and then turned around as if to go away, but what she did was to make a rush at the door, and making a dart with her beak at the point of the hook nearly threw it out of the staple; she repeated this maneuver and succeeded at the third attempt. The door fell open, and the goose led her troop in with a sound of triumphant chuckling. How had the goose learned that the force of the rush was needful to give the hook a sufficient toss?—James Weir, Jr., M. D., in Boston Herald.

## No Risk

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

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

### Cat Frightened by a Parrot.

When a parrot in a large cage arrived in a passenger's baggage at a small railroad station, the cage was set on the floor, and there the bird remained for two hours in dead silence. No amount of coaxing could arouse its speech. Then a large, sleek cat appeared on the scene, and sat down in front of the cage in a contemplative attitude. He sat thus for fully five minutes, and then concluded to investigate further. He poked his nose against the bars, and just then Poll uttered an unearthly screech, and cried: "Hal hal! Come on, boys!" The cat sprang two feet in the air, and with its tail like a feather duster streaked out of the station, while the parrot gave a hoarse chuckle, and then relapsed into its former state of grim silence.

### Curious Growth of Trees.

Mr. E. H. Thompson, the government entomologist in Tasmania, reports, as the result of a series of measurements of growing apple and pear trees and rose and geranium bushes and other plants, that 85 per cent. of the growth of trees takes place between midnight and six o'clock in the morning. The growth continues at a much diminished rate until nine o'clock. After that it is very slight until noon, when the tree falls into a condition of complete rest, lasting until six o'clock. Then there is a gradual renewal of the growth, which, however, does not become rapid until the middle of the night.

## Washburn College.

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

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# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published every Thursday by the

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

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No. 116 West Sixth Avenue.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.

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Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).

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

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

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

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

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

Address all orders—

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

KANSAS FARMER and Semi-Weekly World (N. Y.), you can have for \$1.65 one year.

If you want one of the finest magazines published, send us \$2.25 for KANSAS FARMER and *Cosmopolitan*.

One dollar and sixty-five cents will pay for the KANSAS FARMER and the twice-a-week New York World. Everybody should read.

The *Practical Dairyman*, of Chatham, N. Y., is a standard publication which it is profitable to read. For \$1.25 you can have the KANSAS FARMER and the *Practical Dairyman*, both for one year.

To every one who will send us \$1 for a new subscriber and requesting it, we will send free a copy of the jolly little book, "Drummers' Yarns." It is exceedingly comical and furnishes no end of fun.

Any subscriber who wishes to club with other papers can save money by sending his list to the KANSAS FARMER. We have dealers' rates with almost every publication and are willing to give our subscribers the benefit, whether the journals they want are in our published clubbing lists or not.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association is announced to be held in the parlor of the United States hotel, Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 12, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., to hear reports of Secretary, Treasurer and committee, and for the election of officers. An address will be given by Prof. H. W. Conn, Wesleyan University, subject, "Bacteria, the Dairyman's Friends and Foes."

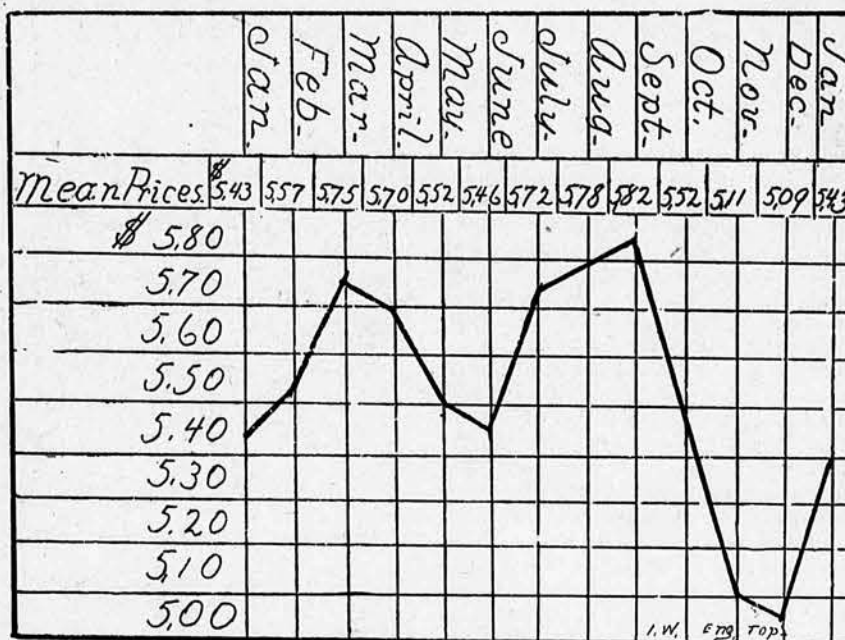
The new KANSAS FARMER binder is made expressly for the convenience of those subscribers who desire to keep their KANSAS FARMERS for reference. It takes but a few seconds to put the paper in it when received. The binder holds fifty-two numbers, and keeps the papers in as nice shape as if they were a book. The price is 25 cents, postpaid, or \$1.10 for the binder and the FARMER one year. Send your own renewal for one year and a new yearly subscriber, with \$2 for both, and we will send two binders, one for yourself and one for the new subscriber.

We present on this page a discussion of markets for hogs and cattle, in which the top prices in Chicago for the last eighteen years is used. That market is perhaps the most representative in America. Kansas live stock is sold in Kansas City to a larger extent than in Chicago, but is sold in both markets. In this discussion Chicago was chosen because its records cover a longer period than do those of the Kansas City market. The fluctuations of the two markets are very similar. The Chicago market is higher than that at Kansas City by about the cost of freight between the two cities.

## WHEN TO SELL LIVE STOCK.

Since the preparation of the editorial on this subject, last week, its importance has led to a more careful and scientific treatment. The Chicago reports show the top prices of fancy native steers and of fancy fat hogs each month for the last eighteen years. Considering, first, the prices of hogs, we may, by adding these prices for any month of each of these years, and dividing the sum by eighteen, the number of years, obtain a quotient which fairly expresses for the period named, the mean of these prices for that month. In this way it is found that the mean top price for January is \$5.43 per 100 pounds; for February it is \$5.57; for March, \$5.75, and so on.

In order to represent graphically the course of top prices of hogs, the following table and diagram has been prepared.



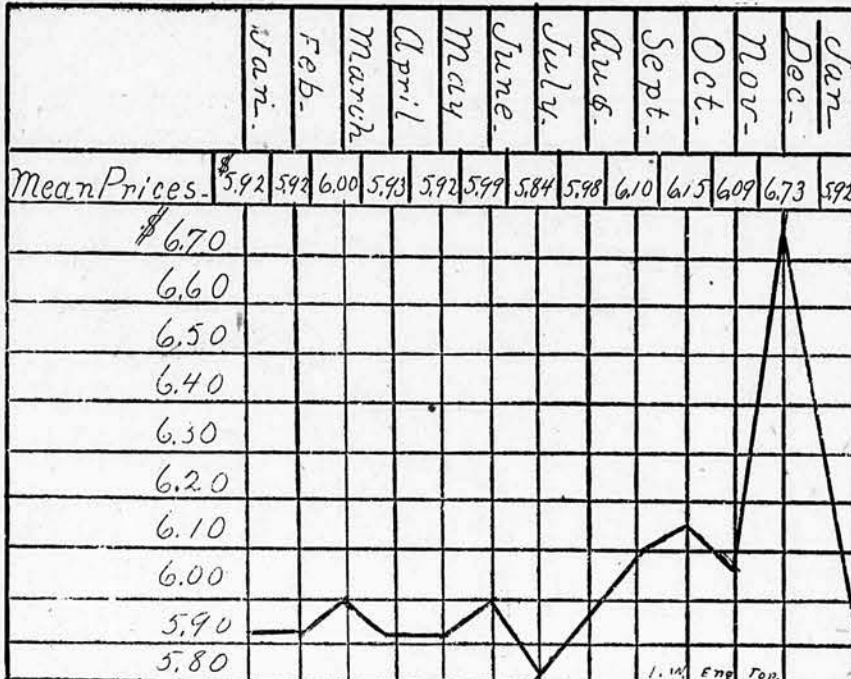
FANCY FAT HOGS AT CHICAGO, 1878-1895.

Mean of top prices for each month for the eighteen-year period.

pared, in which the horizontal line of figures shows the means of Chicago top prices of hogs for each month. The figures at the left indicate the value of the horizontal lines of the diagram, the intervals between lines representing 10 cents per 100 pounds. The broken line indicates the course of prices. Beginning just above the \$5.40 line, on the vertical line corresponding to January, at a point whose local value is \$5.43, this line proceeds obliquely upwards to \$5.57 for February and to \$5.75 for March. It then descends to \$5.70 for April, to \$5.52 for May, and to \$5.46 for June. An upward turn then occurs to \$5.72 for July, \$5.78 for August and to \$5.82 for September. From September the course is rapidly downwards to \$5.50 for October, to \$5.11 for November and to \$5.09 for December, this being the lowest point for the year.

emplified in these diagrams will surprise many feeders. It is not unusual for farmers to plan to have a few or many hogs ready for the "June market." Now, June is one of the periods when fat hogs ought not to be sold. "To fatten off a lot of hogs by Christmas" is the worst policy of all, from the fact that in December the price is at the lowest. There are, of course, exceptions to these averages; but as a rule, the man who has his spring crop of hogs ready in March had better sell in that or the following month. The fall crop should be sold in September if possible. It is a notable fact that these averages represent the condition of the later years more nearly than earlier years of the period.

In the matter of marketing cattle, the diagram ought to be a guide to correcting, in Kansas, at least, the



FANCY DRESSED BEEF STEERS AT CHICAGO, 1878-1895.

Mean of top prices for each month for the eighteen-year period.

The mean Chicago top price for fancy fat cattle, for each month of the eighteen-year period, is shown in the second table and diagram. It will be seen that the mean of the top prices for January is \$5.92 per hundred-weight. The mean for February va-

practice of buying in September and October and "feeding through to spring." The winter months are expensive ones in which to add flesh, and the fall prices average higher than those of the spring. By all means, cattle should be ready for the packer

in December and should then be sold. To buy in the fall and sell in the spring is sure to make the feeder poor if he persists in it long enough. To buy in July, place on full feed as soon as possible, and sell in December, assures the double advantage of gain in weight and increase in price. The farmer who sells hogs in September and buys cattle with the money, sells the cattle in December and buys hogs with the money, sells the hogs in March and banks his money until July, will get rich in the long run by making few losses and many gains.

It is not proposed here to undertake to account for all of the changes of the live stock markets, but it may be interesting to trace a few of the causes and to examine as to the feasibility of taking advantage of them under Kansas conditions. Under modern methods of slaughtering, in great packing establishments, and keeping in cold storage, the demand for immediate consumption has less to do with causing fluctuations now than formerly; while the economical operation of the packing-house requires tolerably steady supplies. In former times, when the hogs were slaughtered at home, the custom of killing in December and January grew to be almost universal, and resulted from two causes. First, there was no danger of spoiling while curing in cold weather, whereas there were heavy losses attendant upon almost every attempt to cure pork in warm weather. So, also, it was dangerous to undertake to ship carcasses during the "soft" weather of even the early spring. Second, in much of the great corn belt that crop was matured too late to enable the farmer to finish the large carcasses then required—using, as he did, slow-growing breeds of hogs—much before the first of the year. The custom of ripening hogs for mid-winter, once established for the best of reasons, is but slowly, if ever, abandoned by any but the most progressive farmers, especially in the absence of conclusive evidence that any other is better than the old custom. The wide-awake Kansas farmer, with his early-maturing corn, his clover or alfalfa hog pasture, and with his late winter crop of quick-growing pigs may easily have them fat and 200-pounders in September, when he may market his grass and a portion of his corn crop, by selling his pigs, on a market for which his competitor, in more northern portions of the corn belt, cannot be ready, except at the added expense of holding over his last year's corn. The Kansas farmer may have another crop of pigs ready to sell in March or April, but there will be less grass and much more corn in these than in his September sales.

Some of the variations of the cattle market may be accounted for. They are low in July because of the influx of grass-fat Texans in that month. The fall in November results from that month's shipments of Southern, Texans and New Mexicans. The December rise doubtless results from the fact that full-fed cattle are usually planned to go upon the spring market, so that there is a dearth of prime cattle in December. The Kansas feeder of cattle may easily take advantage of this December rise, which generally comes, by beginning to feed early and crowding during the part of the season when flesh is easily laid on, when but little feed is required to keep the cattle warm, and having prime beef for December he will market the corn during the year of its growth, and before it is wasted by rats and mice or consumed by interest, and at the highest prices of the year.

No doubt the farmer who does not believe in "book farming" will call to mind exceptions to the showing of the above diagrams. He will remember that in last September hogs were lower than in any previous month since February, and in 1893 they were not as high in September as in January and February of that year. The writer is not of those who think that the exceptions prove the rule, but remarks that the September decline of those years was a part of the great slumps in the prices of hogs which characterized both years. Also in 1892, the September price, while higher than that of the months just preceding, was not as



high as those of each of the twelve months following. September was here a milestone in the upward trend of prices, as it was in the other years mentioned a point in the downward trend. But the fact remains that the average of September prices is higher than that of any other month. It will not be wise to expect that best results will every year be had from September sales, but it will be well to arrange the system of breeding and feeding so as to have good 200-pound hogs ready in September every year. Then, if prospects point to improvement in price, they may be made to grow ten pounds for every bushel of corn fed while waiting for such improvement in the market as sometimes comes. It is to be noted, however, that only three times during the last eighteen years has such improvement in price of hogs come before the end of the year, viz., in 1892, in 1887, and in 1883. In each of these years the advance above the September price was a part of a general rise in prices, and in only one case (1892) was it considerable. During the last eighteen years, then, the chances have been only three in eighteen or one in six that there will be a rise, while the chances are five in six that there will be a fall lasting at least to the end of the year.

In cattle, December prices have been the highest every year but one since 1883—the one exception is 1895. In 1882, 1881 and 1879 prices for cattle were higher in some other months than in December. But since packing-house conditions became potent as regulators, December prices for cattle have been almost uniformly the best.

#### THE CORN RATE.

One of those exercises of arbitrary power for selfish purposes which, on account of its oppressiveness, leads to extremes in legislation as to corporations, is the recent advance in the freight rate on corn from Kansas points to Galveston. It is understood that the railroad interests leading towards the East compelled the few roads having Gulf terminals to put up the Southern rate so as to take away the entire advantage of shipments by that route, notwithstanding the fact that, for the products of this State, it is not more than half as long as that to the Eastern seaboard.

It is not possible at present to realize the full benefits of this shorter route, even with fair dealing as to railroad rates, owing to the fact that the Gulf port does but little importing, so that ocean steamers which take away the corn have no paying cargo for the incoming trip. So, also, the fact that Galveston does little wholesaling, makes it necessary that trains return with comparatively little freight, and, therefore, the load of the down trip must pay almost the entire expense of trains both ways. This is a disadvantage, which is probably of a somewhat temporary character, but it is one which must be endured until a southwestern wholesale point shall be developed. But, with this disadvantage, there was a considerable present profit in shipping South rather than East, which has now been taken away by the recent decree of the railroad pools.

Not a few railroads have been in the hands of receivers during the last few years. Many of these have attributed much of their financial embarrassment to adverse legislation, which they have claimed was unreasonable. The shipping public is a good-natured giant which will endure a great deal without being aroused, but will not stand continued robbery without resenting it. For every cent which this advance in the Gulf rate takes from the farm price of corn, a difference of two millions of dollars is made in the remuneration of Kansas farmers for their season's work.

Western people have a right to the unobstructed use of the most direct route to market. Their prosperity is greatly affected by it and it will be well to concede them what is their due without arousing them to extreme measures.

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.

#### TO MAKE PROHIBITION MORE PROHIBITIVE.

There is every indication that the effort to reintroduce the open drinking saloon into Kansas, at least the preliminary steps preparatory to the main effort, will be so pressed during the next several months as to occupy a large place in the attention of the people. Even with prohibition as a part of our fundamental law, and with stringent laws for the exclusion of the saloon, persistent attempts to carry on the traffic in intoxicating drinks are in some places successful, on account of the indifference, or direct connivance of officers whose sworn duty it is to enforce the law. This is a humiliating admission for a Kansan, proud of his State, to make. But it is better to face the truth than to shut our eyes to it. The question first to be met is: Shall venality or lack of courage cause officials in Kansas to quail before the saloon power and permit the constitution and laws of the State to be disregarded? The man who thinks he cannot enforce these laws under existing circumstances, the man who is ready to admit that he has not the qualities necessary to enable him to cope with the situation as it is, and win for law, ought to have sufficient self-respect and honor to decline to be a candidate for a position to which attaches the responsibility for such enforcement. If charges and tacit admissions are to be believed, it is not, however, the lack of power to enforce so much as it is political obligations to wink at violations of the prohibitory laws, which most militates against vigorous efforts and rigorous enforcement. The saloon power is a power in politics to be reckoned with in every campaign for party nomination and for election. It is a concentrated, concrete power which has it understood that it can and will give and take away large numbers of votes as its interests demand, and that it has large sums of money to expend to promote the interests of candidates and parties whose influences it can command and against those who fail to do as it desires.

Against this concentrated influence has been opposed the widespread and pervading sentiment of the great majority in favor of law and order and in opposition to the saloon. The preponderating numbers of people of this sentiment have been sufficient without concentrated effort to secure the respect of candidates and party managers until the satisfaction of the home-loving, home-staying majority with the improvement wrought by the adoption of prohibition has lulled them into an inactivity which has allowed the alert and mercenary saloon interest to insidiously introduce its traffic and to lay officials, who could never have been elected without the votes of the law-abiding, under obligations amounting to bondage to the saloon interest. Desultory meetings and resolutions have been opposed to the aggressions of the saloon power. These have little effect; indeed, they are much like throwing chaff at a locomotive on a down grade.

Temperance people seem at length to have awakened to a realization of the fact that to the concentrated political force of the saloon element, with its powerful financial backing outside of the State, must be opposed something more weighty than abstract resolutions on the enormity of the saloon.

At a recent meeting in Topeka it was determined to have signed the "Sedgwick county pledge," as modified by the State Temperance Union, as follows:

"I, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly pledge myself to be one of 30,000 or more voters of the State of Kansas who will not, within two years after March 1, 1896, vote for any candidate for any office, State or local, whose duties are connected with the enactment or administration of law, who shall not previously and publicly, if so requested by any voter, pledge himself to do all in his power, if elected, to enforce all laws, and if possible make them more efficient for the carrying out of the provisions of the constitution of the State of Kansas; particularly those prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

"Should there be more than one candidate for the same office who shall thus pledge himself, I will vote for the one whom I believe to be the most sincere and honest. This pledge shall be binding upon me as

soon as I am notified that not less than 30,000 voters of the State have signed a similar pledge."

This looks like business, and if pressed with proper energy, is a plan by which all that has been lost may be regained and even a more thorough enforcement than ever before secured. But it requires organization with a genius for organization at the head of it. There is here work for county, city and neighborhood temperance organizations. No doubt the specified 30,000 signers can be obtained, and if the local organizations maintain their activity, they can see that the pledge is so carried out at primaries and at the polls as to make the anti-saloon force more potent than the saloon force has ever been in Kansas politics.

#### Big Money Well Used.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I herewith enclose you a one dollar bill, so you will not send me a bill for one dollar. (All rights reserved). The bill belongs to the United States government (if it was gold it would belong England), but I have peaceable possession of it, and in sending you the same, I wish to convey to you the peaceable possession aforesaid. The amount at this time is quite large and I trust you will not withdraw it from the "per capiter," to corner some market, but try to make as good use of it as I have. Wishing you and the KANSAS FARMER prosperity in 1896, I am, respectfully yours, Garfield, Kas. N. O. WAYMIRE.

#### Prairie Dogs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to ask, through your columns, if any of your readers have been successful in driving away prairie dogs. These marmots are cunning creatures in some other man's pasture, but where we wish to ride, drive and cultivate it is not convenient to have the hillocks and holes in the way. I have thought to try smothering them with bisulphide of carbon, or perhaps the phosphorus poison for rats would be better. I have no doubt but some of our friends who have had some success getting rid of them can give us the best way, so we can go at it with confidence and save considerable needless experiment.

By the way, do prairie dogs usually come out during warm spells of weather, or is this open winter an exception? I was taught that they hibernated through the winter like a woodchuck. A. F. WAUGH.

McPherson, Kas., January 25, 1896.

#### Heads Sore From Dehorning.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—During the spell of mild weather we have lately had in southeastern Kansas, I had about forty-three head of young cattle dehorned. Now the cold and snowy weather has come and they seem to be running at the nose, as a horse would having distemper. Their appetite for nice oats and crushed corn is brisk. But matter running from the holes where horns were sawed out and from noses causes me some apprehension. Will you request cattlemen who have had experience with winter dehorning to inform me through your columns, or direct to me, whether I am likely to lose any of these ones and twos from this winter dehorning? I have just completed arrangements to enclose the entire forty-three steers of nights and in stormy weather, in my new barns, but not till yesterday was I prepared to house them in this way. The seventeen head of older cattle, dehorned a year or two ago, having well heads, bump and abuse the sore-headed young steers badly when feeding time comes. For this reason I will from this date leave the well heads outside in the barnyard of nights. But is anything but good warm housing and good feed needed for the safety of the forty-three sore-heads? That is what I want to know. Don't ask why I didn't dehorn during the fall. Rush of work and building prevented. Too much on hands. Three farms with four hired men and two carpenters to look after and wait upon nearly drove me crazy. THOS. D. HUBBARD.

Kimball, Neosho Co., Kas.

Thousands sink into an early grave for want of a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. This great remedy would have saved them.

#### CATARRH SYMPTOMS

As Described by Dr. Hartman in a Recent Lecture.

"The symptoms vary according to the place where the catarrh is located. Catarrh in the head—nose stopped up; pain in forehead; scabs in nose; bad breath; snoring; sneezing; watery eyes. Catarrh of the throat—voice husky or hoarse; tickling in throat; hawking; spitting up; sore throat and enlarged tonsils. Catarrh of the stomach—indigestion; tongue coated; water brash; fullness after eating; hawking and spitting after meals; dizziness and irregular appetite. Catarrh of the bronchial tubes—cough; pain in chest; gradual loss of flesh; cough worse night and morning; tightness in upper portion of chest, and sometimes night sweats. This form of catarrh will soon end in consumption if not cured."

Dr. Hartman used Pe-ru-na in over thirty thousand cases before it was introduced to the general public as a catarrh remedy. Pe-ru-na as a remedy for chronic catarrh, whether in the head, nose, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys or bladder, has become known all over the civilized portions of North America. The reasons for which Pe-ru-na has taken the lead of all other catarrh remedies are: First, it never fails to cure when properly used; second, it permanently cures instead of giving temporary relief; third, it cures chronic catarrh wherever located; fourth, it is composed entirely of vegetable products and is perfectly harmless; fifth, the personal advice of Dr. Hartman in any case of chronic catarrh can be had free of charge by letter by any one taking Pe-ru-na.

One of the best books ever published on chronic catarrh by Dr. S. B. Hartman is being sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O.

#### 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:

Hutchinson—February 6-7, Profs. Pope and Mason.  
Overbrook—February 13-14, Profs. Pope and Olin. Mrs. Nanny Basky, Secretary.  
Russell—February 20-21, Profs. Hood and Mayo. H. M. Lang, Secretary.  
Cherryvale—February 20-21, Profs. Graham and Mason. B. F. Moore, Secretary.  
Concordia—February 27 and 28, Profs. Georgeson and Will. W. S. James, President.  
Pleasanton—January 30-31, Prof. Hitchcock. Hon. C. E. Morse, Secretary.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the simplest, quickest and most effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Asthma and Throat Diseases.

Farmers should see the Western Exporting and Importing Co., Room 5, Office Block, Topeka, Kas., before selling their corn or other produce.

#### New York World.

The twice-a-week edition of the New York World has been converted into the thrice-a-week. It furnishes three papers of six pages apiece, or eighteen pages every week, at the old price of \$1 a year. This gives 156 papers a year for \$1 and every paper has six pages eight columns wide or forty-eight columns in all. The thrice-a-week World is not only much larger than any weekly or semi-weekly newspaper, but it furnishes the news with much greater frequency and promptness. In fact, it combines all the crisp, fresh qualities of a daily with the attractive special features of a weekly.

Send to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas., \$1.65 for KANSAS FARMER one year and also the thrice-a-week World, to same or different addresses, as may be preferred. Address KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.

#### Popular Low-Price California Excursions.

The Santa Fe Route personally-conducted weekly excursions to California are deservedly popular with travelers who seek a wise economy in cost of railroad and sleeper tickets without sacrifice of any essential comfort. About one-third saved, as compared with first-class passage.

The Pullmans occupied by these parties are of the latest pattern and afford every necessary convenience. A porter goes with each car, and an experienced agent of the company is in charge. Ladies, invalids, elderly people, etc., will appreciate this personal care.

The Santa Fe's California line passes south of the region of severe snow storms and is remarkably picturesque.

The daily service is same as above, except as regards agent in charge.

For descriptive literature and other information address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Monadnock Building, Chicago.



## Horticulture.

### REVIVAL OF APPLE CULTURE IN MICHIGAN.

Paper by Smith Hawley, of Luddington, before Michigan State Horticultural Society.

The apple as a money crop has never received the attention from the average farmer and fruit-grower that it deserves. The orchard is too often neglected. Men will plant orchards, cultivate them well for a few years, till they begin to bear, and think they have then done their whole duty, and expect the trees to go on bearing indefinitely. But soon a change comes. Their trees cease to bear to any extent, and what they do produce are scabby, worthless culls. They begin then to realize that something is wrong, but what it is they do not always know. Their trees become moss-grown and covered with bark lice, fungous growths, etc. The thoughtful grower will turn over a new leaf and begin to hunt for causes and remedies, and right here comes in the benefit of spraying for all these diseases, for diseases they are.

It would seem at this late day that there could be no necessity for any one to say anything about the benefits of spraying; but there will always be doubters and skeptics in regard to that as to all other innovations, and it is with the hope of converting skeptics that I write this article. I hope to see the day when the northwestern Michigan apple will have the reputation that the apples of western New York have enjoyed so long. Then we will no longer be obliged to seek a market for our fruit, as buyers will be only too anxious to get it. It is well, therefore, to give heed to what is being done by scientists in the way of investigating diseases of fruit trees and the remedies therefor.

Being a practical rather than a theoretical horticulturist, you will not expect from me a long dissertation upon the subject under discussion. Theoretical knowledge is all right, but no good unless put into practice. Experience, you know, is always the best teacher, although sometimes an expensive one. But spraying is no longer an experiment. It is a most pronounced success, and has come to stay. It is a necessity, if we wish to raise good fruit. As said before, I have no new theories to advance, but prefer to give you my own actual experience, knowing that most men would far rather have one man's actual experience for their guide than anything they might read upon the subject.

For years previous to 1894 I had scarcely a sound apple in my orchard. Some years it was difficult to get enough sound specimens to take to the county fair. They were a lot of scabby, gnarly, wormy, worthless fruit. I was so utterly disgusted with it that I was tempted to cut the orchard down. But having read a good deal about the benefits of spraying, I determined to give it a fair trial. I will confess that it was with a strong distrust in my mind, as a good deal that I had read came from the manufacturers of spraying outfits, and I made considerable allowance for the claims made for the benefits of spraying. I now beg to apologize to the aforesaid manufacturers, as they are far more of a blessing to the country than I was willing to give them credit for.

In my experiment I used Bordeaux mixture altogether, using it at the rate of eight pounds of vitriol and eight pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water, for the first spraying, which was done in April before the buds had started. This was for scab. The work was done very thoroughly, care being taken to wet the whole tree from the ground to the outermost limb. The second spraying was done just after the blossoms were gone and the little apples were formed. The third application was made ten days later, with material just half the strength of the first spraying, and with three ounces of Paris green added to each fifty gallons, for the last two treatments. This was for the benefit of the codlin moth and it proved most effectual.

In order to determine for a certainty whether it was the spraying or good

cultivation or good luck that was to get the credit, if I had a good crop, I left one tree of each variety (taking a row crosswise of the orchard) without spraying. The result was simply astonishing; for, while the sprayed trees bore a very heavy crop of perfect fruit, the unsprayed trees kept only a small portion of the fruit set, and that was scarcely fit for hog feed, being small, scabby and utterly worthless.

I sold my crop in the orchard to an apple buyer at \$1.50 per barrel, he furnishing the barrels and doing his own packing. There were no seconds in the lot—all firsts—and these not culled out to exceed one bushel in fifteen, and they were left because they were too small, some of the trees being greatly overloaded and not properly thinned.

So it is perfectly apparent that every dollar I received from my apples was clearly to the credit of spraying.

Another result of spraying was that, while the unsprayed trees dropped their foliage early in October, and appeared dead, the sprayed trees retained their foliage till snow fell, and while the untreated trees were mossgrown and scurfy, the sprayed trees were as clean and bright and healthy-looking as young trees just from the nursery. The same difference could be noticed last spring, and was the wonder of all who saw it.

Another result, and to me most important of all, is the fact that I have an abundant crop this year, 1895, on the same trees that bore so heavily last year.

One more valuable result is the keeping quality of sprayed fruit, my apples last year having kept better than for years, or ever, in fact.

You may be sure I did not neglect a single tree this year. I have not a large apple orchard, but have thought it was too large till now. After my recent experience I almost wish my whole farm covered with apple trees. I have quite a large peach orchard, having marketed this year over a thousand bushels of peaches, but I believe there is more clear profit in a good apple orchard, if properly cultivated and cared for, than in a peach orchard; for, while a peach orchard will yield returns sooner than an apple orchard, it will be about worthless at fifteen or sixteen years of age, while an apple tree, if set out by a young man just starting in life, will bear him fruit his whole lifetime, a continual source of profit and pleasure and comfort.

But I wish to impress more thoroughly upon your minds the adage, that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. In no work in life does it more apply than in spraying fruit trees. The pictures so often seen in advertisements in agricultural papers of a man standing on a wagon and driving through the orchard, throwing a little spray upon his trees as he passes them, is a delusion and a snare. In order to do thorough work you must go all around your trees, and throw spray from every direction and not depend upon just throwing a little upon the tops of the trees, as the foliage will keep the spray from reaching the apples, and consequently will do no good in destroying codlin moth.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin for February, 1896.

The growers of berries for market should realize that ordinary farm methods are not sufficient. Berries cannot be grown and marketed as easily as wheat, corn and potatoes. Berry growing like market gardening, requires the greatest concentration of good soil, labor and thought.

Too much land is the bane of most fruit-growing as well as farming. Success would be more certain if acreage were divided and fertility, preparation and cultivation increased. Intensified farming and concentration of energy are the diamond drills that bore out success.

Take counsel from books, papers and practical growers, but let it be tempered with your own best judgment and experience. Actual knowledge and practical experience should go hand in hand. Let the beginner commence moderately and go slow. Do only what can be well done. Nothing but the best product will pay.

Use a limited variety of best plants,

producing large, firm, attractive fruit. Have a note book ready and make a complete record of all facts and dates for future reference. When one acre has been mastered, producing one or two hundred bushels of best fruit, then acreage may be increased.

Few realize the actual cost of bringing an acre of bush berries to a good bearing age—be careful. You may safely estimate that, after securing land in a high state of cultivation, every acre of good small fruits, well set, missing hills filled in and brought to a bearing age, will cost from \$120 to \$150 in well-earned dollars or their equivalent in honest work at \$1.25 per day.

The following estimates of one acre of blackberries is made after many years experience on "The Thayer Fruit Farms," and indicates methods adopted:

Plowing land.....	\$ 1.50
Harrowing four times.....	2.00
Marking and laying out.....	1.00
Plants.....	30.00
Setting plants.....	5.00
Cultivating fifteen times.....	7.50
Hoeing three times.....	3.75
Manure, twenty loads for mulching.....	15.00
Covering plants, for winter.....	2.50

Total expense, first year.....	\$ 68.25
Removing covering.....	2.50
Cultivating fifteen times.....	7.50
Hoeing three times.....	3.75
Plants and resetting missing hills.....	8.75
Nipping and pruning.....	2.50
Mulching and manure.....	25.00
Posts for support, sixty-two.....	4.00
Stakes for support of vines, 300.....	6.00
Wire for support, 300 pounds No. 12.....	9.00
Labor on support.....	3.75
Laying and covering for winter.....	5.00
Use of tools.....	4.00

Total for two years.....\$150.00

In favored localities, something may be saved on cost of manure, labor, omitting winter protection, etc. But any attempt to reduce amount of labor, fertilizer, mulching, etc., will certainly result in reduction of both quality and quantity of fruit.

#### Asparagus.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some of the KANSAS FARMER readers give me a quick way to get a bed of asparagus to produce fruit? All information will be thankfully received.

May the grand old KANSAS FARMER prosper this year more than ever.

Marion, Kas.

SUBSCRIBER.

In "How the Farm Pays," by William Crozier and Peter Henderson, the following is given on asparagus:

"This is, perhaps, one of the most profitable vegetables that is cultivated. The reason for this is the fact that because it requires two or three years before it gives a full crop, cultivators are usually so impatient, or are compelled by necessity, that they will plant only such crops as give them a return the first season. That being the case, comparatively few plant asparagus, and hence the supply is rarely equal to the demand. It is a plant of the easiest culture, only requiring, as nearly all vegetables do, a deep soil and liberal manuring. The usual method has been to transplant the asparagus into beds five feet wide, with three rows planted in each bed, one in the middle and one on each side, a foot distant, thus bringing the rows one foot apart, with alleys two feet wide between the beds; the plants being set in the rows nine inches apart. In planting, a line is set, and an opening made a little slanting to the depth of six or eight inches, according to the size of the plants. The plants are then laid against the side of this trench at a distance of nine or ten inches, care being taken to firm the roots well with the foot. The plants should be covered with about three inches of soil, and immediately after planting the beds should be touched over with a rake, or, if on a large scale, the brush harrow, which will destroy the weeds. This raking or harrowing should be continued at intervals of six or eight days until the plants start to grow, when the hoe or cultivator may be applied between the rows and alleys, but the weeds that come up close to the plants must of necessity be taken away with the hands. Another method, and

## A THOUGHT THAT KILLED A MAN

He thought that he could trifle with disease. He was run down in health felt tired and worn-out, complained of dizziness, biliousness, backaches and headaches. His liver and kidneys were out of order. He thought to get well by dosing himself with cheap pills. And then came the ending. He fell a victim to Bright's disease! The money he ought to have invested in a safe, reliable remedy went for a tombstone. The thought that killed this man

### HAS KILLED OTHERS.

Statistics show that 90 per cent. of the deaths from pneumonia, Bright's disease and similar complaints are caused from derangements of the liver and kidneys. These great organs keep the blood pure and in healthful motion. When they get out of order the blood becomes poisoned, the circulation impeded and the whole system speedily breaks down. It is

### A DANGEROUS IDEA

to imagine that pills can strike at the root of these diseases. It has been thoroughly proved that such remedies are worse than useless. There is only one remedy which can always be depended upon. This remedy alone can act on the liver and kidneys when they are out of order, clear out the system and build up the health. The name of this remedy is Warner's Safe Cure. It is the only standard remedy in the world for kidney and liver complaints. It is the only remedy which physicians universally prescribe. It is the only remedy that is backed by the testimony of thousands whom it has relieved and cured.

There is nothing else that can take its place.

which would probably be simpler for the farmer to pursue, is to line out just as for turnips or mangels, the lines being three feet apart, in which the asparagus seed should be sown about the first week in April by a seed drill, using at the rate of six pounds to the acre. This would be less expensive than the roots, both in labor and seed. In the beginning, in most cases it would probably not be well to plant more than one-fourth of an acre, but to be sure of getting a 'stand' not less than two pounds of seed should be used for a quarter of an acre, the seed for which would cost about \$1, while the plants for that amount of land would cost at least \$10, and there is more labor in planting the roots. The advantage in using the plants, however, is that a year's time would probably be gained, as the plants are usually from one to two years old when planted. If the asparagus crop is to be grown from seed in this way it is all-important that the ground should be kept clean.

"It is no use putting in the crop unless provision is made for keeping down the weeds. Otherwise they would inevitably be destroyed, as it is a plant of comparatively feeble growth for a month or two. The seeds will come up thickly in the rows, and should then be hoed out to a distance of six inches between the plants. If the ground has been put in proper condition by plowing, harrowing and manuring a partial crop will be got the third year from the time of sowing, and a full crop the fourth year. After that the asparagus

A Fruit-Grower should never set a plant until he has read R. M. Kellogg's book, entitled

## GREAT • CROPS OF SMALL • FRUITS

AND HOW TO GROW THEM. It has worked a revolution in small fruit-growing. No other book ever published contains so much practical information.

New ideas. New methods, less work, double the fruit.

SENT FREE on receipt of postal card address.

R. M. KELLOGG, Ionia, Mich.



bed, with a top-dressing of two or three inches of manure every fall, will last for a lifetime. I have seen beds that have been in culture for over thirty years without abating an iota of their vigor. Asparagus when old enough to give a full crop, in the vicinity of New York brings annually about \$500 per acre, the labor costing, at the extreme figure, not over \$100 per annum, so that a clear profit of \$400 per acre can be made each year. The kind now grown is what is known as Colossal, which should be grown to the exclusion of all others. It is generally known that the part used of the asparagus is the young bud or shoot coming up, which is cut off when it is five or six inches above the ground. It varies in thickness from half an inch to an inch and a half, and is tied in bunches usually weighing about one pound each when sold in the market."

## In the Dairy.

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

### How Milking Breeds Are Developed.

In a recent address by Professor Primrose, of Scotland, he gave the following illustration on the development of milking qualities of the cow:

"There can be little doubt that the milking of cows has done a very great deal towards the development of their milking power. In a state of nature a comparatively small quantity of milk is required by the calf, and it is drawn out at irregular intervals. When the tissues and vessels of a cow's udder become swelled with material ready to become transposed into milk, and the transposition is not allowed to take place by the withdrawal of some at the teats, this material becomes re-absorbed by the lymphatics back into the general circulatory system of the cow, and the secreting power of the cells of the udder becomes weakened and the cow would gradually dry up. This is what happens when a calf sucks its mother, and thus suckling prevents the development of deep milkers, and checks those which are deep to begin with. We intentionally put this principle into practice when we 'dry off' a cow; we do not milk her at all unless she is distressed with an extended milk bag, and the secretion of milk soon stops altogether. In the artificial milking of the cow we draw off all that she can possibly produce, and far more than any one calf could need, and thus give the secreting tissues free play; and, from the action of the natural law that exercise develops the exercised part, either in the milk vessel of a cow, or in the calf on the leg of a man bred among the hills, the udder is stimulated to yield more. Quickness, quietness, gentleness and other conditions relating to the art of milking all help this development; while our artificial treatment in the way of selecting the individual animals, housing them, feeding well, and so on, are other influences improving the milk secretion."

Commenting on this, Wallace's Farm Dairy says: It does not follow from this that we should undertake to build up a breed of dairy cows from the foundation. This would be foolish. The milking capacity is capable of being transmitted by heredity, and while we must milk to hold on to what we have as well as to go on to perfection, improvement will be a slow process indeed unless we avail ourselves of the law that "like produces like, or the likes of something similar."

### Maintaining the Milk Flow.

When cows are given shade and cool water in abundance, they will require less food to make the necessary milk and flesh, hence the great value of a shady pasture. When the grasses fail they should be supplemented with fodder corn, oats, rye, sorghum, Kaffir corn or some other grain or grasses, so that the normal flow of milk may be maintained. If this be done no complaint will be heard about the ingratitude of cows, the milk shrinkage and the losses in dairying. The cows will not merely respond at once to better treatment, but they will be in better condition for the fall campaign, instead

of requiring till winter to recuperate from the summer heat, flies, scanty pasturage and insufficient water supply. It will soon be time again to think about the forage crops we are to raise the coming season and make such arrangements as will give us the most feed for the time and labor expended.

### Butter in a Minute.

A wonderful dairy machine is said to be on exhibition in England. This machine, the invention of Herr Salenius, a Swedish engineer, makes butter in about a minute from sterilized milk direct. The milk is heated in the sterilizer (or Pasteurizer, as it is called) to 160 degrees Fahrenheit, and runs thence into the cream-skimming chamber of the machine. As the cream is skimmed it rises into the churning chamber, being cooled down to 50 degrees in its progress by means of very small cooling frames, through which iced water constantly passes, and which revolve with the skimmer at the rate of 6,000 revolutions per minute. The cream is forced into a tube, perforated with tiny holes, through which it emerges with great force on to each fresh layer of cream that rises, converting it into butter by concussion.

The butter thus formed in granules emerges from a spout into a tub, mixed with buttermilk. When all the churning is done a wooden stirrer is passed up and down gently for two or three minutes, to make the butter separate from the greater part of the buttermilk. The butter is then taken out and passed through a butter-worker, which squeezes out most of the buttermilk remaining in it, after which it is placed on ice for two hours, and then worked a little more and made up. Several advantages are claimed for this remarkable machine, which bids fair to create a revolution in butter-making upon a large scale. In the first place, by Pasteurizing the milk, disease germs if any are in it, are destroyed, as well as the microbes which cause the putrefaction of the butter. The process of butter-making is so rapid that there is very little chance of any germs that may exist in the atmosphere of the dairy getting into the butter, especially as all, or nearly all, air must be forced out of the chambers of the machine. When the butter is once pressed the possibility of germ impregnation is almost eliminated. Thus a wholesome and long-keeping butter is produced. Another advantage is that milk can be converted into butter directly after being obtained from the cow, and yet another is that there is a considerable saving of labor, when the use of the "radiator" is compared with that of the ordinary separator and churn. It is asserted that this machine has been in use for several months in butter factories in Sweden and Finland. The demonstration of its merits in London created a sensation among the dairy farmers.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

### Eleven Mortgages on One Cow.

"There are tricks in all trades but ours," remarked the carpenter, "and we sometimes drive screws with a hammer." A few days ago, not more than a thousand miles from here, a collector called on a farmer for the payment of a note secured by chattel mortgage. The farmer was obdurate and gave no satisfaction that he would ever pay the note. Finally, the collector said, "Well, I'll have to take the eleven cows named in the mortgage." "Oh, no, you haven't got a mortgage on eleven cows on this farm." "Why, yes I have." And the collector pulled out a copy of his mortgage and read as follows: "One red and white cow, one cow spotted red and white, one red cow with white spots, one cow with white spots on forehead, one cow with two white hind feet, one white cow with red spot on side, one red and white cow, one red cow with two white front feet, one white cow with red spot on shoulders, one red cow with white spot on hips, one white cow spotted red. Now, how do you like that?" continued the collector. "Oh, that's all right; I see you've got eleven mortgages on my old red and white cow; there she is down in the pasture; the boy will go down and help you catch her."

Sciatica and lumbago readily yield to Salvation Oil. A few applications will produce the desired result. Try it. 25 cents.

### A Good Law.

The Board of Health of Hartford, Conn., imposes a \$50 fine for the sale of milk drawn from cows ten days before parturition or five days after from animals fed on distillery slops or other improper food. That is right, and it is a pity that every city or State has not such stringent legislation against the sale or use of such milk. Some cheese factories are said not to be particular in this matter, and some creameries unwittingly accept it when it comes mixed in with a patron's supply. What effect it has on quality, we cannot say, but the practice is wrong and should be condemned.

### A Pointer.

Mr. Goodrich, a noted dairy writer, tells of his conversion to the debatable practice of feeding meal to cows while on good pastures. He did not believe it paid, but he saw so many of the best dairymen doing it that one season he concluded to try it against his own convictions and in the face of the ridicule of his neighbors. The result was, to his amazement, that at the end of the year, he was fifty pounds of butter per cow ahead of the previous year's record, though the meal did not much increase the flow of milk or its richness at the time it was fed, but it seemed to give the cows good staying qualities up to the last of the season, and it is amazing how much there is to be gotten out of the tail-end of the milking season with good previous care. Mr. Goodrich says that he figured it out that he got a return of two dollars for every dollar he paid for the meal he fed while the cows were at pasture.

There is one "resolve" that should have been made at the beginning of the new year by every butter-maker, namely, that he will abstain from the use of tobacco in every form while at work. If smoking or chewing must be indulged in, do so when off duty, but it is better to discontinue the habit altogether if you intend to stay in the butter business.

Some of the old Kansas friends of Henry Wallace, formerly editor of the *Iowa Homestead*, will doubtless like an opportunity to continue to read the emanations from his able pen. He is now editing *Wallace's Farm and Dairy*. By special arrangement we are able to send *KANSAS FARMER* and *Farm and Dairy* for one year for \$1.25.

### No Room for Doubt.

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

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

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

Ask your nearest agent for tickets via this route. E. L. LOMAX, 42 Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

## Epilepsy 20 Years.

### Cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

A few years ago, Mr. L. W. Gallaher, was an extensive, successful expert manufacturer of lumber products. Attacked with epilepsy, he was obliged to give up his business. The attacks came upon him most inopportunistically. One time falling from a carriage, at another down stairs, and often in the street. Once he fell down a shaft in the mill, his injuries nearly proving fatal. Mr. Gallaher writes from Milwaukee, Feb. 16, '96.



"There are none more miserable than epileptics. For 20 years I suffered with epileptic fits, having as high as five in one night. I tried any number of physicians, paying to one alone, a fee of \$500.00 and have done little for years but search for something to help me, and have taken all the leading remedies, but received no benefit. A year ago my son, Chas. S. Gallaher, druggist at 191 Reed St., Milwaukee, gave me Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I tried it with gratifying results. Have had but two fits since I began taking it. I am better now in every way than I have been in 20 years."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by druggists on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit or price refunded. Book on the Heart and Nerves, free. Address,

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

**Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.**

## COUGHS AND COLDS

ELY'S PINEOLA BALSAM is a sure Remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat and for asthma. It soothes, quickly abates the cough, and renders expectoration easy.

Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use. Many who suppose their cases to be consumption are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep-seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50 cts. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25 cts. Sold by Druggists. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

## Market Gardeners Recommend

Matthews & New Universal Model Hand

• Seeding and Cultivating Implements •

A dozen styles. THE BEST Latest Designs. Goods



Only combination One and Two Wheeler made. One wheel for seeding insures most finished work. Write for circulars and address of nearest supply depot. AMES PLOW CO., Sole Makers. Boston & New York.

**KNOCK**

**THE SPOTS**

**OUT.**

A sore spot, green, black, or blue, is a

Use **ST. JACOBS OIL**

and watch the color fade, the soreness disappear.

**BRUISE**

IT IS MAGICAL.

## VERMONT IS O. K., as usual.

At the annual meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, at Rutland, January 7, 8 and 9, 1896, there were awarded

Creamery Sweepstakes, Grand Sweepstakes, **GOLD MEDAL**

to butter from cream separated by the

**U. S. Cream Separator.**

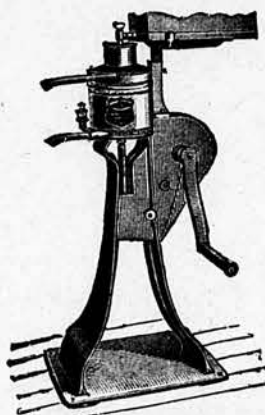
We have already advertised the result at the Granite State Dairymen's Association, Dec. 26 and 27, 1895, which awarded

First Prize and Grand Sweepstakes to butter from cream separated by the U. S. SEPARATOR.

The United States Separator Stands on its own Bottom.

**PRICES, \$75.00 AND UP.**

Made under patents owned exclusively by us. Beware of imitating and infringing machines. Send for Catalogues of anything for the Creamery and Dairy.



VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

• • • Bellows Falls, Vermont.



## Publishers' Paragraphs.

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.

Those who have ordered leveling instruments from this office recently will experience a little delay on account of the exhaustion of the stock. Another invoice is on the way, however.

Former patrons of Jansen Nursery, of Jansen, Neb., will find Geo. B. Galbraith's advertisement in this issue of the *FARMER*. All who have dealt with the proprietor know him (as *KANSAS FARMER* does) to be a reliable man and can depend on his stock being as represented.

Replying to inquiries as to the address of the Huntington Seed Co., an account of whose vineless sweet potatoes was last week copied from the *Indiana Farmer*, the publishers will say that the address of this excellent seed company is Indianapolis, Ind.

**EVERGREEN NURSERY.**—The Evergreen Nursery Co., Evergreen, Wis., have out their latest price lists on the largest stock and assortment of evergreens in America. They offer a special discount of 10 per cent. on all cash orders received before February 25, 1896. Look up their advertisement and get the 1896 price list.

**KENDALL SPAVIN CURE.**—Seems to have had a remarkable success in Kansas where tried. It is not only a useful remedy for horses, but when refined has proven a good remedy for man. A case in point is J. C. Hobson, of Tehama, Kas., who was cured of an old case of the enlargement of his right ankle by using the refined Spavin Cure.

The twenty-sixth annual catalogue of the Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, is a fine publication and we are assured by this reliable company that every line in the book has had careful thought and attention to make it strictly accurate and reliable in every respect. It is a complete seed catalogue and is well worth writing for, and a request is all it costs. It is especially strong on corn.

R. M. Kellogg, of Ionia, Mich., a propagator of small fruit plants, who has given attention to breeding up his plants and whose booklet on this subject two years ago attracted much attention, has an "ad." in this paper. He has had experience with drought since his book was written which has doubtless given him valuable pointers on the importance of breeding drought-resisting qualities into his plants. It will be worth while to get his views on plants adapted to various situations. He is a good man to write to on advanced horticulture.

**SPECIAL WANT COLUMN.**—Is the name to be given hereafter to our old "Two-cent column," which has made thousands of dollars for our readers for a very small outlay. "Man wants but little here below," but he has many special wants that others can readily fill if they only knew it, or he has something he is anxious to sell or exchange that somebody else wants. Many thousands of enterprising people read this "Want" column every week, looking for bargains and other special wants. Subscribers to the "Old Reliable" get a special rate, less than one-half our regular display rates.

**HOW TO MAKE SEASONABLE RAINS.**—Or to make rains seasonable is to subsoil deep, which lets the rains all in, no matter when they come, and holds them in store for the crops. Surely that makes them seasonable. Whether they come early or late, it is all the same; you have them in the right spot for all crops when and where needed. Really it is better under these conditions if the rains do come early or late, as you then would have ample time to cultivate at the time cultivation is most needed. Deep subsoiling has done that, is doing it and will do it for any one who has the nerve to do the work. We admit it does take muscle, but not much money. We are glad of the latter, these times. It is also a relief for the "blues."

## Unequaled Service

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

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

E. L. LOMAX,

Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent,  
Omaha, Neb.

## Homes for the Homeless.

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

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

## THE STRAY LIST.

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 L.

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. Metaker, in Spring Creek tp., one light red steer, 1 year old past, bush of tail white, no other marks or brands.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 23, 1896.

Rush county—W. J. Hayes, clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by John Nidens, in Lone Star tp., January 1, 1896, one gray mare, weight about 900 pounds.

**MULE**—By same, one light-colored mare mule colt, about 3 years old, split in right ear; valued at \$13 each.

Cherokee county—T. W. Thomason, clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. B. Stephens, in Lowell tp., January 6, 1896, one dark roan mare, 2 or 3 years old, no marks; valued at \$15.

Hodgeman county—John L. Wyatt, clerk.

**TWO COWS AND A CALF**—Taken up by J. B. Oldham, in Sawlog tp., December 20, 1895, two cows and a calf—red and white and black, branded 7 V on left hip, H with over top on left side, V on right hip; valued at \$30.

Cheyenne county—G. A. Benkelman, clerk.

**FILLY**—Taken up by E. B. Tressel, in Wano tp., November 25, 1895, one light bay filly, 2 years old, weight 850 pounds, right hind foot white on inside, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

**FILLY**—By same, one dark bay filly, 2 years old, weight 850 pounds, star in forehead and right hind foot white, no marks or brands.

**COLT**—By same, one bay horse colt, weight 600 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.

**TWO SMALL MULES**—Taken up by R. J. Cellars, in Hackberry tp., December 17, 1895, two small male mules, 3 years old, brown, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

**MULE**—By same, one brown mare mule, 2 years old, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

**MULE**—By same, one brown mare mule, 2 years old, small, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 30, 1896.

Doniphan county—W. H. Forncrook, clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by Harman Redar (P. O. Wathens), October 12, 1895, one bay mare, sixteen hands high, 9 years old, scar on left hind leg and scar on right fore foot, no other marks or brands.

## VETERINARY SURGEON.

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

## DOGS.

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

## Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY

Established 1887. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue.

Address, **KELLY & TANEYHILL, WATERLOO, IOWA.**

## "JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT." Farm and Wagon SCALES.

United States Standard. All Sizes and All Kinds. Not made by a trust or controlled by a combination. For Free Book and Price List, address

**JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y., U.S.A.**

## \$3 A DAY SURE

Send us your address, and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once.

**ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., DETROIT, MICH.**

## The Kirkwood Steel Wind Engine

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

**KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO., Arkansas City, Kas.**

## How to Irrigate.

Practical information for practical farmers and fruit-growers in the January number of *The Irrigation Age*. Price, 10 cents. No. 34 Clark street, Chicago.

## CLAIRETTE SOAP.

**Do You Wash?**  
Of Course -  
**BUT** Do you Wash QUICKLY?  
Do you Wash EASILY?  
Do you Wash THOROUGHLY?  
Do you Wash CHEAPLY?

You may IF you will use

**CLAIRETTE SOAP.**

The best, purest and most economical soap made

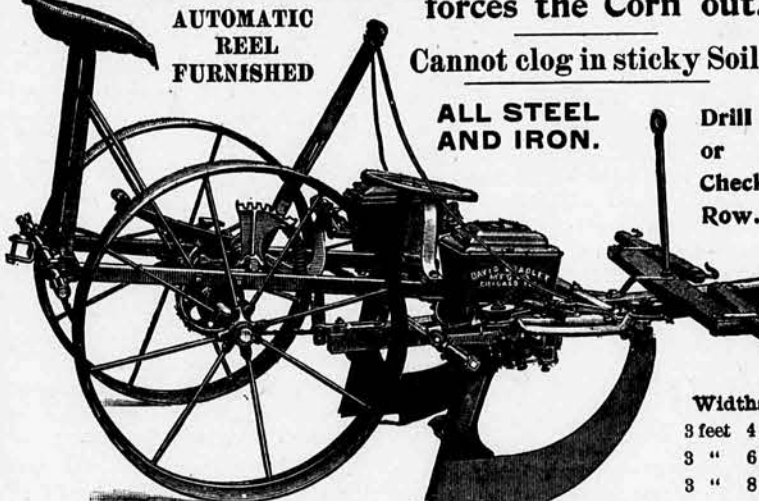
Sold everywhere. Made only by

**THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.**

## THE BRADLEY Plunger

forces the Corn out.

Cannot clog in sticky Soil.



ASK YOUR DEALER FOR CIRCULAR. If he has none, send to us for one.

**DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., BRADLEY, ILL., U.S.A.**

## TO CALIFORNIA

in 2½ days

From KANSAS CITY, over the

## Santa Fe Route!

The California Limited

is a new, strictly first-class fast train, vestibuled throughout, lighted by Pintsch gas, and running from Kansas City to Los Angeles and San Diego in two and a half days; to San Francisco, three days.

Through compartment and palace sleepers, chair cars and dining cars.

The California Limited leaves Kansas City 9:10 a. m., daily.

G. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. A., Chicago.

## IMPROVED SUBSOILER ATTACHMENT.

After many years experience, I have perfected a practical subsoiler attachment which can be attached to either Riding or Walking Plow. It cuts from one to six inches wide and from one to eight inches deep, by the addition of one horse. This attachment saves an extra man and team. It is very simple and durable, costing only \$8.

Local Agents wanted everywhere. Address

**T. WOODARD, GARLAND, KANSAS.**

**HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., SURGEON.**

Office 119 Sixth Ave. West, TOPEKA, KAS.

## RHEUMATISM.

We positively guarantee a cure of the worst cases of rheumatism by your taking a course of Kidneykura, which is the safest and most certain cure known for rheumatism and kidney diseases. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Price \$1.

## Kidneykura.

Try it and be convinced. A positive cure or you certainly don't have to pay for it. Send address for DR. KAY'S Hand Book of Valuable Receipts and a Treatise on Diseases, the most valuable free booklet published. Said to be worth \$5.

**DR. B. J. KAY MEDICAL CO.,**

(Western office)

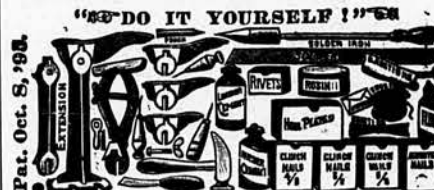
620 Sixteenth St., Omaha, Neb.

## 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.**



With Root's Home Reaping Outfits for half-sewing and reaping Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Harness, Tinware, etc. No. 1, 40 items, \$3; No. 2, 32 items, \$2. Send for FREE catalogue describing these and "Root's Simplicity Process" for home reaping. Carpenters and blacksmiths tools, etc. Agents wanted. The Root Bros, Co. Box 2, Plymouth, Wis.

When you write mention *Kansas Farmer*.



## The Veterinarian.

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

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—I have a steer that makes a wheezing noise when breathing, and he will not fatten, either in winter or summer, although he has a good appetite and weighs about 950 pounds. He has been in this condition for two years or more. He has a thick, whitish discharge at the nose.

Dover, Kas. P. T. Answer.—Your steer probably has tuberculosis and should be killed; but this can only be determined by an examination of the subject.

Two letters have become lost this week and cannot be found, which I regret very much. If the parties will write again they will receive prompt attention.

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

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL.

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

### Union Pacific Route.

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

## PATENTS.

T. S. BROWN,  
Patent Attorney and Solicitor. Fifteen Years' Experience.  
335 Sheildley Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Kansas Tannery

ESTABLISHED IN 1889.

Does a general tanning business, including robes, rugs, etc. Tanning Galloway hides for robes a specialty. First-class work, reasonable prices. All kinds of leather in stock—best quality. Have you any oak bark? Good prices paid for it. Write me.

M. C. BYRD, Lawrence, Kas.

## The Arched Hedge Trimmer

Any one who has a Mowing Machine can attach our Trimmer to it and thus save the expense of special driving gear. Three years' use in Labette county has established its reputation as a perfect trimmer. Cheap, strong, durable and very effective. It is guaranteed to please even the most critical disposition.

E. C. GORDON & SONS, Sole Mfrs., Chetopa, Kas.

## BUY THE BLUE VALLEY FEED MILL



If you want a mill that will grind corn and cob and all small grains. The largest mill made, hence the greatest capacity. FULLY WARRANTED! Made in sweep and power styles and five different sizes. Write for illustrated circulars.

THE BLUE VALLEY MANUFACTURING CO.,  
(Successors to Blue Valley Foundry Co.)  
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

## WEAK MEN

CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.

Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive proofs (sealed) free to any man on application.



ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

## Horse Owners! Try

GOMBAULT'S  
**Caustic Balsam**  
A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERIZING OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

### MARKET REPORTS.

#### Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 27.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 3,418; calves, 119; shipped Saturday, 2,116 cattle, no calves. The market was steady to 10c higher. The following are representative sales:

No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
35.....	1.492 \$4.15	20.....	1.412 \$4.00
39.....	1.314 4.00	1.....	1.480 4.00
39.....	1.371 3.90	15.....	1.468 3.90
39.....	1.410 3.90	20.....	1.370 3.85
4.....	1.363 3.80	11.....	1.270 3.70
42.....	1.370 3.70	19.....	1.150 3.65
4.....	1.170 3.70	19.....	1.150 3.65
30.....	1.158 3.65	16.....	1.284 3.60
2.....	850 3.50	1.....	1.140 3.40

#### TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

1.....	380 \$3.50	106 Ind.....	1.169 \$3.45
14.....	927 2.85	25.....	1.065 2.75
32 fdr.....	673 2.70	14.....	884 2.25

#### WESTERN STEERS.

45.....	996 \$3.35		
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#### WESTERN COWS.

58 hf.....	1.085 \$3.55		
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#### OKLAHOMA STEERS.

30 stk.....	776 \$3.25		
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#### TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

1 hf.....	640 \$3.00	2.....	1.000 \$3.65
1.....	1,020 \$2.15		

#### COWS AND HEIFERS.

23.....	1.129 \$3.40	13.....	803 \$3.05
2.....	985 3.05	2.....	649 3.00
1.....	580 3.00	15.....	1.108 2.95
18.....	935 2.90	1.....	1.110 2.75
3.....	396 2.75	5.....	1.150 2.70
9.....	700 2.60	1.....	990 2.50
5.....	892 2.40	8.....	516 2.35
1.....	1,000 2.25	1.....	990 2.15
1.....	880 2.10	1.....	830 2.00
1.....	780 1.85	1.....	1,020 1.75

#### STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

19.....	1,228 \$3.65	104.....	1,125 \$3.60
65.....	315 3.50	10.....	671 3.40
1.....	520 3.25	1.....	590 3.10
1.....	920 3.00	1.....	500 2.75

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 8,470; shipped Saturday, none. The market was active and 5 @10c higher. The following are representative sales:

75.....	213 \$4.25	81.....	240 \$4.20	65.....	240 \$4.20
51.....	232 4.20	55.....	200 4.20	71.....	179 4.17 1/2
9.....	159 4.15	60.....	228 4.15	57.....	226 4.15
88.....	221 4.15	71.....	249 4.15	54.....	193 4.12 1/2
61.....	232 4.15	79.....	228 4.12 1/2	68.....	231 4.10
63.....	236 4.12 1/2	58.....	232 4.10	70.....	231 4.10
78.....	254 4.10	48.....	245 4.10	75.....	242 4.10
50.....	292 4.10	6.....	181 4.10	67.....	249 4.10
55.....	301 4.10	63.....	276 4.10	72.....	244 4.07 1/2
66.....	288 4.10	63.....	142 4.07 1/2	90.....	187 4.07 1/2
59.....	303 4.07 1/2	10.....	363 4.05	60.....	325 4.05
40.....	405 4.05	58.....	302 4.05	74.....	235 4.05
61.....	322 4.05	69.....	227 4.05	15.....	60 4.00
28.....	252 4.05	8.....	91 3.95	5.....	516 3.92 1/2
52.....	350 4.00	1.....	420 3.90	14.....	100 3.90
16.....	122 3.90				

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 3,876; shipped Saturday, 1,014. The general market was steady to strong. The following are representative sales:

133.....	76 \$3.65	24.....	105 \$3.50
1.....	100 2.00	6.....	75 1.75

Horses—Receipts since Saturday, 467; shipped Saturday, 127. The week's horse and mule market will open to-morrow with a fair supply on hand, and indications are that there will be a large attendance of buyers. The trade is quiet to-day and prices generally ruled steady. The demand for mules looked somewhat better than last week, although the supply is quite large.

#### Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; market strong to 10c higher; fair to best beefs, \$3.50@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.70@3.85; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.60@3.70; Texas, \$3.00@3.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; market 10@15c higher; light, \$4.10@4.40; rough packing, \$4.10@4.15; mixed and butchers, \$4.20@4.45; heavy packing and shipping, \$4.20@4.42 1/2; pigs, \$3.40@4.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market 10c higher; native, \$2.25@3.70; western, \$3.20@3.60; Texas, \$2.50@3.25; lambs, \$3.50@4.75.

#### St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market 10@15c higher than close last week; native steers, \$3.50@4.50; Texas steers, \$2.70@3.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market 10@15c higher; heavy, \$4.10@4.35; mixed, \$4.00@4.30; light, \$4.00@4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market 10c higher.

### Chicago Grain and Provision.

	Jan. 27.	Opened	High'st	Lowest	Closing
Wht.—Jan.....	62 3/4	62 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4
May.....	65 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
July.....	66 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Corn—Jan.....	28 3/4	28 3/4	27 3/4	27 3/4	27 3/4
May.....	31	31	30	30	30
Sept.....	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Oats—Jan.....	19	19	19	19	19
May.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21	21 1/2
July.....	22	22	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pork—Jan.....	10 62 1/2	10 62 1/2	10 62 1/2	10 62 1/2	10 62 1/2
May.....	11 03	11 15	10 92 1/2	10 92 1/2	10 92 1/2
July.....	11 15	11 20	11 10	11 10	11 10
Lard—Jan.....	5 80	5 80	5 80	5 80	5 80
May.....	6 10	6 10	6 05	6 05	6 05
July.....	6 25	6 25	6 17 1/2	6 17 1/2	6 17 1/2
Rips—Jan.....	5 22 1/2	5 22 1/2	5 22 1/2	5 22 1/2	5 22 1/2
May.....	5 52 1/2	5 57 1/2	5 47 1/2	5 47 1/2	5 47 1/2
July.....	5 67 1/2	5 67 1/2	5 62 1/2	5 62 1/2	5 62 1/2

### Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 27.—Wheat was sold to-day at about Saturday's prices. There was little disposition among elevator men to buy poor samples, except at very low prices. Mill orders took all the good wheat.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 34 cars; a year ago, 12 cars.

Sales were as follows, track, Kansas City: Hard, No. 2, 5 cars 64c, 5 cars to arrive 63 1/2c; No. 3, 1 car poor 58c; No. 4, 1 car 50c, 2 cars 49c, 1 car 48c, 1 car 47c, 1 car 46c, 4 cars 45c; rejected, nominally 40@42c; no grade, nominally 35c. Soft, No. 2 red, nominally 74@75c; No. 3 red, nominally 65@70c; No. 4 red, nominally 55@60c; rejected, nominally 50@53c. Spring, No. 2, 4 cars 63c, 1 car 63 1/2c; No. 3, 1 car 61c; rejected, nominally 45@55c; white spring, nominally 50@60c.

Corn was 1/2c lower than at the close Saturday. There was a good demand for it at that decline, with moderate offerings. There was little trade in futures. White corn was scarce, and worth a small premium over mixed. Sales of futures were as follows: January, 10,000 bushels, 23 1/2c; February, 15,000 bushels, 23c; May, nominally, 25c.

Receipts of corn to-day, 104 cars; a year ago, 7 cars.

Sales by sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 4 cars 24c, 19 cars 23 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars 23 1/2c, 2 cars 23 1/4c, 3 cars 23c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 22@22 1/2c; white corn, 3 cars 24c.

Oats were held firmly. There were few on sale, and demand was fair.

Receipts of oats to-day, 5 cars; a year ago, 6 cars.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas City: No. 2 mixed oats, 1 car 18c; No. 3 oats, nominally 16 1/2@17c; No. 4, nominally 16c; no grade, nominally 13@14c; No. 2 white oats, nominally 19@19 1/2c; No. 3, nominally 18c.

Hay—Receipts, 55 cars; market steady. 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, \$5.50@6.00; No. 2, \$4.50@5.00; packing hay, \$3.00@4.00.

### St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Receipts, wheat, 16,722 bu., last year 16,000 bu.; corn, 58,003 bu., last year 21,000 bu.; oats, 37,000 bu., last year 106,703 bu.; shipments, wheat, 7,988 bu.; corn, 22,466 bu.; oats, 16,225 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—Cash 67c bid; February, 62c; May, 61 1/4@61 3/4c; July, 62 1/2c. Corn—Cash, 25 1/2c; February, 27 1/2c; May, 26 1/2c; July, 28c. Oats—Cash, 18 1/2c; February, 18 1/2c; May, 20c.

### Kansas City Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 27.—Butter—Creamery, extra separator, 19c; firsts, 17@18c; dairy, fancy, 15c; fair, 13c; store packed, fresh, 10@12c; off grade, 8c; country roll, fancy, 12c; choice, 10c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh candled stock, 12 1/2c per doz.

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

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### Italianizing Bees.

Any colony of bees may be changed to pure Italian stock by simply removing the old queen and introducing an Italian queen in her stead. In two or three months the stock will be pretty much of the new queen, and pure Italian. Introducing is very easily accomplished if bees are in frame hives, but it is not impossible to do in any hive. To make this change the old queen must first be removed; and she should either be killed or securely caged, for she will surely return to the hive if released. If the queen to be introduced is received from a good, reliable breeder (as she should be), the cage she is received in is suitable for introducing her. If not, a cage of wire cloth large enough to hold the queen and a dozen bees may be made and the queen placed in it. This cage should be fastened in the combs among the bees, and left for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, at the end of which time she may be liberated.

### Winter Passages Over the Frames.

It should be borne in mind that some arrangement should be made so the bees can pass from one comb to another, in order that they can reach their stores without having to go around the ends or bottom of the frames. In a long spell of continued cold weather it is impossible for them to leave the cluster and travel around the frames of comb to reach their honey; hence many colonies have starved to death on account of this, when plenty of honey was yet in the hive. The remedy for this formerly was to cut holes in the combs for passage-ways, but as this destroys the comb to some extent, another device has been substituted which is as good and in some respects even better. As the heat of the bees naturally rises upwards, this pass-way can be made over the frames in the shape of an empty chamber raised about a half inch above the frames. Pieces of wood one-half inch square and eight or ten inches long placed crosswise on the frames and covered with the ordinary quilt will answer the purposes. The usual chaff cushion should be placed on top, or a packing of loose chaff to the depth of six or eight inches.

### Wintering.

It does not pay to winter bees on their summer stands without protection of some kind. Two methods principally used by bee-keepers are the cellar and chaff hives. Many are now very successful in wintering in the cellar, but it requires considerable experience, and perhaps the safest method for the inexperienced is to use chaff hives. These hives may be had of any of the supply dealers, or you can make them readily yourself. I know many farmers who use dry-goods boxes, and when properly arranged are a good substitute for chaff hives, and at a very small cost. Any such box that is two inches or more larger at sides and ends, and eight or ten inches higher than the bee-hive will answer the purpose. This space is for packing chaff around the hive of bees after setting it in the large box. An entrance must be made in the large box to correspond with the entrance in the bee-hive, so the bees can pass out and in at will. The lid should be removed from the hive of bees, a cloth placed over the frames, using the passage-way, as mentioned in another place. Fill the box full of loose chaff well pressed down, and cover well to keep the chaff dry.

### The Ripening of Honey.

Many beekeepers have gone to considerable trouble to provide solar evaporating tanks and other means to ripen their honey, and, while it may be necessary in certain localities and with some kinds of honey, the average beekeeper will find that if he will provide plenty of combs the bees will ripen and seal the honey under the cheapest and best possible conditions, and if extracted

and run into vessels that can be covered tightly, so that it cannot absorb moisture from the atmosphere it will retain the flavor and aroma that is so highly prized in comb honey. Honey procured under these conditions will create a market for itself if properly put up and brought to the notice of the consumer.

### Bee Notes.

Granulated sugar should always be used for winter food.

It is the bees reared in the fall that we have mainly to depend upon during the winter and spring.

During the winter the bees should occupy the combs in the center and the honey around them.

Each colony should have a frame or two of brood, for it is the bees hatched in the fall that survive the winter.

The objection to leaving honey in the combs late in the fall is that it is apt to become dark in color.

If bees are to be wintered in cellars, care must be taken to have them dry, as dampness induces disease.

More bees are lost on account of bad food or none at all than from all other causes combined, especially in winter.

There is no factor in wintering bees that is so important as the matter of food, and it is one that is often neglected.

It is often the case that there is more or less robbing while feeding in the fall and it is an almost certain indication that something is wrong.

All colonies in a good condition at this time should have a portion of brood in the combs, and if this is not the case something is wrong with the queen.

Quietude is one of the essentials in successfully wintering bees, whether in or out of doors. Never disturb them except when strictly necessary.

One way of making a nice entrance during the winter to the hives of bees is to spread sawdust over a considerable surface in front of the hive and filling up level to the entrance.

Mice are very fond of honey and will soon clean out a colony. Before winter begins, it will be a good plan to fix up the hives so that it will be impossible for mice to get in.—St. Louis Republic.

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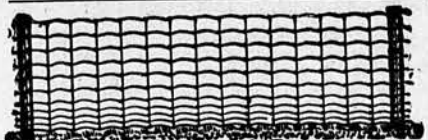
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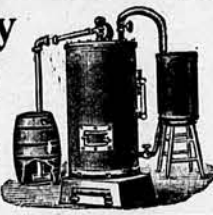


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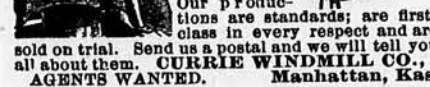
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**FOR SHORT-HORN BULLS.**—All ages, extra fine, write F. C. Kingsley, Dover, Kas.

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Sows all varieties Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Red Top, Flax, and ALL KINDS OF GRASS SEEDS.  
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HOPPER for OATS—WHEAT.  
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OF WILKES, FREE TRADE, BLACK U. S. and SHORT STOP  
**POLAND-CHINAS!**  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1896,

Consisting of 40 BRED SOWS, 4 HERD BOARS, 30 summer and fall gilts, 10 young boars and a lot of fall and winter pigs. Everything goes, including all my tried brood sows and herd boars, regardless of price. Write for catalogue and other information.  
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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	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to feeders.....	392,262	1,876	111,445		
Sold to shippers.....	218,805	278,999	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.  
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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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